

“(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT, LAWFUL REPORTING, AND OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—This section—

“(A) does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States; and

“(B) shall not apply to distributions that are made reasonably and in good faith—

“(i) to report unlawful or unsolicited activity or in pursuance of a legal or professional or other lawful obligation;

“(ii) to seek support or help with respect to the receipt of an unsolicited intimate visual depiction;

“(iii) relating to an individual who possesses or distributes a visual depiction of himself or herself engaged in nudity or sexually explicit conduct;

“(iv) to assist the depicted individual;

“(v) for legitimate medical, scientific, or educational purposes; or

“(vi) as part of a document production or filing associated with a legal proceeding.

“(2) SERVICE PROVIDERS.—This section shall not apply to any provider of a communications service with regard to content provided by another information content provider unless the provider of the communications service intentionally solicits, or knowingly and predominantly distributes, such content.

“(e) THREATS.—Any person who intentionally threatens to commit an offense under subsection (b) for the purpose of intimidation, coercion, extortion, or to create mental distress shall be punished as provided in subsection (c).

“(f) EXTRATERRITORIALITY.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section if the defendant or the depicted individual is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.

“(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the application of any other relevant law, including section 2252 of this title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 88 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1801 the following:

“1802. Certain activities relating to intimate visual depictions.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2264(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, or under section 1802 of this title” before the period.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. WELCH. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 412), as amended, was passed.

Mr. WELCH. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM FOR WOMEN ACT

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues in strong support of the Reproductive Freedom for Women Act. I would like to start by thanking Leader SCHUMER for bringing this to the floor and Senator MURRAY for always showing up as a fierce champion for women's right to make their own reproductive health care decisions.

This commonsense approach affirms the right to abortion access and emphasizes the need to restore and strengthen the protections formerly enshrined in *Roe v. Wade*.

This should not be controversial—not when 28 million women in 21 States face ever-growing risks due to a lack of reproductive care options where they live; not when healthcare providers throughout our country have become the target of extremist legislators, who seek to punish those who deliver life-saving care and treatments to their patients; not when our sons and daughters face a future where they are afforded fewer rights than their mothers and grandmothers.

We are living in a moment where patients' power to govern their own bodies is being snatched out of their hands and seized by far-right leaders in State courts and legislatures who won't quit until they have established a national abortion ban.

Ever since the Supreme Court issued its devastating *Dobbs* decision, reversing nearly 50 years of settled law, these politicians have pulled every lever to put reproductive health care out of reach—on everything from IVF to contraception.

But while these extremists have worked nonstop to restrict reproductive freedom, they have been challenged at nearly every turn. The Biden-Harris administration and leaders in this Chamber have used every tool possible to stand in strong opposition to those who seek to turn back the clock and drag our Nation backwards.

Legislation like the Women's Health Protection Act, the Right to Contraception Act, the Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act, and numerous others take considerable steps to safeguard reproductive freedom across the board.

I am proud to serve more than 40 million Californians in a State where reproductive rights and protections have been advanced and strengthened.

While California has been a champion on this front, patients in neighboring States like Arizona have experienced extreme shifts in their reproductive rights following the *Dobbs* decision.

Two weeks ago, I chaired a Judiciary Subcommittee field hearing in Phoenix, AZ, to examine the ever-changing landscape of abortion rights in our Nation. During this hearing, I heard from advocates, patients, and providers, who were all directly affected by the *Dobbs* decision.

One witness included Dr. Misha Pangasa, a board-certified obstetrician and gynecologist who provides full spectrum reproductive health care in Phoenix. In her testimony, Dr. Pangasa spoke about the upheaval she has witnessed on the ground.

Regarding her patients, she stated, “They wonder whether tomorrow, next week, or next month they will still have options if faced with a pregnancy complication. They wonder if I will be able to care for them, or have to send them to another state if they find themselves in a situation in which abortion is right for them.

“They wonder whether I'll even be allowed to counsel them through all their options, or if I'll be threatened with a lawsuit or prison time for even bringing up the possibility of abortion, like providers in other states have been. I see and hear their fear about the future every day.”

Stories from people like Dr. Pangasa demonstrate the urgency for Congress to pass legislation to protect a woman's right to choose. Surveys show that 8 in 10 Americans believe the government shouldn't meddle in patients' reproductive health. The bill introduced by Leader SCHUMER and Senator MURRAY supports the American majority's position, so I urge my colleagues to join me in getting this across the finish line.

THE SHIELDING CHILDREN'S RETINAS FROM EGREGIOUS EXPOSURE ON THE NET ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as a parent of young children, I certainly understand the impulse to shield children from harmful or inappropriate content online. That is why I wrote section 230 of the Communications Act back in 1996—to empower companies to offer tools that allow families to decide what content to block and filter for their children. However, the Shielding Children's Retinas from Egregious Exposure on the Net Act goes far beyond empowering parents and protecting kids—or any compelling governmental interest.

Instead, it would violate the privacy rights of every single American by requiring invasive and data-abusive age verification technology to access a broad swath of lawful adult content on the internet. Indeed, it would encourage platforms to verify any internet user attempting to access a broad array of websites that might host deemed-harmful content using the most common form of verification—a government-issued ID. Requiring websites to collect the IDs of everyone attempting to view adult content will inevitably lead to a privacy, national security, and counterintelligence disaster when adversaries and criminals obtain those records.

In addition, it would incentivize platforms to censor anything that might fit the bill's broad definition of content harmful to minors, to avoid investigations and fines, even if that content is

perfectly legal. Such censorship would undoubtedly include information about sexual health, LGBTQ+ content and, content from other marginalized or vulnerable groups.

Neither of these outcomes are good for the vital American rights of privacy and access to information. For this reason, I will object to any unanimous agreement to take up or pass the Shielding Children's Retinas from Egregious Exposure on the Net Act.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF VANCEBORO, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on Saturday, July 20, the people of Vanceboro, ME, will gather for a day-long celebration of their town's 150th birthday. It is with pleasure that I recognize this landmark anniversary of a small town with a fascinating history.

Located at the headwaters of the St. Croix River that forms the international border between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada, the story of the region begins with the Passamaquoddy Nation, who have made the river and the Chiputenticook Lakes Chain their home for thousands of years. The reverence the People of the Dawn have for the natural beauty of the area continue to define the town today.

Drawn by the abundant forests and fast-moving waters of the St. Croix, the first European settlers harvested timber and established sawmills, followed by a leather tannery and a spool and clothespin factory. The community they built represents the best of smalltown Maine, where friends and neighbors know and care for one another, and everyone pitches in to help in times of need.

The namesake of the town, William Vance, is a remarkable figure in Maine history. Known as Old Vance, he fought for freedom in the American Revolution. During the War of 1812, he installed his own personal cannon on his riverfront property, which he called Mount Defiance, to deter any British incursion. When Maine was preparing for statehood in 1819, he served on the commission that wrote the Maine Constitution, and when our star was added to the American Flag a year later, Old Vance served in our first State legislature.

Vanceboro's location on the St. Croix River and the international border has led to some events of historical significance. Selected as the border crossing for the European and North American Railway in the 1860s, President Ulysses S. Grant and Lord Lisgar, Governor General of Canada, opened the rail line through Vanceboro with a ceremony at the border on October 19, 1871. The town's Civil War veterans manned the cannons that welcomed their general on what is still remembered as "Vanceboro's Greatest Day."

The rail line remained an important shipping route, and on February 2, 1915, the international railway bridge was

bombed by a German Army reservist in an unsuccessful attempt to sabotage routes for troops and war materials that he suspected might be coming across then-neutral U.S. territory to fight the Germans. On April 21, 1917, just 2 weeks after our Nation entered the war, a British delegation led by Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, met with American military and diplomatic leaders at the Vanceboro train station to discuss the path forward to victory.

In addition to the town's 150th birthday, July 20 will also mark the re-opening of the Vanceboro Historical Society. The Society is a remarkable community initiative to tell the story of the region through artifact collections, guest speakers, and educational programs. Vanceboro's 150th year is a time to honor the great people of the community who have made the town such a welcoming place to call home. It is a pleasure to offer my congratulations and best wishes on this special day.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO RICK AMAN

• Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, with my colleagues Senator MIKE CRAPO and Congressman MIKE SIMPSON, I rise today to recognize the career and service of Dr. Rick Aman, president of the College of Eastern Idaho—CEI—in Idaho Falls. As president for more than 8 years, Dr. Aman's leadership and service will be missed by the CEI community and all of eastern Idaho.

Originally from Oregon, Dr. Aman was commissioned as a U.S. Air Force officer and spent 4 years as an Active-Duty pilot before returning to the Portland area as an Air Force Reserve instructor pilot. He retired as a lieutenant colonel after 21 years of service and 5,000 flight hours. Dr. Aman later earned a doctorate in community college leadership from Oregon State University.

Dr. Aman's community college administration career began in 1992 at Portland Community College where he spent 16 years in teaching and administrative positions at various campuses around Portland. Prior to his role at CEI, Dr. Aman was the vice president of instruction and student affairs at the College of Western Idaho—CWI—from 2008 to 2012. Dr. Aman led the then-startup CWI in instruction, curriculum development, and student affairs. In 2015, Dr. Aman joined Eastern Idaho Technical College—EITC—and was named the first president of College of Eastern Idaho, following the school's transition from a technical school to a community college.

While at CEI, Dr. Aman facilitated significant changes and collaborations between the school and community to better improve workforce training opportunities for students. In collaboration with the Idaho National Laboratory—INL—CEI students have access to work force training and internship

experience. Thanks to INL's \$1 million donation, CEI's new 90,000-square-foot Future Tech Building will be completed in 2026 and provide additional workforce training opportunities.

Dr. Aman successfully negotiated an articulation agreement with Idaho State University and separately received accreditation approval for CEI to offer bachelor's degrees in digital forensics and analytics and operations management, a significant accomplishment for a community college.

Among Dr. Aman's community involvement, he sits on the board of the Leaders in Nuclear Energy—LINE—Commission and is on the executive board for the Regional Economic Development Council in Eastern Idaho. Dr. Aman was appointed to the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education—WICHE—Commission and serves on the executive commission as a representative from Idaho. He also serves on a variety of local nonprofit boards and is a member of many civic organizations.

It is our great honor to congratulate Dr. Rick Aman and thank him for his years of service. We wish him the best of luck following his retirement from the College of Eastern Idaho.●

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALDWELL NIGHT RODEO

• Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Caldwell Night Rodeo. This weeklong event is a cherished tradition in Canyon County, showcasing the best of rodeo excellence and capturing the hearts of over 50,000 fans throughout 5 action-packed nights every year.

In 1922, the Idaho National Guard horse calvary unit faced disbandment by the Federal Government unless proper stables and a riding hall were constructed. The National Guard, in collaboration with the Caldwell commercial business club, established the Caldwell Amusement Association to raise funds for a new rodeo arena, grandstands, and a racetrack. The inaugural rodeo was held from October 2–4, 1924, in the form of a gymkhana. The event included drills, races, and contests, with the only traditional rodeo event being a bucking horse contest that attracted the top cowboys within a 50-mile radius.

The Caldwell Night Rodeo now stands among the Nation's Top 20 Professional Rodeos, ranks within the Top 5 Large Outdoor Rodeos, and pioneered the nighttime rodeo trend in the Pacific Northwest. The arena comes alive with over 700 top-tier participants and seven dynamic nightly events. The rodeo offers an immersive experience as the audience, consisting of "Rowdies" and traditional "Civies," actively contribute to the vibrant atmosphere.

Through its mission to preserve and promote Western heritage, entertain the American family, and partner with