

“(2) ZOO NOTIC DISEASE.—The term ‘zoonotic disease’ means a disease or infection that may be transmitted naturally from vertebrate animals to humans, or from humans to vertebrate animals.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR VETERINARY SERVICES.—The Secretary, acting through the Service, may expend funds, directly or pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), for public health veterinary services to prevent and control of zoonotic disease infection and transmission in Service areas where the risk for disease occurrence in humans and wildlife is endemic.

“(c) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS; COORDINATION.—In providing public health veterinary services under subsection (b), the Secretary may—

“(1) assign or deploy veterinary public health officers from the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service to Service areas; and

“(2) coordinate and implement activities with—

“(A) the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

“(B) the Secretary of Agriculture.

“(d) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a biennial report on the use of funds, the assignment and deployment of veterinary public health officers from the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, data related to the monitoring and disease surveillance of zoonotic diseases, and related services provided under this section.”.

SEC. 4. APHIS WILDLIFE SERVICES STUDY ON ORAL RABIES VACCINES IN ARCTIC REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a feasibility study—

(1) on the delivery of oral rabies vaccines to wildlife reservoir species that are directly or indirectly connected to the transmission of rabies to Tribal members living in Arctic regions of the United States; and

(2) that—

(A) evaluates the efficacy of the vaccines described in paragraph (1); and

(B) makes recommendations to improve the delivery of those vaccines.

SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.

Section 2235(b) of the Prepare for and Respond to Existing Viruses, Emerging New Threats, and Pandemics Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–37(b)) is amended by striking “and the Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Indian Health Service”.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. 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. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24–126, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Netherlands for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$807 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. 24–126

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 the Netherlands.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$765 million.
Other \$42 million.
Total \$807 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to two hundred twenty-six (226) AIM–120D3 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM).

Up to five (5) AIM–120D3 AMRAAM guidance sections, to include precise position provided by either Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module or M-Code.

One (1) AIM–120 AMRAAM Integrated Test Vehicle (ITV).

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: AMRAAM control sections, missile containers and support equipment; KGV–135A encryption devices; spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; weapons system support and software; classified software delivery and support; classified publications and technical documentation; transportation support; studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (NE–D–YAK)

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

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

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

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 6, 2024.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

The Netherlands—AIM–120D3 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles

The Government of the Netherlands has requested to buy up to two hundred twenty-six (226) AIM–120D3 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); up to five (5) AIM–120D3 AMRAAM guidance sections, to include precise position provided by either Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module or M-Code; and one (1) AIM–120 AMRAAM Integrated Test Vehicle (ITV). The following non-MDE items will also be included: AMRAAM control sections, missile containers and support equipment; KGV–135A encryption devices; spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; weapons system support and software; classified software delivery and support; classified publications and technical documentation; transportation support; studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is up to \$807 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 the Netherlands's capability to meet current and future threats by providing advanced all-weather, beyond-visual-range, air-to-air defense to protect Dutch and Allied forces in transition or combat and significantly improve the Dutch contribution to NATO requirements. The Netherlands already has AMRAAM in its inventory and will have no difficulty absorbing these articles into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor will be RTX Corporation, located in Tucson, AZ. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

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

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-126

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act
Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AIM-120D3-series Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air-launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring digital technology and microminiature, solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high and low-flying and maneuvering targets. The AIM-120D3 features a quadrangle target detection device and an electronics unit within the guidance section that performs all radar signal processing, mid-course and terminal guidance, flight control, target detection, and warhead detonation.

2. The KGV-135A is a high-speed, general purpose encryptor/decryptor module used for wideband data encryption.

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

4. 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 weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that the Netherlands 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.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Netherlands.

RESOLVE ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to introduce legislation that's essential for securing America's leadership in the defining geopolitical challenge of our time. Days from now, I will conclude my service as chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and my time in public office will draw to a close. But even as I prepare to leave this Chamber, the work of protecting our Nation's interests and values must continue with urgency.

Today, I introduce the RESOLVE Act of 2024, an effort to mobilize America's strategic, economic, and diplomatic tools in response to the profound challenges posed by the People's Republic of China, PRC. This bill represents a comprehensive approach, a culmination of lessons learned and priorities identified over years of bipartisan debate and collaboration. It reflects an understanding that America's strength is not defined by military might alone, but by the breadth of our alliances, the resilience of our economy, and the integrity of our values. The RESOLVE Act sets the stage for Congress and our Nation to counter the PRC's growing influence, strengthen alliances, and maintain U.S. leadership in this pivotal moment.

To remain competitive, we must think beyond sanctions and reactive policies. Instead, we must adopt a proactive strategy, one that invests in our partnerships, defends our principles, and sets a positive agenda for our engagement abroad.

This bill authorizes approximately \$6 billion over 5 years, including \$2 billion in mandatory funding infrastructure that is strategic from the perspective of U.S. national security and economic security interests. These are investments to secure America's future, strengthening our allies when they are targeted by economic coercion, safeguarding critical supply chains, and equipping our diplomatic corps for a new era of strategic competition.

And it does so with four clear priorities: first, with tools to counter economic coercion. When the PRC threatens through tariffs, sanctions, or diplomatic pressure to retaliate against our partners and allies when they make sovereign decisions that Beijing doesn't like, we must stand ready to help.

This bill establishes a dedicated defense fund to respond to major economic threats, creates the Office of the Chief Economist at the State Department, and ensures we have the tools to support countries that choose to stand with us and foreign their own sovereign interests. It addresses supply chain resilience and advances efforts to secure critical minerals that are essential to the U.S. economy.

Second, it strengthens U.S. economic engagement and infrastructure development.

Through new authorizations for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment and appropriations for strategic infrastructure, this bill enables us to crowd in with U.S. private sector and convening power to offer comprehensive economic development solutions an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative and build durable partnerships based on shared prosperity and trust.

Third, it reinforces our commitment to human rights and public diplomacy.

Whether it is promoting internet freedom in Hong Kong, defending Uyghur communities against oppression, or empowering foreign service officers to share America's story more effectively, this bill ensures our leadership is rooted in the values that define us.

And finally, it modernizes the State Department for the challenges ahead.

We can't meet tomorrow's challenges with yesterday's tools. By establishing new roles like an Assistant Secretary for Indo-Pacific Affairs and a Special Envoy for Critical and Emerging Technologies, the RESOLVE Act ensures our diplomatic institutions are equipped to lead the global community in this new era of competition.

We cannot address the challenges posed by the PRC simply with punitive actions and strongly worded speeches alone. These tools have their place, but they are not enough.

We must offer a compelling vision of partnership, one that helps nations resist coercion, empowers them to thrive, and builds a coalition of countries that are aligned not by fear, but by opportunity.

While the RESOLVE Act does not have a Republican cosponsor, it was crafted with significant input from our colleagues across the aisle and reflects a diverse range of perspectives.

Throughout its development, we consulted with Members of both parties, incorporating ideas that represent a balanced, programmatic, and sensible approach to U.S.-China policy.

This legislation reflects priorities that transcend party lines and speak to our shared interest in advancing America's leadership. The bill does not include everything I would like to have seen, nor does it include every proposal from my colleagues. It is the result of compromise, and that is how strong national security legislation gets done.

I firmly believe that America's national security is strongest when we work together, when we forge a compromise, build coalitions, and deliver results that endure beyond a brief political moment.

The RESOLVE Act provides a foundation for such bipartisan collaboration, and I remain hopeful that its thoughtful framework will inform future efforts to ensure that America remains a global leader in this era of strategic competition.

I have no doubt the text in this bill will serve as a blueprint for bipartisan work in the future because America's national security is best protected when we come together to confront the challenges we face.

When we fail to do so, it is Beijing that benefits, and it is the American people that lose.

This is not just another bill, it is a reflection of what it could mean for Democrats and Republicans to lead together with confidence and clarity in an uncertain world.

I leave this Chamber confident that the RESOLVE Act provides a roadmap for the work ahead, and it is now up to my colleagues and the next Congress to carry this effort forward.

Let us rise to this moment together, ensuring that America leads not just with power, but with unified purpose.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN TONY CÁRDENAS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Congressman TONY CÁRDENAS as he prepares to retire after 12 distinguished years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives and 28 years in public service. My fellow San Fernando High School Tiger, my first boss in politics, and more recently my roommate in Washington, TONY has always been a cherished friend and brother. A champion for the San Fernando Valley for nearly three decades, TONY's story and legacy deserve to be celebrated and remembered.