

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1848. A bill to prohibit certain practices relating to certain commodity promotion programs, to require greater transparency by those programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET:

S. 1849. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require each authorized committee or leadership PAC of a former candidate for election for Federal office to disburse all of the remaining funds of the committee or PAC after the election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BENNET:

S. 1850. A bill to provide greater controls and restrictions on revolving door lobbying; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1851. A bill to enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LUJAN):

S. 1852. A bill to amend the International Bridge Act of 1972 to streamline the Presidential permitting process for international bridges and land ports of entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1853. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of direct housing loans and medical care from the Department of Veterans Affairs for Native Hawaiians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1854. A bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to political and economic elites in Haiti, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. WELCH):

S. Res. 239. A resolution reaffirming the deep and steadfast partnership between the United States and Canada and the ties that bind the 2 countries in support of economic and national security; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 240. A resolution affirming that diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility are fundamental values of the United States and emphasizing the ongoing need to address discrimination and inequality in the workplace, pre-K through 12th grade and higher education systems, government programs, the military, and our society; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 241. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2025 as "National Beef Month" to recognize the important role cattle play in the United States, and to consumers; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. Res. 242. A resolution condemning the private business agreements of President Donald J. Trump with foreign governments for posing unacceptable conflicts of interest, affirming such agreements violate the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States, and demanding the transfer of any proceeds from such agreements to the United States Government; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. Res. 243. A resolution condemning the financial entanglements of World Liberty Financial, Inc. with President Donald J. Trump, the Trump family, and the Trump Administration; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. Res. 244. A resolution affirming that the underlying purpose of the Foreign Emoluments Clause renders the acceptance and transfer of a plane from the government of Qatar, without the explicit consent of Congress, an illegal emolument, withholding the consent of the Senate to the acceptance and transfer of plane from the government of Qatar, and demanding the transfer of any plane received by President Donald J. Trump or entities under his control from the government of Qatar to the permanent control of the United States Government; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. Res. 245. A resolution condemning the financial entanglements of President Donald J. Trump with the \$TRUMP meme coin; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 224

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. HUSTED) were added as cosponsors of S. 224, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow intangible drilling and development costs to be taken into account when computing adjusted financial statement income.

S. 463

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 463, a bill to facilitate the implementation of security measures undertaken by the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

S. 719

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 719, a bill to amend the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 to improve that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 756

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S.

756, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain post-secondary credentialing expenses as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of 529 accounts.

S. 817

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 817, a bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to forced organ harvesting within the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

S. 844

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 844, a bill to accelerate workplace time-to-contract under the National Labor Relations Act.

S. 995

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 995, a bill to repeal a rule of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to multi-pollutant emissions standards, to amend the Clean Air Act to ensure that tailpipe regulations do not limit the availability of new motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1072

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1072, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate a waiver under that Act, to eliminate an authorization for States to use new motor vehicle emission and new motor vehicle engine emissions standards identical to standards adopted in California, and for other purposes.

S. 1241

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) 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. 1298

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1298, a bill to authorize the continuation of lawful nonimmigrant status for certain religious workers affected by the backlog for religious worker immigrant visas.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, a bill to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish a program to identify American Jewish servicemembers buried in United States military cemeteries

overseas under markers that incorrectly represent their religion and heritage, and for other purposes.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1563

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1563, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish a grant program to help law enforcement agencies with civilian law enforcement tasks, and for other purposes.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1668, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the President, Vice President, Members of Congress, and individuals appointed to Senate-confirmed positions from issuing, sponsoring, or endorsing certain financial instruments, and for other purposes.

S. 1804

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1804, a bill to prohibit the use of funds to procure or modify foreign aircraft for presidential airlift.

S. RES. 212

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 212, a resolution affirming the acceptable outcome of any nuclear deal between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. LEE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1837. A bill to improve rights to relief for individuals affected by non-consensual activities involving intimate digital forgeries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. 1837

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 “Disrupt Explicit Forged Images and Non-Consensual Edits Act of 2025” or the “DEFIANCE Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Digital forgeries, often called deepfakes, are synthetic images and videos that look realistic. The technology to create digital forgeries is now ubiquitous and easy to use. Hundreds of apps are available that can quickly generate digital forgeries without the need for any technical expertise.

(2) Digital forgeries can be wholly fictitious but can also manipulate images of real people to depict sexually intimate conduct that did not occur. For example, some digital forgeries will paste the face of an individual onto the body of a real or fictitious individual who is nude or who is engaging in sexual activity. Another example is a photograph of an individual that is manipulated to digitally remove the clothing of the individual so that the person appears to be nude.

(3) The individuals depicted in such digital forgeries are profoundly harmed when the content is produced with intent to disclose, disclosed, or obtained without the consent of those individuals. These harms are not mitigated through labels or other information that indicates that the depiction is fake.

(4) It can be destabilizing to victims whenever those victims are depicted in intimate digital forgeries against their will, as the privacy of those victims is violated and the victims lose control over their likeness and identity.

(5) Victims can feel helpless because the victims—

(A) may not be able to determine who has created the content; and

(B) do not know how to prevent further disclosure of the intimate digital forgery or how to prevent more forgeries from being made.

(6) Victims may be fearful of being in public out of concern that individuals the victims encounter have seen the digital forgeries. This leads to social rupture through the loss of the ability to trust, stigmatization, and isolation.

(7) Victims of non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries may experience depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. These victims may also experience the “silencing effect” in which the victims withdraw from online spaces and public discourse to avoid further abuse.

(8) Digital forgeries are often used to—

(A) harass victims, interfering with their employment, education, reputation, or sense of safety; or

(B) commit extortion, sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes.

(9) Because of the harms caused by non-consensual, sexually intimate digital forgeries, such digital forgeries are considered to be a form of image-based sexual abuse.

SEC. 3. CIVIL ACTION RELATING TO DISCLOSURE OF INTIMATE IMAGES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “OR NONCONSENSUAL ACTIVITY INVOLVING DIGITAL FORGERIES” after “INTIMATE IMAGES”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “competent,” after “conscious,”;

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘identifiable individual’ means an individual whose body appears in whole or in part in an intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery and who is identifiable by virtue of the individual’s face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature, or from information displayed in connection with the intimate visual depiction or intimate digital forgery.

“(5) INTIMATE DIGITAL FORGERY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘intimate digital forgery’ means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual that—

“(i) falsely represents, in whole or in part—

“(I) the identifiable individual; or

“(II) the conduct or content that makes the visual depiction intimate;

“(ii) is created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction; and

“(iii) is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the identifiable individual when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person.

“(B) LABELS, DISCLOSURE, AND CONTEXT.—

Any visual depiction described in subparagraph (A) constitutes an intimate digital forgery for purposes of this paragraph regardless of whether a label, information disclosed with the visual depiction, or the context or setting in which the visual depiction is disclosed states or implies that the visual depiction is not authentic.”; and

(F) in paragraph (6)(A), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking “individual;” and inserting “individual; or”; and

(II) by striking subclause (II); and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) an identifiable individual engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and”.

(b) CIVIL ACTION.—Section 1309(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (5)—

“(i) an identifiable individual whose intimate visual depiction is disclosed, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, without the consent of the identifiable individual, where such disclosure was made by a person who knows or recklessly disregards that the identifiable individual has not consented to such disclosure, may bring a civil action against that person in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3);

“(ii) an identifiable individual who is the subject of an intimate digital forgery may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for relief as set forth in paragraph (3) against any person that knowingly produced or possessed the intimate digital forgery with intent to disclose it, knowingly disclosed the intimate digital forgery, or knowingly solicited and received the intimate digital forgery, if—

“(I) the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession with intent to disclose, disclosure, or solicitation and receipt;

“(II) the person knew or recklessly disregarded that the identifiable individual did not consent to such production or possession