

S. 978

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 1027

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1027, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with combat-related disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1206

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1206, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the issuance of national injunctions, and for other purposes.

S. 1241

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1241, a bill to impose sanctions and other measures with respect to the Russian Federation if the Government of the Russian Federation refuses to negotiate a peace agreement with Ukraine, violates any such agreement, or initiates another military invasion of Ukraine, and for other purposes.

S. 1295

At the request of Mr. JUSTICE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1295, a bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to develop and implement a strategy to interdict fentanyl and other synthetic drugs in the mail at Federal correctional facilities.

S. 1310

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1310, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end the tax subsidy for employer efforts to influence their workers' exercise of their rights around labor organizations and engaging in collective actions.

S. 1316

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1316, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that COPS grant funds may be used for local law enforcement recruits to attend schools or academies

if the recruits agree to serve in precincts of law enforcement agencies in their communities.

S. 1326

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1326, a bill to prevent States and local jurisdictions from interfering with the production and distribution of agricultural products in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. FETTERMAN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 and the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to direct the Agricultural Research Service to expand organic research, and for other purposes.

S. 1394

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1394, a bill to provide enhanced funding for family planning services.

S.J. RES. 45

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "California State Motor Vehicle and Engine Pollution Control Standards; Advanced Clean Cars II; Waiver of Preemption; Notice of Decision".

S.J. RES. 46

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 46, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "California State Motor Vehicle and Engine Pollution Control Standards; Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Emission Warranty and Maintenance Provisions; Advanced Clean Trucks; Zero Emission Airport Shuttle; Zero-Emission Power Train Certification; Waiver of Preemption; Notice of Decision".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1413. A bill to authorize additional funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to authorize additional funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act.

This crucial piece of legislation would simply increase the authoriza-

tion of funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, SJRRP, which supports one of the most productive agricultural regions in the United States while also creating a healthy, living river for Chinook salmon. Increasing the cap for the program will enable the Bureau of Reclamation, the State of California, and key partners to advance projects necessary to the continued success of the program. Our bill retains a provision in the original legislation from 2009 that authorized the SJRRP and set forth a one-for-one match from non-Federal sources for any Federal appropriated dollars. The bill would also increase the authorization of appropriations to help restore canal capacity for the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals to address subsidence.

A fully implemented SJRRP is crucial for managing the San Joaquin River system, restoring fish populations, and ensuring reliable water supplies for farmers. Without an increased funding cap, Federal support will likely fall short, threatening both water reliability and ecosystem restoration and undermining decades of collaboration and progress.

That is why our bill is supported by a broad range of agricultural water users, the State of California, and key local partner, because the SJRRP's success benefits both farmers and the environment. This type of collaboration demonstrates how we can manage our limited water resources to provide water supply reliability while also benefiting our ecosystems.

While we were able to pass this bill through the Senate by unanimous consent at the end of 2024, it did not pass the House of Representatives in time to be signed into law. I look forward to working with my colleagues in both Chambers to advance this commonsense, straightforward legislation on the floor as soon as possible. And I thank Senator HOEVEN for his support for my legislation.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAPO, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1415. A bill to amend section 3(b)(4) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 to exclude certain disability benefits from income for the purposes of determining eligibility for the supported housing program under section 8(o)(19), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the bipartisan Housing Unhoused Disabled Veterans Act, which I introduced today.

Let me begin by expressing my sincere appreciation for veterans and members of our Armed Forces who have answered the call of duty and sacrificed for our Nation. I firmly believe that those who serve our country with honor, courage, and distinction deserve our Nation's enduring gratitude. That

is why I have always been committed to supporting all those who have fought for our Nation's freedom.

Currently, many disabled veterans are unable to access housing programs for veterans because of how income is defined. The more severe a disability is, the more disability benefits a veteran receives. Yet, because of the way total income has historically been determined, this means that veterans receiving the highest amount of disability benefits often cannot access the housing assistance they need.

Congress must ensure that every veteran has access to stable housing. While progress has been made in reducing veteran homelessness, there is still more that we must do. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort between Federal, State, and local agencies and strong partnerships with nonprofit veteran service organizations and community leaders. We must do our part to remove redtape and make it easier for veterans to be housed.

I remain committed to supporting policies that expand and increase access to VA homelessness programs for veterans in need. I want to thank Senators GALLEGO, MCCORMICK, and BRITT for introducing this bipartisan bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting solutions that ensure no veteran is left without a safe place to call home.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1432. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the West Coast Ocean Protection Act of 2025. This crucial piece of legislation would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1978 to permanently prohibit offshore drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington.

It has been over 50 years since a major oil spill occurred off the coast of Santa Barbara, which inspired the first Earth Day and the modern environmental movement that we see today. Despite this catastrophic incident, California has still a experienced subsequent oil spills, which is unacceptable since these environmental incidents are preventable. I hope my colleagues can join me in understanding that the tradeoff between oil production and environmental harm is simply not one we should be making any longer.

The oil spills in California have had drastic impacts, including oil seeping into environmentally sensitive wet-

lands, endangering birds and other wildlife, and forcing the closure of beaches that are the economic engines of entire communities.

We must end our reliance on dirty and dangerous fossil fuels and work towards a clean energy future, because even when oil isn't leaking from pipelines, it is fueling the crisis of global warming, poisoning local communities, and causing billions of dollars of harm each year.

Fossil fuels are endangering Californian families and fueling raging wildfires and extreme drought—as well as toxic oil spills. I want to recognize the late Senator Feinstein for spearheading this bill year after year during her time in Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill to improve our coastal safety and protect our communities.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1443. A bill to limit the authority of States to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1443

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 “Mobile Workforce State Income Tax Simplification Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. LIMITATIONS ON STATE WITHHOLDING AND TAXATION OF EMPLOYEE INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No part of the wages or other remuneration earned by an employee who performs employment duties in more than one State shall be subject to income tax in any State other than—

(1) the State of the employee's residence; and

(2) the State within which the employee is present and performing employment duties for more than 30 days during the calendar year in which the wages or other remuneration is earned.

(b) WAGES OR OTHER REMUNERATION.—Wages or other remuneration earned in any calendar year shall not be subject to State income tax withholding and reporting requirements unless the employee is subject to income tax in such State under subsection (a). Income tax withholding and reporting requirements under subsection (a)(2) shall apply to wages or other remuneration earned as of the commencement date of employment duties in the State during the calendar year.

(c) OPERATING RULES.—For purposes of determining penalties related to an employer's State income tax withholding and reporting requirements—

(1) an employer may rely on an employee's annual determination of the time expected to be spent by such employee in the States in which the employee will perform duties absent—

(A) the employer's actual knowledge of fraud by the employee in making the determination; or

(B) collusion between the employer and the employee to evade tax;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (3), if records are maintained by an employer in the regular course of business that record the location of an employee, such records shall not preclude an employer's ability to rely on an employee's determination under paragraph (1); and

(3) notwithstanding paragraph (2), if an employer, at its sole discretion, maintains a time and attendance system that tracks where the employee performs duties on a daily basis, data from the time and attendance system shall be used instead of the employee's determination under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this Act:

(1) DAY.—

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an employee is considered present and performing employment duties within a State for a day if the employee performs more of the employee's employment duties within such State than in any other State during a day.

(B) If an employee performs employment duties in a resident State and in only one nonresident State during one day, such employee shall be considered to have performed more of the employee's employment duties in the nonresident State than in the resident State for such day.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the portion of the day during which the employee is in transit shall not be considered in determining the location of an employee's performance of employment duties.

(2) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” has the same meaning given to it by the State in which the employment duties are performed, except that the term “employee” shall not include a professional athlete, professional entertainer, qualified production employee, or certain public figures.

(3) PROFESSIONAL ATHLETE.—The term “professional athlete” means a person who performs services in a professional athletic event, provided that the wages or other remuneration are paid to such person for performing services in his or her capacity as a professional athlete.

(4) PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINER.—The term “professional entertainer” means a person of prominence who performs services in the professional performing arts for wages or other remuneration on a per-event basis, provided that the wages or other remuneration are paid to such person for performing services in his or her capacity as a professional entertainer.

(5) QUALIFIED PRODUCTION EMPLOYEE.—The term “qualified production employee” means a person who performs production services of any nature directly in connection with a State qualified, certified or approved film, television or other commercial video production for wages or other remuneration, provided that the wages or other remuneration paid to such person are qualified production costs or expenditures under such State's qualified, certified or approved film incentive program, and that such wages or other remuneration must be subject to withholding under such film incentive program as a condition to treating such wages or other remuneration as a qualified production cost or expenditure.

(6) CERTAIN PUBLIC FIGURES.—The term “certain public figures” means persons of prominence who perform services for wages or other remuneration on a per-event basis, provided that the wages or other remuneration are paid to such person for services provided at a discrete event, in the nature of a speech, public appearance, or similar event.

(7) EMPLOYER.—The term “employer” has the meaning given such term in section

3401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, unless such term is defined by the State in which the employee's employment duties are performed, in which case the State's definition shall prevail.

(8) STATE.—The term "State" means any of the several States.

(9) TIME AND ATTENDANCE SYSTEM.—The term "time and attendance system" means a system in which—

(A) the employee is required on a contemporaneous basis to record his work location for every day worked outside of the State in which the employee's employment duties are primarily performed; and

(B) the system is designed to allow the employer to allocate the employee's wages for income tax purposes among all States in which the employee performs employment duties for such employer.

(10) WAGES OR OTHER REMUNERATION.—The term "wages or other remuneration" may be limited by the State in which the employment duties are performed.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect on January 1 of the second calendar year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—This Act shall not apply to any tax obligation that accrues before the effective date of this Act.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1460. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend incentive payments for participation in eligible alternative payment models under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1460

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 "Preserving Patient Access to Accountable Care Act".

SEC. 2. EXTENDING INCENTIVE PAYMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN ELIGIBLE ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT MODELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1833(z) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(z)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by striking "with 2026" and inserting "with 2027"; and

(B) by inserting "or, with respect to 2027, 3.53 percent" after "1.88 percent";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking "2026" and inserting "2027"; and

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "2026" and inserting "2027";

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking "2027" and inserting "2028"; and

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "2027" and inserting "2028"; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking "and 2026" and inserting "2026, and 2027"; and

(3) in paragraph (4)(B), by inserting "or, with respect to 2027, 3.53 percent" after "1.88 percent".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1848(q)(1)(C)(iii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(q)(1)(C)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (II), by striking "2026" and inserting "2027"; and

(2) in subclause (III), by striking "2027" and inserting "2028".

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KING, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KELLY, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 1467. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prevent consumer reporting agencies from furnishing consumer reports under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Homebuyers Privacy Protection Act with the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. HAGERTY. This bipartisan legislation restricts the use of so-called mortgage "trigger leads" and gives prospective home buyers control over their personal credit information.

Trigger leads are essentially tips based on information the major credit reporting bureaus sell to mortgage brokers and lenders when the bureaus learn that a consumer has applied for a mortgage with another lender. Each trigger lead they sell generates dozens of calls and solicitations to the consumer from lenders, ostensibly to provide the consumer with better offers. In fact, one home buyer reported to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that they received over 100 calls within 2 days of applying for a mortgage. Prospective home buyers who are bombarded by these kinds of solicitations typically have no idea their information was sold without their affirmative consent.

Buying a home is often the most consequential financial decision a family will make. Getting spammed with additional offers after a family has already shopped for a mortgage and chosen a lender makes this already stressful process even more stressful. It can be very difficult, if not impossible, for a family to sift through dozens of offers over a few days and actually receive better credit. Consumers who are subjected to a deluge of solicitations as the result of a trigger lead are justified in feeling that their privacy has been invaded.

Many reputable mortgage companies see it the same way. They support curtailing trigger leads since prospective home buyers often blame their lender for selling off their personal information even though it is the credit bu-

reaus that are providing this information.

Unrelenting, aggressive solicitations are more than just a nuisance. Indeed, some companies that buy trigger leads may not use them responsibly and may have poor track records of compliance. In 2018, the Washington Post reported that some mortgage lenders had used trigger leads to misrepresent themselves in calls by suggesting that they are underwriters for the consumer's current lender or by implying that they are calling from a government agency. According to reporting in the Chicago Tribune, unsuspecting home buyers are at risk of inadvertently handing over sensitive personal information, exposing themselves to identity theft.

The current system leaves consumers without control of their personal information when they apply for a mortgage. Our bill will fix the current system by significantly restricting the circumstances in which the credit bureaus can sell home buyers' personal information to generate trigger leads. The credit bureaus would be permitted to sell this information only in the limited circumstances when the consumer already has a significant financial relationship with the lending institution seeking the information or when the prospective home buyer has provided affirmative consent to share this information broadly with other lenders.

The Homebuyers Privacy Protection Act will go a long way towards securing consumers' personal information and will provide much needed relief from the seemingly never-ending solicitations prospective home buyers receive during an already stressful time.

Last Congress, the Senate acted unanimously to pass this legislation, and I would like to thank my colleagues for their support. However, this legislation was unfortunately not taken up in the House. I hope that this Congress, we can work together—on a bicameral, bipartisan basis—to address the abuse of trigger leads once and for all.

I thank the broad coalition of consumer advocacy groups and trade associations for their support, including the Mortgage Bankers Association, the National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients, the National Association of Mortgage Brokers, the Community Home Lenders of America, the Consumer Federation of America, Americans for Financial Reform, the Broker Action Coalition, the American Bankers Association, and the Independent Community Bankers of America.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator Hagerty and me in supporting this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 1469. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to include food allergy information in existing training

modules for local food service personnel; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1469

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 “Protecting Children with Food Allergies Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. INCLUDING FOOD ALLERGY INFORMATION IN EXISTING TRAINING MODULES FOR LOCAL FOOD SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(a) FOOD ALLERGY TRAINING MODULE.—Section 7(g)(2)(B)(iii) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1776(g)(2)(B)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subclauses (II) and (III) as subclauses (III) and (IV), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

“(II) food allergies, including information on the best practices to prevent, recognize, and respond to food-related allergic reactions;”.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Section 7(g)(2)(B)(ii)(II) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1776(g)(2)(B)(ii)(II)) is amended by striking “clause (i)” and inserting “clauses (i) and (iii)”.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 1477. A bill to address the homelessness and housing crises, to move toward the goal of providing for a home for all Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Housing for All Act of 2025, which I introduced today.

Our Nation’s homelessness and affordable housing crises have reached a breaking point. As of January, 2024, over 771,480 individuals in the U.S.—disproportionately people of color—experienced homelessness. The rate of homelessness has increased by 18 percent since 2023.

The lack of adequate Federal investments in affordable housing and housing assistance programs are exacerbating these crises. There is currently a shortage of 7.1 million affordable and available rental homes in the U.S. According to a recent National Low Income Housing Coalition report, no State or county exists where a person working 40 hours a week and earning the State or local minimum wage can afford to rent a modest two-bedroom apartment. Furthermore, over 21 million renters nationwide spend more than 30 percent of their income on just housing costs alone.

The affordable housing and homelessness crises are not just a blue State issue or an urban problem; every State

is impacted. From our metropolitan areas to our rural heartlands, our constituents everywhere feel the real impact of housing unaffordability. It is time for the Federal Government to step up, partner with our State and local governments alongside service providers on the ground and other stakeholders, and invest in solving these problems at a rate commensurate with the need.

I am proud to re-introduce this bill, which represents a comprehensive approach to tackling housing and homelessness. If enacted, it would invest in and align Federal resources to support people experiencing housing instability. To address the affordable housing and homelessness crises, we must invest in proven policies that support strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and ensure quality, affordable homes for all.

Specifically, this bill would address the affordable housing shortage by investing in the housing trust fund, the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program, and the HOME Program. It establishes a commission to focus on racial equity in housing and homelessness.

The bill would address homelessness by investing in Housing Choice Vouchers, Project-Based Rental Assistance, emergency solutions grants, and continuums of care. It also builds on locally developed and driven approaches by creating new grant programs to strengthen mobile crisis intervention teams; to support hotel and motel conversions to permanent supportive housing with services; to aid libraries in supporting persons experiencing homelessness; to provide people living in vehicles with a safe place to park overnight and facilitate a transition to stable housing; and to coordinate behavioral health care with homelessness services. And it commissions a report on the connection between evictions and emergency rental assistance during the pandemic, so we can make smarter policies moving forward.

When I have traveled around California—from Los Angeles County and the Inland Empire—to the Central Valley, San Diego, and San Francisco—to better understand the needs for housing in different communities, some key elements stood out. On the production side, there is a need for more dedicated funding for affordable housing from the Federal Government. There is also missing middle-income housing for families, especially people of color. And there is not enough housing near transit. That is why my bill focuses on supporting inclusive, transit-oriented development. When I talked to researchers about keeping families housed, one main point they made was that we don’t have enough data on renters and evictions, and that is why the bill includes a section on data, so we can make evidence-based policies.

Right now, the cost to build low-income housing in California is very high

in part because of land and material costs and the fragmented way funding is distributed in California. This is a common problem across the Nation—not just in California. That is why the bill includes a section to provide technical assistance for localities navigating Federal and State housing funding sources.

Affordable housing is essential infrastructure. Every person deserves dignity, security, and a space of their own. At a time when the current administration is gutting and dismantling key Housing and Urban Development Department programs and reducing protections for the most vulnerable among us, this bill has never been more important. Congress must step up so that our Nation’s housing and homelessness crises are dealt with in a comprehensive and holistic way to ensure that every person and family in America has a place to call home.

I want to thank Representatives TED LIEU and SALUD CARBAJAL for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting this comprehensive solution to our nationwide affordable housing and homelessness crises.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 169—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE STAFF OF PUBLIC, SCHOOL, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES THOSE LIBRARIES PROVIDE TO COMMUNITIES, RECOGNIZING THE NEED FOR FUNDING COMMENSURATE WITH THE BROAD SCOPE OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORTS PROVIDED BY LIBRARIES, PRESERVING THE RIGHT OF ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO FREELY ACCESS INFORMATION AND RESOURCES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, SUPPORTING A STRONG UNION VOICE FOR LIBRARY WORKERS, AND DEFENDING THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF LIBRARY STAFF

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 169

Whereas library staff are cornerstones of their communities in the United States, providing visitors with access to books and media, delivering high-quality programming to visitors of all ages, ensuring equitable internet access for all, and linking people to crucial information about accessing social services;

Whereas libraries are an economic powerhouse in their communities, providing resources to small business owners, job seekers, and individuals learning new skills;

Whereas, in recent years, library staff have been called on to address the fallout from