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Senate

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

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Father, strong to save, whose arms have bound the restless waves, we praise You for Your magnificent love that awakens us each day.

Thank You for lawmakers who strive to please You. Lord, continue to guide their feet and teach them Your wisdom.

In these turbulent times, show Yourself strong on behalf of those who love You. Solve the riddles that confound us. Confuse those who seek to hinder Your providence. And give Your strength to those who would like to throw in the towel. Bring order to a world that often seems to spin out of control. Please comfort all who mourn.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE; ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026—Motion to Proceed—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 6938, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 299, H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

TRIBUTE TO BRENNA TEERLINCK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am here to honor a young Iowan. I do it during this month of January because January is National Blood Donor Month.

It seems hard to believe, but every 2 seconds someone in the United States needs blood. Yet less than 10 percent of those who can donate blood actually donate blood. Regular blood donations can help a family member, a neighbor, and perhaps in most cases, a stranger.

An Iowan who can inspire us all to donate blood is Brenna Teerlinck. Last fall, Brenna, a St. Ambrose University student in Davenport, IA, was inducted into the National Blood Donation Hall of Fame. She is the youngest person ever to receive this honor.

At age 16, Brenna was inspired to donate blood for her cousin, who was battling a rare immune disorder. She is now a freshman in college. Even though she is in college, Brenna continues to donate blood regularly. Her bravery and dedication ought to inspire us all to donate blood.

Congratulations, Brenna.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

MINNESOTA

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, recent reports suggest that widespread fraud has taken root in the State of Minnesota. Prosecutors say that industrial-scale fraud has affected at least 14 federally funded programs in the State and that, since 2018, $9 billion or more may have been stolen from these programs—stolen from taxpayers and from the people in need that these programs are meant to help.

There have been nearly eight indictments related to just one organization that received $250 million by claiming to have served meals to needy people during the pandemic. In another case, prosecutors say that a program designed to help people at risk of homelessness was subject to widespread fraud, with its costs ballooning to more than $100 million in just 4 years. In yet another case, prosecutors state that a fraudulent provider stole $14 million from a program to provide therapy to children with autism, and I could go on.

One has to wonder how this could happen, and I hope we will soon find out.

Last week, every Republican Senator joined Senator CASSIDY's letter to the Governor of Minnesota, demanding answers about the large-scale fraud that appears to have happened on his watch. The Department of Justice has surged resources to Minnesota to assist in prosecuting these crimes, and the Trump administration recently announced it is creating a new position in the Department of Justice focused on investigating instances of fraud across the country because, unfortunately, cases of waste, fraud, and abuse are not confined to one State. The Government Accountability Office estimates that as much as $500 billion in Federal funds is lost each year to fraud—not an inconsequential sum—and every one of those

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

dollars is a dollar that isn't going to an American in need.

Republicans have been working to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal programs—the same type of abuses now coming to light in Minnesota. Our landmark legislation, the Working Families Tax Cuts, included a number of reforms to focus Federal dollars on those most in need, guard against abuses of taxpayer funds, and hold States accountable for the Federal funding that they receive.

New measures in the law prevent noncitizens from receiving Federal healthcare and nutrition benefits and refocus those programs to serving American citizens. The law also strengthens work requirements for able-bodied, working-age adults without young children, and it increases accountability.

The new law requires States to check eligibility for certain Medicaid enrollees twice per year and to remove ineligible people from their Medicaid rolls more quickly. It takes aim at duplicative enrollment in Federal healthcare programs, which CMS estimates is costing taxpayers as much as $14 billion per year; and it ensures deceased individuals don't continue receiving payments, as happened in Colorado a few years ago, costing taxpayers more than $7 million.

We also took steps to hold States accountable for being good stewards of Federal funding. We are incentivizing States to reduce their error rates when making SNAP payments. Significantly, we took aim at rampant abuse of the provider tax loophole. Use of this loophole, which sees States inflate the price of healthcare services provided through Medicaid in order to garner larger reimbursement from the Federal Government, has been a problem for quite a while now. And thanks to waivers that the Biden administration issued to California and other blue States that allows them to further exploit a similar loophole, taxpayers were on the hook for tens of billions of dollars in new spending. So Republicans took action to rein in this abuse and reduce the bills that States are running up for taxpayers.

Ensuring that Federal taxpayer dollars are being spent responsibly and effectively on the people they are supposed to help ought to be a no-brainer, and it should not—not—be a partisan issue, but apparently it is. While Republicans were working to restore integrity to Federal programs, Democrats were panning our commonsense measures as ''cruel'' and then voted again and again to repeal them.

We have heard little from Democrats condemning the fraud scandal currently engulfing the State of Minnesota, and Democrats have shown that they are perfectly willing to allow waste, fraud, and abuse to continue in the Affordable Care Act exchanges. That is right. Despite evidence of fraud in the ACA exchanges, Democrats have voted time and again to do nothing about it and have actually tried to repeal Republican-led reforms.

There is waste, fraud, and abuse in ObamaCare, and it seems that the Biden COVID subsidies were especially susceptible to fraud. A recent report from the Government Accountability Office revealed that the ACA exchanges continue to enroll fake individuals, improperly pay out taxpayer-subsidized health insurance, and fail to ensure payment accuracy. The GAO tested 24 fake accounts on the ACA exchanges, and 23 of them were enrolled with false or no documentation to verify Social Security numbers, citizenship, or reported income.

Then there is the growing number of enrollees in the exchanges who filed zero claims. In 2024, 40 percent of people who got fully subsidized insurance coverage through the exchanges never filed a claim—40 percent. Now, there might be some good reasons for that, but it might also be because insurance companies are incentivized to sign people up, and these individuals may be signed up and not even know they have coverage. But Democrats have shown they are perfectly fine with the status quo. They voted numerous times to extend the enhanced subsidies without a single reform. They even shut down the government to try and extend them. These are just the beginning of the issues with ObamaCare.

Work continues to investigate and prosecute criminals engaged in fraud and to, hopefully, recover the tax dollars that have been stolen. I certainly hope the individuals of Minnesota and other criminals around the country are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. But we can't just hope to prosecute fraud; we need to prevent it. We need to be responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars and place guardrails on Federal programs to protect against nefarious schemes and bad actors. We need to ensure, when we commit taxpayer dollars to a particular program, that the money actually goes to the people that program is designed to help.

Republicans have made progress on restoring integrity to Federal programs this past year, but we have more work to do, and we will continue our efforts to be good stewards of taxpayer dollars and ensure that Federal programs are serving the American people as intended.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, when government wastes taxpayer money, taxpayers have a right to know what happened. And when emboldened criminals steal money intended to help single moms and children in need, taxpayers have a right to be angry.

Americans—and I am hearing it in Wyoming, and I am sure you are hearing it, Mr. President, in your home State of Ohio—Americans are infuriated with the staggering amount of fraud unfolding today in the State of Minnesota. The past few weeks have shown just how deep the corruption in Minnesota has turned out to be.

Investigators have now uncovered fraud schemes across 14 different Minnesota Medicaid Programs. Most people don't even know there are 14 different Medicaid Programs. There is fraud in all of them in Minnesota.

Joe Thompson, U.S. attorney in Minnesota, has spent his career prosecuting fraud, and based on his extensive investigation, he believes criminals have now stolen at least $9 billion—billion with a ''b''—from those Minnesota Medicaid Programs. That is half of the total amount of money Minnesota spends for Medicaid Programs in the State. Today, the fraud is so prevalent that Thompson says the State has ''developed a fraud tourism''—tourism—''industry.'' Can you imagine that—''a fraud tourism industry.''

Here is how these schemes work. Criminals, fraudsters, set up fake businesses for nonprofit organizations. The criminals then claim to provide services—services such as housing, food, and healthcare assistance. Then they bill Medicaid. They bill them for services never provided. They use the names of children and enroll them into the programs. Sometimes the children don't exist. Sometimes the children exist, and they are signed up by parents who are getting paid fraudulently to let them use their children's names.

In 2021, taxpayers paid $4.6 million for something called Minnesota's Integrated Community Support Medicaid Program. It is a mouthful. In 2021, $4.6 million. Then the fraudsters hit. Three years later, due to criminal fraud, spending for that program ballooned to more than $170 million. From $4 million to $170 million—that is 37 times as much in just 3 years. Money completely stolen as the Governor and others in Minnesota, the Democrat elected officials, looked the other way.

Taxpayers similarly paid $21 million in 2021 for something called Minnesota's Housing Stabilization Services. In the first 6 months of last year, due to criminal fraud, Democrats looking the other way, taxpayers paid nearly three times that amount.

A Medicaid Program claiming to help Minnesota children with autism cost $6 million in 2018. By 2023, due to criminal fraud, it went from $6 million to $192 million.

Daycare fraud is just one of these brazen schemes where the Democrats in Minnesota look the other way. Last month, an independent journalist visited 10 State-funded daycare sites in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis-Saint Paul. He found no children at the daycare centers—middle of the day, not a single child was there.

One year ago, a local reporter visited several of those same sites. The reporter found no children at the daycare centers. They are supposed to be daycare centers, and getting paid to take care of children.

Here is one of those sites. This is a sign from one of the sites. It is called—you can't make this stuff up—Quality ''Learing'' Center. It is supposed to be a learning center. They can't even spell ''learning'' right. But that doesn't stop the Democrats in Minnesota who keep shoveling money right to these programs, stealing money from the taxpayers—from the Democrats, going to Democrats who are running these things.

It is appalling. The people of the United States are appalled and are furious. This ought to be a red flag for fraud. Why aren't the Democrats who run the place doing anything about it?

There were 95 violations for this ''learing'' center alone between 2019 and 2023. Violations occurred. No records on the children. But Minnesota's—run by the Democrats—taxpayer money continued to flow. It is disgraceful.

These aren't just one-off abuses. We now know that the fraud schemes used in the State's childcare programs have been used to defraud other social programs as well.

Even the New York Times has pointed to this. They say the fraud in Minnesota, run by the Democrats, is ''staggering in its scale and brazenness.''

I don't see any Democrats coming to the floor here today to point out the fraud, talk about what is happening there, how the money has been stolen from people that need it, the services that are needed by people. That means they are not getting it.

The Department of Justice has charged 98 defendants in Minnesota Medicaid fraud-related cases. So far, 64 of these have been convicted.

Last month, one defendant was found guilty of stealing $14 million from Medicaid. Yes, she did. She stole $14 million from Medicaid. You don't hear a word from the Minnesota Democrats coming to the floor here to talk about it. Nope.

She also stole nearly half a million dollars from child nutrition programs.

The Democrats come to the floor and say: Oh, we need more money for child nutrition and more money for child healthcare. Why aren't they looking at where the money is being taken from the mouths of the children?

For fraudsters, how much money was taken? Let's put this into perspective. The stolen money was supposed to be used to provide 200,000 meals for hungry children who did not get fed. Democrats must think that is fine. The defendant instead sent the hundreds of thousands of dollars overseas, and she bought real estate in Kenya, in Africa. Apparently, that is how business goes in Minnesota with the Democrats who are running that State.

This organized, systemic theft has gone on for years under Democrat leadership, and it really exploded under Joe Biden, Kamala Harris, and Minnesota Governor Tim Walz.

The Democrats have permitted schemes stacked upon schemes to drain money meant for those in need. Republicans are not going to allow this massive theft of taxpayer dollars to be ignored. Democrats want us to just look the other way. We are talking about a comprehensive approach to root out the fraud in Minnesota and across the country.

Now, our Working Families Tax Cuts law fights fraud. We strengthened eligibility requirements for Medicaid. We ensured that illegal immigrants don't receive taxpayer-funded healthcare. We put in place work requirements for Medicaid and for food stamps. These policies will protect taxpayers and will increase accountability.

Additionally, Republicans are conducting aggressive congressional oversight. On Friday, the entire Senate Republican conference demanded Governor Walz explain his actions. We asked nine specific, detailed questions—questions such as why Minnesota failed to adopt key fraud prevention measures. Why aren't they trying to prevent the fraud? Why do they keep looking the other way?

These are measures that the Department of Health and Human Services recommended to Minnesota back in May. Nope. Governor Walz wants nothing to do with it. He knew about this widespread fraud. He refused to do anything about it.

Senate Republicans are ready to give the Trump administration the manpower it needs to tackle this fraud in Minnesota and wherever else it appears and occurs.

The Trump administration has asked the Senate to confirm a new Assistant Attorney General position—a position that will be focused on the fraud—and the Senate will get that person in place and on the job quickly.

The Trump administration has taken other bold and decisive actions to stop fraud. To further strengthen enforcement efforts, the Department of Justice has doubled the number of attorneys handling these fraud cases. The Treasury Department is cracking down on businesses in Minnesota for alleged money laundering because that is what is happening. The Department of Health and Human Services under President Trump froze Federal funding for fraud-prone programs in Minnesota.

If Senate Democrats care about stopping fraud, why are they preparing to vote today to loosen eligibility and income verifications for ObamaCare subsidies? They ought to want to be tightening these things up. But that is what the Congressional Review Act resolution from Senator MARK WARNER of Virginia does, and we are going to vote on it today. Eliminating these vital protections invites more fraud. It means subsidies go to individuals who don't qualify for them.

Congress shouldn't make it easier to defraud the American taxpayers. This is the wrong direction to take after the biggest fraud scandal in Minnesota history. Protecting taxpayer dollars should not be a partisan issue. The fraud scandal in Minnesota should be a wake-up call for every American taxpayer.

Our Federal Government spends nearly $1.5 trillion each and every year to try to help feed and house and treat and care for vulnerable families and children. Those programs are there for a reason, but Democrats seem to think they are there to be a piggy bank for people who want to steal from the government.

Medicaid, food stamps, and other social programs have been called a lifeline. Years of waste, fraud, abuse, and corruption have pushed those who truly need the help away from the lifeline and to the back of the line. That is what Democrats have been enabling and continue to enable.

Republicans aren't going to stop until the depth of this fraud is uncovered and prosecuted, and Republicans are committed to preventing it from happening again.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

DISRUPT EXPLICIT FORGED IMAGES AND NON-CONSENSUAL EDITS ACT OF 2025

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it has been my good fortune and honor to serve in this Chamber for many years and to represent my home State of Illinois. I can reflect for a moment about the changes in the Senate Chamber in the time that I have been here. I am afraid it would take me too long to express my thoughts on that at the expense of the regular business of this Chamber. But we have reached a point where there are few and far between moments where we come together and agree on something the American people think is important.

A year ago, I was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee—for 4 years. We considered many judicial nominees and many pieces of legislation in that committee. We were evenly divided or closely divided during the entire period of time. I think we achieved quite a few things despite those divisions.

We approved more judicial nominees for Federal judgeships in that 4-year period of time than any 4-year period in the history of the U.S. Senate. It took 80 percent of the votes to be bipartisan for that to happen. So I tried as chairman to always find something we just might agree on, Democrats and Republicans would agree. The issue which I am going to address very briefly this morning is one of those issues.

There was a time when the Senate Judiciary Committee was so equally and evenly divided that people thought we would accomplish nothing, but there came an issue where there was a consensus among Democrats and Republicans, and it is one that every parent and grandparent—I think every individual—will understand.

Have you seen your kids or grandkids lately? Have you noticed what they are doing? They are looking at this virtually all day long if you let them.

It is a concern for many conscientious parents that what is being broadcast on those cell phones could be life-altering and -changing for young people, and that is one of the issues I will address this morning.

You see, during the period of time when I chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee, we considered the negative impact that these cell phones and laptops have on children. It is frightening.

Parents came and testified before us that their kids—normal, happy, productive, good students—in a short period of time were captivated by laptops and cell phones into changes in attitude, changes in conduct. Sadly, some of the children took their own lives because of their exposure to what happened on these devices. It is heartbreaking.

I recall one in particular: a young, African-American, high school student—a track star at his school—who got swept into some sort of broadcast on social media and in the span of 19 hours became so despondent and excited and emotional, he harmed himself and took his own life. The parents couldn't understand it. They didn't see it coming. And when they reflected on what was being done, it was an outrage.

There is another thing going on which everyone should be aware of, and if you look closely on television, you might just spot warnings. It is this whole issue of deepfakes, AI, taking what looks to be real and broadcasting it as reality when, in fact, it is not.

Last Congress, we considered a measure which I introduced and would like to ask for passage today. There will be a unanimous consent request made at the end of my statement. If that unanimous consent request passes, and I hope it does with bipartisan support, it will go to the House of Representatives for their consideration. It will be miraculous. We just might pass a bill. We just might create a law. Stay tuned.

Let me tell you what it is all about. I rise today to ask the Senate to pass the DEFIANCE Act—bipartisan legislation that gives victims of nonconsensual, sexually explicit deepfakes the tools to fight back against those who would exploit them.

I want to thank the Senate sponsors of this legislation, including my Republican colleague Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Republican of South Carolina. I told you it was bipartisan; it is.

I have been proud to partner with a person I don't know well on a personal basis, but I certainly have seen her work. Her name is Representative OCASIO-CORTEZ. She represents the city of New York. She introduced legislation in the House with seven Republicans and six Democratic cosponsors. So her measure was bipartisan as it passed the House of Representatives.

Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ herself is a publicly confessed and admitted victim of explicit deepfakes. I commend her for working to create tools for victims in the fight against this despicable crime. She has been an innocent victim, and she has spoken out to spare others what she has been through.

In 2025, the TAKE IT DOWN Act was signed into law. This bipartisan legislation makes it a Federal crime to knowingly publish or threaten to publish nonconsensual intimate images on social media. The DEFIANCE Act, which provides victims with a civil remedy—a remedy in court—builds on the progress of the TAKE IT DOWN Act.

The vast majority of American people support prohibiting nonconsensual, sexually explicit, deepfake images, with one survey finding that 85 percent of Republicans and Democrats support this measure. That is why I am hopeful it will pass today and be considered favorably by the House, and that is why, last Congress, the Senate unanimously passed this measure. We didn't get it done then, and we are returning to it now.

The Senate should pass this bill again, and the House should take it up quickly as the problem of nonconsensual, sexually explicit, deepfake images continues to spread. With the push of a button, generative AI can swap someone's face onto another person's body, remove that person's clothing so they appear nude, or undress someone to show them in lingerie or other exposed positions.

Recent reporting details how users of X, the social media platform formerly known as Twitter, can ask its AI chatbot Grok to undress women and underage girls in photos. Grok will comply with requests to show subjects in various states of undress with images which I won't repeat for the record, but they are horrible.

Even after these reports, X still has not prevented Grok from creating these exploitative images. Let me make sure you understand what I just said. Even after these terrible, deepfake, harming images are pointed out to Grok and to X, formerly Twitter, they do not respond. They don't take the images off the internet. They don't come to the rescue of people who are victims. That is why this legislation is critical, because this legislation says that if they are guilty of such reckless misconduct, they can be sued for it and held civilly liable for the damages.

Imagine losing control of your own likeness and identity. Imagine that happening to you when you are in high school. Imagine how powerless victims feel when they cannot remove illicit conduct, cannot prevent it from being reproduced repeatedly, and cannot prevent new images from being created. The consequences can be profound.

Victims may endure threats to their employment, education, or reputation or suffer additional criminal activity, such as extortion and stalking. Many experience depression, anxiety, and fear of being in public, and in the worst cases, victims have been driven to suicide.

Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ described her own reaction being depicted this way without her consent. She said:

> There's a shock to seeing images of yourself that someone could think are real.

While prominent women are often the target for nonconsensual, sexual deepfakes, sadly, the victims can be virtually anyone.

There are distressing reports of high school students struggling to respond to this crisis. In March 2024, at least 22 students at a high school in McHenry County, in my home State of Illinois, learned they were depicted in deepfakes circulating online. One was a doctored version of two female students taken at the school prom. I will not describe in detail what that deepfake did, but it had to be crushing for these young women and their families.

Sadly, we are seeing an explosion of these images. One researcher found that the number of nonconsensual pornographic deepfake videos available online has increased 900 percent—900 percent—since 2019. Such videos have been viewed almost 4 billion times—4 billion. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the number of AI-generated child sexual abuse images increased from 5,000 in 2023 to over 485,000 in the first 6 months of 2025.

Tragically, currently, victims have no civil legal remedy to pursue justice. The DEFIANCE Act changes that and gives victims their day in court. The bill would permit victims to bring civil cases against those who produce, disclose, solicit, or possess with intent to disclose sexually explicit deepfakes, while knowingly or recklessly disregarding that the person depicted did not consent to the content.

I am proud to have collaborated with survivor advocates on this bill. Their lived experience and leadership have shaped this legislation. Congress needs to act. It is past time to give victims of nonconsensual, sexually explicit deepfakes the tools they need to fight back.

I am going to make a unanimous consent request on this bipartisan legislation. Senator GRAHAM could not join me on the floor today, but he is a cosponsor and supporter of this bipartisan bill.

I make the following unanimous consent: Notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 1837 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1837) to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1837) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1837

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disrupt Explicit Forged Images And Non-Consensual Edits Act of 2025'' or the ''DEFIANCE Act of 2025''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Digital forgeries, often called deepfakes, are synthetic images and videos that look realistic. The technology to create digital forgeries is now ubiquitous and easy to use. Hundreds of apps are available that can quickly generate digital forgeries without the need for any technical expertise.

(2) Digital forgeries can be wholly fictitious but can also manipulate images of real people to depict sexually intimate conduct that did not occur. For example, some digital forgeries will paste the face of an individual onto the body of a real or fictitious individual who is nude or who is engaging in sexual activity. Another example is a photograph of an individual that is manipulated to digitally remove the clothing of the individual so that the person appears to be nude.

(3) The individuals depicted in such digital forgeries are profoundly harmed when the content is produced with intent to disclose, disclosed, or obtained without the consent of those individuals. These harms are not mitigated through labels or other information that indicates that the depiction is fake.

(4) It can be destabilizing to victims whenever those victims are depicted in intimate digital forgeries against their will, as the privacy of those victims is violated and the victims lose control over their likeness and identity.

(5) Victims can feel helpless because the victims—

(A) may not be able to determine who has created the content; and

(B) do not know how to prevent further disclosure of the intimate digital forgery or how to prevent more forgeries from being made.

(6) Victims may be fearful of being in public out of concern that individuals the victims encounter have seen the digital forgeries. This leads to social rupture through the loss of the ability to trust, stigmatization, and isolation.

(7) Victims of non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries may experience depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. These victims may also experience the ''silencing effect'' in which the victims withdraw from online spaces and public discourse to avoid further abuse.

(8) Digital forgeries are often used to—

(A) harass victims, interfering with their employment, education, reputation, or sense of safety; or

(B) commit extortion, sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes.

(9) Because of the harms caused by non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries, such digital forgeries are considered to be a form of image-based sexual abuse.

SEC. 3. CIVIL ACTION RELATING TO DISCLOSURE OF INTIMATE IMAGES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**OR NONCONSENSUAL ACTIVITY INVOLVING DIGITAL FORGERIES**'' after ''**INTIMATE IMAGES**''; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''competent,'' after ''conscious,'';

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'identifiable individual' means an individual whose body appears in whole or in part in an intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery and who is identifiable by virtue of the individual's face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature, or from information displayed in connection with the intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery.

''(5) INTIMATE DIGITAL FORGERY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'intimate digital forgery' means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual that—

''(i) falsely represents, in whole or in part—

''(I) the identifiable individual; or

''(II) the conduct or content that makes the visual depiction intimate;

''(ii) is created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction; and

''(iii) is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the identifiable individual when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person.

''(B) LABELS, DISCLOSURE, AND CONTEXT.—Any visual depiction described in subparagraph (A) constitutes an intimate digital forgery for purposes of this paragraph regardless of whether a label, information disclosed with the visual depiction, or the context or setting in which the visual depiction is disclosed states or implies that the visual depiction is not authentic.''; and

(F) in paragraph (6)(A), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking ''individual;'' and inserting ''individual; or''; and

(II) by striking subclause (III); and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) an identifiable individual engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and''.

(b) CIVIL ACTION.—Section 1309(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (5)—

''(i) an identifiable individual whose intimate visual depiction is disclosed, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, without the consent of the identifiable individual, where such disclosure was made by a person who knows or recklessly disregards that the identifiable individual has not consented to such disclosure, may bring a civil action against that person in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3);

''(ii) an identifiable individual who is the subject of an intimate digital forgery may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3) against any person that knowingly produced or possessed the intimate digital forgery with intent to disclose it, knowingly disclosed the intimate digital forgery, or knowingly solicited and received the intimate digital forgery, if—

''(I) the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation and receipt;

''(II) the person knew or recklessly disregarded that the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation and receipt; and

''(III) such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation and receipt, is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce or uses any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce; and

''(iii) an identifiable individual who is the subject of an intimate digital forgery may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3) against any person that knowingly produced the intimate digital forgery if—

''(I) the identifiable individual did not consent to such production;

''(II) the person knew or recklessly disregarded that the identifiable individual—

''(aa) did not consent to such production; and

''(bb) was harmed, or was reasonably likely to be harmed, by the production; and

''(III) such production is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce or uses any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by inserting ''IDENTIFIABLE'' before ''INDIVIDUALS''; and

(ii) by striking ''an individual who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the individual'' and inserting ''an identifiable individual who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardian of the identifiable individual'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''identifiable'' before ''individual'';

(ii) by striking ''depiction'' and inserting ''intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery''; and

(iii) by striking ''distribution'' and inserting ''disclosure, solicitation, or possession''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''identifiable'' before ''individual'';

(ii) by inserting ''or intimate digital forgery'' after ''depiction'' each place it appears; and

(iii) by inserting '', solicitation, or possession'' after ''disclosure'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(4) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) RELIEF.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In a civil action filed under this section, an identifiable individual may recover—

''(i) damages as provided under subparagraph (C); and

''(ii) the cost of the action, including reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.

''(B) PUNITIVE DAMAGES AND OTHER RELIEF.—The court may, in addition to any other relief available at law, award punitive damages or order equitable relief, including a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or a permanent injunction ordering the defendant to delete, destroy, or cease to display or disclose the intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery.

''(C) DAMAGES.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the identifiable individual may recover—

''(i) liquidated damages in the amount of—

''(I) $150,000; or

''(II) $250,000 if the conduct at issue in the claim was—

''(aa) committed in relation to actual or attempted sexual assault, stalking, or harassment of the identifiable individual by the defendant; or

''(bb) the direct and proximate cause of actual or attempted sexual assault, stalking, or harassment of the identifiable individual by any person; or

''(ii) actual damages sustained by the individual, which shall include any profits of the defendant that are attributable to the conduct at issue in the claim that are not otherwise taken into account in computing the actual damages.

''(D) CALCULATION OF DEFENDANT'S PROFIT.—For purposes of subparagraph (C)(ii), to establish the defendant's profits, the identifiable individual shall be required to present proof only of the gross revenue of the defendant, and the defendant shall be required to prove the deductible expenses of the defendant and the elements of profit attributable to factors other than the conduct at issue in the claim.

''(4) PRESERVATION OF PRIVACY.—In a civil action filed under this section, the court may issue an order to protect the privacy of a plaintiff, including by—

''(A) permitting the plaintiff to use a pseudonym;

''(B) requiring the parties to redact the personal identifying information of the plaintiff from any public filing, or to file such documents under seal; and

''(C) issuing a protective order for purposes of discovery, which may include an order indicating that any intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery shall remain in the care, custody, and control of the court.'';

(5) in paragraph (5)(A), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''image'' and inserting ''visual depiction or intimate digital forgery''; and

(B) by striking ''depicted'' and inserting ''identifiable''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Any action commenced under this section shall be barred unless the complaint is filed not later than 10 years from the later of—

''(A) the date on which the identifiable individual reasonably discovers the violation that forms the basis for the claim; or

''(B) the date on which the identifiable individual reaches 18 years of age.

''(7) DUPLICATIVE RECOVERY BARRED.—No relief may be ordered under paragraph (3) against a person who is subject to a judgment under section 2255 of title 18, United States Code, for the same conduct involving the same identifiable individual and the same intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery.''.

(c) CONTINUED APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND TRIBAL LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall not be construed to impair, supersede, or limit a provision of Federal, State, or Tribal law.

(2) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a State or Tribal government from adopting and enforcing a provision of law governing disclosure of intimate images or nonconsensual activity involving an intimate digital forgery, as defined in section 1309(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851(a)), as amended by this Act, that is at least as protective of the rights of a victim as this Act.

SEC. 4. SEVERABILITY; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of and amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provision or amendment held to be unconstitutional to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected thereby.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to limit or expand any law pertaining to intellectual property.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it feels good. It feels good to see the Senate actually passing legislation. It is rare. It doesn't happen a lot. With a measure of this importance, it is critically important that we come together, both political parties.

I want to thank Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ for her leadership on this issue and her bravery on this issue throughout this debate.

Now, let's pass this in the House and make it the law of the land. Give to the victims their day in court to hold those responsible and continue to publish these images at their expense.

The Senate voted to unanimously pass this important legislation. The victims of this horrible crime deserve their day in court and, today, we are one step closer to making that a reality.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

S.J. RES. 84

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, sometimes, in Washington, you feel like there is nothing anyone can agree on. But one thing we can all agree on, no matter what your party, healthcare is too expensive.

I am a doctor who worked at a hospital in the public hospital system for the working uninsured and poorly insured. And it is not just the poor but middle-income Americans who have a really hard time right now affording their healthcare.

There is a little bit of irony here. ObamaCare came into existence, and it was supposed to decrease premiums by $2,400 a year. Since then, premiums have probably risen an aggregate of 100 percent since that law was passed. Part of this—part of this—is waste, fraud, and abuse of taxpayer dollars. So we pay higher premiums, and the taxpayer is getting ripped off as well.

Here are just some recent examples. In November, a Federal jury in West Palm Beach convicted two individuals in a $233 million ObamaCare fraudulent enrollment scheme. Earlier this year, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services identified 2.8 million duplicate enrollments across Medicaid and ObamaCare, which wastes an estimated $14 billion annually.

Just a few weeks ago, the Government Accountability Office released a report highlighting likely significant fraud in the ObamaCare Marketplace due to lack of proper verification. In this report, by the way, the GAO put up shoddy data on purpose to see if it would be accepted, and it was accepted across the board, even though they came nowhere close to providing the information they were supposed to provide.

The American people want lower healthcare costs. They also want us to protect their taxpayer dollars from fraud and abuse. So we need a healthcare system that protects patients and families but doesn't reward a ''get rich quick by any means'' fraudster looking to get an extra buck from the Federal taxpayer.

That is why Republicans have focused on a way forward on healthcare that actually lowers costs, fights fraud, and gives power to the patient, not profit to the insurance company, not ill-gotten gains to the criminal.

My Democratic colleagues are about to put up a resolution that would do a Congressional Review Act on a recent rule put out by the administration to fight waste, fraud, and abuse. For whatever reason, this resolution wants to fight fighting waste, fraud, and abuse. And if the CRA passes, it will eliminate commonsense measures for waste, fraud, and abuse—to eliminate them, to at least address them—as well as safeguards ensuring that subsidies go to patients who qualify, those who need it to afford coverage.

By the way, the resolution being offered by my Democratic colleagues will raise insurance premiums by 5 percent. They are offering a CRA that raises premiums, the effect of, by 5 percent. That is money that a family could use to pay their car note, their flood insurance note, their grocery bill—you name it—rent for their apartment, and, instead, it is going to insurance companies.

I don't quite know why my Democratic colleagues are so entrenched in protecting a broken system. They are willing to raise premiums by 5 percent to protect the status quo.

All that said, I am a doctor who worked in the public hospital system for over 20 years, trying to bring healthcare to people who otherwise couldn't afford it. Let's work together. Let's find a solution that actually lowers costs, doesn't increase premiums. Let's find a solution that squeezes out waste, eliminates and prosecutes fraud, not a system in which they are rewarded.

As a doctor, as a conservative, as an American, as a steward of the Federal taxpayer—when I say Federal taxpayer, I mean you and me and everybody watching and everyone in the Gallery—let's steward that money correctly. I urge my colleagues to reject this resolution and continue with bipartisan, important work to make healthcare more affordable.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES RELATING TO "PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT; MARKETPLACE INTEGRITY AND AFFORDABILITY"—Motion to Proceed

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 293, S.J. Res 84.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 293, S.J. Res. 84, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Marketplace Integrity and Affordability".

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today because I think it is painfully clear that we need to do something to address the growing healthcare crisis in this country.

Let me be clear at the outset that when we talk about the CRA that the clerk just reported, it is not directly related—it is not the tax credit issue that has been the subject of an enormous amount of other debate and, frankly, action in the House but a CRA that will be voted on later today that will overturn a rule that the Trump administration has put forward that will result in 1.8 million Americans being thrown off their health insurance.

It is beyond the tax credit issue. It is beyond the Medicaid changes. This is a rule that the administration set forward last year that adds enormous amounts of regulatory burden for any American who chooses to access the so-called ObamaCare Marketplace.

The truth is, this administration's attack on the Marketplace, ObamaCare, the Affordable Care Act didn't start with this rule. As we all know in this Chamber, this is just another step in a now close to 15-year crusade by many of my Republican colleagues to undermine the ACA, which, at the end of the day, is just going to—as we have seen already—is going to increase healthcare costs for everybody.

We know that at the end of last year, as the expiration of the ACA enhanced premium tax credits approached, Democrats in Congress worked hard to try to extend them. We put forward a strong, compromised proposal to extend the credits and keep health insurance affordable for the close to 24 million Americans who access their healthcare through the Marketplace.

Unfortunately, time and again, Republicans voted against it, ensuring that when the clock struck midnight on January 1, millions of Americans were priced out of that coverage. Families across the country have now been hit with premium increases of $800, $900, and even over $1,000 per month.

Somebody in my State of Virginia—Kathleen, a mother of two and a small business owner living in Newport News, saw her premium for her family of four increase from 544 bucks a month to over $1,500 a month. That is a yearly increase of about $11,500 a year—a pricetag that her family just can't afford. She told me she came up to the Hill before New Year's hit and that she hoped and prayed for a solution.

Frankly, I wish all of my Republican colleagues who helped block that solution could have explained to her why blocking that solution, which we offered as a straightforward extension of the ACA premium tax credits—why they blocked that, because Kathleen and so many other families desperately needed it.

I will have to say I have to give some rare congratulations to at least 17 Members of the House, Republican Members of the House, which had actually taken action recently to address this crisis. Seventeen House Republicans finally said enough is enough and voted with Democrats in the House to extend the credits, which will again lower the costs for millions.

I hope that we can get a similar type of compromise through in the Senate. I know there are colleagues on both sides of the aisle working hard on that issue right now.

While the credits have taken up most of the space around the debate, what I rise today on—the CRA that will be voted on this afternoon—will provide an even more immediate solution to at least take away another barrier to healthcare accessibility and affordability.

I am asking my colleagues—and I will be joined by other colleagues to talk about this over the next hour or so—I am asking my colleagues to join me in disapproving a harmful rule that the Trump administration finalized last year that was set to kick in at the end of 2025. As I mentioned, that would take about 1.8 to 2 million people off their healthcare because of the enormous administrative burdens that are put in place by this administrative rule to try to get access to the Marketplace.

This is at least a chance today—not at some future date—to come together to do the bare minimum and address at least a small part of the emergency straining our healthcare system.

Now, I will acknowledge that because this administrative burden is so burdensome, the courts have paused its enactment, but at any moment, that pause could be taken away.

So let's just use the CRA, which has been used by both sides of the aisle repeatedly, to get rid of this additional burden because, simply put, this harmful Trump rule makes it harder to enroll in a Marketplace plan, harder to stay on a Marketplace plan, and harder and more expensive for States to run a Marketplace.

The rule requires increased paperwork for families, reduces open and special enrollment periods, and allows insurers to push more healthcare costs on Americans by allowing plans to cover less care. That also adds a ton more paperwork and burdens on the marketplaces all across the country.

Again, according to the Trump administration's own document, these added barriers and higher premiums will lead to that estimate of at least 1.8 million people losing coverage if this rule—which is, again, scheduled to go into effect but has only not gone into effect in 2026 because of a current pause by the courts.

But I think we ought to avoid this cliff and just act today as a Senate and say: Let's not have this rule take effect.

I think most of us would agree that 2025 was not a great year for healthcare in this country. Medicaid cuts, which are going to be enormous, which, frankly, were not scheduled to kick in until after the 2026 elections, interestingly enough—although I can tell you we have already seen rural healthcare clinics close in Virginia because of that expectation—and my colleagues' refusal to extend the enhanced premium tax credits are all weighing down on our healthcare system, and we are seeing rural hospitals and rural healthcare centers really bear the brunt of this.

The truth is, the Trump administration and congressional Republicans have jammed through healthcare policies that, combined with the rule and the tax premiums—minimum, looks like about 15 million Americans will get kicked off their health insurance.

So let's go back. My Republican colleagues and the President won in 2024 because they said they are going to lower costs. We can actually take action on lowering costs today. So let's join together, use the CRA tool, and end this policy. All you have to do is vote for the Congressional Review Act resolution making sure the number—not my number; the Trump administration's number—the 1.8 million Americans will actually get to keep their healthcare. All you have to do is vote for this CRA resolution so that folks don't have to deal with enormously burdensome paperwork and the higher costs that result.

Now, I think we can get this done. We have seen my Republican colleagues stand up to the President on the Epstein files, on war powers, and just in the last day or so, the attack on the independence of the Federal Reserve. Let's have that pushback extend now to healthcare costs. Let's help millions keep their healthcare today and then work together toward a long-term, sustainable plan to keep healthcare costs stable for the next decade.

Before I yield the floor, I want to also acknowledge—this is something a lot of us have been working on. Senator KLOBUCHAR does such a great job on so many issues. Senator WYDEN, the leader on the Finance Committee—they and others will come today to speak on this issue as well.

I hope my colleagues are listening, and I hope they will actually acknowledge that we have to bring healthcare costs down today. This isn't a full solution, but at least it is an action that we can take today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator WARNER for his tremendous leadership on this important issue that is just really tormenting so many Americans right now—as well as Senator WYDEN.

This involves tens of millions of Americans who are facing a healthcare crisis. Their premiums are doubling or tripling, and it is completely in our hands to do something about it.

Open enrollment is ending in 2 days. Americans across the country are looking at their budgets and facing this difficult choice of whether to pay double or triple for coverage or go uninsured.

Why are tens of millions of Americans facing this reality? Well, because congressional Republicans failed to act, to come to the table to negotiate an extension of the enhanced Affordable Care Act tax credits before the end of last year.

Last Thursday, the House passed legislation to extend these healthcare tax credits for 3 years. Seventeen Republicans joined Democrats. You think about it, they could have done that months ago—months ago. We were willing to negotiate with them 3 years, 2 years, 1 year at the time. They wouldn't do anything. And now they have realized—I guess they didn't understand what was happening to their constituents when 20-some percent of farmers and ranchers are on these kinds of policies and 75 percent of them are in red States.

The legislation that Senator WARNER and Senator WYDEN proposed is simple and reasonable. We are simply saying: Let's make sure the same tax credits that made care more accessible for tens of millions of Americans yesterday and last year and the year before that continue to be there for families this year. Americans are looking for us to act, and the time to act is now.

I have heard from people across my State in what is a very, very difficult time right now in the State of Minnesota. With the arrival of ICE on our streets, with people terrified, with the chaos that has ensued, we are still hearing from people about healthcare all the time.

Nicci from Waseca wrote to me that the healthcare premium for her and her husband almost tripled from $862 a month to $2,344, which, over the course of the year, is more than her annual salary. She called the increase ''insufferable.''

Nadine from Sartell, a 53-year-old single mom, shared that she has a master's degree in social work but lives nearly paycheck to paycheck now because her housing and utility costs eat up over half of her monthly income, and unless Congress renews the healthcare tax credits, she is not going to be able to purchase healthcare because there are only 2 days left. And here is the kicker: Just 4 months ago, she was diagnosed with breast cancer. She has already used up nearly all she has in savings for the copays and coinsurance to get a diagnosis and receive treatment.

Another constituent, a schoolbus driver named David, saw his premiums double. He is now spending 12 percent of his total pretax income on health insurance. David wrote:

> It's difficult and frustrating to see life crumble before your eyes. Just trying to get ahead and just to find setbacks waiting for you. I would like Congress to actually sit in real life people's shoes for just a while to see how it feels. I hope we can get something changed.

That is a busdriver in Minnesota begging our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to stand and sit in his shoes, because if Congress can't fix this, David shared with me that even though he works full time, he will have to give up his health insurance entirely.

The rules that Senator WARNER and Senator WYDEN and others of us have suggested do away with the caps that limit how much of their income people like David must spend on health insurance, and so as we work to extend the healthcare tax credits, it is critical that we stop the administration from further undermining the Affordable Care Act and raising costs.

And this just isn't happening in my State. As I know, three-quarters of the people who get their health coverage on this ACA Marketplace live in States that President Trump won. We know the stakes, and we must come together to solve this affordability crisis. And I will note that the amount of money given to Argentina was approximately the same amount it would take to fix this for 1 year.

There is a lot more work to be done to lower healthcare costs: Medicare drug price negotiations that I have led for years and making sure that is really happening under this administration, reforming prior authorization, making improvements, public option. We can go on and on and on.

But, right now, we have one crisis that is hitting so many Americans, and we have a way to fix it. So I urge my Republican colleagues to join us to stop Americans' healthcare premiums from skyrocketing, and simply bring to the Senate floor and pass the bipartisan House-passed bill to extend the healthcare tax credits that Americans rely on, and, of course, to vote for S.J. Res. 84, which is in front of us today. And we thank Senator WARNER and Senator WYDEN for leading the effort.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before she leaves the floor, I just want to say that the Senator from Minnesota has been relentless in terms of standing up for folks who are just trying to get a fair shake on their premiums. I have been doing this since my days with the Gray Panthers, and I know what it means to be persistent. That defines Senator KLOBUCHAR, and I thank her.

I am pleased to be working with Senator WARNER and Senator OSSOFF—and I see Senator KAINE here—because all of us want to make sure we lower healthcare costs for American families.

Today, the Senate is going to vote to repeal a host of damaging policies that Donald Trump, Robert Kennedy, and Dr. Oz have unleashed on Americans who are unsuspecting. People are just trying to get by in tough times and are going to get hammered, and from the day Donald Trump was sworn in, this administration made attacking Americans' healthcare their top priority.

Last summer, Republicans in Congress rammed through a massive bill to give tax breaks to billionaires and giant corporations, while making the largest healthcare cuts in American history.

At the same time, the Trump administration used the Byzantine Federal rulemaking process to double down on these efforts by finalizing the rule that all of us on this side of the aisle are working to repeal today. The harmful changes made by the Trump administration come down to one proposition: It is OK to have more redtape, and it is just fine to increase healthcare costs.

That is the exact opposite of our agenda, which is to focus on affordability and making the American healthcare system simpler.

I am going to just tick through a couple of the worst examples to illustrate why these rules need to be junked.

First, the Trump rules will increase what American families have to pay out of pocket each year by nearly $1,000. So the question becomes: What is the purpose behind that change, other than to take money from Americans who are already struggling?

The rule adds new fees, such as a new reenrollment fee that applies to low-income workers. To be clear, that means, if you want to keep your health insurance, you have got to pay a fee to the government just for the right to keep what you have got. Even by Washington, DC, standards—I say to my friend from Montana—that just defies common sense.

They also create mandatory minimum premiums that are going to cause millions to lose their coverage.

Now, Republicans say that these fees are aimed at reducing fraud. There is just no evidence to back it up. My view has been, ever since my days with the Gray Panthers, and my friend from Virginia knows about this—I say any fraud—any fraud—is too much. But the numbers are clear. The vast majority of fraud in healthcare is conducted by shady insurance brokers who are looking to make a fast buck through commissions from phony enrollments, not working Americans looking to buy healthcare.

So I have introduced legislation to create tough, criminal penalties for these insurance brokers. So make no mistake about it, Senator KAINE, there is something we ought to be doing to root out fraud. Let's go after these insurance brokers with tough criminal penalties.

I have been talking to Republicans to ask them to join as cosponsors, and they haven't been willing, really, to give us the time of day. Instead of going after fraud where it exists, Donald Trump and Republicans create barriers that are going to trip up Americans trying to navigate a healthcare system that is just too complicated.

Beyond fees and higher premiums, the Trump rule also adds new verification checks and enrollment rules that amount to an enormous heap of redtape. These redtape measures, according to authorities who have analyzed them, are going to create 15 million hours of paperwork, and 1.8 million people are going to lose their coverage as they try to navigate this never-never land of a maze of healthcare rules.

These types of changes are right out of the playbook of Big Insurance because they create barriers and bureaucratic hurdles so they can keep more of your money while denying working families basic healthcare.

It is no secret that Americans are fed up with a healthcare system that gets in their way at every turn. It is time for Republicans to do the right thing and join with Democrats to lower Americans' healthcare costs, instead of creating new cost barriers and redtape restrictions. They can help those families by voting with us today.

I urge my colleagues to support Senator WARNER, Senator OSSOFF, Senator KLOBUCHAR, and Senator KAINE. We are all here for one purpose: less bureaucracy, less redtape, lowering premiums for families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I am glad to join my colleagues to talk about the upcoming vote on S.J. Res. 84, the use of the Congressional Review Act to strike down a recent regulatory attack on the Affordable Care Act launched by the Trump administration.

I think my colleagues have done a pretty good job of explaining what is at stake. Even the Trump administration's own experts at CMS, the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, say that implementation of this rule could lead up to 1.8 million people to lose health insurance just this year, 2026. That would be devastating.

On top of the premium increases that people have seen because the Affordable Care Act extended tax credits were not extended when tax cuts for the wealthiest were extended, this additional burden on this 1.8 million-person population is unacceptable, and the vote we will cast today gives us all an opportunity to sort of shore up the healthcare network for those nearly 2 million people.

I wanted to focus, in particular, on the kind of person who is really going to be affected by the Trump rule if we do not affirmatively embrace this Congressional Review Act resolution, and that is self-employed entrepreneurs and gig workers.

You know, one of the challenges about the American healthcare system before the Affordable Care Act was it was very, very difficult to buy health insurance if you were an individual entrepreneur, if you had a very small business.

Without exchanges and the offering of policies on the exchanges with premium support for those who were lower or middle income, you had a lot of people who were self-employed entrepreneurs who couldn't buy insurance at all, and then you also had a huge group of people working with companies that had insurance that had this great American dream of an idea to start their own business, but they couldn't do it because if they were to leave their large employer to go off and follow their dream, they couldn't get health insurance.

And one of the very salutary effects of the ACA, through the creation of exchanges with premium support, has been to enable people to pursue their dream and become innovators or entrepreneurs or gig workers and work in the way and in the flexible circumstance they choose. And I speak from experience because two of my three kids fit into this category.

The rule that has been put in place by the Trump administration isn't going to make it particularly hard for large group plans to just re-up insurance, but it will make it very hard for those individuals that don't have an HR department fighting for them, that have to figure it out all on their own. It will make it very hard for them to negotiate the marketplace and buy insurance.

And, sometimes, their income is up, and, sometimes, their income is down. And, sometimes, they want to enroll, and, at other times, they don't. It is precisely this kind of person that is going to be hit the hardest by the Trump rule and why I am so strongly in support of my colleagues' efforts to repeal it.

You know, we often say—and I will conclude—that small businesses and startups are the backbones of the American economy, and they are. I grew up in a house with a dad who worked for a huge company, and it was his dream to start his own business. And he bought a little iron working shop that, at the time that he bought it, had like four employees. And during the entire growing-up period when I worked in my Dad's shop, in a good year, it would be seven employees, and in a bad year, it would be four, plus my mom and my two brothers and me.

So many American businesses are just like this. They are one or two employees. They are somebody who even has another gig, maybe as an artist, and they are moonlighting in some area where they can make just enough to afford to buy health insurance on the exchange, if we don't crush them with high premiums and if we don't make the paperwork burdens so substantial.

The CRA that my colleagues are offering will be directly responsive to the needs of this very, very important group of American innovators and entrepreneurs. And that is why I so strongly support it and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). 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.

STOP ILLEGAL ALIENS DRUNK DRIVING ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, my Republican colleagues and I spent a great deal of time this Congress focused on securing justice for victims of crimes committed by illegal aliens.

Unfortunately, during the last administration, the Biden administration was completely what I would call willfully blind to the threat posed by people coming unvetted across our borders.

From Laken Riley, to Kayla Hamilton, to Jocelyn Nungaray, the victims of illegal aliens are numerous and must not be forgotten. What makes these tragedies so heartbreaking is the knowledge that many of these victims could have lived but for the Biden administration's open border policies and its failure to act responsibly and enforce the law. These good Americans died at the hands of criminal aliens who should never have set foot in our country.

But there is another category of illegal alien criminals who perhaps are not so widely known, largely because the mainstream media outlets refuse to report on the many heinous crimes committed by illegal aliens each year. These are individuals who have endangered Americans by drunk driving.

Every 42 minutes, someone dies in a crash involving alcohol. As we have seen in the news, many of these crashes have been caused by illegal aliens who jeopardize the safety of law-abiding Americans. They have killed or severely maimed U.S. citizens and other lawful residents, depriving families of their loved ones and causing untold human misery. Some of these aliens have driven with expired licenses, suspended licenses, or no license at all and have shown complete disregard for the danger this may pose.

Last January, two college students in Illinois named Katie Abraham and Chloe Polzin were killed in a hit-and-run crash involving an illegal alien who was drunk driving. Their killer, an illegal alien from Guatemala, was charged with leaving the scene of a crash resulting in death, aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, and reckless homicide.

Last October, Secretary Noem highlighted more than 140 illegal alien truckdrivers who were arrested in Northwest Indiana during Operation Midway Blitz. These aliens were found guilty of numerous crimes, including driving under the influence, drug trafficking, theft, burglary, assault, child abuse, domestic battery, prostitution, and fraud. More than 40 of them had been issued a commercial driver's license by States like California, Illinois, and New York. It is clear that these States are not conducting due diligence if they are issuing commercial driver's licenses to illegal aliens who threaten the safety of American citizens on our roads and highways.

Of course, Texans have not been spared the harm committed by such aliens, as we saw in the case of Arturo Cruz-Badillo. Cruz-Badillo is a Mexican national who had seven—seven—DWI convictions, a conviction for battery, and was removed from the United States three separate times. But despite all of these criminal convictions and removal for illegal entry in the United States, he was once again found reentering illegally last August, hiding in a commercial cargo trailer. He was sentenced to jail earlier this year for his crimes.

On top of the revolving door of removals because of how different States treat DUI and DWI offenses, some aliens are convicted multiple times but never removed from the United States.

As recently as last month, ICE arrested 118 illegal aliens in California, including pedophiles, burglars, domestic abusers, and serial drunk drivers. One of these offenders had four separate DUI convictions, including one that caused bodily injury. He was also convicted of driving with a suspended driver's license. Another was convicted of a DUI, a hit-and-run, and driving without a license. Yet another was convicted of causing injury to a child, a hit-and-run causing property damage, and two DUIs, driving under the influence. Finally, one of these criminals was convicted of DUI causing great bodily injury, a hit-and-run causing property damage, and a separate DUI.

Consider how devastating a car accident can be even if there are no physical injuries. These accidents cause not only bodily injury but property damage to a person's car, and it must either be repaired or replaced, often costing hundreds or even thousands of dollars.

In the case of a hit-and-run, the situation is even more difficult because the victim cannot get the insurance information, if it exists, from the driver at fault in order to have the damage paid for.

For the one in four American households who lives paycheck to paycheck, an unexpected car accident might mean having to choose between repairing their car or paying their rent.

Of course, if the driver at fault is an illegal alien, it is more likely to be a hit-and-run because they don't want to be detained or deported. And even if they are caught, they are not likely to have insurance.

As a father of two daughters, I believe the danger illegal aliens pose to the safety of Americans is simply unacceptable. It ought to be unacceptable to all of us and not tolerated. For this reason, I am introducing the Stop Illegal Aliens Drunk Driving Act to address this discrepancy in Federal law where these DUIs—repetitive driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated—are simply winked at or ignored.

This bill would make DUI and DWI offenses that result in death or bodily injury an aggravated felony under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Aggravated felons are subject to mandatory detention. They are also ineligible for most immigration benefits.

Furthermore, this bill would ensure that any illegal alien removed from the United States as an aggravated felon due to a DUI or DWI who attempts to reenter illegally is subject to a penalty of up to 20 years in prison.

Americans deserve to be safe while driving on our roads. Parents should not have to worry, when they give their 16-year-old the keys to the car—who has learned how to drive or is just getting their first driver's license—they shouldn't have to worry whether an illegal alien driving under the influence of alcohol is going to cause them bodily harm or kill them outright.

We simply cannot continue the status quo of allowing aliens who entered our country illegally or were allowed by the Biden administration's open border policies and who decide to drive drunk or under the influence—we can't allow them to continue to endanger the American public in this way. For this reason, I hope all of my colleagues will join me and support the Stop Illegal Aliens Drunk Driving Act.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to complete my remarks before the scheduled recess.

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

HEALTHCARE

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today because this President is poised to strip away healthcare from American families again. If Congress doesn't act to pass this measure, Americans will be forced to jump through more hoops just to get health insurance, and 1.8 million Americans will lose their coverage.

This is just more of the same from Republicans and the President. Donald Trump and Republicans have spent over a decade trying to repeal the Affordable Care Act entirely, with no plan to replace it. When they haven't been able to repeal it wholesale, Republicans have looked for ways to attack and weaken the Affordable Care Act from the inside out.

And this is just what the administration did with this rule. They are chipping away at the Affordable Care Act and taking away healthcare from Wisconsin families.

While President Trump works out his concept of a plan, Republicans still have no real proposal on healthcare. Even if they could repeal the Affordable Care Act, they have nothing to protect the 24 million Americans who got coverage on healthcare.gov from being simply kicked off their insurance.

''Concepts of a plan'' simply are not good enough for the people that I represent. They deserve better. In fact, they need some breathing room and lower costs.

Instead of meeting families where they are and lowering costs, Republicans are taking us in the wrong direction. At the start of this year, 22 million Americans saw their premiums go up in 2026 because Republicans refused to extend tax breaks to help families afford their healthcare.

Behind every 1 of those 22 million Americans is a story—a family forced to make impossible choices about finances, their health, and their future. I am talking about folks like Nancy and John from Park Falls, WI, whose premiums were set to increase by over $2,000 each month in 2026.

Nancy wrote to me:

> This is absolutely unaffordable!! Literally we cannot pay this. We would have to sell our home and our vehicles in order to just come up with the money to do that.

Another constituent from Barron County, WI, wrote to me sharing that without the tax breaks, he would have to spend over 40 percent—get that: 40 percent—of his income on health insurance alone just to ensure his wife could continue to get her treatment for her breast cancer.

I also heard from Eric and his wife in Menomonie, WI. They both retired from teaching after 30 years and are still not yet eligible for Medicare. He wrote to me that they were seriously considering going without any health insurance since paying close to $3,000 a month on a fixed income might just break the bank.

Republicans ran out the clock on helping families like these, and the final window to get coverage for this year ends in just 2 days on January 15. How many Americans like Eric or Nancy are being forced to give up their health insurance this year? How many more will consider selling their houses or their cars just to make sure that they can afford sometimes lifesaving care?

Now, on top of this, the Trump administration is pushing a rule to kick even more families off of their healthcare. The rule we are talking about today would shorten the open enrollment periods and introduce much more redtape, locking eligible families out of getting their health insurance.

We should be making it easier, not harder, for Americans to see a doctor. We should be making healthcare more affordable, not more expensive.

Over the past year, I have talked to countless constituents who are sick and tired of Republicans' constant attacks on their healthcare.

Instead of spending time coming up with new ways to kick Americans off Affordable Care Act plans, I urge my Republican colleagues to help us reverse this disastrous rule and actually start working with us to fix our broken healthcare system.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks prior to the scheduled recess.

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

ISLAMIC EXTREMISTS

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, for months, I have been raising the alarm over radical Islam infiltrating the greatest country on the face of the Earth, the United States of America.

Some Americans see what is happening in Europe, and they think, would that ever happen in our country? The reality is, yes. It is happening right now, right before our very eyes. The enemy is now inside the gates.

There are plenty of Muslims that come here, love this country, assimilate into American culture, and they have a duty to join in the fight and speak out against the mainstream media and elected officials who are empowering radical Islam to take a foothold in the United States of America.

Governor Kathy Hochul of New York welcomed in the new year by declaring January as Muslim American Heritage Month. To red-blooded American patriots' dismay, Hochul directed State landmarks, including the iconic skyline of New York City, to be lit in the color Islamic green.

What makes the situation even worse is that One World Trade Center was also lit up in Islamic green, as you see here—the exact location where Islamic terrorists flew planes into the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, killing thousands of innocent Americans. You know, this was a slap in the face of the families of the nearly 3,000 victims who were murdered and the thousands injured on that very, very tragic day.

I never thought I would see something like this in my lifetime. But for years, the radical left, the globalists, and the deep state have colluded to destroy this country and have found a way to flood our communities with third-world Muslims whose only goal is not to assimilate but to destroy the West and create a worldwide caliphate. If you don't understand what that looks like, just take a look at Europe.

Under Barack Obama and Joe Biden, our Federal Government imported millions of foreigners who hate America, enabling them to live on welfare and forcing American taxpayers to pay the bills.

New York City's recent mayoral election reveals how easily a Muslim communist can come to power in our Nation's most iconic city. You know, foreign-born, communist mayor Zohran Mamdani polled 62 percent of support from foreign-born voters in New York. They weren't born in the State of New York. They weren't born in our country. Sixty-two percent of them supported him. Only 30 percent of American-born voters voted for him.

Under Joe Biden, millions of illegal aliens, including terrorists, murders, and rapists, were planted there to completely destroy the freedom-loving voter base, all on purpose. As a result, a foreign-born, Muslim communist who hates the greatest Nation on Earth and wants to change it is now in power.

During his inaugural ceremony, commie Mamdani used two Qurans for his swearing-in ceremony, not the Bible. He used a book that advocates for the killing of all who don't believe in Islam or refuse to follow Islamic teachings. He was also sworn in at an abandoned subway—a subway station symbolizing what New York City will soon look like when freedom-loving Americans flee for their lives and Sharia law becomes the rule of law in the five boroughs in New York City.

New York City, the symbol of liberty and freedom in the new world, is now turning into the same oppressive hellhole freedom-loving immigrants have fled from for centuries. They have been running from it. But now we are changing into that same situation.

The deep state hasn't wasted any time in 2026 to accelerate its globalist agenda to destroy this country. And if we don't do something to stop this Islamic takeover of our country, we will soon be called the United Caliphate of America. That means Christians, Jews, and anyone else who doesn't convert to Islam will be prosecuted and persecuted. It will be acceptable for young girls and women to be raped, and Islamic terrorism and violence will become the norm.

Thankfully, President Trump and his administration are working day and night to save this country through mass deportation, revoking immigrant visas, and implementing travel bans on majority-Muslim countries that support the radical Islam crowds who chant "Death to America."

We continue to see more evidence come out of Muslim third world foreigners defrauding American people of their hard-earned tax dollars. Thanks to independent journalist Nick Shirley, more and more fraud from Somali immigrants in Minnesota who are pretending to use the money to feed children or help people with autism is being exposed every day now.

In a recent hearing in the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, testimony from a Minnesota State representative claimed that U.S. attorney Joe Thompson estimates that the total amount of criminal fraud to this point, after 5 years, has reached $9 billion. That is billion with a "b."

Minnesota's attorney general said this weekend on CNN in an interview that, you know, the fraud estimation is not a serious thing and that is just political theater.

That is expensive political theater.

A statement like that is not only an insult to many, many Minnesotans, but it is also a slap in the face to the hard-working taxpayers of this country. What is taking place in Minnesota is pure evil, and it is straight from the pit of Hell.

It is impressive to me that a 23-year-old independent journalist did more to serve the American people with investigative reporting than the so-called experts in the legacy media. Where are they?

The fake news is complicit with the radical Islamic takeover of the United States, and they are in on the scam on the American taxpayers.

Thanks to Nick Shirley's efforts, more fraud is being exposed in other States.

FOX News recently reported that Somalia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, now serving as President of the U.N. Security Council, is linked to an Ohio home healthcare agency that has previously been punished for its ties to massive fraud.

There are other reports surfacing about Somalia's Minister of Foreign Affairs running a healthcare company in Toledo, OH, who has a business partner that works for a Somali money transfer service which has been accused of financing Islamic terrorism.

You can't make this up. It goes on and on. So here is more. For months, a new publication in the State of Maine known as the Maine Wire reported on a similar event taking place in Lewiston, ME, also known today as Little Mogadishu. Gateway Community Services, founded by a Somalian refugee, received $28.8 million in MaineCare payments between 2019 and 2024—$28 million. Last year, a whistleblower came forward alleging that the organization systematically defrauded the

MaineCare Program for the last 5 years. Thanks to the hard work of the Trump administration, funding has stopped, and the organization is under severe investigation.

As more of this comes to light, a couple facts are becoming more and more apparent. No. 1, third world foreigners from predominantly Muslim countries are coming here and stealing American tax dollars while they spew anti-American rhetoric. No. 2, Democratic elected officials seem to be complicit in helping foreigners who hate this country steal from their own constituents, their own people who vote for them.

The enemies of our country are robbing American citizens in broad daylight, while the cost-of-living standards in our country skyrocket higher than they should be, and healthcare premiums go up year after year. That should make every single American's blood boil.

But Democrats have invited terrorists from countries that hate us. They steal our benefits. They enjoy our schools, overrun our hospitals, vote in our elections, and then steal our tax dollars and send them back to the country they came from, where they can fund terrorism.

Thankfully, we have a President who loves this country and is going to change it. President Trump and his administration are working around the clock to halt immigration and to stop fraudulent schemes that were allowed to take place under Joe Biden.

Patriotic Americans are thankful for the work of DHS and ICE and what they are doing to clean up our streets—at a cost. DHS and ICE agents have been targeted by radicals because they are enforcing the law—what a thought. And I will continue to support law enforcement until every single illegal is out of this country and comes here the right way.

If you are going to interfere in law enforcement's ability to do their jobs, folks, in any way, don't be surprised if you are arrested and thrown into jail—and you should be.

Thanks to investigative reporters like Nick Shirley and folks at the Maine Wire, we are slowly turning the tide on fraud and corruption. Deep state and the fake news media and third-world Islamists are eroding our country from within.

We need to wake up. American citizens need to recognize what is going on and say: Enough is enough.

As long as I am alive, I will fight to ensure that my granddaughter Rosie Grace can grow up in the same country that I and a lot of people had the chance to grow up in—the greatest country on the face of the Earth. And what I am telling people across this country and what should have happened in Europe years ago: Folks, wake up. They are here. The enemy is inside the gate. We are in bad trouble. And if we don't stop it, we will lose this country that has been built for 250 years.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

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

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:47 p.m. recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. BRITT).

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES RELATING TO ''PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT; MARKETPLACE INTEGRITY AND AFFORDABILITY''—Motion to Proceed—Continued

VOTE ON MOTION

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 8 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	Luján	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Fetterman	Murray	Warren
Gallego	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—52

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

NOT VOTING—1

Moran

The motion was rejected.

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

HONORING CORPORAL GRADE ONE MATTHEW ''TY'' SNOOK

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay my respects and to honor the memory of an incredible Delawarean and a genuine hero.

''I am anxious,'' he wrote, ''to begin a life of service and commitment to making Delaware a safer place''—a safer place ''to live, [to] work, [to] visit, and raise a family.''

Delaware State Police Corporal Ty Snook wrote those words before he left the police academy, and it laid out his hope, his vision for service.

> I am anxious to begin a life of service and commitment to making Delaware a safer place to live, work, and raise a family.

Delaware State Police Corporal Grade One Ty Snook wrote those words as a cadet late in his time in the police academy, and it laid out his vision for the life he lived committed to protecting and serving the people of my home State.

Two days before Christmas, Corporal Snook volunteered to work an extra shift at the DMV. He was working to make some extra money for his wife and young daughter, and he was volunteering to protect people so that they could make it home to their families in the rush before Christmas. He never made it home to his. A gunman walked into the DMV and, from a blind angle, shot and killed Corporal Snook—his last act, pushing a DMV employee behind him, shielding their life with his own.

What makes a hero? Someone whose instinct is protection. Someone whose service is about loving others, even when faced with mortal pain and fear. Corporal Snook's family and friends knew a hero, but his last actions were not all that he was. He was a father to Letty, a husband to Lauren, a big brother to his brother Josh, a big brother to his sister Kassi, a son to Matthew and Karen, a friend to so many.

He was a person with a big heart and a big personality who was always the center of attention and fun but who dedicated his time to celebrating the successes of others and mentoring others. A standout athlete, he was a Delaware wrestling champion. At Saint Mark's, he improved and improved and improved in his wrestling and then went to the University of Maryland on a wrestling scholarship, a D1 school, a great program.

He knew how to make everyone feel at ease and to laugh, how to help others by showing them the way. He stood out for his mentorship of others, celebrating his teammates' victories and successes and improvement as much as his own.

His sister Kassi said: Ty always did the right thing.

And his brother Josh said: All I ever wanted was to be more like him.

His brother Josh also serves in the Delaware State Police.

Corporal Snook is from a remarkable family, a family driven by service and love and courage, and they are today suffering through pain no one should know or endure. But they are so like every other law enforcement family in our Nation, for when a member of law enforcement puts on their badge and their gun and goes out to serve, the heart of those who love them goes with them. Their children, their spouse, their parents, they wait anxiously to hear that they have returned home safe at the end of the shift.

Corporal Snook also saw and built strength in his second families: brothers and sisters in the Delaware State Police. He was an FTO. He was a field training officer for 20 State troopers, a remarkable number. Because he was such a good mentor, he was committed to the next generation of our State's troopers.

In our State of neighbors, a loss of one is a loss to all. But at his funeral service, his memorial at the University of Delaware, there must have been a thousand people present—law enforcement officers from every State in our country, hundreds and hundreds from all of our major agencies, in our State, in our region, and hundreds of us honored just to be in the room from our community.

In what was a powerful and moving service, nothing struck home as much as the powerful words of Lauren, his widow. Lauren said:

> God does not waste suffering.

And she had one ask of all of us who heard her words:

> Tell the people you love that you love them. Say the words. Make the call. Leave the voicemail. Because you never know when it will be your last chance to say that.

Lauren's words were incredible and powerful. Anyone seeking to hear the strength and the heart and the conviction of the law enforcement community—and in particular spouses—should go and watch Lauren's words. They were incredible.

Lauren, your words found a home in my heart and in the hearts of all who heard them, and I wanted to just bring Ty's memory—Corporal Snook's memory—to this floor of this Senate and to reference your incredible service and sacrifice and remarks today so that your love, your determination to support and remember and celebrate your hero could travel further, could touch the lives of more who need and deserve to hear about you, about Ty, about your family.

Senator BLUNT ROCHESTER and I have introduced a resolution in the Senate honoring Corporal Snook's life and bravery so that we can do our small part to ensure his legacy remains and travels further.

To Corporal Snook: I want to come back to those words you wrote so many years ago as a cadet, and I hope you know that you succeeded, that you fulfilled your mission and your dream, that you made Delaware safer, that you served with honor, that our State was blessed to have you for the time we did. Better to live your life as a hero, better to live your life honorably, better to live your life loving and being loved by others than to live a long and peaceful life that amounts to little.

I want to leave you with some words from the Gospel according to John, the 14th Chapter, 27th verse:

> Peace. Peace I leave with you; my peace I give you. I do not give to you as the world gives you. Do not let your hearts be troubled and do not let them be afraid.

I am so grateful for the service and sacrifice of Corporal Ty Snook of the Delaware State Police—a peacemaker, a hero, someone who deserves to be a legend in our national law enforcement community.

May the God of love welcome you into His arms.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to speak first for a moment about the Energy and Water Development bill that the Senate will shortly be considering.

As the Presiding Officer knows, our budget is so large that we divide our appropriations bill into 12 separate bills—many bills, if you will—and Members in some cases are assigned and in some cases choose to serve on these subcommittees to draft a portion of the appropriations bill. I have the privilege of serving as the chair of the Energy and Water Development portion of the larger appropriations bill. My ranking member—in other words, the ranking Democrat—is my friend Senator PATTY MURRAY from Washington State.

We have conferenced that bill. What does that mean? Well, that means that all the Democratic members and all the Republican members of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee have worked out our differences. It doesn't mean we are all happy, but we have worked them all out. We also worked out our differences with the House—the Republicans and the Democrats in the House who sit on what we call Energy and Water. I am not saying everybody is happy, but they have accepted the bill. We have reached an agreement, and, in fact, the House has already passed it. We are going to be considering that bill, the Energy and Water bill, here in a couple of days. I just wanted to quickly—I will speak more later, perhaps—I just wanted to quickly highlight what we are going to be voting on here in the next couple days.

The bill is $58 billion. That is less than the current budget. I am very proud of that. I said at the very beginning of this process that I was not going to approve a budget that did anything but spend less. We have done that. Nominally, it is a $27 million reduction. Non-nominally, which means if you factor in inflation, it is a 2.8-percent reduction over the current Energy and Water bill. So in the new fiscal year, fiscal year 2026, we will be spending 2.8 percent less than we are spending on the Energy and Water bill right now. I am very proud of that.

We increased defense spending. As the Presiding Officer knows, the Energy and Water bill is divided into a defense portion and a nondefense portion. We increased spending dramatically for defense. In fact, we are spending $912 million extra on defense in the Energy and Water bill over the current budget—a 2.7-percent increase even though overall the bill is 2.8 percent less.

Well, obviously, we had to cut something. We did. We are cutting nondefense spending, the nondefense portion of the bill, by 3.8 percent. We took a meat ax to the Green New Deal provisions in the current Energy and Water budget. Now, not everybody is happy about it. I get it. But we have already spent a lot—a lot—of money on the Green New Deal—too much, in my judgment—so we reduced it in the new Energy and Water bill.

Moving back just for a second on defense spending, what are we spending that extra money on in defense? Well, I am not going to read everything to you, but suffice it to say we plussed up or increased nuclear weapons development, nuclear weapons sustainment. We are strengthening our nuclear weapons stockpile testing. We are strengthening its certification. We are continuing to provide money for a new nuclear warhead, for a sea-launched cruise missile. We are going to spend more money on plutonium pits and special explosive nuclear materials.

The final two points I will make about our bill: We have substantially increased spending for the Corps of Engineers—substantially. In the new Energy and Water bill, we are spending $1.7 billion more on Corps of Engineers projects. That is a 19-percent increase. And we are also doubling our spending on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

So to sum up, the Energy and Water bill vis-a-vis the current budget cuts spending by 2.8 percent. We increased defense spending by 2.7 percent. We paid for that increase and accommodated the decrease in overall spending by cutting nondefense, mostly green energy, 3.8 percent. We have increased spending for the Corps of Engineers dramatically—$1.7 billion. That is a 19-percent increase. And we have doubled the amount of money for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

I will be happy, when the time comes when we take up the bill, to answer questions.

HOUSING

Mr. President, let me talk about another subject: housing. You can't talk about housing if you don't start with supply and demand and the cost of housing. What determines prices in America? In a free enterprise system, what determines the price of housing? A lot of things, but basically it is supply and demand. In a free enterprise system, supply and demand determines price.

Now, no free enterprise system is perfect. Ours is about as perfect as you can get. In some economies that say they are free enterprise, they are really not. For example, the government will come in and put its thumb on the scale and affect supply and demand. The government might come in—China does this all the time—and say: We are going to favor or subsidize, either with direct money or special loans, solar panels. China does that. They wanted to dominate the world in solar panels. They do. The Communist Party in China went in and gave especially good treatment to the manufacturers of solar panels. I don't much like that. It is China's business. I don't like it when that sort of thing happens in America because it interferes with free enterprise. It is an illegitimate manipulating of price and supply and demand.

How else can prices be affected besides supply and demand? Well, you can have antitrust violations. If all the makers of microwave ovens get together in a back room over cigars and a sip of whiskey and say they are going to fix prices at a certain price, they can run the price of microwave ovens up. That is a crime too. It is illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Act. You can go to the pokey for that.

So it is supply and demand. Well, what causes prices—specifically, the cost of housing—to go up? Well, it is when demand for housing is greater than the supply of housing. Duh. It is not complicated.

Remember when we had 9 percent inflation under President Biden—not just in housing but in everything else? I will tell you how that happened. President Biden used the pandemic as an excuse, but we were past the pandemic. He and my Democratic friends appropriated billions and billions and billions of dollars, in many cases directly to the American people, and people got that money and said ''Thank you very much,'' and they went out and spent it. They spent it on goods, and they spent it on services. The problem was the people who produced the services and made the goods were not prepared. Many of them had had supply lines during the pandemic that were affected.

So you had this huge amount of demand with the American people having a huge amount of money, and they wanted to buy, but the supply wasn't there. So what happened? Prices went up. At one point, prices went up to—inflation reached 9 percent.

Now, the good news is that it has come down. So we are better, but we are not well. Inflation—I think new numbers came out today. They are at about 2.7 percent. That means prices are still going up. Many of them have come down. Prices are still going up; they are just not going up as quickly as they were going up under President Biden, thanks to the new economic policies adopted by the Trump administration and the Republican Congress.

One of the things, though, that hasn't come down in price is housing. I don't need to tell the American people. It is just breathtaking. The average first-time home buyer in America today—let's just think about this. To buy a home, you have to save up a downpayment, and you have got to have enough income so they will loan you the money, so you can comfortably pay the mortgage. The average person today, first-time home buyer, doesn't reach those parameters until they are 40 years old—40 years old.

Owning a home is the American dream, and housing has gone up everywhere. It has gone up in my State. It has gone up in the Northeast, the Southwest. It has certainly gone up in California. Hell, a refrigerator box behind an Outback costs $500,000 in California.

Nobody can afford homes anymore; they just can't. Why is that? Well, you can hear a lot of experts talk about it. Some of them will say: Well, it is interest rates; interest rates went up. They did go up. And some will say it is this, and some will say it is that. But I will tell you the main reason housing has gone up so much and hasn't come down: because the demand for a house is greater than the supply. We don't have enough houses; we just don't.

You are probably thinking to yourself, boy, then why doesn't somebody build some? Well, the private sector is trying, but in many States—not all, but in many States and many cities, they are being stopped by local government.

And you say: Whoa. Why? Why would a councilwoman or a councilman in a city of 100,000 people in Colorado not want to see more houses built?

I will tell you why: because that city councilperson—man or woman—controls the zoning laws and controls, for rules and regulations, housing starts.

A lot of the people—I am not just picking on Colorado; this is true in every State—a lot of the people don't want more houses built. Why? Because they already own a house, and it is worth a lot of money, and it is a big part of their nest egg. They know that if, in their area, more houses start being built, then the price of their home is going to go down and they are going to lose money.

Now, again, I am not picking on Colorado. That is true in Colorado. It is true in every State in our wonderful Union. It is called NIMBY—not in my backyard. It is especially true in California, the most liberal State God ever put breath in. That is why we are not building more residential housing. That is why housing starts are not going up.

Now, what is Congress's usual reaction to that? Well, we start passing bills telling the folks in local government how to do their job. You won't find housing starts in the U.S. Constitution. You won't find the subject of housing in the U.S. Constitution. It is a State but it is really more of a local issue.

Zoning laws are local. Some States may have a statewide zoning law, but most zoning laws, which determine housing starts—who can build houses and who can't and what size they have to be and how big the lot is and what the streets look like—that is up to the local governments, OK?

Usually, what happens is Congress lectures our friends in local government and says: You have got to do this. You have got to do that. We are going to mandate this. We are going to mandate that.

The truth is, we are not housing experts. We are not there in the community. That is why God created members of city councils and mayors. They are closest to the people. They should be in charge of housing. They should be in charge of zoning. They should be in charge of deciding what size the streets and the lots are.

But it is undeniable—and some are trying, but it is undeniable that a lot of them are saying, under political pressure from their constituents: We don't want new houses because it might affect the price of the existing houses, and the people whose houses go down in price won't vote for me.

That is the way a lot of local folks think—not all of them but a lot of them.

So what can we do about that? Short of us getting in the middle of the business of our cities and telling them what zoning laws should look like, here is what we can do. We could use a carrot and a stick.

Every year, we send between $2 and $3 billion to cities across America. Every city gets a little bit of it. Some get a lot of it. But every year, just like clockwork, we appropriate—it is really more like $3 to $4 billion. We send that money through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and based on the population in a city, they determine who gets what portion.

The local governments love what we call community development block grant money, CDBG funds. You say ''CDBG'' to a person in local government, and they will start salivating. They love this money like the Devil loves sin. Why is that? Because it is free money, and they have a lot of discretion—''they'' meaning our friends in local government—they have a lot of discretion in how they spend it. They can rehab public housing. They can build streets. They can use it for code enforcement without the Federal Government staring them down.

So I came up with this idea, convinced Senator ELIZABETH WARREN to join me, and we drafted and indeed passed—I will talk about that in a second—a bill called the Build Now Act. It is really very simple. It says that we are not going to tell local governments how to increase housing starts; we are just going to tell them that if they do increase housing starts, we are going to reward them with more CDBG money. If they don't increase housing starts, we are going to take some of their money away. Carrot; stick.

Here is how it would work. Every year, we look at all of our cities—I think the cut off is 50,000 people or more—and we look at the housing starts percentage-wise in each of our cities across America. After we look at all of them—it will be a bunch of them, but we have got computers—we look for the median point, not the average. We don't add them up and divide; we look for the median point. The median point is the city right smack dab square in the middle. Half of the cities have increased housing starts more, and half of the cities below the median have increased housing starts less.

So that is our starting point—the median. Let's call it 4 percent. If our bill were in effect and next year the median—you can call it average if you want—the median is 4 percent, if you are a local government and you meet 4 percent, you get all of your CDBG money. Good for you. You get a gold star. Maybe, if the median is 4 percent, you did even better. Not only did you reach the median level—4 percent increase on housing starts—you got 6 percent. Guess what. You are going to get extra CDBG money. You get extra money. That is the carrot.

Now, if you are thinking to yourself: "There is a catch here somewhere," OK; there is no free lunch. Anytime someone tells you something is free, uh-uh. Anything that is free, somebody had to pay for.

Here is the catch: We are going to take that extra money to reward the cities that increased housing starts above the median—we are going to take it from the cities that don't, up to 10 percent.

Now, what does that mean? That means we are not going to tell our friends in local government whether to increase housing starts or decrease, and we are sure not going to tell them how to do it. They don't have to do a damn thing if they don't want to. But if they do increase housing starts, they are going to get extra money from the Federal Government, and if they don't, they are going to get less.

It will work. Others agree with me. Senator WARREN and I passed the Build Now Act unanimously out of the Banking Committee. Every Democrat and every Republican voted for it.

Then it came to the Senate floor. Every Member of the Senate—every Democrat, every Republican—said: We like it. We will take a dozen of these.

They liked it so much—my colleagues liked it so much that they made it a part of the NDAA, the National Defense Authorization Act, which, as you know, is a bill we have to pass every year. And housing is not directly relevant to the NDAA. But under the rules, my colleagues liked ELIZABETH's and my bill so much they said: Let's put it on the NDAA. And we did; flew out of here.

Then it went over to the House, and we started negotiating the NDAA because the House passed its version of the NDAA, and we had passed our version of the NDAA, and they weren't the same. So the people in charge of the NDAA from the Senate sat down with the people in charge of the NDAA in the House and started negotiating the final product.

I will use my words carefully here. There were a couple of folks on the House side who for whatever reason decided to take our Build Now Act out, and they did, despite the fact that every Member of the Senate was for it and a lot of House Members.

I am not going to kid you, I was upset. I called that person and those handful of people every—well, I called them an epithet that ends with the word "hole." I did. I swallowed it. I took it. I just said: That is the legislative process. I took it full in the face, went home, had a beer, petted my dog, tried to get over it, and lived to fight another day. It was stupid, but they did it. But we live to fight another day.

Now, when moms and dads lie down to sleep at night and can't in America today, I can tell you one of the things they are worried about is the cost of living, and part of the cost of living is the cost of housing.

This bill will work, and it would have worked, and it would be law right now. But that was then. You have to look to the future.

Mr. President, if you are listening, please endorse this bill.

To my friends in the House, please bring this bill up and vote for it. It will work. We have been jawboning and talking about "Oh, you know, the cost of living is"—some say it is fake. Some say it is not. Some say we are doing better than we are. Well, things are better, but they are still not well. This bill will lower the cost of housing in America, and it will do it under the basic principles of free enterprise. You can write this down and take it home to Momma: All things being equal, if you increase supply and demand stays the same, the price is going to go down.

It will work. So I hope my friends in the House will take these comments in the spirit in which they were meant and that they will pass Senator WARREN's and my Build Now Act.

I hope that the President is listening and that he will endorse it because—I am going to repeat it again—this is America. Owning a home is the American dream. A satisfactory home is not a refrigerator box behind Outback. The American people deserve better.

Mr. President, what would you like me to do next? I think I will ask for a quorum.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. 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 Alaska.

APPROPRIATIONS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon to speak in strong support of the appropriations package that will soon be pending on the Senate floor. We overwhelmingly voted to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed last night, and so we are in a good place with these appropriations bills. As we were talking yesterday on the floor, we are appropriating again. This will be the second package of bills. As colleagues have noted in their statements before me, this package includes three bills for the rest of fiscal year 2026.

This is for Commerce, Justice, and Science; for Energy and Water Development; and for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies. And as chairman of the Interior and Environment Subcommittee, I am really pleased to be able to share with colleagues the good work that our subcommittee has produced. I am proud of the bill that we have in this package.

Ours is not an easy one to write. Within the Interior bill, we not only have management of our public lands, but we have oversight of the EPA, we have the arts, and we have the Indian health and Tribal programs. It is a challenge. It is complex. There are a lot of matters that reside under the Department of the Interior and the EPA. And, oftentimes, we don't always see eye to eye on the issues that are within this jurisdiction, and that certainly would extend to funding.

There are some years that the Interior bill has proven absolutely elusive, where we simply could not overcome our differences, and we couldn't complete our work. But, fortunately, that is not the case this year.

I worked closely with our full committee leadership, Chairman COLLINS and Ranking Member MURRAY, and I want to thank them for their leadership. They have kept us all to task, and their leadership—and I particularly commend my colleague from Maine, Senator COLLINS, for her just constant effort to keep us to task and really working so well with members of the committee.

I also want to recognize and thank my ranking member, Senator MERKLEY. He has been a partner to work with on this committee. Again, we don't always see eye to eye on the issues, and one wouldn't expect us to. But we are able to work through those areas.

And I also want to acknowledge and thank the other colleagues on the committee, as well as our counterparts in the House. I think we built a good bipartisan bill, and I think that the support that we have seen by way of the votes is proof positive of that.

We had a 26-to-2 vote in committee last summer, and then, after weeks of bicameral negotiation, our colleagues in the House passed this minibus last week by a resounding vote of 397 to 28—so pretty strong; actually pretty powerful. And then, to have received the endorsement from the President with his statement of position endorsing this three-package bill was also very much appreciated.

And, as I say, I absolutely appreciate the work that went into the CJS and the Energy and Water bills. I certainly support them.

But, this afternoon, I want to direct my comments to the Interior bill, as we begin the debate.

Overall, we prioritized fiscal responsibility, cutting a total of $1.9 billion. This is about 4.7 percent of our bill. That is substantive. And while we met that goal to cut our spending, we also met the needs and met Members' requests across its many accounts.

We also reformatted. As we updated our priorities for this fiscal year, reflecting a new administration and the majorities here in Congress, I think that we restored balance in some of the key areas of our bill. And the result is we have a measure that will strengthen our energy security, our mineral security, and our national security.

It will continue to facilitate clean and safe drinking water. This is a priority that so many of our colleagues have emphasized.

It will protect our public lands, and it will ensure that we are as ready as we can be for the upcoming fire season.

For example, we provide funding so that Agencies like the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, have greater capacity to issue permits for energy projects. We have included robust funding from mapping and minerals-related work at the USGS.

We have also provided funds to bolster development and staffing out in our U.S. Territories. They are a long way away, most in the Pacific. They are very crucial, very key, but, oftentimes, they are overlooked or are possibly ignored. And so making sure that we have got the critical staffing that we need out there and the folks to make sure that we are poised in our quest to counter China.

But I mentioned the cuts that we had made to this bill. Even as we cut back, we were able to do some important work when it comes to the priorities, like fully funding wildland fire management.

We prioritized the removal of hazardous fuels. We took care of the firefighters who risk their lives to protect their communities, property, and the environment. As we have seen, year over year, that threat of fire from one end of the country to another is very real. So the effort here is a very important one.

We continued to address the threats that are posed by natural hazards, like volcanoes—we just saw another eruption in Hawaii—earthquakes, landslides, and tsunamis. My State has been particularly hard hit in recent years with deadly landslides.

But there are other natural hazards that threaten lives and landscapes, and we worked to address them in this bill.

When it comes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program, or PILT, we fully funded it. This accounts for the Federal lands that reduce the tax base of counties and boroughs across the country.

We also included substantial resources for our Agencies to manage and maintain our national parks. We hear from so many who love and embrace our national parks. We all love them. Sometimes, we love them so much that we forget that their care and their upkeep is also important. So we made sure we addressed the resources for our national parks, our wildlife refuges, and, really, all of our Federal lands.

One area of the bill that perhaps gets a little more parochial—but, obviously, an issue of very real concern—is a focus on invasive species.

We don't happen to have Asian carp in Alaska. We want to keep it that way. I know that, in many parts of the South, Asian carp is a threat, an invasive species that needs to be dealt with.

Up on the west coast, in Washington State and, now, unfortunately, in Alaska, we are seeing growing threats from this European green crab. We want to be able to knock those out.

There is the spruce budworm that threatens landscapes everywhere, from Florida to Maine, to Washington, to Alaska.

Whether it is green crab, Asian carp, or budworms, the reality is we are impacted in different ways. So being able to direct resources to push back on these invasive species is important.

We also upheld our commitment to Native peoples. We have provided robust funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the Indian Health Service, and for similar Agencies.

I think we did really good work within the bill to advance some of the public safety and justice initiatives. We strengthened Tribal colleges and universities. We addressed the scourge of missing and murdered indigenous women and children. A focus on ensuring the safety of our Native peoples was a priority—but, really, not just the justice and safety, but so many of the other aspects of the well-being of Native people around the country.

As it relates to the EPA, I think, again, we have a good story to tell here. We did scale back the overall budget, but we kept the priorities in the right place. We fully funded the Clean Water and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. That is a priority across the country.

We provided robust funding for EPA's efforts in science and technology, in environmental programs and management, with Superfund issues, and, especially, for State and Tribal assistance grant programs.

Overall, we addressed the priorities of dozens of Members of the Senate, whether it was programmatic requests for more parochial matters, like stream gages on the Ohio River, to the distribution of revenues from development off the gulf coast.

We did instruct Agencies not to undertake certain activities that would waste taxpayer dollars and impose burdens, like the regulation of lead tackle and greenhouse gas reporting requirements for farmers and livestock producers.

We also provided funds for America250. I mentioned that the Interior Subcommittee has oversight of the arts, whether it is the national humanities or an element of the arts. In our account, we also provided funds for America250. We recognize the importance of the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the founding of our Nation. We want this to be an anniversary that really brings us together, that celebrates the best of our Nation and reminds us that we are just so blessed to be Americans.

I have spoken about so many of the broad national impacts of this bill, but for folks back home that may be listening: OK, what about Alaska? No surprise, Alaska is always first and foremost for me, and we paid attention to Alaska within this bill. In addition to the many things I have mentioned, from wildfire to natural hazards, to PILT, we were able to provide for the restoration of vital fish habitat. We were able to scrounge up some funding for my colleague from Alaska's Save Our Seas Act. This is very important legislation for us.

We also added funds for the cleanup of contaminated lands, for airshed grants that will improve air quality in places like Fairbanks, for healthcare facilities and staffing in Native communities, and to begin to address the impending crisis of leaking aboveground fuel storage tanks. This is a matter for so many of our communities that rely for their power generation from just fuel that is brought upriver by barge. You have to have a place to store it. These storage tanks have been there for decades and need to be attended to.

We also recognize that there is a staggering backlog in BIA's probate courts. This needs to be addressed, and we were able to make some incremental gains in that area as well.

So there are many good provisions in the bill that add up to what I think is a good bill. It is certainly not everything that I wanted. They never are. I wish—I wish—we could have reached bicameral agreement to include some of the naming conventions that we were batting back and forth. We were not able to, in this bill, call Denali by its rightful name. This is North America's largest peak. "Denali," in the Koyukon-Athabascan language, means "the great one," and that is absolutely, positively, 100-percent fitting for this magnificent mountain. We are going to live to fight another day on that because nobody is going to take that mountain from us. I am certainly not standing down here.

For today, I would urge the Senate to recognize the important bipartisan work that we have done with balance, with common sense, and with fiscal restraint as really our guiding principles here. I don't take for granted anything in this Interior bill. But we would not be at this place today without the members not only on my team but on Senator MERKLEY's team, and the broader Interior Appropriations staff. They have worked extraordinarily hard and extraordinarily well together.

I want to thank the members of my team, led by Daniel Mencher, Sarah Jorgenson, and Anna Smith; and their counterparts on the minority side, Melissa Zimmerman, Ryan Hunt, Rishi Sahgal, and Anthony Sedillo. These folks worked day and night, around the clock, through Christmas, through New Year's, and they have produced a very, very strong bill.

We overcame some long odds—again, some really long nights—to move this forward and to fund the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, EPA, and related Agencies. But what we agreed to is going to help our people, our communities, our economy, our security, and our lands and our wildlife. It is something we should all be proud to support.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

The motion was agreed to.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE; ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6938) making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4208

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4208 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 4208.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

At the end add the following.

"This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment."

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask that the reading be dispensed with.

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

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4209 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4208

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 4209 to amendment No. 4208.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike "1 day" and insert "2 days"

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask that the reading be dispensed with.

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

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4210

Mr. THUNE. I move to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] moves to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 4210.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

At the end add the following.

"This Act shall take effect 5 days after the date of enactment."

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask that the reading be dispensed with.

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

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to commit with instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4211

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 4211 to the instructions of the motion to commit H.R. 6938.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike "5 days" and insert "6 days"

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask consent the reading be waived.

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

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4212 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4211

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 4212 to amendment No. 4211.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike "6 days" and insert "7 days"

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask consent the reading be waived.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. I send a cloture motion to the desk with respect to Calendar No. 299, H.R. 6938.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 299, H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Susan M. Collins, Tom Cotton, Mike Rounds, Mike Crapo, Katie Boyd Britt, Jim Banks, Tommy Tuberville, David McCormick, Steve Daines, Markwayne Mullin, John Barrasso, John R. Curtis, Roger F. Wicker, Deb Fischer, Jon Husted, Pete Ricketts.

MORNING BUSINESS

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. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, wee are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25–101, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost $45 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.

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, wee are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25–101, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost $45 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.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 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. 25–101, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Denmark for defense articles and services estimated to cost $45 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. 25–101

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 Denmark.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $42 million.

Other $3 million.

Total $45 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One Hundred (100) AGM–114R Hellfire missiles.

Three (3) AGM–114R Captive Air Training Missile units.

Six (6) M299 launchers.

Two (2) MHU–191 A/M trailers.

Three (3) BRU–14 bomb racks.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: containers, training aids, weapon software, training, support equipment, spare and repair parts, publications and technical documentation, and transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (DE–P–AEJ).

(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: January 8, 2026.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Denmark—AGM–114R Hellfire Missiles

The Government of Denmark has requested to buy up to one hundred (100) AGM–114R Hellfire missiles; three (3) AGM–114R Captive Air Test Missiles; six (6) Hellfire (Longbow) M299 Hellfire Launchers; two (2) MHU–191/M trailers; and three (3) BRU–14 bomb racks. The following non-MDE items will be included: containers, training aids, weapon software, training, support equipment, spare and repair parts, publications and technical documentation, and transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is $45 million.

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.

The proposed sale will improve Denmark's capability to meet current and future threats by ensuring aviation forces' interoperability with United States and other allied forces as well as their ability to contribute to missions of mutual interest by delivering follow-on support and sustainment. By operating the AGM–114R Hellfire missiles, Denmark contributes to global readiness and enhances the capability for the U.S. forces operating globally alongside them. Denmark 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 Lockheed Martin Missile and Defense, Ocala, FL. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement with be defined in negotiations.

Implementation of the proposed sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government and contractor representatives to Denmark 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. 25–101

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 Hellfire missile is a precision air-to-ground missile primarily used to target a variety of threats including tanks, armored vehicles, bunkers, and even other aircraft. The AGM–114R provides a semi-active laser guidance system and a multi-purpose warhead, allowing it to effectively engage a wide range of targets, including armored vehicles, fortified positions, and soft targets.

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 Denmark 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 Denmark.

RECOGNIZING AMERICAN POSTAL WORKERS CHICAGO LOCAL 0001

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the recent 250th anniversary of the U.S. Postal Service, USPS, and the 120th anniversary of the American Postal Workers Union, APWU, Chicago Local 0001.

Our Nation's Postal Service, first established by the Second Continental Congress on July 26, 1775, and later modernized by Congress to become the U.S. Postal Service on July 1, 1971, was created to connect individuals and communities across the country.

Today, USPS continues to serve communities and is relied on for its ability to conduct last-mile deliveries that have rapidly increased in the era of e-commerce. As USPS passes this incredible milestone, we must ensure that USPS continues to grow by improving its on-time performance, seeking new business to grow mail volumes, and investing in the Postal Service's most valuable asset, its dedicated workforce.

In my home State of Illinois, APWU Chicago Local 0001 and other unions began organizing to strengthen worker rights and protections over 100 years ago, when labor protections barely existed. The leadership, dedication, and great sacrifices made by APWU Chicago Local 0001 empowered postal workers to negotiate fairer wages, establish safer workplaces, and secure far better health benefits. Simply put, APWU Chicago Local 0001 has been instrumental in advancing postal workers' rights, safety and dignity.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in commemorating the USPS's 250th Anniversary and commending and thanking the dedicated postal workers—past and present—of APWU Chicago Local 0001, who have served their fellow APWU sisters and brothers over the past 120 years, and helped connect communities throughout Illinois and across our great Nation.

HONORING CORPORAL GRADE ONE MATTHEW ''TY'' SNOOK

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the life of Corporal Grade One Matthew ''Ty'' Snook.

Corporal Grade One Snook was killed in the line of duty on December 23, 2025, in a senseless act of violence. He had taken an overtime shift at a Wilmington DMV, when a shooter approached him from a blind angle and fired.

Corporal Grade One Snook's final act was one of bravery. In the words of his wife Lauren, "He chose duty, he chose responsibility, and he chose to stand where others could be protected."

Corporal Grade One Snook was a dedicated law enforcement officer. He loved to serve as a mentor and field trainer, and he was committed to ensuring the next generation of troopers were equipped with the knowledge and skillset to keep our community safe. But most importantly, Ty was a father, a husband, a son, a brother, an uncle, and a friend.

Born and raised in Delaware, Ty was a loyal neighbor, an authentic friend, and a courageous member of the First State community. Last week, he should have been on a vacation with his family. Instead, his family and friends were joined by hundreds of law enforcement officers, local, State, and Federal officials and broader community members to mourn his life.

His is a legacy of love and putting others before self, a legacy that will live on in the officers he trained, in his wife Lauren, in his daughter Letty, in his friends and family, in every life he touched.

To the Snook family, know we all grieve with you over this tremendous loss and that we will join you in remembering Ty for the compassionate and courageous man he was.

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 appropriate committees.

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

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 14156 OF JANUARY 20, 2025, WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY—PM 46

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to energy declared in Executive Order 14156 of January 20, 2025, is to continue in effect beyond January 20, 2026.

The United States continues to need a reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy to drive our Nation's manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and defense industries, and to sustain the basics of modern life and military preparedness. However, our Nation faces inadequate energy supply and infrastructure, due not only to the harmful and shortsighted policies of the previous administration, but also to many harmful State and local policies, especially in our Nation's Northeast and West Coast. These policies worsened high energy prices that devastate Americans and undermined grid reliability with insufficient development of our Nation's domestic supply of energy. Without robust development of domestic energy resources, we further risk leaving our Nation vulnerable to hostile foreign actors, jeopardizing our Nation's core national defense and security needs, stalling technological innovation, and deteriorating grid reliability.

The circumstances related to this emergency continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14156 with respect to energy.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 2026*.

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ORIGINALLY DECLARED OR EXPANDED IN PROCLAMATION 10886 OF JANUARY 20, 2025, EXECUTIVE ORDER 14157 OF JANUARY 20, 2025, EXECUTIVE ORDER 14193 OF FEBRUARY 1, 2025, EXECUTIVE ORDER 14194 OF FEBRUARY 1, 2025, AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 14195 OF FEBRUARY 1, 2025, WITH RESPECT TO THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND CARTELS AND OTHER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—PM 47

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergencies declared or expanded in Proclamation 10886 of January 20, 2025, Executive Order 14157 of January 20, 2025, Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025, Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025, and Executive Order 14195 of February 1, 2025, are to continue in effect beyond their applicable anniversary date(s).

The circumstances related to these emergencies continue to pose unusual and extraordinary threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergencies declared or expanded in Proclamation 10886, Executive Order 14157, Executive Order 14193, Executive Order 14194, and Executive Order 14195.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 2026*.

MESSAGES 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 has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 909. An act to temporarily provide additional deposits into the Crime Victims Fund.

H.R. 2683. An act to provide for control of remote access of items under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018.

H.R. 6500. An act to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from certain countries in Africa under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, to extend customs user fees, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6504. An act to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6715. An act to prohibit sexual exploitation and sexually explicit depictions of minors, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6719. An act to prohibit threats to a minor, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6732. An act to prohibit unlawful coercion of a minor, and for other purposes.

At 4:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 269. An act to improve coordination between Federal and State agencies and the Do Not Pay working system.

At 6:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Clerk be directed to request the Senate to return to the House of Representatives the bill (H.R. 1834) to advance policy priorities that will break the gridlock.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 909. An act to temporarily provide additional deposits into the Crime Victims Fund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2683. An act to provide for control of remote access of items under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 6504. An act to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 6715. An act to prohibit sexual exploitation and sexually explicit depictions of minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6719. An act to prohibit threats to a minor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6732. An act to prohibit unlawful coercion of a minor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3627. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–27. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut rescinding previous applications of the General Assembly that called for an Article V Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States and directing transmission of such resolution to Congress for printing in the Congressional Record; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 49

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution requires the United States Congress, upon application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states, to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, the Connecticut General Assembly, pursuant to said Article V, previously made application to the United States Congress to call such a convention for the purpose of proposing such an amendment or amendments concerning participation in a world federal government, through the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 15 of the 1949 January regular session; and

Whereas, the Connecticut General Assembly, pursuant to said Article V, also previously made application to the United States Congress to call such a convention for the purpose of proposing such an amendment or amendments concerning taxation of income of residents of one state by another state, through the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 9 of the 1958 March special session; and

Whereas, the Connecticut General Assembly no longer wishes the United States Congress to consider said previous applications to call such conventions. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Senate Joint Resolution 15 of the 1949 January regular session and Senate Joint Resolution 9 of the 1958 March special session are rescinded, canceled, voided, nullified and superseded upon passage of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Archivist of the United States, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to each member of the Connecticut congressional delegation, with the respectful request that the full and complete text of this resolution be printed in the *Congressional Record*.

POM–28. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota applying to the United States Congress under Article V of the United States Constitution to call for a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution establishing congressional term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 5002

Section 1. Whereas, the framers of the Constitution empowered state legislatures to be guardians of Liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Section 2. Whereas, the framers of the Constitution envisioned a part-time federal legislature comprised of citizen legislators who would retain and return to some other profession when not occupied by the business of the people; and

Section 3. Whereas, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *U.S Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton* that the individual states may not impose additional qualifications for prospective members of Congress that are not specified in the United States Constitution; and

Section 4. Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of the people by proposing amendments to the United States Constitution through a convention of states authorized by Article V of the United States Constitution;

Section 5. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that an application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, as provided by Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention solely for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution establishing a limit on the number of terms to which an individual may be elected to serve as a member of the United States House of Representatives or the United States Senate; and

Section 6. Be it further resolved that the secretary of state shall transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate; to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; and to the chairmen of the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives and the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. The secretary of state is directed to transmit copies of this application to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation; and

Section 7. Be it further resolved, that this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the United States Constitution until the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states have made applications to Congress to call a convention to establish a limit to the number of terms to which an individual may be elected as a member of the United States House of Representatives or the United States Senate. This application must be aggregated with the applications of the other states for the purpose of attaining the applications from the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states necessary to require Congress to call a convention solely for the purpose of establishing term limits for members of the United States House or Representatives and the United States Senate. This application may not be aggregated with any other applications that seek a convention to address any other issue.

POM–29. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota applying to the United States Congress under Article V of the United States Constitution to call for a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution establishing congressional term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 5002

Section 1. Whereas, the framers of the Constitution empowered state legislatures to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Section 2. Whereas, the framers of the Constitution envisioned a part-time federal legislature comprised of citizen legislators who would retain and return to some other profession when not occupied by the business of the people; and

Section 3. Whereas, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton* that the individual states may not impose additional qualifications for prospective members of Congress that are not specified in the United States Constitution; and

Section 4, Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of the people by proposing amendments to the United States Constitution through a convention of states authorized by Article V of the United States Constitution;

Section 5. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that an application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, as provided by Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention solely for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution establishing a limit on the number of terms to which an individual may be elected to serve as a member of the United States House of Representatives or the United States Senate; and

Section 6. Be it further resolved that the secretary of state shall transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate; to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; and to the chairmen of the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives and the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. The secretary of state is directed to transmit copies of this application to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation; and

Section 7. Be it further resolved that this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the United States Constitution until the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states have made applications to Congress to call a convention to establish a limit to the number of terms to which an individual may be elected as a member of the United States House of

Representatives or the United States Senate. This application must be aggregated with the applications of the other states for the purpose of attaining the applications from the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states necessary to require Congress to call a convention solely for the purpose of establishing term limits for members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. This application may not be aggregated with any other applications that seek a convention to address any other issue.

POM–30. Resolutions adopted by the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts rescinding previous Article V Convention applications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 4692 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 2684

Whereas, the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has previously made applications to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing certain amendments to the United States Constitution pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, such prior applications made to Congress by the General Court pursuant to Article V include, but may not be limited to: (I) House, No. 5984 (1977); (II) House, No. 1273 (1974); (III) House, No. 5005 (1971); (IV) Senate, No. 805 (1964); (V) Senate, No. 658 (1941); and (VI) House, No. 1367 (1931); and

Whereas, certain prior applications made to Congress by the General Court pursuant to Article V contain language providing that the application shall continue in effect unless otherwise rescinded by the General Court and certain other applications do not contain a specific termination date or sunset provision; and

Whereas, the General Court has not made an application to Congress pursuant to Article V in nearly 50 years, and the policy reforms advanced by such prior applications may no longer be necessary or supported by the General Court or the people of the Commonwealth; now therefore be it

Resolved, that the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby rescinds, repeals, cancels, nullifies and supersedes any and all prior applications of the General Court to the Congress of the United States to call for a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, regardless of when such applications were adopted and regardless of whether such applications were for a more limited convention to propose 1 or more amendments regarding 1 or more specific subjects and purposes or for a general convention to propose an unlimited number of amendments upon an unlimited number of subjects, and regardless of whether the applications are expressly identified in this resolution or confirmed by the historical records maintained by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the Library of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, that the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts requests that the resolution be published in the Congressional Record and listed in the official tally of state legislative applications relating to applications to Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose amendments to the United States Constitution pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution and the clerks of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate shall immediately transmit copies of this resolution to the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM–31. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio requesting the Secretary of the Air Force select the 121st Air Refueling Wing at the Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus, Ohio, as the preferred main operating base for the KC–46 Pegasus refueling aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 243

Whereas, The Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base has a host of assets that will provide the Air Force and its guard component with unmatched benefits for basing the KC–46; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker, unmatched in capabilities, features two 12,000-foot runways rated for unrestricted heavy aircraft use. The Columbus Regional Airport Authority, the civilian local airport agency that hosts the 121st ARW, has invested more than $62.9 million in airport infrastructure since 2017, including runway upgrades; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker contains ramps and taxiways that are KC–46 capable at an airfield with unmatched air-road-rail intermodal capabilities positioning Rickenbacker to be a strategic aerial port of embarkation; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker is located within four hours of 60% of all Department of Defense customers and six to eight hours of nearly 80% of potential customers; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker features a new squadron flying operations facility as well as a modern weapons system simulator facility capable of housing KC–46 simulators; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker has a location adjacent to new facilities for passenger and cargo movement that could accommodate planned or future needs of the Department of Defense; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker sits in a geographic location that enjoys a very low risk for natural disasters and weather issues in comparison to all of the other candidate sites; and

Whereas, Rickenbacker is the home of the 121st Air Refueling Wing; and

Whereas, The men and women of the 121 st Air Refueling Wing have demonstrated that they are top-notch experienced performers, recognized in 2024 as the Air National Guard's top KC–135 wing with over 3,290 flight hours of loading over 17 million pounds of fuel to over 3,600 contacts, and is the only one of two assessed wings that is aligned with KC–46 manpower requirements; and

Whereas, The 121st Air Refueling Wing flew 126% of programmed flying hours in 2023, exceeding its commitment, and allowing the Air National Guard to achieve its flying hours target, and has overall wing manning at 109% placing the 121st at number four among 90 Air National Guard wings and number two among 16 KC–135 wings. Aircrew manning is 114%, and maintenance manning is 126%; and

Whereas, The 121st Air Refueling Wing executed eight major overseas deployments while supporting 24 major exercises worldwide over the past five years; and

Whereas, The 121st Air Refueling Wing is leading other locations in standing up a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) (operational in 2026) to increase its ability to fulfill more missions and roles; and

Whereas, The 121st Air Refueling Wing is a critical support element for the Nuclear Triad; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the 136th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, request the Secretary of the Air Force select the 121st Air Refueling Wing at the Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base in Columbus, Ohio, as the preferred main operating base for the KC–46 Pegasus refueling aircraft; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the members of Ohio's Congressional delegation, Dr. Troy E. Meink, Secretary of the Air Force, and the news media of Ohio.

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 Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 3616. A bill to provide the National Credit Union Administration Board flexibility to increase Federal credit union loan maturities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. GALLEGO):

S. 3617. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Yavapai-Apache Nation in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUSTED (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3618. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to submit to Congress a report on the ability of minors to access fentanyl through social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 3619. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to develop a cyber workforce strategy for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. HUSTED):

S. 3620. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to expand eligibility for grants related to emergency water assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3621. A bill to prohibit the United States Government from funding Venezuela's oil and petroleum infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. REED):

S. 3622. A bill to prohibit the naming, renaming, designating, or redesignating of any Federal building, land, or other asset in the name of a sitting President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3623. A bill to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system to prescribe regulations relating to network competition in credit card transactions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3624. A bill to limit the use of funds to assert control over the sovereign territory of a NATO member state, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 3625. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to remove the defense of qualified immunity in the case of any action under section 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 3626. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve recruitment and retention of Federal correctional officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MOODY (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3627. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 3628. A bill to ensure that older adults and individuals with disabilities are prepared for disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ALSOBROOKS (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3629. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require States to make publicly available information on the selection of certain projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 581. A resolution honoring the life of Corporal Grade One Matthew T. ''Ty'' Snook of the Delaware State Police; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. Res. 582. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in support of Operation Absolute Resolve; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 272

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to improve the safety of infant formula through testing of infant formula for microorganisms and toxic elements, and for other purposes.

S. 561

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 561, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require the Secretary to designate food and food products to be made available under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 1202

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1202, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to permit supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits to be used to purchase additional types of food items.

S. 1650

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1650, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. MCCORMICK, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) 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. 2993

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2993, a bill to establish appropriate rules for prosecutors and Federal judges to carry a concealed firearm.

S. 3100

At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3100, a bill to direct the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish processes to strengthen oversight, performance, and accountability of contract security personnel engaged in the protection of certain buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.

S. 3166

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3166, a bill to rescind unused COVID funding and reduce the deficit.

S. 3179

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3179, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish a criminal penalty for obstructing immigration enforcement activities.

S. 3206

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3206, a bill to improve access to evidence-based, lifesaving health care for transgender people, and for other purposes.

S. 3474

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3474, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of cannabis and cannabinoid products, and for other purposes.

S. 3514

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3514, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize the National Firearms Act to account for advancements in technology and less-than-lethal weapons, and for other purposes.

S. 3589

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3589, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled.

S. 3606

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3606, a bill to subject aliens convicted of fraud to deportation and to bestow concurrent jurisdiction to revoke the citizenship of any naturalized United States citizen convicted of fraud on any court that enters such a conviction.

S.J. RES. 84

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 84, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to ''Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Market Integrity and Affordability''.

AMENDMENT NO. 4155

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4155 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4168

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4168 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4179

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4179 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4180

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4180 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4181

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4181 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 581—HONORING THE LIFE OF CORPORAL GRADE ONE MATTHEW T. ''TY'' SNOOK OF THE DELAWARE STATE POLICE

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 581

Whereas Corporal Grade One Matthew T. ''Ty'' Snook was a devoted law enforcement officer who served the State of Delaware with honor, integrity, and courage;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook was a husband, a father, a son, a brother, a coach, and a mentor whose life reflected a deep commitment to family, service, and community;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook was a 10-year veteran of the Delaware State Police and was widely respected by his colleagues for his professionalism and dedication;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook served as a field training officer beginning in 2018, helping to shape and mentor the next generation of Delaware State Troopers, and trained more than 20 troopers who continue to serve the State;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook was known for his love of coaching and mentoring young people and for his steadfast commitment to the community he served;

Whereas, on December 23, 2025, Corporal Grade One Snook was tragically killed in the line of duty while working an overtime assignment at a Division of Motor Vehicles (referred to in this preamble as ''DMV'') facility near New Castle, Delaware;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook was killed during an act of senseless violence while protecting DMV employees and members of the public during the holiday season;

Whereas more than 50 employees and members of the public were present at the facility at the time of the shooting and Corporal Grade One Snook gave directions and pushed an employee out of harm's way, even after being mortally wounded himself, to save the lives of others while giving his own;

Whereas Delawareans mourn the loss of Corporal Grade One Snook and recognize his extraordinary sacrifice;

Whereas the service of Corporal Grade One Snook exemplified the highest ideals of law enforcement and public service;

Whereas Corporal Grade One Snook is remembered as an American hero whose legacy will endure through his family, the Delaware State Police, and the community he served; and

Whereas the sacrifice made by Corporal Grade One Snook stands as a solemn reminder of the risks faced daily by law enforcement officers across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and service of Corporal Grade One Matthew T. ''Ty'' Snook of the Delaware State Police;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the family of Corporal Grade One Snook, including his wife, Lauren Snook, his daughter, Letty Snook, his parents, Matthew and Karen Snook, his brother, Joshua Snook, and his sister, Kassi Dunphy;

(3) recognizes the noble acts Corporal Grade One Snook performed in the line of duty, sacrificing his own life on December 23, 2025, to save the lives of others; and

(4) reaffirms its support for law enforcement officers and public servants who dedicate their lives to keeping our communities safe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 582—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION ABSOLUTE RESOLVE

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 582

Whereas, between 2000 and 2013, Nicolás Maduro served in various offices in the Government of Venezuela, including in the National Assembly, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as Vice President;

Whereas, on April 14, 2013, Nicolás Maduro came to occupy the office of President of Venezuela following the death of former Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, and later through an election that was marred by irregularities;

Whereas, on May 20, 2018, Nicolás Maduro declared victory in a fraudulent presidential election in which major opposition parties and leaders were banned from participating and of which more than 50 countries, including the United States, refused to recognize the results;

Whereas, on January 23, 2019, the National Assembly of Venezuela refused to recognize Nicolás Maduro as President of Venezuela and named, as the Interim President of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó, who was so recognized by the United States and more than 23 other countries;

Whereas, on July 28, 2024, Nicolás Maduro declared victory in a second fraudulent presidential election, the results of which were not recognized by more than 50 countries, including the United States, the European Union, and numerous Latin American and Caribbean nations;

Whereas, on January 10, 2025, Nicolás Maduro held an illegitimate presidential inauguration in Venezuela, which was condemned by the Government of the United States;

Whereas, according to a March 2020 estimate by the Government of the United States, under Nicolás Maduro, Venezuela was a major transit country for cocaine shipments to the United States, South America, and Europe, accounting for 200 to 250 metric tons annually (or 10 to 13 percent of the estimated global production of cocaine);

Whereas the Department of State found that the Maduro regime ''failed to make any meaningful efforts to stem drug production or trafficking and in fact created conditions that allow drug traffickers and other transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) to operate with impunity'';

Whereas drug trafficking in Venezuela enriched and empowered the family of Nicolás Maduro, including his wife, Cilia Flores, who took bribes to ensure safe passage of trafficked cocaine, and his son, Nicolás Ernesto Maduro Guerra, who allowed state assets to be used in drug trafficking;

Whereas the Cartel de los Soles is a Venezuelan drug trafficking organization comprised of high-ranking Venezuelan officials who abused their positions in the Venezuelan government and military to flood the United States with cocaine and harm Americans;

Whereas, effective November 24, 2025, the Department of State designated the Cartel de los Soles as a foreign terrorist organization;

Whereas Nicolás Maduro helped manage and ultimately led the Cártel de los Soles as he rose to power in Venezuela;

Whereas Tren de Aragua is a transnational criminal organization, originating in Venezuela, which engages in mass illegal migration to the United States and commits brutal crimes, including murder, kidnapping, extortion, and human, drug, and weapons trafficking, with the objective of harming United States citizens;

Whereas numerous members and leaders of Tren de Aragua have been indicted on murder-for-hire, drug trafficking, firearms, and other offenses within the United States;

Whereas, effective February 20, 2025, the Department of State designated Tren de Aragua as a foreign terrorist organization;

Whereas Tren de Aragua coordinated with, and operated in conjunction with, the Maduro-led Cártel de los Soles to flood the United States with cocaine;

Whereas, the Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC) and its successor organizations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) and Segunda Marquetalia and the National Liberation Army (ELN), control drug trafficking routes in the border region between Venezuela and Colombia;

Whereas, the FARC was designated as a foreign terrorist organization on October 8, 1997, prior to its dissolution, its successor organizations, the FARC-EP and Segunda Marquetalia, have been designated as foreign terrorist organizations since November 30, 2021, and the ELN has been designated as a foreign terrorist organization since October 8, 1997;

Whereas, the Department of State found the FARC, FARC-EP, and ELN maintained close ties to the de facto authorities of Venezuela and Maduro continued to give safe haven to these organizations;

Whereas the United States has imposed individual, financial, and sectoral sanctions on the Government of Venezuela, the Maduro regime, and its supporters, including by—

(1) prohibiting the Government of Venezuela from accessing United States financial markets beginning on August 24, 2017;

(2) establishing a framework on November 1, 2018 to block the assets of the Government

of Venezuela in the United States in certain economic sectors;

(3) generally freezing the assets of the Government of Venezuela in the United States beginning on August 5, 2019;

(4) imposing Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctions on September 12, 2024, and January 10, 2025, on numerous Venezuelan officials who enabled Maduro to maintain power despite his 2024 election defeat;

(5) imposing Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctions on December 11, 2025 on nephews of Cilia Flores and others who engaged in deceptive and unsafe oil-shipping practices to provide financial resources to support the Maduro regime; and

(6) imposing Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctions on December 19, 2025 on several additional family members and associates of Nicolás Maduro and Cilia Flores for being complicit in, or directly engaging in, transactions that supported the Maduro regime;

Whereas, on June 11, 2022, Nicolás Maduro signed a 20-year cooperation agreement with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran designed to resist global sanctions against the 2 regimes;

Whereas Iran's terrorist proxy, Lebanese Hezbollah, which has found safe haven in Venezuela, engages in drug trafficking, money laundering, and illicit smuggling to fund its terrorist activities around the world;

Whereas the Maduro regime was supported by Lebanese Hezbollah as a hub for transnational organized crime and international terrorism in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, beginning in 2006, the Secretary of State has annually determined that Venezuela has failed to comply with the first section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2781), which requires full cooperation with United States antiterrorism efforts;

Whereas the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party provided critical support to empower the Maduro regime to stay in power in Venezuela through the sale of Chinese military radar, riot control vehicles, and digital tools to control the Venezuelan people's access to information;

Whereas the Russian Federation helped the Maduro regime evade United States sanctions, including through subsidiaries of the Russian state-controlled Rosneft Oil Company, which brokered the sale and transport of Venezuelan crude oil in 2020;

Whereas the Russian Federation both provided military equipment and sent its military personnel to lend support to the Maduro regime in an effort to increase its footprint in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the November 2025 National Security Strategy of the United States of America states, "We will deny non-Hemispheric competitors the ability to position forces or other threatening capabilities, or to own or control strategically vital assets, in our Hemisphere";

Whereas, in 2020, Nicolás Maduro, Cilia Flores, and other Maduro regime officials were indicted in the Southern District of New York on charges including narco-terrorism, conspiracy to import cocaine, and possession of machine guns and destructive devices;

Whereas, in 2025, a superseding indictment was filed in the Southern District of New York and both Nicolás Maduro and Cilia Flores remain under indictment and will have to answer for their crimes in a court of law;

Whereas President Trump offered multiple diplomatic off-ramps, but was repeatedly rebuffed by Nicolás Maduro;

Whereas, on January 3, 2026, the United States military, in cooperation with the intelligence community and law enforcement agencies, carried out "Operation Absolute Resolve", a meticulously planned operation resulting in the successful capture of Nicolás Maduro and his wife, Cilia Flores; and

Whereas Operation Absolute Resolve precisely targeted and neutralized Venezuelan air defenses and the Cuban intelligence agents responsible for Maduro's personal protection, demonstrating the United States military's superior capabilities integration and professionalism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports President Trump's decisive military and law enforcement effort under Operation Absolute Resolve to arrest Nicolás Maduro and bring him to justice;

(2) commends the Trump Administration for taking resolute action and praises the bravery and gallantry of United States servicemembers and law enforcement officers who participated in Operation Absolute Resolve; and

(3) supports President Trump's efforts to assist the Venezuelan people in their fight for freedom.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4183. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4184. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4185. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4186. Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4187. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4188. Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4189. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4190. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4191. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4192. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4193. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4194. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4195. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4196. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4197. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4198. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4199. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4200. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4201. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4202. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4203. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4204. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4205. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4206. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4207. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4208. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6938, supra.

SA 4209. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4208 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, supra.

SA 4210. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6938, supra.

SA 4211. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4210 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, supra.

SA 4212. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4211 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 4210 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, supra.

SA 4213. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4214. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4215. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4216. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4217. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4218. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4219. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4220. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4221. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4183. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT, COLORADO

SEC. 4______. Public Law 87–590 (76 Stat. 389; 123 Stat. 1320) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(A) in subsection (c), in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘or in the case of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, payment in an amount equal to 35 percent of the cost of the conduit that is comprised of revenue generated by payments pursuant to a repayment contract and revenue that may be derived from contracts for the use of Fryingpan-Arkansas project excess capacity or exchange contracts using Fryingpan-Arkansas project facilities,’’; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(d) ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT.—

‘‘(1) REPAYMENT CONTRACT.—To provide domestic water supplies to communities and households that do not have reliable access to domestic water supplies, the contract for the Arkansas Valley Conduit shall provide for payment in an amount equal to 35 percent of the cost of the conduit, notwithstanding the reclamation laws or any other provision of this Act. The contract payments shall consist of—

‘‘(A) funding provided during construction from any entity other than the Secretary; and

‘‘(B) based on a demonstration of financial hardship, as determined by the Secretary, repayment of the balance not covered under subparagraph (A) for a period of not more than 75 years with simple interest at a rate that is equal to 50 percent of the interest rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 2(c), including revenue derived from contracts for the use of excess capacity or exchange contracts using Fryingpan-Arkansas project facilities.

‘‘(2) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—The contract for the Arkansas Valley Conduit shall provide for the assumption by the contracting parties of the care, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the conduit.’’; and

(2) in section 2(b)(3)(A), by striking ‘‘this section’’ and inserting ‘‘subsection (d) of the first section’’.

SA 4184. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _______. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AWARD CANCELLATIONS.

(a) No agency or entity funded in any division of this Act may terminate a Federal award in whole or in part, require a renegotiation or rescoping of the Federal award, or decide not to fund a future budget period of a Federal award on the basis that the Federal award no longer effectuates program goals or agency priorities, including pursuant to section 200.340(a)(4) of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) Any Federal award that was terminated after September 30, 2024, by any agency or entity funded in any division of this Act for no longer effectuating program goals or agency priorities, including pursuant to section 200.340(a)(4) of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), shall be reinstated by the applicable agency or entity under the previous terms and conditions for that Federal award.

SA 4185. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _______. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FUND PRESERVATION.

Each amount identified by a Disaster Emergency Fund Code of ‘‘Z’’ as of September 30, 2025, in the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System that was obligated as of that date with a unique award key and a Federal award identification number shall be made available only for the purposes associated with each applicable amount and for the entity with the same recipient identifier to which that amount was made, and the applicable amount shall remain available for obligation for the same period of availability as was originally provided.

SA 4186. Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _________. None of the funds made available by this division may be used to transfer marijuana, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), from schedule I of section 202(c) of that Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) to another schedule of that section.

SA 4187. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the United States from—

(1) defending itself from an armed attack or threat of imminent armed attack; or

(2) conducting Department of Defense sensitive activities (as that term is defined in section 130g(d) of title 10, United States Code).

SA 4188. Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO SUPPORT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES IN VENEZUELA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds made available by this or any other Act may be used for United States military personnel to seize, control access to, operate, or provide security at facilities within Venezuela involved in the extraction, processing, or transportation of oil or other petroleum products.

SA 4189. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ______. (a) This section may be cited as the ‘‘No Immigration Benefits for Hamas Terrorists Act of 2026’’.

(b) Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the matter following subclause (IX)—

(A) by inserting ‘‘Palestinian Islamic Jihad or Hamas’’ after ‘‘Palestine Liberation Organization’’; and

(B) by inserting ‘‘member,’’ after ‘‘representative,’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(H) PARTICIPANTS IN HAMAS TERRORISM AGAINST ISRAEL.—Any alien who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, afforded material support to, or otherwise facilitated any of the attacks against Israel initiated by Hamas beginning on October 7, 2023, is inadmissible.’’.

(c) Section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(D) INELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF.—Any alien who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, afforded material support to, or otherwise facilitated any of the attacks against Israel initiated by Hamas beginning on October 7, 2023, shall be ineligible for any relief under the immigration laws, including under this section, section 208, and section 2242 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (and any regulations issued pursuant to such section).’’.

(d) Section 237(a)(4)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(B)) is amended by striking ''subparagraph (B) or (F)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B), (F), or (H)''.

(e) Beginning not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress, including the number of aliens who were—

(1) found to be inadmissible under section 212(a)(3)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(H)); and

(2) described in such section 212(a)(3)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(H)) and found to be removable pursuant to section 237(a)(4)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(B)).

SA 4190. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION ____—ROTOR ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Rotorcraft Operations Transparency and Oversight Reform Act'' or the ''ROTOR Act''.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) ADS–B IN.—The term ''ADS–B In'' means onboard avionics equipment that receives and processes Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast transmissions that are broadcast in accordance with sections 91.225 and 91.227 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), and other aviation advisory information from ground stations, that provides the aircraft with awareness to the location of other aircraft and traffic advisories.

(3) ADS–B OUT.—The term ''ADS–B Out''—

(A) has the meaning given such term in section 91.227 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) broadcasts information from the aircraft in accordance with sections 91.225 and 91.227 of such title 14 (or any successor regulations).

(4) AFFECTED AIRCRAFT.—The term ''affected aircraft'' means any aircraft that is required to operate in accordance with section 91.225 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(5) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(6) CABINET MEMBER.—The term ''Cabinet Member'' means an individual who is the head (including an acting head) of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of State, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Veterans Affairs, or any other individual who occupies a position designated by the President as a Cabinet-level position.

(7) FAA.—The term ''FAA'' means the Federal Aviation Administration.

(8) NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION; NCR.—The terms ''National Capital Region'' and ''NCR'' mean the geographic area located within the boundaries of—

(A) the District of Columbia;

(B) Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in the State of Maryland;

(C) Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties and the City of Alexandria in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and

(D) all cities and other units of government within the geographic areas described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(9) POWERED-LIFT.—The term ''powered-lift''—

(A) has the meaning given such term in section 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation); and

(B) includes vertical-lift flight mode and wing-borne flight mode, as such terms are defined in section 194.103 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(10) ROTORCRAFT.—The term ''rotorcraft'' has the meaning given such term in section 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(11) TRANSPORT AIRPLANE.—The term ''transport airplane'' has the meaning given such term in section 44741(i) of title 49, United States Code.

(12) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The term ''unmanned aircraft system'' has the meaning given such term in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 103. REVISION TO EXCEPTION FOR ADS–B OUT TRANSMISSION.

(a) ADS–B OUT REFORMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) SENSITIVE GOVERNMENT MISSION.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this section, in applying section 91.225(f)(1) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, the term ''sensitive government mission'' shall be narrowly construed and shall not include routine flights, non-classified flights, proficiency flights, or flights of Federal officials below the rank of Cabinet Member or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—For the purposes of interpreting section 91.225(f)(1) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, the operating agency shall—

(i) when operating a sensitive government mission during which the aircraft will not be transmitting ADS–B Out, notify Air Traffic Control; and

(ii) notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on the Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on the Armed Services of the House of Representatives on a monthly basis regarding each sensitive government mission within Class B airspace operated during such month.

(2) RULEMAKING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall—

(i) issue or revise regulations to update section 91.225(f) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, to comply with the requirements of this section; and

(ii) revise any memorandum of agreement between the FAA and any other Federal, State, local, or Tribal agency to conform with the revised regulations described in clause (i), including any agreement pursuant to section 1046 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

(B) REPORT.—If the Administrator fails to issue or revise regulations pursuant to subparagraph (A) or revise any memorandum of agreement between the FAA and any other agency pursuant to such subparagraph, the Administrator shall, within 30 days, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the status of such regulations, including the reasons that the Administrator has failed to issue or revise such regulations within the period required under such subparagraph.

(b) GAO REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the utilization of exceptions under section 91.225(f) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a), to determine—

(A) whether the Department of Defense and other relevant Federal agencies or other applicable operators have utilized such exceptions in accordance with relevant laws and regulations; and

(B) the extent of such utilization;

(2) compare the utilization of exceptions specified in such section 91.225(f) before and after the issuance of revised regulations under subsection (a); and

(3) submit to the Administrator and the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the review conducted under paragraph (1) and the comparison conducted under paragraph (2).

(c) FAA REVIEW OF NON-COMPLIANT OPERATORS.—Upon submission of the report under subsection (b)(3), the Administrator shall—

(1) determine whether any Federal agency or other applicable operator that has been found to have not utilized the exceptions under section 91.225(f) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a), in accordance with relevant laws and regulations shall be permitted to continue to utilize such exceptions; and

(2) not later than 30 days after the date on which the Comptroller General submits the report under subsection (b)(3), brief the appropriate committees of Congress on such determination.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, each Federal, State, local, and Tribal agency that performs sensitive government missions as described in section 91.225(f)(1) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a), shall submit to the Administrator a report that includes—

(A) an attestation that such operations are regularly transmitting ADS–B Out and are conducted with proper consideration to aviation safety;

(B) a list of operations delineated by flight in which the ADS–B Out equipment is not in transmit mode because the aircraft was performing a sensitive government mission, including the airport, airspace location, date, time, duration, and mission type of each such operation; and

(C) with respect to any classified operation, a classified annex.

(2) TO CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and biannually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the frequency and nature of the ADS–B Out exceptions granted to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies under section 91.225(f)(1) of title 14, Code of

Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a). Such report—

(i) shall include—

(I) aggregated data on the operations in which ADS–B Out equipment is not in transmit mode by each agency described in paragraph (1); and

(II) a determination from the Administrator as to whether each operation described in paragraph (1)(B) jeopardizes aviation safety; and

(ii) may include a classified annex.

(B) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION.—If an agency described in paragraph (1) operates a flight using an exception granted under section 91.225(f)(1) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a), 5 or more times in a calendar month, or fails to provide to the Administrator the attestation required under paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of such use within 14 days of being notified of such use. For the purposes of this subparagraph, a flight shall be interpreted as the period beginning when an aircraft moves under its own power for the purpose of flight and ending when the aircraft lands.

(e) ANNUAL INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation (in this section referred to as the ''Inspector General'') shall conduct an annual audit of FAA oversight of all operations that utilize an exception under section 91.225(f) of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as revised under subsection (a), including Federal agency operations.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting an audit under paragraph (1), the Inspector General shall assess the efficacy of FAA oversight related to the following:

(A) Ensuring exceptions under such section 91.225(f)(1) (or any successor regulation) are strictly utilized by operators in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

(B) Ensuring exceptions under such section 91.225(f)(1) (or any successor regulation) are not routinely used by operators.

(C) Identifying and engaging with any operator not in compliance with relevant laws and regulations relating to exceptions under such section 91.225(f)(1) (or any successor regulation).

(D) Any other factor determined appropriate by the Inspector General.

(3) BRIEFINGS TO CONGRESS.—The Inspector General shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on an annual basis after the completion of each annual audit.

SEC. 104. ADS–B IN REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR ADS–B IN OPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall issue a final rule in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to require any person operating an aircraft (other than an unmanned aircraft, as defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code) required to be equipped with ADS–B Out in accordance with section 91.225 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), to be equipped with and operating with ADS–B In equipment that provides the aircraft with awareness to the location of other aircraft and traffic advisories, unless otherwise authorized by air traffic control.

(2) COMPLIANCE DEADLINES.—In issuing a final rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

(A) include an effective date of not later than 60 days after the date on which such final rule is published in the Federal Register; and

(B) require aircraft described in paragraph (1) to be equipped with ADS-B In not later than December 31, 2031.

(3) FINAL REGULATION REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing a final rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall, at a minimum, do the following:

(A) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—The Administrator shall establish appropriate performance requirements for ADS–B In equipment to provide integrated safety-enhancing capabilities for a pilot or other flight crew, including by increasing situational awareness to the location of other aircraft and providing traffic advisories with alerting sufficient to provide traffic advisory indications while airborne and on the airport surface, such as visual and aural advisories.

(B) ALTERNATIVE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY.—With respect to aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of less than 12,500 pounds when operating under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, and qualifying military aircraft as specified by the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator shall establish performance requirements for alternative equipment or technology that the Administrator determines acceptable in satisfying the ADS–B In requirement. The performance requirements shall, at a minimum—

(i) provide similar or improved situational awareness to the location of other airborne traffic, as well as traffic advisory information; and

(ii) leverage the use of portable ADS–B In receivers or equipment that allow display on an existing or future electronic flight bag or panel mounted display, provided that the installation or use of such equipment does not adversely affect other required avionics or the airworthiness of the aircraft.

(C) REQUIRED BRIEFING.—The Administrator shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, on at least a monthly basis, regarding the alternative equipment or technology for qualifying military aircraft prior to determining that such equipment or technology is acceptable to satisfy the ADS–B In requirement.

(D) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall issue relevant guidance for aircraft operators and other appropriate stakeholders regarding the types of equipment that satisfy the performance requirements described in this paragraph.

(4) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing a final rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include—

(A) requirements for ADS–B In equipment and the use of such equipment;

(B) technical assistance to facilitating ADS–B In equipage across the entire fleet of affected aircraft, including, as appropriate, guidance under part 26 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, to provide support for affected transport airplane operators in complying with the requirements of this section;

(C) any other associated guidance necessary to assist operators and other stakeholders in identifying equipment that satisfies the ADS–B In performance standards described in paragraph (3) prior to the compliance deadline described in paragraph (2)(B);

(D) a determination of alternative equipment or technology described in subsection (e); and

(E) a presumption, absent clear and compelling evidence to the contrary, that ADS–B In equipment is cost beneficial and improves aviation safety.

(5) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and every 90 days thereafter, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress, as well as publish a publicly available report, on the status of—

(A) the ADS–B In rulemaking required under paragraph (1); and

(B) after the compliance deadline described in paragraph (2)(A), the implementation and oversight of such ADS–B In requirement.

(b) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING COMMITTEE.—

(1) COMMITTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator may establish a negotiated rulemaking committee (in this section referred to as the ''committee'') pursuant to section 565 of title 5, United States Code, to negotiate proposed regulations to implement the requirements described in subsection (a).

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—If the Administrator elects to establish a committee under this subsection, the committee shall be composed of—

(i) representatives of—

(I) the FAA;

(II) air carriers;

(III) avionics manufacturers;

(IV) aircraft manufacturers; and

(V) general aviation organizations;

(ii) the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7511 of title 5, United States Code;

(iii) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots, including the principal organization representing the largest certified collective bargaining representative of airline pilots;

(iv) aviation safety experts outside of the FAA; and

(v) any other representatives determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(C) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—In establishing a committee under this subsection, the Administrator—

(i) shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(ii) may consult with other Federal agencies as appropriate.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Administrator elects to establish a committee under this subsection, the Administrator shall do the following:

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall direct the committee to make recommendations relating to—

(i) ADS–B In equipment and its use;

(ii) ADS–B In equipment performance standards pursuant to subsection (a)(3);

(iii) the consideration of effective approaches to facilitating ADS–B In equipage across the entire fleet of affected aircraft, including requirements under part 26 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, to provide support for affected transport category airplane operators in complying with the requirements of this section; and

(iv) with respect to aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of less than 12,500 pounds when operating under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, a recommendation for low cost alternative equipment or technology in accordance with subsection (e).

(B) LACK OF COMMITTEE CONSENSUS.—In the event the committee does not reach a consensus regarding a recommendation for low cost alternative equipment or technology under subparagraph (A)(iv), the Administrator shall, after the submission of the committee under paragraph (3), consider prescribing a low cost alternative that includes the criteria described in subsection (e).

(3) SUBMISSION TO THE ADMINISTRATOR.—If the Administrator elects to establish a committee under this subsection, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the committee shall submit to the Administrator—

(A) a consensus proposal of regulations to implement the requirement described in subsection (a)(1); or

(B) in the event the committee does not reach a consensus, a report identifying any points of agreement and disagreement with respect to such proposed regulations.

(4) PROPOSED RULE.—If the Administrator elects to establish a committee under this subsection, not later than 180 days after receiving the submission of the committee under paragraph (3), the Administrator shall issue a proposed rule, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, that either—

(A) to the maximum extent possible consistent with the legal obligations of the FAA, uses the consensus proposal of the committee under paragraph (3)(A) as the basis for the proposed rule for notice and comment, including with respect to any standards or requirements described in subsection (a)(3); or

(B) in the event the committee does not reach a consensus, considers the points of agreement and disagreement submitted by the committee under paragraph (3)(B).

(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED WITHOUT NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING COMMITTEE.—If the Administrator does not establish a committee under subsection (b), prior to issuing a final rule, the Administrator shall consult with appropriate stakeholders in conducting the rulemaking required under subsection (a)(1), including at a minimum the representatives described in subsection (b)(1)(B).

(d) PHASED-IN RETROFIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In issuing a final rule under subsection (a)(1), the Administrator shall—

(A) establish a process by which the operator of an affected aircraft, in service as of the date on which the final rule under subsection (a)(1) is published in the Federal Register in accordance with subsection (a)(2)(A), may apply to the Administrator to request additional time, not to exceed a period of 1 year after the deadline described in subsection (a)(2)(B), to finalize equipage of its fleet and make ADS–B In operational, provided that—

(i) an aircraft operator, owner, or their agent submits an application deemed acceptable to the Administrator for additional time for compliance, including a justification for such request and an attestation of actions to date demonstrating progress toward achieving compliance;

(ii) the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, determines additional time is required to mitigate a significant disruption to air transportation; and

(iii) the Administrator determines the aircraft operator or owner does not have any uncorrected violations of subchapters F and G of chapter I of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(B) notify the appropriate committees of Congress not later than 14 days after making a determination under clause (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A).

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR AGENTS.—With the exception of an agent representing an owner or operator of transport airplanes, for the purposes of this subsection, an agent may represent more than 1 aircraft operator or owner of the same type, model, or manufacturer and may submit 1 or more applications under paragraph (1)(A)(i), each of which may contain multiple aircraft operators or owners.

(e) LOW COST ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF COMPLIANCE.—In issuing a final rule under subsection (a)(1), the Administrator shall determine low cost equipment or technologies that provide similar or improved situational awareness to the location of other airborne traffic, as well as traffic advisory information, that satisfy the ADS–B In equipage requirement for aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of less than 12,500 pounds when operated under part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations. In making such a determination, the Administrator shall consider the use of—

(1) portable ADS–B In receivers; and

(2) equipment that allows display on an existing or future electronic flight bag or panel mounted display, provided the installation or use does not adversely affect other required avionics or the airworthiness of the aircraft.

(f) PROACTIVE EQUIPAGE.—With respect to any aircraft for which ADS–B In equipment is available and complies with the requirements of the final rule issued under subsection (a)(1), the operator of any such aircraft shall take all appropriate actions necessary to equip such aircraft with ADS–B In prior to the compliance deadline described in subsection (a)(2).

(g) SEPARATION STANDARDS; RELEVANT CONTROLLER TRAINING.—

(1) RULEMAKING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the effective date of the final rule described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to establish separation standards, as appropriate, that leverage ADS–B Out or ADS–B In equipment, and all other available technological capabilities in the air traffic control system, to achieve safety and efficiency benefits throughout the national airspace system, including on an airport surface and within Class E airspace (as defined in section 71.71 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation).

(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the rulemaking under this subsection, the Administrator shall consult with appropriate stakeholders, including, at a minimum—

(i) representatives of—

(I) air carriers;

(II) original equipment manufacturers; and

(III) general aviation organizations;

(ii) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots, including the principal organization representing the largest certified collective bargaining representative of airline pilots;

(iii) the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7111 of title 5, United States Code;

(iv) aviation safety experts from outside the FAA; and

(v) any other stakeholder deemed appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) REQUIRED UPDATES TO FAA ORDERS.—Not later than 18 months after the issuance of the notice of proposed rulemaking under paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall complete revisions, as appropriate, to FAA Order 7110.65 and other relevant FAA Orders, to increase safety and efficiency benefits in the national airspace system.

(3) RELEVANT CONTROLLER TRAINING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the compliance deadline described in subsection (a)(2), the Administrator shall revise initial and recurrent air traffic controller training, as appropriate, in accordance with FAA Orders 3000.22 and 3120.4 and revise associated orders and directives, as appropriate, to ensure such controllers are trained to apply any new separation standards and procedures.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In revising training under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) consider human factors impacts, appropriate phraseology adjustments, and surface movement applications; and

(ii) consult with the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7111 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) ACAS–X ACTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an action plan for advancing the deployment of the Airborne Collision Avoidance System-X (in this section referred to as ''ACAS–X''), or any variant or successor technology, in the national airspace system. The Administrator shall publish the action plan in a publicly available format not later than 10 days after submitting such action plan to Congress.

(2) CONTENTS.—In developing the action plan under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include—

(A) a strategic roadmap for the deployment of ACAS–X technology, including steps required for widespread adoption among aircraft operators (including rotorcraft operators);

(B) actions and funding necessary to complete any applicable research, development, testing, evaluation, and standards development needed to support the certification of such technology;

(C) plans for engagement with appropriate stakeholders, including—

(i) aircraft operators, including those in the Department of Defense;

(ii) aviation safety experts outside the FAA;

(iii) avionics manufacturers;

(iv) aircraft manufacturers;

(v) general aviation organizations;

(vi) the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7511 of title 5, United States Code;

(vii) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots, including the principal organization representing the largest certified collective bargaining representative of airline pilots; and

(viii) any other stakeholders determined appropriate by the Administrator;

(D) engagement with foreign civil aviation authorities to harmonize international standards for certification of such technology;

(E) ACAS–X interoperability considerations for aircraft operators (including rotorcraft operators) equipped with ADS–B Out and ADS–B In equipment;

(F) an assessment of safety benefits for aircraft operators equipping with such technology, including civil and military operators; and

(G) any recommendations for administrative or legislative action, as determined appropriate by the Administrator, to advance such technology deployment.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator may take actions, as appropriate, to implement the action plan developed under paragraph (1).

(4) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator submits the action plan under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the contents of such action plan and any prospective actions to implement such plan.

(i) ARAC TASKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall task the Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the

''ARAC'') with reviewing and assessing the need for aircraft operating in Class D airspace to be equipped with ADS–B Out and ADS–B In equipment.

(2) REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after initiating the review and assessment under this section, the ARAC shall submit to the Administrator—

(A) a report on the findings of the review and assessment under paragraph (1); and

(B) any recommendations for legislative or regulatory action the ARAC determines appropriate.

(3) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the ARAC submits the report under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on—

(A) the findings and recommendations included in such report; and

(B) any plan to implement such recommendations, including a justification for any recommendations the Administrator determines should not be implemented.

SEC. 105. REPEAL OF MANNED ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT SAFETY PROVISIONS.

Section 373(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 is repealed, and Chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied as if the amendments made by such section had not been enacted.

SEC. 106. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY AUDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Inspector General of the Army shall initiate an audit to evaluate the Army's coordination with the FAA, pilot training, and qualification standards, and the Army's use of ADS–B Out and whether it adheres to Army policy, regulation, and law.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—In conducting the audit required by subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Army shall assess practices and recommendations for the Army, including—

(1) whether Army policy and United States law was adhered to, and the Army's coordination with the FAA, during National Capital Region (''NCR'') operations of pilot training and qualifications standards in the NCR;

(2) the Army's policy on ADS–B Out equipage, usage, and activation;

(3) maintenance protocols for UH–60 Black Hawk helicopters operated by the 12th Army Aviation Brigade including, but not limited to, the calibration of any system that transmits altitude and position information outside the aircraft and the calibration of systems that send altitude and position information to the pilots inside the aircraft, and the frequency with which such maintenance protocols occur;

(4) compliance with the September 29, 2021, Letter of Agreement executed between the Pentagon Heliport Air Traffic Control Tower and the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport Air Traffic Control Tower regarding flight operations in the NCR; and

(5) the Army's review of loss of separation incidents involving its rotorcraft in the NCR along with possible mitigations to prevent future mishaps.

(c) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Not later than 14 days after the audit required by subsection (a) is concluded, the Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) transmit a report on the results of the audit, without redactions, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) publicly release the report without redactions, except to the extent required for national security reasons.

(d) INTERIM REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after initiating the audit required by subsection (a), and every 180 days thereafter until such audit is concluded, the Inspector General of the Army shall brief the committees of Congress described in subsection (c)(1) regarding the progress of such audit.

SEC. 107. SAFETY REVIEWS OF AIRSPACE.

(a) FAA–DOD COORDINATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish or designate an office within the FAA as the ''Office of FAA–DOD Coordination'' (in this section referred to as the ''Office''), which shall—

(1) coordinate airspace usage of military aircraft and rotorcraft with relevant FAA lines of business, including the Air Traffic Organization;

(2) coordinate with the Office of Audit and Evaluation of the FAA to ensure employee complaints and whistleblower protections are considered;

(3) consider opportunities to improve management and consolidation of aviation safety information system databases to enhance civil and military aviation incident reporting; and

(4) carry out the safety review required by subsection (b).

(b) SAFETY REVIEWS.—

(1) REVIEW OF RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Office is established or designated, the Administrator shall initiate a safety review of all military, law enforcement, and civilian rotary wing, powered lift, fixed wing, and unmanned aircraft system flight operations and flight routes in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area Special Flight Rules Area, including but not limited to flight operations conducted by the Department of Defense, emergency response providers, and air medical transport operators, to evaluate any associated safety risk to commercial transport airplane operations at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting a safety review under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(i) the Secretary of Defense;

(ii) Federal, State, and local agencies;

(iii) law enforcement agencies;

(iv) emergency response providers, including air medical transport operators;

(v) air carriers;

(vi) aviation labor organizations, including, at a minimum—

(I) the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7511 of title 5, United States Code; and

(II) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots, including the principal organization representing the largest certified collective bargaining representative of airline pilots; and

(vii) other stakeholders determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) OTHER AIRPORT REVIEWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct safety reviews of all military, law enforcement and civilian rotary wing, powered lift, fixed wing, and unmanned aircraft system flight operations and flight routes at other Class B airports (as listed in section 1 of Appendix D to part 91 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)) and within the lateral boundary of Class B airspace, at commercial service Class C airports (as listed in FAA Order JO 7400.11J (or any successor order)) and within the lateral boundary of Class C airspace in the national airspace system, and at Class D airports that provide passenger service under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, determined to meet the risk criteria set forth in subparagraph (C), including flight operations conducted by the Department of Defense, emergency response providers, and air medical transport operators, to evaluate any associated safety risk to commercial transport airplane operations.

(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting a safety review under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(i) the Secretary of Defense;

(ii) Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies;

(iii) law enforcement agencies;

(iv) emergency response providers;

(v) air carriers;

(vi) aviation labor organizations, including, at a minimum—

(I) the exclusive bargaining representative of air traffic controllers of the FAA certified under section 7511 of title 5, United States Code; and

(II) organizations representing certified collective bargaining representatives of airline pilots, including the principal organization representing the largest certified collective bargaining representative of airline pilots; and

(vii) other stakeholders determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(C) PRIORITIZATION AND RISK CRITERIA.—In prioritizing the safety reviews of Class B, Class C, and Class D airports described in subparagraph (A) and conducting the safety reviews pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall, at a minimum, consider the following risk criteria:

(i) The type of airspace the airport is located in and the type of tower at the airport.

(ii) Whether the airport has radar on the field.

(iii) The total number of air traffic operations at the airport per calendar year, as reported in the Operations Network (OPSNET) data of the FAA, and the rate of growth measured over a 20-year period prior to the initiation of a safety review under this section.

(iv) The Traffic Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) resolution advisory rates at the airport compared to the number of arrivals at the airport.

(v) The presence of parallel runways.

(vi) The presence of visual flights (in this subparagraph referred to as ''VFR'') corridors in proximity to the airport.

(vii) The presence of a helicopter corridor in proximity to the airport or nearby helicopter operations.

(viii) The presence of dense VFR operations at the airport.

(ix) The presence of complex VFR procedures at the airport or in the adjacent airspace.

(D) DEADLINE OF INITIATION OF REVIEWS.—The Administrator shall initiate the reviews under this paragraph by the following deadlines:

(i) CLASS B AIRPORTS.—With respect to Class B airports, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(ii) CLASS C AIRPORTS.—With respect to Class C airports, not later than 90 days after the initiation date of the Class B airport reviews.

(iii) CLASS D AIRPORTS.—With respect to Class D airports, not later than 90 days after the initiation date of the Class C airport reviews.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the safety reviews required by paragraphs (1) and (2), the Office shall do the following:

(A) Analyze air traffic and airspace management.

(B) Evaluate the level of coordination the Administrator exercises with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of any other Federal agencies, and emergency response providers as appropriate, to inform the designation and approval of airspace use and flight routes for non-transport airplane operations.

(C) Assess any risks posed to transport airplanes from military aircraft and rotorcraft, civil rotorcraft, powered lift aircraft, and unmanned aircraft systems operating in Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace in proximity to Class B, Class C, or Class D airports.

(D) Review relevant incidents submitted to the Administrator through Air Traffic Mandatory Occurrence reports (as documented via FAA Form 7210–13), Aviation Safety Reporting System reports, and Aviation Safety Action Program reports, and relevant reports submitted to the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration through the Aviation Safety Reporting System, to identify any safety trends regarding the operation of military aircraft and rotorcraft, civil rotorcraft, powered lift aircraft, and unmanned aircraft systems in Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace near Class B, Class C, or Class D airports.

(4) DEADLINES FOR COMPLETION OF SAFETY REVIEWS.—

(A) RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT.—The Administrator shall complete the safety review required by paragraph (1) not later than 120 days after the date on which such review is initiated.

(B) OTHER AIRPORTS.—The Administrator shall complete a safety review required by paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after such review is initiated.

(5) REPORTS.—

(A) REVIEW OF RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT.—Not later than 60 days after completing the safety review required by paragraph (1), the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing the analyses and results of such review, together with relevant findings and recommendations, including any corrective action plans to address any risks identified, and recommendations for legislative or administrative action determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(B) OTHER AIRPORT REVIEWS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this section, and every 6 months thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing the analyses and results of the safety reviews completed pursuant to paragraph (2) since the preceding report under this subparagraph (or, in the case of the first such report, since such date of enactment), together with relevant findings and recommendations, including any corrective action plans to address any risks identified, and recommendations for legislative or administrative actions determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(6) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator shall designate a person within the Senior Executive Service of the FAA to be directly responsible for the completion of the requirements of this subsection.

(7) STAFFING.—The Administrator shall ensure adequate staffing to conduct the safety reviews within the deadlines specified in this section.

SEC. 108. FAA–DOD SAFETY INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) MOU WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretary of the Army to permit, as appropriate, the sharing of information from the Army's Safety Management Information System with the FAA, as well as the sharing of information from the FAA's Aviation Safety Information Analysis and Sharing System, Operational Analysis Reporting System, Safety Trend Analytics Dashboard, Aviation Risk Identification and Assessment Program, Comprehensive Electronic Data Analysis and Reporting Tool, and Falcon tool with the Army, to facilitate communications and analysis of any applicable impacts to the safety and efficiency of civil aviation operations and to mitigate risk in the national airspace system.

(b) OTHER DOD MOUS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the following military departments to permit, as appropriate, the sharing of information from applicable aviation safety information systems to facilitate communications and analysis of any applicable impacts to the safety and efficiency of civil aviation operations and to mitigate risk in the national airspace system:

(1) The Department of the Navy.

(2) The Department of the Air Force.

(3) The Coast Guard.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 7 days after the date on which the Administrator enters into any Memorandum of Understanding under subsection (a) or (b), the Administrator shall notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 109. TREATMENT OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (b) of section 1046 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), the Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of Defense and the FAA entered into on May 10, 2024, is deemed to be notice jointly submitted to the appropriate congressional committees for purposes of such subsection and subsection (a) of such section shall cease to be effective as of such date.

(b) UPDATE AND EFFECT OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) UPDATE.—The Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Defense shall update the memorandum of understanding described in subsection (a) consistent with regulations issued by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to section 103(a)(2).

(2) EFFECT OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The memorandum of agreement described in subsection (a) shall remain in force subject to—

(A) any modifications made jointly by the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Defense;

(B) termination by either such Secretary; or

(C) modification or termination by law.

SA 4191. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''3 days''

SA 4192. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, add the following:

SEC. 1_____. PLACEMENT OF MOVABLE, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES ON CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO SECURE AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BORDER STATE.—The term ''Border State'' means a State that is adjacent to the northern border or southern border.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means land under the jurisdiction and management of a Federal land management agency that is adjacent to the northern border or southern border.

(3) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term ''Federal land management agency'' means—

(A) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management;

(C) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(D) the Forest Service;

(E) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(F) the National Park Service.

(4) NORTHERN BORDER.—The term ''northern border'' means the international border between the United States and Canada.

(5) OPERATIONAL CONTROL.—The term ''operational control'' has the meaning given such term in section 2(b) of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1701 note; Public Law 109–367).

(6) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction and management of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through, as applicable—

(i) the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(ii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management;

(iii) the Commissioner of Reclamation;

(iv) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(v) the Director of the National Park Service; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(7) SOUTHERN BORDER.—The term ''southern border'' means the international border between the United States and Mexico.

(b) SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall not require a Border State to obtain a special use authorization for the temporary placement on Federal land within the Border State of a movable, temporary structure for the purpose of securing the northern border or southern border, if the Border State submits to the Secretary concerned notice of the proposed placement not later than 45 days before the date of the proposed placement.

(c) TEMPORARY PLACEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A movable, temporary structure described in subsection (b) may be placed by a Border State on Federal land in accordance with that subsection for a period of not more than 1 year, subject to paragraph (2).

(2) EXTENSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The period described in paragraph (1) may be extended in 90-day increments, on approval by the Secretary concerned.

(B) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall consult with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for purposes of determining whether to approve an extension under subparagraph (A).

(C) APPROVAL.—The Secretary concerned shall approve a request for an extension under this paragraph if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection determines that operational control has not been achieved as of the date of the consultation required under subparagraph (B).

SA 4193. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. STUDY OF NATIONAL SECURITY RISKS POSED BY CERTAIN ROUTERS AND MODEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the national security risks and cybersecurity vulnerabilities posed by consumer routers, modems, and devices that combine a modem and router that are designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the influence of a covered country.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term ''covered country'' means a country specified in section 4872(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

SA 4194. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE VI—PRESERVATION OF CASH BAIL

Subtitle A—States and Local Governments

SEC. 611. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Keep Violent Criminals Off Our Streets Act''.

SEC. 612. PROHIBITION ON GRANTS FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.

Section 502 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153) is amended—

(1) in the matter designated as subsection (A), by striking ''(A) IN GENERAL'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INELIGIBILITY.—

''(1) COVERED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered offense' means a criminal offense that poses a clear threat to public safety and order, including—

''(A) an offense involving a violent or sexual act, such as murder, rape, sexual assault, carjacking, robbery, burglary, or assault; and

''(B) an offense that promotes public disorder, such as looting, vandalism, destruction of property, rioting or inciting to riot, or fleeing from a law enforcement officer.

''(2) PROHIBITION.—With respect to the fiscal year beginning on the first October 1 occurring after the date of enactment of the Keep Violent Criminals Off Our Streets Act, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Attorney General may not award, renew, or extend a grant under this subpart to a State or unit of local government that has in effect a policy or law that substantially limits cash bail as a potential condition for every individual charged with a covered offense in the State or the area under the jurisdiction of the unit of local government.''.

Subtitle B—District of Columbia

SEC. 621. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''District of Columbia Cash Bail Reform Act of 2026''.

SEC. 622. MANDATORY PRETRIAL AND POST-CONVICTION DETENTION FOR CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR DANGEROUS CRIME.

(a) PRETRIAL DETENTION.—Section 23–1322, District of Columbia Official Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''with an offense'' and inserting ''with an offense, other than a crime of violence or dangerous crime (as such terms are defined in section 1331 of this title),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the judicial officer shall order each person charged with a crime of violence or a dangerous crime (as such terms are defined in section 1331 of this title) be detained for the period before trial.''.

(b) POST-CONVICTION DETENTION.—Section 23–1325, District of Columbia Official Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''unless'' and all that follows through ''section 23–1321'';

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''unless'' and all that follows through ''section 23–1321''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to a person convicted of a crime of violence or a dangerous crime (as such terms are defined in section 1331 of this title).''.

(c) CHANGES TO DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS CRIME.—Section 23–1331(3), District of Columbia Official Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''Burglary or attempted burglary'' and inserting ''Burglary in the first degree, attempted burglary in the first degree, or burglary with a dangerous weapon''; and

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking ''Robbery or attempted robbery'' and inserting ''Robbery in the first degree, attempted robbery in the first degree, or robbery with a dangerous weapon''.

(d) CHANGES TO DEFINITION OF CRIME OF VIOLENCE.—Section 23–1331(4), District of Columbia Official Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''burglary'' and inserting ''burglary in the first degree, attempted burglary in the first degree, or burglary with a dangerous weapon' ''; and

(2) by striking ''robbery'' and inserting ''robbery in the first degree, attempted robbery in the first degree, or robbery with a dangerous weapon''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REMOVAL OF CRIME OF VIOLENCE AND DANGEROUS CRIME FROM PRETRIAL RELEASE PROCEDURES.—Section 23–1322, District of Columbia Official Code, is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively;

(B) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) Subject to rebuttal by the person, it shall be presumed that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community if the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person—

''(1) has threatened, injured, intimidated, or attempted to threaten, injure, or intimidate a law enforcement officer, an officer of the court, or a prospective witness or juror in any criminal investigation or judicial proceeding;

''(2) violated section 3 of the Act of July 8, 1932 (sec. 22–4503, D.C. Official Code), section 4(a) of such Act (sec. 22–4504(a), D.C. Official Code), or section 4(a-1) of such Act (sec. 22–4504(a)(1), D.C. Official Code); or

''(3) violated the Firearm Control Regulations Act of 1975 (sec. 7–2501.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) while on probation, parole, or supervised release for committing a dangerous crime or a crime of violence (as such terms are defined in section 1331 of this title) and while armed with or having readily available a firearm, imitation firearm, or other deadly or dangerous weapon as described in section 2(a) of the Act of July 8, 1832 (sec. 22–4502(a), D.C. Official Code).'';

(C) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''is a crime of'' and all that follows through '', or''; and

(D) in subsection (f), by striking paragraph (3).

(2) REMOVAL OF MURDER OFFENSES FROM PRETRIAL RELEASE PROCEDURES.—Section 23–1325, District of Columbia Official Code, as amended by subsection (b), is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (a); and

(B) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (a) through (d), respectively.

SEC. 623. REQUIRING CASH BAIL FOR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH PUBLIC SAFETY OR ORDER OFFENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 23–1321, District of Columbia Official Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Released'' and inserting ''Except as provided under paragraph (5), released'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or'' ; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) With respect to a person charged with a public safety or order crime (as such term is defined in section 1331 of this title), released only upon execution of a secured appearance bond (as such term is defined in section 1331 of this title) and subject to any requirement under subsections (b) and (c) of this section as the judicial officer may order.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the court,'' and inserting ''upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the court, or upon execution of a secured appearance bond under subsection (a)(5),''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) A person who is released upon the execution of an appearance bond with a surety, under subsection (a)(5), may be arrested by the surety, and if so arrested, shall be delivered promptly to a United States marshal and brought before a judicial officer in the District of Columbia. The judicial officer shall determine in accordance with the provisions of this section whether to revoke the release of the person, and may absolve the surety of responsibility to pay all or part of the bond in accordance with the provisions of rule 46 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The person so committed shall be held in official detention until released pursuant to this title or any other provision of law.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) PUBLIC SAFETY OR ORDER CRIME DEFINED.—Section 23–1331, District of Columbia Official Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) The term 'public safety or order crime' means failure to appear when ordered to do so by a judicial officer; obstruction of justice; fleeing from a law enforcement officer; rioting; inciting a riot; destruction of property; stalking; burglary or robbery (other than burglary or robbery in the first degree or with a dangerous weapon); or a previous conviction of any such offense, or substantially similar offense, under Federal, State, or local law.''.

(2) SECURED APPEARANCE BOND DEFINED.—Section 23–1331, District of Columbia Official Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) The term 'secured appearance bond' means an agreement to forfeit upon failing to appear as required, the designated property, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required, and post with the court the indicia of ownership of the property, or a percentage of the money as the judicial officer may specify; or a bail bond with solvent sureties in whatever amount is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 23–1321, District of Columbia Official Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''with an offense'' and all that follows through ''shall issue'' and inserting ''with an offense, other than a crime of violence or dangerous crime (as such terms are defined in section 1331 of this title), the judicial officer shall issue''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may'' ; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Least restrictive further'' and inserting ''Further'';

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking ''additional or different conditions'' and inserting ''any additional or different condition described under this subsection''.

SEC. 624. APPLICABILITY.

This subtitle, and the amendments made by this subtitle, shall apply with respect to an individual charged with an offense in the District of Columbia on or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 4195. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) Members of the United States Armed Forces and intelligence community, and all those involved in the operations within Venezuela related to the January 3, 2026, capture of Nicolás Maduro, including President Donald J. Trump, should be commended for their efforts in a successful mission.

SA 4196. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) The execution of the arrest warrant against Nicolás Maduro on January 3, 2026, and subsequent efforts to prosecute him, enhance the national security of the United States and advance the legitimate democratic aspirations of the people of Venezuela.

SA 4197. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to prevent the United States from defending itself from an armed attack or threat of an imminent armed attack; or

(2) to prohibit, influence, or disrupt activities by the United States Armed Forces, including the use of force, involving efforts to prevent the flow of illicit drugs into the United States.

SA 4198. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) In 1950, Venezuela had one of the world's strongest economies, ranking as the fourth wealthiest country in the world by GDP per capita.

(6) Venezuela holds the largest proven oil reserves in the world and the largest proven gold reserves in Latin America.

(7) Under the leadership of Nicolás Maduro, Venezuela adopted socialist policies that crippled the country's economy, caused acute humanitarian crises, and triggered the mass displacement of the Venezuelan population.

SA 4199. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) Tren de Aragua is a designated foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(6) Tren de Aragua has authorized its members to conduct aggression against Texans and Americans across the country, including kidnappings, extortion, the bribery of public officials, and attacks and murders of United States law enforcement.

(7) On June 16, 2024, two Venezuelan nationals and members of Tren de Aragua raped and murdered 12-year-old Texan Jocelyn Nungaray.

(8) The regime of Nicolas Maduro partnered with and exercised control over Tren de Aragua and Tren de Aragua's violent activities against Texans and the United States.

SA 4200. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _________. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the Senate an unclassified report and briefing to related to criminal investigations into individuals employed by Jeffrey Epstein that controlled the movement of funds in and out of the bank accounts of Epstein. The report and briefing shall contain the following information:

(1) A list of all criminal investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into any individual that was employed by Epstein, had signatory authority over the bank accounts of Epstein, or has been an executor or beneficiary of the estate of Epstein at any time. Each investigation identified shall include the subject or target of the investigation, the conduct that was investigated, and the result of the investigation.

(2) A copy of all declination memoranda prepared by the Department of Justice related to any individual that—

(A) was employed by Epstein;

(B) had signatory authority over the bank accounts of Epstein;

(C) had been an executor or beneficiary of the estate of Epstein at any time.

(3) A detailed analysis regarding whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation has ever questioned Darren Indyke, Richard Kahn, or Harry Beller in connection with any criminal investigation into Epstein or Ghislane Maxwell, and, if so, the date on which the individual was questioned.

(4) A list of all cash withdrawals and wire transfers made by Darren Indyke, Richard Kahn, or Harry Beller from the bank accounts of Epstein at JPMorgan Chase & Co., Deutsche Bank, BNY Mellon, or any other financial institution that have been identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as related to or in furtherance of the sex trafficking conspiracy of Epstein. Each withdrawal or wire transfer identified shall include the date, amount, and financial institution involved for each withdrawal or wire transfer.

SA 4201. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title I of division B, in the matter under the heading ''SALARIES AND EXPENSES'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT'', strike '': *Provided*, That'' and insert '': *Provided*, That, of that amount, not less than $2,000,000 shall be to support small and medium-sized businesses to conduct activities including navigating the rapidly evolving trade and tariff policies of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That''.

SA 4202. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 425 of division C, strike '', prior to the completion of the cultural resources investigation identified in the explanatory statement described in section 4 in the matter preceding division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260)''.

SA 4203. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 444(a) of division C, strike ''763,514,000'' and insert ''478,514,000''.

In section 444(a) of division C, strike ''; (3) $285,000,000 from the unobligated balances under the heading 'Department of the Interior—Methane Reduction Infrastructure' ''.

SA 4204. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. ______. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''SCIENCE'' under the heading ''NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION'' may be—

(1) used for any purpose other than the programs, projects, and activities specified for such account in this Act and the report accompanying this Act; or

(2) transferred, reprogrammed, deferred, or otherwise withheld from obligation, except pursuant to the reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(b) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—

(1) shall obligate and expend funds made available under the heading ''SCIENCE'' under the heading ''NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION'' in a manner consistent with the amounts and purposes specified in this Act; and

(2) shall neither take, nor permit to be taken, any action that would impede the timely obligation of such funds without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a certification that funds appropriated under the heading ''SCIENCE'' under the heading ''NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION'' have been received and were made available in a manner consistent with congressional intent and without delay.

SA 4205. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _______. BLOCKING TRAVEL BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Notwithstanding any other provision of any division of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any division of this Act may be used to support travel by the Secretary of the Interior until the lease pause issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2025, for certain offshore wind facilities is lifted.

SA 4206. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _______. BLOCKING PAUSES TO LEASES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR CERTAIN ENERGY PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Interior may not use any funds provided in any division of this Act to pause, in whole or in part, any lease or activity associated with holding a lease for an applicable energy project during the 1 year period following the issuance of an injunction to a stop work order on that energy project by a Federal court.

SA 4207. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ________. PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF OPINIONS.

Section 521 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''The Attorney General''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) OLC OPINIONS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following terms shall apply:

''(A) FINAL OLC OPINION.—The term 'final OLC opinion' means an OLC opinion that—

''(i) the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel, or a Deputy Assistant General for the Office of Legal Counsel, has determined is final;

''(ii) is relied upon by government officials or government contractors;

''(iii) is relied upon to formulate legal guidance; or

''(iv) is directly or indirectly cited in another OLC opinion.

''(B) NON-LEGAL OLC GUIDANCE.—The term 'non-legal OLC guidance' means a communication from the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice that—

''(i) is non-legal; and

''(ii)(I) is relied upon by government officials or government contractors;

''(II) is relied upon to formulate legal guidance; or

''(III) is directly or indirectly cited in another OLC opinion.

''(C) OLC OPINION.—The term 'OLC opinion'—

''(i) means views communicated by the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice to any other office or agency, or person in an office or agency, in the Executive Branch, including any office in the Department of Justice, the White House, or the Executive Office of the President, and rendered in accordance with sections 511 through 513; and

''(ii) includes—

''(I) in the case of a verbal communication of a legal interpretation, a memorialization of that communication;

''(II) a final OLC opinion;

''(III) a revised OLC opinion; and

''(IV) non-legal OLC guidance.

''(D) REVISED OLC OPINION.—The term 'revised OLC opinion' means an OLC opinion—

''(i) that is withdrawn;

''(ii) to which information is added; or

''(iii) from which information is removed.

''(2) REQUIREMENT.—Subject to paragraph (3) and in accordance with paragraph (4), the Attorney General shall publish all OLC opinions on the public website of the Department to be accessed by the public free of charge.

''(3) REDACTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an OLC opinion required to be published under paragraph (2) that contains classified information, the Attorney General shall—

''(i) redact the classified information from the OLC opinion before publication of the OLC opinion; and

''(ii) establish and preserve an accurate record documenting each redaction from the OLC opinion, including information describing in detail why public online disclosure of the classified information would have resulted in the associated harm that pertains to each level of classification.

''(B) LIMITATION.—The Attorney General may not redact information under this paragraph that is sensitive and unclassified unless it is highly likely that disclosure of the information would, either directly or indirectly, result in—

''(i) loss of life,

''(ii) serious bodily harm, or

''(iii) significant economic or property damage.

''(C) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—In the case of an OLC opinion described in subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall submit the full opinion to—

''(i) any Member of Congress, without redaction;

''(ii) any appropriately cleared congressional staff member, without redaction or with redaction up to top secret depending on the individual's clearance level; and

''(iii) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, which shall create a process through which appropriately cleared congressional staff from other committees may access the opinion, without redaction or with redaction up to top secret depending on the individual's clearance level.

''(D) PERIODIC REVIEW.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Attorney General shall, on a continual basis and not less frequently than once every 90 days—

''(i) review every OLC opinion published under this subsection that contains redactions of classified information; and

''(ii) remove any redactions that no longer protect information that is classified as either sensitive, secret, or top secret.

''(4) DEADLINE FOR PUBLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each OLC opinion issued by the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act shall be published in accordance with this section as soon as practicable, but not later than 48 hours.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—If the Attorney General determines that publishing an OLC opinion described in subparagraph (A) risks alerting the target of an ongoing sensitive law enforcement operation, the OLC opinion shall be published not later than 48 hours following the completion of the initial operation.

"(C) PREVIOUSLY ISSUED OPINIONS.—In the case of OLC opinions issued before the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, the Attorney General shall, subject to subparagraph (D)—

"(i) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, publish all of the OLC opinions issued during fiscal years 2020 through 2023;

"(ii) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, publish all of the OLC opinions issued during fiscal years 2000 through 2019;

"(iii) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, publish all of the OLC opinions issued during fiscal years 1980 through 1999;

"(iv) not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, publish all of the OLC opinions issued during fiscal years 1960 through 1979; and

"(v) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act, publish all of the OLC opinions issued before fiscal year 1960.

"(D) DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN OPINIONS.—In the case of an OLC opinion issued by the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department before the date of enactment of the DOJ OLC Transparency Act for which the text of the OLC opinion cannot be located, the Attorney General shall—

"(i) publish a description of the OLC opinion; and

"(ii) submit a written certification to Congress, under penalty of perjury, that—

"(I) a good faith effort was made to find the text of the OLC opinion; and

"(II) the text of the OLC opinion is unavailable.

"(5) RIGHT OF ACTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On complaint brought by a complainant who has been harmed as a result of being deprived access to an OLC opinion that is required to be made available to the public free of charge on the public website of the Department under this subsection, the district court of the United States in the district in which the complainant resides, or has his principal place of business, or in the District of Columbia, has jurisdiction to enjoin the Office of Legal Counsel from withholding information required to be made available under this subsection and to order the production of information improperly withheld from the complainant.

"(B) REVIEW.—In a case brought under subparagraph (A)—

"(i) the court shall—

"(I) determine the matter de novo; and

"(II) examine the contents of the opinion issued by the Office of Legal Counsel in camera to determine whether such information or any part thereof shall be withheld under paragraph (3); and

"(ii) the burden is on the Office of Legal Counsel to sustain its action.".

SA 4208. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following.

"This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment."

SA 4209. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4208 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike "1 day" and insert "2 days"

SA 4210. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4209 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 4208 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following.

"This Act shall take effect 5 day after the date of enactment."

SA 4211. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4210 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 4209 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike "5 day" and insert "6 days"

SA 4212. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4211 submitted by Mr. THUNE and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 4210 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike "6 day" and insert "7 days"

SA 4213. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, line 9, insert before the period the following: ": *Provided further*, That $300,000 shall be made available to procure additional tsunami warning data"

SA 4214. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III of division A, insert the following:

SEC. ____. The Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall not carry out reductions of force at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SA 4215. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 223. None of the funds made available to the Executive Office for Immigration Review under this title may be used for immigration judges who facilitate any arrest by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers or agents at any courthouse.

SA 4216. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. REINSTATEMENT OF GRANTS UNDER THE REGIONAL CLEAN HYDROGEN HUBS PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED AWARD.—In this section, the term "covered award" means an award provided under the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs Program of the Department of Energy.

(b) NO RENEGOTIATION OR RESCOPING.—No agency or entity funded in this Act may terminate in whole or in part, require a renegotiation or rescoping of, or decide not to fund a future budget period of a covered award on the basis that the covered award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities, including pursuant to section 200.340(a)(4) of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(c) REINSTATEMENT.—Any covered award that was terminated by any agency or entity funded in this Act during the period beginning on September 30, 2024, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for no longer effectuating the program goals or agency priorities, including pursuant to section 200.340(a)(4) of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations, shall be reinstated by such agency or entity under its previous terms and conditions.

SA 4217. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, add the following:

SITE OF SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO

SEC. 1____. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, including section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Latino may be located within the Reserve (as defined in section 8902(a) of title 40, United States Code).

(2) Section 201(g)(4) of division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (20 U.S.C. 80u(g)(4)) is amended by striking ", except that" and all that follows and inserting a period.

(b) Section 201(g)(2) of division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (20 U.S.C. 80u(g)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) SITE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY.—

"(A) NOTIFICATION TO OTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY.—The Board of Regents shall not designate a site for the Museum that is under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal agency or entity without first notifying the head of the Federal agency or entity.

"(B) NOTIFICATION TO COMMITTEES.—Once notified under subparagraph (A), the head of the Federal agency or entity shall promptly submit written notification to the Chair and ranking minority members of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, stating that the Federal agency or entity was notified by the Board of Regents that a site under its jurisdiction was designated and that a transfer will be initiated as soon as practicable.

''(C) TRANSFER.—As soon as practicable after the date on which the individuals described in subparagraph (B) receive the written notification described in such subparagraph, the head of the Federal agency or entity shall transfer to the Smithsonian Institution its administrative jurisdiction over the land or structure that has been designated as the site for the Museum.''.

(c) Section 201(d)(2)(D) of division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (20 U.S.C. 80u(d)(2)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

''(D) ENSURING DIVERSITY OF POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS AND AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees shall ensure that the exhibits and programs of the Museum accurately and comprehensively represent the varied cultures, histories, events, and values of Hispanic or Latino communities.

''(ii) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out its duties, the Board of Trustees shall ensure that it seeks and utilizes to its maximum ability guidance from a broad array of knowledgeable and respected sources reflecting the diversity of the political viewpoints and authentic experiences held by Hispanics or Latinos in the United States, and shall seek such guidance for both the creation and substantial revision of exhibits and programs.

''(iii) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph—

''(I) the term 'broad array' means a range of experts and publications that represent the broad spectrum of Hispanic or Latino communities, to include varied viewpoints, political ideologies, cultures, and lived experiences in the United States; and

''(II) the term 'knowledgeable and respected source' means an individual who has gained through education, publication, or witnessing an important or historical event, the ability to advise on at least one unique viewpoint or experience of a particular Hispanic or Latino community, and whose knowledge has been relied upon by a notable segment of that community for education, heritage preservation, or historical purposes, and includes the work of such an individual which reflects such ability and knowledge.''.

(d) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of the Smithsonian shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report on actions taken by the Director of the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Latino Museum and the Board of Trustees of the Museum to comply with the requirements of the amendments made by subsection (c), including a description of actions taken with respect to substantial revisions of current exhibits and programs as well the planning of future exhibits and programs.

(e) This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 201 of division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (20 U.S.C. 80u).

SA 4218. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, add the following:

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN NONRESIDENT FEES FOR ENTRANCE TO UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 1_______. None of the funds made available under any division of this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the nonresident America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass or the $100 nonresident fee for entrance to certain units of the National Park System that went into effect on January 1, 2026, until the date on which the Secretary of the Interior provides the public with an opportunity to participate in the development of, and modification to, the entrance fee to units of the National Park System pursuant to the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.) with respect to the nonresident pass and nonresident fees.

SA 4219. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title I of division A, in the matter under the heading ''SALARIES AND EXPENSES'' under the heading ''DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT'', strike '': *Provided*, That'' and insert '': *Provided*, That, of that amount, not less than $2,000,000 shall be to support small and medium-sized businesses to conduct activities including navigating the rapidly evolving trade and tariff policies of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That''.

SA 4220. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. REISSUANCE OF RULE REMOVING THE GRAY WOLF FROM THE LIST OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall reissue the final rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Gray Wolf (Canis lupus) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (85 Fed. Reg. 69778 (November 3, 2020)).

(b) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Reissuance of the final rule described in subsection (a) shall not be subject to judicial review.

SA 4221. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DATABASE AND WEBPAGE FOR INFORMATION ON BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator'') shall establish and maintain a database and webpage that is available to the public and contains information on each billion-dollar disaster that occurs each year in the United States.

(b) UPDATE.—Not less frequently than biannually, the Administrator shall update the database and webpage required under subsection (a) as new information is available.

(c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The database and webpage required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) With respect to each billion-dollar disaster included in the database and webpage—

(A) the estimated cost of the disaster;

(B) the type of disaster;

(C) the location of the disaster;

(D) the date or dates of the disaster; and

(E) such other information regarding the disaster as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(2) Visual graphs and mapping features showing the trajectory of disasters over time and the distribution of types of disasters across the United States that are similar, if not identical, to those features produced by the National Centers for Environmental Information from 1980 through 2024 and that were available and updated online at www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/ until May 9, 2025.

(d) DATA TO BE USED.—In establishing and maintaining the database required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall use data available to the Administrator and may collaborate with Federal and non-Federal partners as necessary, such as those partners with which the Administrator collaborated previously while the database specified under subsection (c)(2) was active from 1980 through 2024.

(e) INCLUSION OF OTHER DISASTERS.—The Administrator may include in the database required under subsection (a) a disaster that is not a billion-dollar disaster if the Administrator determines that the inclusion of the disaster in the database would be appropriate.

(f) MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING DATABASE.—The Administrator shall maintain and update information contained in the previously existing disaster database specified under subsection (c)(2) on the webpage for the National Centers for Environmental Information for archiving and research purposes.

(g) BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''billion-dollar disaster'' means a storm or severe weather event that results in $1,000,000,000 or more in combined direct costs and market costs as determined by the National Centers for Environmental Information.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have two 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 ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in closed session during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 13, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 13, 2026, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3627

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3627) to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

Mr. THUNE. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2026

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 14; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 6938.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of my colleagues.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 550

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, the world is undeniably round; water undeniably freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit; and equally undeniably, the climate is changing, and the changes in the climate are human-caused by fossil fuel emissions. Fossil fuel emissions are the primary cause.

These are facts, and they are demonstrated by sound science. Not only is climate change a demonstrated fact recognized by all sound science on the topic, but human beings have been aware of this scientific fact for over a century. The fossil fuel industry has worked to suppress that fact for nearly 60 years, but it is still a fact.

One hundred thirty years ago, in 1896, Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius concluded that greenhouse gas emissions from human activities contributed to a global ''greenhouse effect'' driving global warming. That was 1896.

In 1968, at a celebration of the hundred-year anniversary of the fossil fuel industry, the physicist Edward Teller warned that greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels cause a greenhouse effect and that increased use of fossil fuels would cause global warming and severe sea level rise. His audience, obviously, was fossil fuel executives at that event commemorating the 100 years of the fossil fuel industry.

This chart is of the famous Keeling Curve, which shows the dramatic acceleration in CO_2 in the atmosphere beginning around 1950. You can see it start up in 1850, but it really kicked off after 1950.

This data, actually, from back here comes from scientists who collect core samples in glaciers, date the core samples, and can test the bubbles that are preserved in those ice core samples from ancient glaciers. I have actually been to the lab at Ohio State where a married couple of scientists had this immense freezer in which they had core after core after core of samples from glaciers, and very often, the glacier is now gone.

This chart shows the rise in global average temperatures from 1860 to now. While it jumps up and down a lot seasonally, the red line shows the average. As you see the CO_2 curve accelerating, you see the global average temperature also accelerating.

Between 1968 and 2003, fossil fuel interests, including American Petroleum Institute, Exxon, and Shell, commissioned scientific reports on climate change to look into this, all of which—all of which—concluded that climate change was happening, that greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel combustion were the primary cause of climate change, and that the impacts of this change in our climate would be severe.

The fossil fuel industry suppressed their own scientists' findings for decades, but in 2015, investigative journalists found and leaked the suppressed internal memos. These companies knew what their business was doing all along, and they chose to hide the evidence of their own scientists and do nothing.

Not only did they know, but their own scientists' work was stunningly accurate.

This is a chart from Exxon pulled from a 1982 Exxon memo. This line in black is the predicted rise, back when this was prepared, before 1982, in CO_2 concentrations. They start at 1960 and work their way to 2100. This is what Exxon predicted for CO_2 concentration increase, and this lower line is what Exxon predicted for temperature increase driven by the CO_2 concentration increase. The blue line is what actually happened with respect to CO_2 concentration. The red line is what actually happened with respect to temperature.

Those Exxon scientists pretty well nailed it. I mean, that is very, very close, to have actual results track the Exxon predictions. But that didn't get out even though Exxon knew because the fossil fuel industry suppressed all of this.

Today, NASA maintains that ''there is unequivocal evidence''—unequivocal evidence—''that Earth is warming at an unprecedented rate'' and that ''[h]uman activity is the principal cause'' of this warming. That is what NASA scientists say.

NASA scientists are pretty good. We are driving remotely controlled vehicles around the surface of Mars that got sent there by NASA, driving around collecting data and sending images back to Earth from Mars. When you can pull that off, you are a pretty good scientist.

This is what NASA said: ''unequivocal evidence that Earth is warming'' and that ''[h]uman activity is the principal cause.''

The United States has its own National Climate Assessments, which Congress actually mandated by law. They are the most comprehensive source for data on climate impacts in the United States. Five have been published since they were required by Congress—2000, 2009, 2014, 2018, and 2023. A sixth National Climate Assessment was due for 2028, but in 2025, the Trump administration fired all the scientists and researchers working on that project. They even shut down the website.

Why, you may ask, is the Trump administration suppressing science, firing scientists and researchers? Why won't the Trump administration protect the American people from greenhouse gas emissions? Why are they even trying to repeal the finding that these greenhouse gases are pollutants? It is pretty simple: fossil fuel industry pressure from fossil fuel industry front groups.

This is a graph I have used repeatedly on the floor before. It is put together by a scientist, Robert Brulle, who studies the science denial operation as a social and economic phenomenon. Each of these dots represents a group that propagates the fossil fuel industry's climate denial fraud campaign. As you can see, there are a lot of them. This is a big cloud of groups whose job is to fool the American public, propagate climate denial fraud about what is really going on, and in some cases actually work on the political side to put dark money into our politics to corrupt America's response to this known danger. This web of denial, of fraud, of corruption costs American lives, and it costs Americans money, too.

By the way, voters are paying attention. A December poll found that 65 percent of American voters understand that climate change is increasing their cost of living. And we know that to be true. As chairman of the Budget Committee, I had hearing after hearing that demonstrated that.

What we see across the country is climate change driving extreme weather, sea level rise, heat waves, catastrophic wildfires, and toxic pollution. That not only drives illness and death, but it is right now as we speak undermining the insurance, mortgage, and real estate markets in places like Florida. Those parts are already in disarray. And when you can't get insurance on your home because the climate risk is uninsurable, nobody can get a mortgage on your home either, which means that when you try to sell that home, unless you are a millionaire swapping McMansions—if you are a regular person who needs a buyer who can get a mortgage on your property to sell it, it means your property becomes hard to sell. It means its value decreases.

And, in fact, in Florida you are seeing an insurance market that is in complete collapse, propped up by taxpayers to try to hold it together. You are seeing a mortgage market that is in disarray as people find they are unable to sell their properties. And Florida led the country last year in the decline in property values. It was the top State in property value decline.

This is coming at us, and it is coming at us hard. In other speeches, I have given surveys of the multiple, multiple warnings—not from green groups, not from environmentalists, but from people who understand the financial system and see this threat that is bearing down on us.

So fossil fuel's climate denial fraud is coming at American families' finances. It is real, and it is costing them.

So I have a resolution, and the punch line is very simple: One, climate change caused by fossil fuel combustion is not a hoax. I hope we can go with NASA on that. I hope we can go with Exxon on that. I hope we can go with real, measured observation of weather on that.

Second, the reality of human-caused, greenhouse-gas-driven climate change is sound science. That is essentially undisputed in the scientific community. There is a microscopic stable of people whose science usually means they show up here to testify for the fossil fuel industry to sow doubt. But once you get beyond that tiny stable of paid climate deniers, it is 99.9 percent. I mean, science is—that is as close to unanimous as science gets on this, and I urge that this body should reflect that.

And, finally, the third, Congress should protect legislatively mandated climate research programs. Science is the headlights for society. Science predicts and tells us what is coming at us. You would be a fool to turn the headlights out on your car driving onto a dark road. We are fools if we turn off the science headlights of our government as we move into increasing climate danger.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 550; further, that the resolution be agreed to, that the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I just want to say that I am optimistic that the Senator from Rhode Island and I agree on our goals here: that we both think the environment is important, that we both want to leave this world cleaner, healthier, and safer than we found it. I think those are great goals. And having children and grandchildren that love the great outdoors, I want to leave this world better than I found it.

But I guess where we disagree is, How are we going to get there? As a family, we have done projects like we planted over 20,000 trees on our land. We have done several water projects where we preserved wetlands. We have eliminated invasive species. We have worked with and invested in Ducks Unlimited, which does some incredible things for the environment.

What is interesting, as we think about what are the biggest impacts on the environment and what the future holds, actually, the No. 1 predictor is the world economy—that if we have a strong world economy, the carbon footprint is going to be less. So we think about: Well, why is that? And we should answer the question: Why is that so? If there is a strong world economy, then the infrastructure can be built for energy production with a smaller carbon footprint.

I think of building pipelines for natural gas, for instance, as opposed to all these countries that are still burning coal, that are burning wood and diesel fuel, heating fuel. I can't even believe that still, in America, we are burning heating fuel because we won't let natural gas pipelines go across certain areas. So a strong world economy is one of the biggest impacts on our environment's future.

And so what impacts the world economy? I think one of the things is energy. The world needs energy that is not only affordable, but it needs to be reliable and clean. It has to be all those things. And we can do that. But if you have energy production that is not affordable, that is not reliable, then people aren't going to use it, and countries aren't going to use it.

So we need this bridge. We need this bridge, and I think the solution long term is probably some form of nuclear energy. I think it is probably small modular reactors, which have zero carbon footprint. They are walkaway safe. They are not quite ready for prime time, but we are getting closer every year. And I think, within 5 to 10 years, we will have these small modular reactors powering communities and powering data centers and all those great things.

I think we have to keep in mind that it is so expensive to transport electricity. If you transport natural gas to make energy, it is a tenth of the cost that it is to transport electricity. So, again, we have to think about the equation as well as clean, but we also need to think about affordable and reliable.

I think the challenge for those of us who are actually scientists is to go back and think about all the predictions that have never, never come true from the climate alarmists. In 2013, Peter Wadhams said we would be ice free by 2015. In 2007, the IPCC said the Himalayan glaciers would disappear by 2035; it was later retracted. In 2019, everyone's climate alarmist favorite, AOC, said the world is going to end in 12 years if we don't address the climate change. We are not quite to 2031, but we are getting there.

It doesn't do any good to be an alarmist. We need a practical approach to our environment—a practical, pragmatic, economical approach—and I look forward to the day when my friends across the aisle want to sit down with Republicans and have a real conversation about how we get there.

And, again, I am just committed to leaving this world cleaner, healthier, and safer. I don't believe that we can go along with my colleague from Rhode Island's resolution here, and for that reason I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, let me just remind everyone who is listening what this resolution resolved—three simple points: One, climate change is not a hoax. Two, climate science is actually sound science. And, three, we shouldn't turn off our research headlights that tell us what is coming at us.

That was all. All we had to agree on was basic facts. So when my friends on the other side can't agree on facts that are so basic as climate change is real, the science is sound, and we should keep our headlights on as we drive into this unprecedented new hazard, it is hard to see how we move on from there.

I agree very much with my friend from Kansas that energy that is affordable, reliable, and clean is our common goal. And I will give an example because the developers of Revolution Wind have told me that our offshore wind facility is going to send power ashore at 9 cents per kilowatt hour into a grid whose average price is 18 cents. It is literally half the price to get power off Revolution Wind than it is to pay for the primarily natural-gas-fueled power that drives the New England grid. It is a 50-percent cost reduction; so it is affordable. Reliable? The wind blows like crazy out on the ocean; it is highly reliable.

In fact, Iowa, which has the biggest wind component of its electric grid, has actually treated wind as reliable baseload energy because where one turbine might not be spinning, there are plenty of others that are. So the people who plan for making sure that the lights don't go out—technical people—actually treat wind as reliable baseload energy through formulas that that ISO has developed.

And clean? Yes, it is clean. It burns no fossil fuel.

And yet the Trump administration twice has tried to shut down that project—twice. Just yesterday, they got blown up in Federal court for the second time when they tried for the second time to shut down that project. After $5 billion had been invested in it, they wanted to shut it down.

So we have the way to go forward, but the administration doesn't want to go forward. They want to sabotage a wind project that will bring power onto the grid at about half the current grid cost.

Our attorney general in those proceedings proposed an affidavit and, in his pleadings, said that Revolution Wind would save hundreds of millions of dollars for New England customers.

The Trump Cabinet is running around pretending that that is not true. They pretend that it is expensive. They lie.

They had a chance to come into court, where it is a little harder to lie, and say: Oh, no, you are wrong. Your affidavit asserting hundreds of millions of dollars in savings when this comes online is wrong, and here is our case for why 9 cents is bigger than 18 cents or 9 cents isn't real—or whatever it is that they wanted to say.

They didn't. They didn't pipe up at all because they couldn't, because it is not true, and every grid operator proves that by calling up clean energy first because it is less expensive.

Again, these are technical people. They don't have a point to make. Their system calls the least expensive energy up first, and once you get through nukes and hydro, you are into solar, wind, and battery. And it is only once you are through all of that that you then get into the fossil fuel plants, because they are more expensive, and every grid operator can prove that to you in the way they actually operate our electric grids. They call up clean energy first because it is less expensive, period.

So it is unfortunate that here we are with this web of denial controlling so much of what happens in this building—fossil fuel industry dark money slashing through this building—and we can't get agreement that climate change is not a hoax, that climate science is sound science, and that we shouldn't turn off our research headlights as we go into the future.

Before I yield, let me just point out that the University of Kansas teaches climate science. The University of Kansas teaches climate science. It even teaches about this stuff. It has a course called "Anti-Environmentalism and Climate Change Denial in America," in addition to a "Climate and Climate Change" course, a "Climate Change and Hazards Planning" course, and a "Climate Science" course.

When your home State university is teaching the science of climate change, you ought to be able to agree that climate science is real and that climate change is not a hoax.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

ENERGY COSTS

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for his leadership and his clarity, and I want to underscore one of the most basic points that has to be made. And this is how times have changed.

We have changed what we are talking about because energy systems change, prices change, needs change, and the load changes. Right? But hearing the Senator from Kansas, it could have been 1998 or 2008 or 2018. It is the same talking points, and it is literally not true anymore.

There was a time when you could actually credibly say: Look, I understand there is a planetary emergency. But coal is so cheap. People are struggling. We have to balance the planetary emergency with the need for people to be able to cool and heat their homes and keep their lights on and all the rest of it.

All of that is out the window. Why? Because clean is cheap and cheap is clean. Clean energy is now the cheapest kind of electricity that we can get on the grid in any kind of reasonable timeframe.

There was a time where it was coal. That is definitely more expensive now. There was a time where it was gas, but the cost of gas keeps going up and up and up, for a couple of reasons—because we are exporting a lot of our gas but also because the turbines needed to convert natural gas into electrons—there is a huge backlog of them.

So we have an industrial renaissance happening in certain States, and we have all of this AI data center load coming up, and we have your normal American economy stuff happening. There are not enough electrons on the grid.

What happens when there is not enough of something? The people selling that thing raise the price. And that is exactly what is happening.

That is not a rhetorical flourish. Like, they have overnight prices. They have people whose job it is to find how we are going to meet everybody's needs, so when you flick that switch, everything just works. There are technicians in front of probably three or four screens figuring out "OK. I am going to buy this. This is the overnight price. This is the backup," all that.

What has changed over the last couple of years is that solar energy is it. Even if you don't care at all about the climate, you should still love solar energy. Why? Because nobody should be enthused about paying more for electricity.

What Donald Trump has done is very unique in American history, maybe even in world history—I am not too sure. It is normal for a President of the United States to try to alleviate economic pain for the citizens of the United States, and this is certainly the first President that I have experienced in the U.S. Senate but honestly the first President that I have even been aware of who is intentionally raising the price of something that we all need.

It is Secretary Burgum's order, and it is the way Secretary Wright is behaving, and it is the way Lee Zeldin is behaving, and it is the way people in the White House are behaving. They want to create a shortage of electricity. Why? First, they have ideology against solar and wind. Trump has a particular idea about wind and golf courses and birds or whatever. But they viewed, 10 years ago, solar as a kind of ideological project, as like a nice to have, United Nations, utopian view of the world.

Well, listen, solar is the most pragmatic thing we can put on the grid. Solar is really the only thing that is ready quickly. Why? Because nuclear energy has tremendous potential but is at least an 8- to 12-year timeframe, so we are talking about the 2030s. Geothermal also has tremendous potential, but they have not worked out all of the technical issues. And again, that is really a 2030 to 2040 play.

In the short run, we have a shortage. In the short run, we have a shortage, and Donald Trump is making it worse. Now, why would you make it worse? Well, when there are shortages of something, the people selling the thing get to charge more, and they are charging more.

So you, as the consumer—and again, I care deeply about this planetary crisis. It is actually the main reason I am in the U.S. Senate. I care deeply about this. But even if you don't, nobody wants to pay more than necessary on their electricity bills, and this national solar ban is making everybody pay more.

One in four Americans struggles to pay their electricity bills—one in four Americans. So what is Trump doing about it? Well, it is definitely worse than nothing.

The criticism about Biden during the inflation crisis was that he wasn't doing enough about inflation, but this is a different criticism. This is deliberate policy choices to drive up the cost of something that everybody needs.

By the way, that is also true for food and health insurance and electricity. All the stuff you need, he is creating a shortage of. Why? Because when there are shortages, people have to petition the King for mercy, and that is what is going on right now.

If you are close to him, if you can get dinner with him at Mar-a-Lago, you can get relief. There is enough money in the system for lots of people to get wealthy, but there is not enough money for a regular person living in Kaimuki, Honolulu, already paying three or four times the average electricity rate, paying more and more and more because there is a national policy driven by the President of the United States to create a shortage of electrons because he has decided that climate action is against his interests.

I think, if we are going to move forward on permitting reform but if we are going to move forward more generally on the question of affordability, we have to say that shortages are bad for prices. When there is not enough of something, people charge too much, and right now, we need as many electrons on the grid as we can possibly get, which means we need interstate transmission, and we need to not just permit new projects but at a minimum let the projects that have been almost totally built be plugged into the grid.

So this is not a climate speech; this is a ''people can't afford their electricity bills'' speech. And I just hope some of my Republican colleagues understand they have to abandon their old talking points because they don't apply anymore.

Cheap is clean, and clean is cheap.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Might the Senator be willing to retain the floor for a moment to yield for a question?

Mr. SCHATZ. Yes. I would be pleased to yield for a question through the Chair.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. In Rhode Island, we have a grid. ISO New England it is called. It is through that grid that electrons get from powerplant to the grid and from the grid to people's homes, and it is run as a basically common utility.

I assume Hawaii, which is geographically quite distinct, has its own grid.

So on our grid, this Revolution Wind project, as I said, is going to come on at 9 cents per kilowatt hour into a market where the prevailing rate is 18 cents. So if President Trump and his minions at Interior and EPW and Energy can stop that plant, they are making Rhode Islanders, New Englanders, buy 18-cent power instead of 9-cent power. So that raises the price for everybody.

By the way, for those of you who are listening, the ISO grid, like almost all the others—the price at any given minute on the grid for electricity is set by the highest cost plant that has to operate to meet that level of demand. So if you can get that 9-cent cost to be the highest cost, that is it for everybody, but if you got to go back to 18, that is also it for everybody. That plant just doesn't raise costs to pay itself back; it raises grid costs for every electron that is running at that same time.

So what that produces is, sticking with the 9- and 18-cent example, the 18-cent cost comes out of ratepayers' pockets. They have to pay their electric bill at 18 cents. They could have paid only 9 cents; instead, they are going to pay 18. The difference is going to go to the fossil fuel industry, to the big donors of Trump.

I call this a scam that Trump and his minions, for their big fossil fuel donors, are deliberately holding clean energy off the grid, which is cheaper, so that the grid can't go to it, has to go to higher and higher cost fossil fuel plants, so consumer costs go up. But that additional money that consumers have to pay goes to the fossil fuel industry, which gave him hundreds of millions of dollars to be elected, and this is payback for them.

Only Trump is no fool. Why pay it back himself or ask his political supporters to pay it back when he can go to electric consumers and bury it in their bill and make consumers pay to send hundreds of millions of dollars to these big donors.

So that is what we see in New England.

On the Hawaii grid, how does this work also?

Mr. SCHATZ. Well, our grid is different, obviously, because we have a series of islands, and they are kind of self-contained grids. But our challenge is, to meet the load, we need electrons. And we do the dirtiest and most expensive thing, which is to light low-sulfur fuel oil on fire to create electrons. That is just north of like, you know, wood-burning stoves in terms of its efficiency. It is not a good way to do it economically, and it is not a good way to do it in terms of climate impact.

So the Hawaiian Electric Company has a bunch of clean-energy projects on the grid because we have—the net capacity factors for our wind project on land are comparable to offshore wind. That is how much the wind blows in parts of essentially Maui and Hawaii Island. The southern part of Hawaii Island is incredible. People don't believe the numbers until they go down there and measure them. It is as if it is an offshore wind platform, but it is land-based. So we have ample resources to power our grid.

When I was a kid in the Hawaii Legislature, I still remember the Hawaiian Electric Company would come and testify and say: The maximum penetration of renewables onto the grid is 15 percent. After that, you get power quality problems.

By the way, that was true when that person studied electrical engineering in the seventies. That was actually true. The person wasn't lying. It is just that we have figured out a lot of this. It is not that we don't continue to need dispatchable power or baseload power; it is that grids are getting really, really smart and capable of handling high penetration of intermittent renewable energy. And when you layer them on top of each other, they are no longer functionally intermittent.

So I kind of was like—I am sort of like from the future, right, because 10 years ago, 15 years ago, it was cheaper for us to move in the direction of clean energy in Hawaii, but you couldn't say that on the continental United States side. And we moved in that direction as fast as we possibly could and tried to provide some measure of relief for ratepayers.

But now what is going to happen is we are going to have to buy a bunch of electrons in the most expensive fashion. We are the most isolated majorly populated place on the planet, and everybody pays more for everything, and now electricity bills are going to go up because of the OBBA.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:56 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADEMOLA ADEWALE–SADIK, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE OREN E. WHYCHE–SHAW.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

CHARLTON ALLEN, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE JULIA AKINS CLARK, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

MATTHEW ANDERSON, OF COLORADO, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE PAMELA A. MELROY, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JEFFREY ANDERSON, OF GEORGIA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BRIAN BARBER, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE HENRY LEE WHITEHORN, SR., TERM EXPIRED.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

LEE BEAMAN, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2030, VICE JOE H. RITCH, TERM EXPIRED.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

SCOTT BESSENT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTER–AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; AND UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE STEVEN T. MNUCHIN.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BRIAN BIRDWELL, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH LOWMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES BISHOP, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE SANDRA J. HAIRSTON.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DANIEL BONHAM, OF OREGON, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE ELIZABETH SCHOFF WATSON, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JOHN BRESLOW, OF ARIZONA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.

WESLEY BROOKS, OF FLORIDA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, VICE MONICA P. MEDINA, RESIGNED.

JEREMY CARL, OF MONTANA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS), VICE MICHELE JEANNE SISON.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROBERT CEKADA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES, VICE STEVEN M. DETTELBACH, RESIGNED.

WALTER CLAYTON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DAMIAN WILLIAMS.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

CARTER CROW, OF TEXAS, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KARLA ANN GILBRIDE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

AUSTIN DAHMER, OF ARIZONA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE MARA ELIZABETH KARLIN.

THE JUDICIARY

CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL DE BONO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE HEIDI M. PASICHOW, RETIRED.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

JOHN DELEEUW, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2026, VICE ALVIN BROWN.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

IRVING DENNIS, OF OHIO, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE VINAY VIJAY SINGH, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MARK DITLEVSON, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE MELISSA GRIFFIN DALTON, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DANIEL EDWARDS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE CAROL ANNETTE PETSONK, RESIGNED.

EDWARD EPPLER, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE VICTORIA MARIE BAECHER WASSMER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAUL FERGUSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE J. C. RAFFETY, TERM EXPIRED.

GREGORY GILMORE, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE GREGORY K. HARRIS.

BRIAN GOOTKIN, OF MONTANA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE CRAIG J. ANDERSON.

THOMAS GOVAN, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE LOUIS V . FRANKLIN, SR., TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

MICHAEL GRAHAM, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2030. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STEVEN HAINES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE GRANT T. HARRIS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LINDSEY ROBYN–MICHELLE HALLIGAN, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JESSICA D. ABER.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

ROBERT HARVEY, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2029, VICE CARL WHITNEY BENTZEL, TERM EXPIRED.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

WILLIAM HEWES III, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM OCTOBER 27, 2024, VICE DOUGLAS DZIAK, RESIGNED.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

GEORGE HOLDING, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, VICE J. STEVEN DOWD.

INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION

KENNETH JACKSON, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2028, VICE HECTOR E. MORALES, TERM EXPIRED.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION

JEFFREY KAUFMANN, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION, VICE CHESTER JOHN CULVER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL KAVOUKJIAN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

RICHARD KLOSTER, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2028, VICE MARTIN J. OBERMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SRIPRAKASH KOTHARI, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE BENJAMIN HARRIS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BENJAMIN LANDA, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO HUNGARY.

LEE LIPTON, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GREGORY LOGERFO, OF MASSACHUSETTS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR AT LARGE, VICE ELIZABETH H. RICHARD.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

ANTHONY LOMANGINO, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2031, VICE ROMAN MARTINEZ IV, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM LONG, OF MISSOURI, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PRISCILLA LOPEZ, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE GADYACES S. SERRALTA, TERM EXPIRED.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

DAVID MACNEIL, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER 26, 2025, VICE MELISSA HOLYOAK, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RYAN MCCORMACK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION FOR POLICY, VICE CARLOS ALBERTO MONJE, JR.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CASEY MEANS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE MEDICAL DIRECTOR IN THE REGULAR CORPS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW AND REGULATIONS, AND TO BE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE VIVEK HALLEGERE MURTHY, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ERIC MEYER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOSEPH NOCELLA, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE BREON S. PEACE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JARED NOVELLY, OF MISSOURI, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEW ZEALAND, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA, THE COOK ISLANDS, AND NIUE.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SEVAL OZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STEVAN PEARCE, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE TRACY STONE–MANNING, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SEAN PLANKEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE JEN EASTERLY, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ARVIND RAMAN, OF INDIANA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, VICE LAURIE E. LOCASCIO, RESIGNED.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

LAKEN RAPIER, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 27, 2027, VICE LINDA THOMAS–GREENFIELD, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RYAN RAYBOULD, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE LEIGHA SIMONTON.

ROBERT ROTTER, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DOUGLAS J. STRIKE, TERM EXPIRED.

DANIEL SATTERLEE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DANIEL C. MOSTELLER, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GLEN SMITH, OF IOWA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE BASIL IVANHOE GOODEN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAVID ST. PIERRE, OF MAINE, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE THEODOR G. SHORT, TERM EXPIRED.

JAMES STUART, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE EDDIE M. FRIZELL.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ROBERT SWEENEY, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, VICE CHANTALE YOKMIN WONG, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ALEXANDER VELEZ–GREEN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE ALEXANDRA BAKER, RESIGNED.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

RUSSELL VOUGHT, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 22, 2027, VICE LINDA I. ETIM, TERM EXPIRED.

INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION

RUSSELL VOUGHT, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2030, VICE J. KELLY RYAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FRANK WEILAND, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS), VICE TODD D. ROBINSON.

JENNIFER WICKS MCNAMARA, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PHILLIP WILLIAMS, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN E. TOWN, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

PATRICK W. MCMORROW

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

SUNIL L. AMIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

LESLIE A. WOLL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

AYAD M. ABISAAB
MIGUEL R. ACOSTA
EVA V. ALLEN
KENNETH A. ARTZ
ANDREW B. BAILEY
JENNIFER N. BAILEY
MICHAEL D. BAIRD
DONALD R. BAKER
HARRY E. BAKER, JR.
PAUL J. BAKER
VICTOR P. BALAJADIA
CHRISTOPHER R. BALL
GEOFFREY S. BALL
JON D. BARRETT
JOSEPH R. BASZYNSKI
MICHAEL A. BATTAGLIA
FRANK T. BEDNAR
DUSTIN R. BENKER
MASTEN R. BETHEL
CHARLES P. BIEDIGER
MICHAEL J. BLAIR
TAYLOR A. BLEVINS
CHASE A. BODENHAUSEN
SARAH N. BOONE
THOMAS B. BOWMAN
DARYL B. BREZINA
LESLIE A. BROOKS
CURTISS J. BROWN
GRANT E. BROWN
DEAN O. BULFORD
REBECCA M. BURTON
AMBER K. CARBALLO
JENNIFER L. CARLSON
JERAMIE A. CASTELLANOS
JAMI S. CAVINS
LEEANN H. CHAVERS
CHRISTY M. CLIFTON
DAVID E. CONLEY
JEREMY T. COOK
NEIL R. COPELAND
SHARON T. CORTNEY
DALE J. COWAN
VANESSA K. COX
SCOTT C. CRANE
ROBERT C. DAMON III
ROBERT D. DAVIDSON
VINCENT L. DAVIS
DENNIS L. DEBAR, JR.
SCOTT M. DIEFFENBACH
DANIEL M. DIERFELDT
JARED P. DRAKE
AMY E. DREW
PETER J. DRURY
MARC B. DUFRESNE
JULIA A. EDDY
RHONDA M. ELLISON
JAMES R. EMBRY
KRISTINE N. ESPINOLA
ELIZABETH A. EVANS
QUINN R. FISCHER
CORRINE A. FOREE
JAMES W. FOWLEY
JEFFREY C. FOWLKES
IAN T. FRIEL
JOSEPH J. FRIEL
JESSE J. FRITZ
AARON J. GADBOIS
JESSICA M. GAMBONE
TIMOTHY W. GANNON
GEORGE R. GIBSON III
KRISTEN A. GIBSON
EZRA T. GLANZER
JARRET S. GODDARD
STEVEN K. GOOD
JAMES J. GRANDAW
HOWARD M. GRANTHAM
DAVID T. GRIBBIN
ROBERT N. GRIFFIN
ROSEMARIE GUERRERO
JASON P. GUTIERREZ
MICHAEL S. HACKMAN
JASON M. HARLEY
CHRISTOPHER L. HARRIGAN
MATTHEW J. HARRIS
MATTHEW C. HARVEY
JESSICA J. HEGEWALD
THAYNE M. HEUSI
BENJAMIN R. HILD
CHRISTOPHER R. HILL
TODD H. HNATKO
KEITH D. HODSDEN
MICHAEL T. HOLTON
JULIE A. HONEYCUTT
PATRICIA L. HOOD
PATRICIA E. HOOGEVEEN
TRACY L. HORAN
JOSHUA P. HOVANAS
EMILY J. HUFFMAN
ROBERT J. ICE
JOHN A. IPPOLITI
LINDSEY A. JACKSON
JOHN M. JASPER
CAMERON JOHNSON
SETRICK R. JOHNSON
STEPHANIE L. JOHNSON
TROY E. JOHNSON
BRIAN M. JONES
HEATHER M. JONES
DAVID A. KAHLER
JAMES D. KASH
GARY R. KATZ
KERI A. KAVOURAS
KIMBERLY M. KAYS
MATTHEW R. KAYSER
THOMAS L. KENNEDY
JAMES J. KETTERER
GREGORY A. KHANARTHUR
WESTON D. KILLIAN
JOSEPH P. KING
NATHANIEL D. KING
ALAN J. KLINE
ERIC C. KNIGHT
MICHAEL J. KOOB
ADAM J. KORNITZER
MICHAEL L. KROM
PATRICK L. LAMIE
STEVEN W. LARSON
RICHARD J. LAVERY V
KEVIN D. LAWHON
EMILY E. LAZEAR
ROBERT C. LEPOME II
JACK B. LEWIS
PETER LIGGIERI
ANGELA M. LING
MICHAEL K. LONG
AARON I. LUNDERVILLE
PAUL W. LUONGO
BRADLEY J. LURING
JOHN D. MACRAE
ERIC H. MANNION
JOHN J. MANTHE
PAUL G. MARIANI
BRIAN S. MARSHALL
CHARLENE A. MARSHALL
MILTON MARTINEZ
MICHAEL T. MCFARLAND
ANDREW S. MCLAY
DAVID P. MCNABNEY
STACEY C. MEISER
NATALIE MEYERS
ERIC B. MILLER
JOSEPH J. MILLER, JR.
STEEN D. MILNE
NELSON A. MITCHELL
CODY H. MOORE
STEPHEN D. MOORHEAD
CHAD E. MORGAN
PETER D. MUDGE
PAUL A. NESLUSAN
SUSAN S. NEWTON
FRANCISCO NIEVES
JOSEPH D. OGLE
DAVID A. OLDS
SHAWN W. OLEARY
RUDY J. OLIVO
KIERAN R. O'SHEA
KEVIN W. OTT
SHANE D. PAIR
RICHARD E. PEACE
JOSHUA B. PEAD
BRET P. PETERS
RUSSELL S. PIERCE
JUSTIN M. PODNAR
BRADLEY W. RADTKE
ROBERT W. REED
RYAN D. REEVES
JEREMY J. REYNOLDS
SHAWN P. REYNOLDS
CASEY P. ROBBINS
JOSEPH L. ROBERSON
DOUGLAS J. ROBINSON
JENNIFER S. ROCK
STACEY R. ROESTEL
KATHRYN M. ROMANO
MICHELLE SABALA
ROBERT I. SANDWITH III
AARON P. SAUER
CHARLES A. SCHELLBACH
KARL A. SCHEUERMAN
MATTHEW R. SCHWARTZ
JACOB W. SCOTT
JACOB R. SEARLES
MATTHEW J. SECKO
MATTHEW L. SILVER
JOSEPH A. SIMONETTI
DANIEL R. SLATER
BRIAN A. SLOCUM
JOHN C. SMITH
RICHARD S. SMITH
SAMUEL A. SMITH
BARRY M. SODINI
ANDRE E. SPRAUVE
COOPER W. STEELE
RICHARD A. STEEN
AARON D. STEFFANUS
KURT M. STEINMETZ
SAMUEL P. STEPHENS
ROBERT S. STUART
MATTHEW P. TANIS
RUDOLPH F. TAUTE
BRANDEN H. TAYLOR
JAMES W. TAYLOR III
LEE T. TEIGEN
KIRK T. TEUFEL
DEAN U. THIBODEAU
CALANDRA R. THOMAS
THAD E. TODD
JOHN L. TORRES, JR.
JAMES E. TURNER II
CHRISTOPHER P. VALLIERE
CARMEN L. VAZQUEZ SANTOS
DARRELL VEGA
SHANNON M. VICKERS
MARK A. VOLLENWEIDER
LOWELL C. WALLACE III
RYAN P. WALSH
LELAND H. WEBB
ERIC N. WEBER
RICHARD A. WELCH
THOMAS M. WERNER
ERIC A. WISMAR
LOUIS T. WONG
MATTHEW B. WOODFIELD
RYAN L. WORKMAN
RYAN M. YINGLING
BENJAMIN M. YOUNG
TRINA G. YOUNG
ANTHONY P. ZELASKO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

EVANGELINE C. OBI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ADRIANNA PEREZ

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7433(B) AND 7436(A):

To be major

TIMOTHY T. CHAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

MICHAEL P. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

SCOTT M. MCGINLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

ANTHONY C. KIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

KRISTA L. BARTOLOMUCCI
JAY S. BURNS
BRIAN K. CARR
CESAR B. CASAL
JUSTIN P. FREELAND
JEREMY A. HAUGH
BRIAN J. KARGUS
SAMUEL K. KIM
RYAN D. KROHN
DAVID C. LAI
BRIAN D. LOHNES
BRENDAN J. MAYER
DANIEL L. MAZZONE
ROBERT N. MICHAELS
ALAN J. NEF
GREGORY T. OMALLEY
GEOVANNY A. ROJAS
EMILY M. ROMAN
NATHANIEL G. SMITH
KENTON E. SPIEGLER
MALCOLM H. WILKERSON

ABRAHAM L. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7433(B) AND 7436(A):

To be colonel

SCOTT M. KATALENICH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7433(B) AND 7436(A):

To be colonel

MARK J. CROW

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MARK C. RUMMEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7433(B) AND 7436(A):

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER FUHRIMAN

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

JAVIER F. BARRERA

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANDREW J. CLARKE
JOEL C. ELLIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DARIEN J. GARLAND
ANDRES A. MADERA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JASON R. MCLAMB
GEORGE VINAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

TRAVIS L. ELLIOTT
ANDREW J. GREEN
BART A. HARRY
RONALD J. PEREZ
BRENT J. ROMEO
NATHEN J. WERNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ZANE D. BOWMAN
ERIK D. COSTNER
VICTOR T. CRUZ
JEFFERY C. JOHNSON, JR.
MICHAEL A. KEATY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MICHAEL R. CHIUDIONI
CHAD M. COPP
EDDIE DIAZ
DAVID L. ESTES
BRANDON W. GRZYB
CHRISTOPHER D. WEBBER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

RYAN W. KNAUL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

THOMAS J. HEINSOHN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRENCENT T. BERRY
WILLIAM J. PROCTOR
OLEG SHEKHTER
ANDREW J. VANHOOGMOED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOHN R. HALL, JR.
NICHOLAS G. WELBORNE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ROBERT S. JEVNING
GREGORIO W. PRO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DAVID K. BURGER
VERONICA A. CRUZ
JULIA V. FLORES
SHELDON W. FORD, JR.
JERALD B. JOHNSON, JR.
JERRY K. JORDAN III
RICHARD D. SIMO
JOSEPH F. SOILEAU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOSHUA M. CARTER
COREY B. DIXON
JONATHAN J. PATRICK
ROBERT J. STEPHENSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

STEVEN S. MITCHELL, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

RYAN D. CURRAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

SATYA K. GUTTA
LUIS E. TORRES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

TIMOTHY R. TRIMBLE

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

VICTOR C. SCHAEFER

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

ASHLEY E. ALLISON

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 captain

JESS B. FELDON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander

REZA J. MEHRAN

To be lieutenant commander

VADIM GRITSUS
ILIA GUR
LARA M. JACOBSON
JAE Y. LIM
BIJAN MOSSADEGHI
DAVID F. PIPER
PARSA P. SALEHI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

ANITA R. BHARDWAJ
RALPH H. DE SIMILIEN
DEANA J. MCREYNOLDS
BRANDEE D. WIMBERLY

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2121(E):

To be commander

HILLARY R. ADAMS
WESLEY M. AGEE
MICHAEL J. AHLIN-LYONS
KARL N. ALEJANDRE
JESSICA P. ANDERSON
LILY Z. ANDREWS
SCOTT M. ARBEITER
STEVE J. ARGUELLES
WADE E. ARNOLD
JACOB L. AULNER
ERIC P. BALCUNAS
ZACHARY N. BALLARD
MARIE C. BAXTER
JOHN W. BEAL
RYAN T. BECK
STEVEN A. BECKER
KIMBERLY A. BEISNER
PATRICK G. BENNETT
KYLE BERTOLUZZI
MARY A. BITZER
ALBERT D. BLAISDELL
SCOTT W. BOCK
JORDAN C. BOGDEN
THEODORE J. BORNY
DAVID T. BOURBEAU
KRISTEN R. BRADLEY
GREGORY V. BREDARIOL
JESSIE K. BRENTON
JUSTIN P. BROOKS
REBECCA J. BROOKS
SAMUEL T. BROWN
GREGORY W. BUKATA
DANIEL Y. BURKE
MICHAEL J. BURKE
DANIEL J. CAHILL
THOMAS D. CARMAN
KYLE M. CARTER
TIMOTHY J. CASSEL
LAURENCE S. CHEN
JOSEPH C. CHEVALIER
JAMES T. CHRISTY
ANDREW J. CINQUE
RICHARD K. COLEMAN
ANDREW W. CORWELL
MICHELLE A. COSENZA
JESSE A. CREMEANS
ALEXANDER J. CROPLEY
TANYA M. CUPRAK
CAROLINE E. DALLA BETTA
JAMES T. DAUGHERTY
BENJAMIN C. DAVNE
ANDREW T. DENNING
ZACHARY R. DIETZ
MATTHEW Z. DIIULIO
JACOB A. DORSEY
DANIEL F. DOUGHERTY
BRIAN R. DOYLE
JONATHAN B. DUFFETT
BRIAN A. DYKENS
KELLEY C. EDWARDS
LAWTON K. ENNIS
ALAINA M. FAGAN
CORY P. FAGAN
MICHAEL B. FARRIS
DUSTIN S. FAUX
MICAH K. FIGUEIRA
ANTHONY J. FOSS
RYAN M. FOX
PATRICK B. FRAIN
PETER J. FRANSSON
WALTER S. FREDENHAGEN
ADAM R. FRYE
ANNA E. FUNK
SEAN R. GAJEWSKI
JESSICA M. GALARZA
RVEN T. GARCIA
AARON M. GARNIER
ROBERT M. GARRIS
AMANDA L. GAVELEK
AMY E. GAYMAN
ALLICE V. GHOLSON
CATHLEEN A. GIGUERE
SPENCER W. GRINNELL
JENNA H. GROSS
ZACHARY T. GROSS
KENNETH W. HALL
BRADLEY S. HANOVER
JESSE B. HARMS
REMI HARRINGTON
NICHOLAS J. HATHAWAY
KEITH C. HEINE
JASON D. HELSABECK
CRAIG A. HERMILLER
NICHOLAS D. HERNDON
JOSHUA A. HERRADOR
STEPHEN A. HILLS

JILLIAN M. HOFFMAN
RAVEN R. HOLM
JACQUELINE F. HUNNICUTT
JARED R. HYLANDER
NICHOLAS S. IANNARONE
HEATHER E. JOHANSON
WESLEY C. JONES
PAUL R. JUNGHANS
KIRK D. KALMBACHER
SHAWN P. KARASEVICZ
LAUREN K. KEEFE
MATTHEW T. KEITH
JORDAN C. KELLAM
BRENDEN V. KELLEY
DAVID KENT
KEVIN C. KINSELLA
JARED W. KORN
GARY R. KUEHN
ANGEL M. KWOK
DANIEL J. LAGDON
JONATHAN M. LANG
MICHAEL R. LAURENCE
MARK C. LEAHEY
ELIZABETH A. LEDBETTER
PETER C. LEWIA
STEFAN A. LEWIS
ROBERT E. LITTS
QUENTIN L. LONG
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