

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

difficult public crises in the United States, taking on roles that exceed the traditional role of providing a space for, and access to, educational and cultural enrichment;

Whereas library staff provide lifesaving care to members of their communities who are suffering the effects of the ongoing and tragic opioid epidemic in the United States, including being called on to administer medication to treat overdoses;

Whereas libraries are a safe haven for individuals and families who are unhoused, and library workers provide the supportive community environment and resources needed by unhoused individuals and families;

Whereas libraries are often the only source of internet for underserved communities;

Whereas library staff maintained public access to essential library services and were relied on to distribute personal protective equipment and provide testing to the public during the worst days of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas libraries have met an expanded and intensified demand for community, public health, and safety net services, often while contending with severe funding cuts, creating unsustainable and frequently unsafe working conditions for library staff;

Whereas the EveryLibrary Institute recently found that Project 2025 encourages the mistreatment and misrepresentation of minority communities as well as the harassment of library staff;

Whereas, on March 14, 2025, President Trump signed Executive Order 14238 (90 Fed. Reg. 13043; relating to continuing the reduction of the Federal bureaucracy) to eliminate the Institute of Museum and Library Services;

Whereas eliminating the Institute of Museum and Library Services would harm the ability of libraries to provide critical resources to millions of people in the United States, especially in rural, Tribal, and other underserved communities;

Whereas the health and survival of democracy in the United States requires that everyone be able to exercise rights to information and services, and it is especially important for young people to have the opportunity to learn, encounter, and debate all manner of ideas, including controversial ones;

Whereas students have been shown to spend more time reading and exhibit higher reading scores when given access to diverse titles, and library staff play a crucial role in curating diverse book offerings for young readers;

Whereas a fundamental responsibility of the job of library staff is making decisions about the books and media in their collections and assisting visitors in accessing those materials without fear of censorship or reprisal for fulfilling the role of providing information and resources to the public;

Whereas PEN America found 10,046 instances of book bans in school libraries and classrooms during the 2023 to 2024 school year;

Whereas libraries and library staff are more capable of providing their communities with access to a diverse, inclusive, and comprehensive selection of books and media when they operate free from threats of book bans and censorship;

Whereas library staff have faced termination and criminalization for refusing to remove banned books from their libraries;

Whereas, from 2024 to 2025, there were deploable incidents throughout the United States that were orchestrated to intimidate library staff and prevent them from fulfilling their central work responsibility to provide the public with free and unfettered access to information;

Whereas library staff across the United States are mobilizing for a collective union voice in their workplaces to elevate their profession, to ensure safe and adequately resourced spaces that meet the needs of the communities they serve, and to protect the essential role of libraries in the democracy of the United States; and

Whereas the week of April 6 through April 12, 2025, would be an appropriate time to celebrate “National Library Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the work of library staff in the United States;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Library Week;

(3) recognizes that libraries and library staff provide critical infrastructure for the United States and are essential to the future of the United States;

(4) supports the prioritization of full funding of library services at the Federal, State, and local levels to ensure the continuation and improvement of library services;

(5) reaffirms—

(A) the fundamental right of the people of the United States to access information, which is made real through the efforts of library staff;

(B) the fundamental right of library workers to organize and collectively bargain at work and to have a protected voice in their workplace; and

(C) the civil rights of library workers to exercise their responsibilities to the public without threats or intimidation; and

(6) recognizes the right of library staff—

(A) to speak out on matters of public concern;

(B) to address themselves to elected officials and to the administration of the entities that employ library staff; and

(C) to inform the people of the United States about their right to free and unfettered access to information, and about threats to that access.

SENATE RESOLUTION 170—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF DESMOND BELLARD V. RONALD WYDEN, U.S. SENATOR

Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 170

Whereas, Senator RONALD WYDEN has been named as a respondent in the case of *Desmond Bellard v. Ronald Wyden, U.S. Senator*. No. S071813, pending in the Oregon Supreme Court; and

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator WYDEN named in the case of *Desmond Bellard v. Ronald Wyden, U.S. Senator*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 171—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL YOUTH HIV/AIDS AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN) sub-

mitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 171

Whereas “National Youth HIV/AIDS Awareness Day” is a nationwide observance that calls on people to take action to invest in the health, education, and leadership of young people;

Whereas, more than 40 years into the epidemic, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that in the United States more than 1,189,700 people are living with HIV, and 30,635 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2020;

Whereas, in 2020, youth aged 13 to 24 years composed 20 percent of all new HIV diagnoses in the United States;

Whereas young people living with HIV are the least likely of any age group to be retained in care and have a suppressed viral load;

Whereas 56 percent of young people aged 13 to 24 living with HIV are unaware of their HIV status;

Whereas African-American youth are most impacted by the HIV epidemic, representing 54 percent of new transmissions in young people aged 13 to 24;

Whereas young African-American gay and bisexual men are even more severely affected, representing 53 percent (2,740) of new HIV diagnoses among young gay and bisexual men;

Whereas, in 2020, young gay and bisexual men accounted for 84 percent (5,161) of all new HIV diagnoses in young people aged 13 to 24;

Whereas the National HIV/AIDS Strategy explains the fact that youth experience worse HIV outcomes regarding status awareness, pre-exposure prophylaxis uptake, and health outcomes;

Whereas the National HIV/AIDS Strategy recommends children and young adults with HIV receive tailored and often more intensive medical and support services to support them as they grow and become young adults;

Whereas the Division of Adolescent and School Health within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the only Federal program supporting HIV prevention for adolescents in schools;

Whereas the largest Federal program dedicated to providing care and treatment for people living with HIV was named after Ryan White, a teenager from Indiana who helped educate the United States about HIV and AIDS in the 1980s;

Whereas the grant program under part D of title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300-71 et seq.; commonly referred to as the “Ryan White Part D Program”) is one of the national efforts to link young people living with HIV to medical care and support services;

Whereas the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) provides youth, including those living with or impacted by HIV and AIDS, with better access to health care coverage, more health insurance options, additional funding for sex education, and expanded access to Medicaid and prohibits denying people living with HIV access to health care, all of which ensures that more young people living with HIV will receive care; and

Whereas April 10 of each year is now recognized as “National Youth HIV/AIDS Awareness Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “National Youth HIV/AIDS Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages State and local governments, including their public health agencies, education agencies, schools, and media