

Whereas, through DACOR and the DACOR Bacon House Foundation, which host regular educational discussions, policy programs, leadership development opportunities, and musical events, the House continues to be a vibrant center of cultural and diplomatic exchange, a museum of American life, and the home of the foreign affairs community; and

Whereas, 200 years after its construction, the House remains a pillar of strength in the President's neighborhood, pays tribute to the legacy of its prior owners, enslaved workers, and distinguished guests, and serves as a unique prism for understanding the history of both the District of Columbia and the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic importance of the DACOR Bacon House to the history of the United States, including American diplomacy, the Supreme Court, and Congress;

(2) applauds the DACOR Bacon House Foundation and the Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired organization for their decades-long efforts to preserve this historic landmark located in the heart of the capital of the United States; and

(3) designates June 10, 2025, as “DACOR Bacon House Bicentennial Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—DESIGNATING JULY 16, 2025, AS “GLIOBLASTOMA AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 285

Whereas it is estimated that more than 13,000 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with glioblastoma in 2025;

Whereas glioblastoma is—

(1) the most common malignant (cancerous) brain tumor, accounting for approximately 1/2 of all primary malignant brain tumors; and

(2) the most aggressive, complex, difficult to treat, and deadly type of brain tumor;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 10,000 individuals in the United States will succumb to glioblastoma each year;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for glioblastoma patients is only 6.9 percent, and the median length of survival for glioblastoma patients is only 8 months;

Whereas glioblastoma is described as a disease that affects the “essence of self”, as the treatment and removal of glioblastoma presents significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain, the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but also the actions of every organ and limb;

Whereas patients and caregivers play a critical role in furthering research for glioblastoma;

Whereas, relative to patients with other types of cancers, brain cancer patients pay the second highest out-of-pocket costs for medical services in both the initial and end-of-life phases of care;

Whereas, although research advances may fuel the development of new treatments for glioblastoma, challenging obstacles to accelerating progress toward new treatments for glioblastoma remain, and there are no screening or early detection methods;

Whereas, in 2021, significant changes were made to the molecular characteristics of a glioblastoma diagnosis, necessitating crit-

ical biomarker testing for patients suspected of having a possible glioblastoma;

Whereas, although glioblastoma was first described in medical and scientific literature in the 1920s, and despite its devastating prognosis, only 5 drugs and 1 medical device have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to specifically treat glioblastoma since the 1920s, and the mortality rates associated with glioblastoma have changed little during the past 30 years;

Whereas, since the first Glioblastoma Awareness Day, the National Cancer Institute established the Glioblastoma Therapeutics Network (referred to in this preamble as “GTN”) in 2020 as part of a national infrastructure to enhance and support the discovery and development of glioblastoma therapies available for multi-institutional GTN teams to drive therapeutic agents through preclinical studies and early phase clinical trials, which are necessary to rapidly evaluate potential treatments to advance toward cures and improved quality of life; and

Whereas there is a need for greater public awareness of glioblastoma, including awareness of both—

(1) the urgent unmet medical needs of glioblastoma patients; and

(2) the opportunities for research of, and treatment advances for, glioblastoma: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 16, 2025, as “Glioblastoma Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages increased public awareness of glioblastoma;

(3) honors the individuals who have died from the devastating disease of glioblastoma or are currently living with the disease;

(4) supports efforts to develop better treatments for glioblastoma that will improve the long-term prognosis for, and the quality of life of, individuals diagnosed with the disease;

(5) recognizes the importance of molecular biomarker testing to the diagnosis and treatment of glioblastoma;

(6) expresses support for the individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals;

(7) urges a collaborative approach to brain tumor research among governmental, private, and nonprofit organizations, which is a promising means of advancing the understanding and treatment of glioblastoma; and

(8) encourages continued investments in glioblastoma research and treatments, including through the Glioblastoma Therapeutics Network and other existing brain tumor research resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—RECOGNIZING THE LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLIC SERVICE OF FORMER FIRST LADY BARBARA PIERCE BUSH ON THE OCCASION OF HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

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

S. RES. 286

Whereas, on June 8, 1925, Barbara Pierce Bush (referred to in this preamble as “Barbara Bush”) was born in New York City, New York;

Whereas Barbara Bush attended Ashley Hall and Smith College;

Whereas Barbara Bush worked a factory job to support the United States war effort during World War II in 1943;

Whereas, on January 6, 1945, Barbara Bush married George Herbert Walker Bush after he returned from serving in World War II;

Whereas, in 1948, Barbara Bush and George Herbert Walker Bush moved to Odessa, Texas, and had 6 children, George W., Robin, Jeb, Neil, Marvin, and Dorothy;

Whereas Barbara Bush supported the early business ventures of her husband in oil, which would later evolve into the Pennzoil Corporation;

Whereas Barbara Bush supported the first forays of her husband in politics during his 1963 Harris County Republican Party chairmanship and 1966 election to the House of Representatives in the 7th Congressional District of Texas;

Whereas Barbara Bush kept the constituents in Houston informed of happenings in Washington, DC, by writing frequent newspaper columns during the time George Herbert Walker Bush served in the House of Representatives;

Whereas, during the career of George Herbert Walker Bush before becoming President of the United States, Barbara Bush orchestrated cross-country moves for her family 29 times in 44 years;

Whereas Barbara Bush supported the political ascension of George Herbert Walker Bush during his appointments as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations in 1970, the Chair of the Republican National Committee in 1972, and the Director of Central Intelligence in 1976;

Whereas Barbara Bush became Second Lady of the United States when George Herbert Walker Bush was sworn in as the 43rd Vice President of the United States in 1981, and again in 1985 after the 1984 re-election of the Reagan-Bush Administration;

Whereas, as Second Lady of the United States, Barbara Bush revitalized the vice presidential residence at 1 Observatory Circle with extensive renovations and the hosting of more than 1,000 social events;

Whereas, as Second Lady of the United States, Barbara Bush used her platform in the Reagan-Bush administration to champion public literacy to combat the cycle of poverty in the United States;

Whereas, as Second Lady of the United States, Barbara Bush played a significant role in the successful presidential campaign of George Herbert Walker Bush, which saw him win the 1988 Presidential election with 426 electoral votes, a feat which has not been matched since;

Whereas, as First Lady of the United States, Barbara Bush continued to champion public literacy by establishing the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy in 1989, and played a significant role in the passage of the National Literacy Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-73; 105 Stat. 333);

Whereas, as First Lady of the United States, Barbara Bush showed immense compassion to AIDS patients at a time when public opinion was still hostile towards their plight;

Whereas, after leaving the White House, Barbara Bush published her bestselling book, “Barbara Bush: A Memoir”;

Whereas, after the victory of her son George W. Bush in the 2000 Presidential election, Barbara Bush became the second woman in the history of the United States to have been both married to a President of the United States and the mother of a President of the United States;

Whereas Barbara Bush showed unwavering support for the presidential campaigns of her sons, George W. Bush in 2000 and 2004, and Jeb Bush in 2016; and

Whereas, on her passing at her Houston home on April 17, 2018, Barbara Bush was survived by her husband of 73 years, George Herbert Walker Bush, 5 children and their

spouses, 17 grandchildren, and 8 great-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, achievements, and distinguished public service of Barbara Pierce Bush (referred to in this resolution as “Barbara Bush”);

(2) recognizes Barbara Bush on the occasion of her 100th birthday and expresses thanks and commendations to her and her family;

(3) acknowledges the positive impact that Barbara Bush contributed to the United States through her tireless dedication to promoting literacy and uplifting her fellow citizens; and

(4) celebrates the legacy of Barbara Bush as a model citizen and public servant of the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 17, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 17, 2025, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 17, 2025, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions, which are at the desk: S. Res. 284, S. Res. 285, and S. Res. 286.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. HAGERTY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 2025

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Sen-

ate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 18; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Calendar No. 130, Rodney Scott; further, notwithstanding rule XXII, at 12 noon the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Scott nomination and, following the cloture vote, the Senate vote on confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 99, Olivia Trusty; further, if cloture is invoked on the Scott nomination, all postcloture time be expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at 1:45 p.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of my colleagues.

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

The Senator from Minnesota.

REMEMBERING MELISSA AND MARK HORTMAN

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from Minnesota Senator SMITH to honor two Minnesotans, who are friends of ours, who were taken from us this weekend in a shocking act of political violence: Representative Melissa Hortman, our former speaker of the house, and her husband Mark Hortman.

I am also continuing to pray for State Senator John Hoffman and his wife Yvette, who survived a brutal assassination attempt. John took nine bullets, and Yvette took eight, and they are continuing to recover in the hospital. I have been in touch with Yvette, and she is grateful for the outpouring of support from all over the country for their family.

And I want to extend my enormous gratitude to the hundreds and hundreds of local, State, and Federal law enforcement who worked tirelessly over the course of a 43-hour manhunt to apprehend the suspect. They ran toward the danger. They risked their lives. And because of their bravery and diligence, our State was able to breathe a sigh of relief Sunday night knowing that this man was no longer at large.

The local officers from Brooklyn Park, MN, also stopped further assassinations, along with other officers, in

the moment by going over to check on legislators after learning about what had happened at Senator Hoffman's house. We now know that the assassin went to two other legislators' homes in between the two shootings that night and in one case sped off after being spotted by the police.

While it was too late to save Melissa and Mark, the officers' decision to check on their house allowed them to spot the assassin, separate him from his vehicle, and begin the manhunt.

But, right now, we want to focus on who Melissa and Mark were as people. They were great neighbors, wonderful friends, and great parents to their beloved children, Sophie and Colin.

Melissa is someone whom I wish the whole Senate and the whole Nation knew. We treasured her in Minnesota. She was the epitome of what you want in a public servant. She went into it for all the right reasons.

She grew up in Spring Lake Park and Andover, MN, working at her family's used auto parts company in Blaine in the summers. After leaving for college, she came back to Minnesota for law school and began her career in our State.

She was always devoted to her community. She was a Girl Scout leader and taught Sunday school at her local Catholic church, and she was always one of the first to raise her hand when someone needed a volunteer for, well, just about anything, including training service dogs for veterans.

One of them, Gilbert, was just too friendly for service because he couldn't just focus on one person, and so their family adopted him and loved him very much. Sadly, he was shot that night, and the two children had to make the decision to put him down this weekend. How they loved that dog.

Melissa and I first ran for public office around the same time—both with little kids—me for the county attorney's office and her for the State legislature. That is how I got to know her: I was the county attorney; she was running for the legislature. We went door to door together, and it seemed like she knew everyone in the district already.

She was elected in 2004 and served in the Minnesota House for 20 years, and she left a lasting impact. As a legislator, she authored legislation that created Minnesota's solar energy standard. As minority leader, she guided her caucus with conviction and a sense of humor. And she wasn't afraid to call out the all-male card game taking place during debates. When her colleagues chose to make her the speaker, her first order of business was getting rid of the speaker's mute button. As she said at the time, “I have a gavel . . . and a gavel is good enough for me.”

Melissa was one of the most consequential speakers in the history of our State. She knew no limits in terms of trying to get people together, trying to get things done. And while I cannot