

(E) command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance;

(F) special operations forces development;

(G) coordination with and security enhancements for Poland, which is a neighboring North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally; and

(H) other military capabilities, as determined by the Secretary of Defense; and

(3) with respect to the military forces of the Baltic countries, to improve cyber defenses and resilience to hybrid threats.

(d) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth a strategy for the Department of Defense to achieve the objectives described in subsection (b).

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The strategy required by this subsection shall include a consideration of—

(A) security assistance programs for the Baltic countries authorized as of the date on which the strategy is submitted;

(B) the ongoing security threats to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's eastern flank posed by Russian aggression, including as a result of the Russian Federation's 2022 invasion of Ukraine with support from Belarus; and

(C) the ongoing security threats to the Baltic countries posed by the presence, coercive economic policies, and other malign activities of the People's Republic of China.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense \$350,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2026, 2027, and 2028 to carry out the Initiative.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should seek to require matching funds from each of the Baltic countries that participate in the Initiative in amounts commensurate with amounts provided by the Department of Defense for the Initiative.

(f) BALTIC COUNTRIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Baltic countries” means—

- (1) Estonia;
- (2) Latvia; and
- (3) Lithuania.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 124—RECOGNIZING THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GALLEGU, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 124

Whereas November 10, 2025, marks the 250th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps;

Whereas the United States Marine Corps holds a unique place in the history of this country and in the hearts of our people;

Whereas the United States Marine Corps embodies the values of honor, courage, and commitment, inspiring generations of people of the United States to serve and defend their country;

Whereas the United States Marine Corps has earned a distinguished reputation for readiness in its role and faithfulness in its mission, both in times of war and in times of peace;

Whereas the United States Marine Corps has distinguished itself as a premier fighting force that is consistently prepared to face the challenges of tomorrow and adapt to the evolving character of warfare;

Whereas the United States Marine Corps has consistently demonstrated its ability to adapt to emerging threats and to respond to the security needs of the United States from its founding to the present day;

Whereas tradition has it that the United States Marine Corps had its beginning at Tun Tavern in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th day of November 1775, 250 years ago; and

Whereas this historic milestone is the result of the skill of the United States Marine Corps in battle, its distinguished leadership, its extraordinary courage, and its selfless sacrifice in every major war of the United States from the Revolution to the Global War on Terrorism, including service at such historic battles as Princeton, Derna, Chapultepec, First Bull Run, Belleau Wood, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, the Chosin Reservoir, Khe Sanh, Hue, the liberation of Kuwait, and Fallujah: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 250th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps;

(2) remembers and venerates the Marines and Navy corpsmen who gave their last full measure of devotion on the battlefield;

(3) affirms the motto *Semper Fidelis*, embodying the honorable commitment of every Marine, past and present, who remain Always Faithful;

(4) honors the service and sacrifice of the men and women who serve the United States today carrying on the proud tradition of the Marines who came before them;

(5) reaffirms the bonds of friendship and shared values between the United States Marine Corps and allied fighting forces;

(6) salutes the 250th year since the founding of the United States Marine Corps;

(7) invites the people of the United States to join in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps by attending commemorative events, sharing stories of United States Marine Corps valor and achievement, and recognizing those who have earned the title of United States Marine over the past 250 years; and

(8) encourages communities across the United States to recognize and honor the contributions of local Marines, and to partner with the United States Marine Corps to promote civic engagement and mutual support.

SENATE RESOLUTION 125—COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF DELTA AIR LINES

Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 125

Whereas, on March 2, 2025, Delta Air Lines turns 100 years old, becoming the first United States airline to reach the centennial milestone;

Whereas Delta Air Lines was founded on March 2, 1925, as Huff Daland Dusters—the world's first aerial crop-dusting company;

Whereas Delta Air Service and the airline's first flights took off 4 years later;

Whereas, in 2025, Delta Air Lines's team of 100,000 people supports up to 5,000 daily flights serving more than 200,000,000 travelers per year;

Whereas Delta Air Lines maintains hubs from coast to coast, including in Georgia,

Massachusetts, New York, Washington, California, Michigan, Minnesota, and Utah;

Whereas, with thousands of peak-day departures to more than 290 global destinations on 6 continents, Delta Air Lines connects millions of people around the globe and through the United States daily and helps keep the United States a top country for business and the economy of the United States strong;

Whereas, for the past 100 years, the mission of Delta Air Lines to connect the world has included a commitment to being a strong partner in the communities where its people live, work, and serve; and

Whereas, in 2025, Delta was named North America's most on-time airline by *Cirium*, the Top United States Airline by the *Wall Street Journal*, the World's Most Admired Airline by *Fortune*, and the top-ranked airline on *Time's* inaugural World's Best Companies List: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Delta Air Lines for 100 years of connecting people to the world and to each other; and

(2) commemorates the centennial of Delta Air Lines.

SENATE RESOLUTION 126—CALLING ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ENFORCE THE EXISTING ARMS EMBARGO ON DARFUR AND EXTEND IT TO COVER ALL OF SUDAN

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 126

Whereas the conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), led by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti), and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), led by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, that began on April 15, 2023, has resulted in tens of thousands of Sudanese civilian casualties, and likely more, 12,500,000 million people forcibly displaced, and millions of Sudanese people exposed to unspeakable trauma;

Whereas the violence and genocide taking place in Sudan against civilians echoes the horrors of the genocide in the country's Darfur region that began in the early 2000s;

Whereas, in July 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004), which imposed an arms embargo against all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, and mandated that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent their nationals or entities operating from their respective territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, from supplying non-governmental entities or individuals operating in Darfur arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts;

Whereas, in March 2005, the United Nations Security Council arms embargo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005) was expanded to include all belligerents in Darfur, including the Government of Sudan;

Whereas, in October 2010, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1945 (2010) was adopted, which strengthened the arms embargo by deciding that all states shall ensure that any sale or supply of arms and related materiel to Sudan not prohibited by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005) are made conditional

upon the necessary end user documentation so that states may ascertain that any such sale or supply is conducted consistent with the measures imposed by those resolutions;

Whereas, on September 11, 2024, the United Nations Security Council renewed United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 (2004);

Whereas state actors and non-state actors across the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Europe are providing weapons and material support to the RSF and SAF for operations in Darfur and across Sudan;

Whereas a September 9, 2024, report from Human Rights Watch noted that according to the Arms Trade Database, maintained by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), weapons and equipment from other countries have arrived in Sudan between 2004 and 2023;

Whereas, on January 15, 2024, the United Nations Panel of Experts on Sudan presented credible reports to the United Nations Security Council of newly established supply lines to the RSF through neighboring countries.

Whereas there are credible reports that multiple countries are supplying weapons and other dual-use items to the SAF;

Whereas a 2024 report by the Department of State-affiliated Conflict Observatory describes regular cargo plane deliveries of weapons from foreign nations to the RSF in Darfur via Amdjarass, Chad, and to the SAF via Port Sudan, Sudan;

Whereas two 2024 reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch identified defense articles in Sudan, including 8 kinds of small arms manufactured in 6 different foreign countries, 6 kinds of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) manufactured in 8 different foreign countries, 5 kinds of ordnances and projectiles manufactured in 6 different foreign countries, and several other types of materiel related to weapons manufactured in 7 different foreign countries, which increase the lethality of the conflict;

Whereas these weapons have been observed both inside and outside Darfur, including Gedaref, Northern and Southern Kordofan, Khartoum, and El Gezira state, all areas that are under either SAF or RSF control and where the fact-finding mission documented atrocities, child recruitment, heavy shelling, or sexual violence;

Whereas a January 16, 2025, Yale Humanitarian Lab report observed the proliferation of cargo flights to RSF-controlled airports, followed by extensive satellite sightings of advanced UAV systems used for lethal attacks and surveillance;

Whereas the conflict has led to the partial or complete destruction of cities across Sudan, including El Geneina, El Fasher, El Obeld, Kadugli, Nyala, Wad al-Noura, Zalingei, and even the capital Khartoum;

Whereas one or both parties to the conflict have participated in mass atrocities in all of these cities;

Whereas, on February 12, 2025, the RSF attacked the camp for internally displaced persons in Zamzam, Darfur, dropping aerial munitions, firing upon crowds, killing humanitarian workers, setting fires, committing atrocities against camp residents, and driving some to flee on foot;

Whereas the provision of armaments to the RSF and SAF prolongs this conflict and the needless suffering among civilians in Sudan;

Whereas both the RSF and SAF have continued to use internet shutdowns as a tool of control and repression, further isolating and exacerbating the suffering of civilians and the ongoing humanitarian crisis;

Whereas, on December 6, 2023, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken determined that the SAF and the RSF have committed war crimes and that the RSF and its allies have

committed crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing;

Whereas, on January 7, 2025, the Secretary of State determined that the RSF is committing genocide;

Whereas, in January 2025, the Department of Treasury sanctioned Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti) and Abdel Fattah al-Burhan for “destabilizing Sudan and undermining the goal of a democratic transition”;

Whereas, in September 2024, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, authorized by the United Nations Human Rights Council, reported that it had found reasonable grounds to believe that both the SAF and the RSF have committed war crimes and the RSF and allied militias have committed crimes against humanity;

Whereas the fact-finding mission has documented the use of explosives with wide area effects in densely populated areas, particularly in Khartoum and Darfur, that has resulted in deaths, injuries, extensive destruction of homes, hospitals, schools and other critical infrastructure, and the fact-finding mission has found that the SAF and the RSF have failed to take sufficient measures to minimize the impact of attacks on civilians;

Whereas the supply and provision of weapons to parties involved in crimes against humanity and other atrocities could implicate state and non-state actors supplying weapons used in such atrocities;

Whereas, while no reliable fatality figures exist, according to the United States Special Envoy for Sudan, as many as 150,000 people may have died in the first year of the war, and according to advanced statistical estimates from researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, at least 60,000 people have died in Khartoum state alone;

Whereas, a Cholera outbreak declared in August 2024 has garnered more than 550,000 cases and over 1,500 deaths across multiple states in Sudan;

Whereas women and children have been subjected to torture and extreme sexual violence in Darfur, Northern and Southern Kordofan, Khartoum, and El Gezira states;

Whereas, in March 2025, UNICEF reports indicated more than 220 cases of child rape since the start of 2024;

Whereas the fact-finding mission reports that children are being forcibly recruited, trained, and armed by the SAF in Khartoum, River Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, and Red Sea states, and by the RSF in the Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum states;

Whereas the draft resolution contained in document S/2024/826, submitted to the United Nations Security Council on November 18, 2024, by Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom, and calling for a nationwide ceasefire, increased protection of civilians and the unhindered flow of humanitarian aid across Sudan and garnered support from 14 out of 15 United Nations Security Council members;

Whereas only one individual has ever been sanctioned for violating the Darfur arms embargo pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005); and

Whereas the fact-finding mission has recommended that the United Nations arms embargo be expanded to cover the entire country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the atrocities committed by all warring parties in Sudan;

(2) condemns the genocide by the RSF and allied militias against the Masalit people and other non-Arab ethnic groups in Darfur;

(3) calls for an immediate end to the war and all violence and atrocities in Sudan;

(4) calls on the United Nations Security Council—

(A) to expand the Darfur arms embargo to apply to all territory and actors within the internationally recognized borders of Sudan;

(B) to expand the Darfur arms embargo to include dual-use equipment under the list of prohibited material;

(C) to establish a more stringent sanctions enforcement regime to ensure actors violating the current Darfur arms embargo are held accountable; and

(D) to establish a mechanism for unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid and a mechanism to protect civilians;

(5) calls on the United Nations General Assembly to pass a resolution that calls for a nationwide ceasefire, recognizes the atrocities taking place in Sudan, and calls for a more effective and inclusive arms embargo on Sudan, unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid across Sudan, and a mechanism to protect civilians; and

(6) calls on the United States Government—

(A) to increase support for civil society and local organizations that are monitoring and documenting atrocities and weapons deliveries into Sudan as well as delivering humanitarian resources to vulnerable communities;

(B) to increase and develop improved mechanisms for monitoring and documenting atrocities and weapons supply chains into and across Sudan;

(C) to resume funding and implementation of United States foreign assistance to the famine-stricken and war-torn areas of Sudan;

(D) to develop mechanisms for psychosocial support for women, men, and children who are victims of conflict related sexual violence; and

(E) to press the United Nations, the African Union, and other allies and partners—

(i) to condemn the atrocities taking place in Sudan;

(ii) to call for a more effective and inclusive arms embargo on Sudan;

(iii) to work to ensure unfettered delivery of humanitarian aid across Sudan;

(iv) to support a mechanism to protect civilians;

(v) to use their influence to pressure the SAF and RSF to end this conflict; and

(vi) to exert pressure on external actors to adhere to the arms embargo in Sudan.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1259. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1260. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1261. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1262. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1263. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1264. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1265. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the