

Service Retirement System, and for other purposes.

S. 807

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 807, a bill to provide for the crediting of funds received by the National Guard Bureau as reimbursement from States.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) 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. 1375

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1375, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the exception for de minimis payments by third party settlement organizations with respect to returns relating to payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, as in effect prior to the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1677

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1677, a bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 1874

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1874, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain nursing workforce development programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2153

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2153, a bill to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers.

S. RES. 283

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 283, a resolution commemorating the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama on July 6, 2025, as "A Day of Compassion" and expressing support for the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people.

S. RES. 288

At the request of Mr. McCORMICK, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 288, a resolution condemning the rise in ideologically motivated attacks on Jewish individuals in the United States, including the recent violent assault in Boulder, Colorado, and reaffirming the commitment of the Senate to combating antisemitism and politically motivated violence.

S. RES. 295

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 295, a resolution supporting the designation of the week of June 23 through June 29, 2025, as "National Women's Sports Week" to celebrate the anniversary of the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the growth of women's sports.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2171. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. 2171

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON SMOKING IN FACILITIES OF THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1715 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### "§ 1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration

"(a) PROHIBITION.—No person (including any veteran, patient, resident, employee of the Department, contractor, or visitor) may smoke on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'facility of the Veterans Health Administration' means any land or building (including any medical center, nursing home, domiciliary facility, outpatient clinic, or center that provides readjustment counseling) that is—

"(A) under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

"(B) under the control of the Veterans Health Administration; and

"(C) not under the control of the General Services Administration.

"(2) The term 'smoke' includes—

"(A) the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and any other combustion or heating of tobacco; and

"(B) the use of any electronic nicotine delivery system, including electronic or e-cigarettes, vape pens, and e-cigarettes."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of

such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1715 and inserting the following new item:

"1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 526 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-585; 38 U.S.C. 1715 note) is repealed.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 302—DESIGNATING JUNE 30, 2025 AS "ASTEROID DAY"

Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 302

Whereas asteroids pose both a potential threat and a valuable resource for scientific exploration and future space endeavors;

Whereas Asteroid Day, observed annually on June 30th, serves as a global awareness campaign to educate the public about asteroids, their potential impact, and the importance of planetary defense;

Whereas, on February 15, 2013, the Chelyabinsk asteroid entered Earth's atmosphere undetected and exploded in a meteor air burst over central Russia, releasing as much energy as 30 atomic bombs, and seriously injuring 1,491 people;

Whereas, following the Chelyabinsk incident, Asteroid Day was first officially celebrated in 2015, marking the beginning of a dedicated global effort to increase public understanding of asteroids and the risks near-Earth asteroids can pose;

Whereas the Association of Space Explorers, an international organization of astronauts and cosmonauts, has demonstrated exceptional leadership in advocating for global awareness of asteroid impact hazards through initiatives such as the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Missions Planning Advisory Group;

Whereas Asteroid Day was first recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016, underscoring the global significance of this educational initiative; and

Whereas the year 2025 marks the 10th anniversary of the official celebration of Asteroid Day, providing a significant occasion to reflect on the progress made in asteroid awareness and planetary defense over the past decade: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 30, 2025 as "Asteroid Day"; and

(2) encourages increased public awareness about the risks posed by asteroids and promotes understanding of the importance of asteroid research and planetary defense.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 303—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 17, 2025, AS "DIPG PEDIATRIC BRAIN CANCER AWARENESS DAY" TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND ENCOURAGE RESEARCH ON, DIFFUSE INTRINSIC PONTINE GLIOMA TUMORS AND PEDIATRIC CANCERS IN GENERAL

Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 303

Whereas diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this preamble as “DIPG”) tumors regularly affect 200 to 300 children in the United States each year;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of cancer-related death among children;

Whereas DIPG tumors are the leading cause of pediatric brain cancer deaths;

Whereas, with respect to a child who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor and receives treatment for a DIPG tumor, the median amount of time that the child survives after diagnosis is approximately 11 months;

Whereas, with respect to an individual who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor, the rate of survival 5 years after diagnosis is approximately 2 percent;

Whereas the average age at which a child is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor is between 5 and 10 years, resulting in a life expectancy approximately 70 years shorter than the average life expectancy in the United States; and

Whereas the prognosis for children diagnosed with DIPG tumors has not meaningfully improved during the past 50 years: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports designating May 17, 2025, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day”;

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to better understand diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this resolution as “DIPG”) tumors;

(B) to develop effective treatments for DIPG tumors; and

(C) to provide comprehensive care for children with DIPG tumors and their families; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to become more informed about—

(A) DIPG tumors;

(B) pediatric brain cancer in general; and

(C) challenges relating to research on pediatric cancers and ways to advance that research.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 304—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR AND REAFFIRMING THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING MILITARY READINESS IN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 304

Whereas June 25, 2025, marks the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of the brutal three-year conflict known as the Korean War, which began when the armed forces of North Korea launched a full-scale invasion of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the United States, under resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, responded to that unprovoked aggression and mobilized more than 1,700,000 United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, and led a unified United Nations Command to fight in defense of freedom and security on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas more than 103,000 Americans were wounded, and 36,574 Americans made the ultimate sacrifice, giving their lives defending the security of the Republic of Korea, while more than 7,500 remain unaccounted for;

Whereas the Korean War has long been referred to as the “Forgotten War,” which fails

to recognize the significance of this noble chapter in American history, as well as the sacrifice and valor of American service members;

Whereas the defense of the Republic of Korea by United States and allied forces allowed for the development of the modern Republic of Korea into a robust market economy, a vibrant democracy, a strong ally of the United States, and a bedrock contributor to regional stability and the global community;

Whereas the Republic of Korea endured immense hardship during the war, suffering 137,899 soldiers killed, 450,742 injured, and more than 30,000 missing or captured, in addition to almost 1,000,000 civilian casualties, yet demonstrated extraordinary resilience and resolve in the face of destruction and invasion;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance, formed with the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea on October 1, 1953, is a mutual commitment to the other's defense, in accordance with constitutional processes, in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the parties;

Whereas the hard-learned lessons of the Korean War underscore the ongoing need for strategic, operational, and tactical readiness across all branches of the military in an increasingly dangerous global environment; and

Whereas the words engraved on the Korean War Veterans Memorial—“Freedom is not free”—remain a solemn reminder of the cost of liberty and the importance of military preparedness: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and honors the bravery, sacrifice, and service of the United States Armed Forces and allies who fought to defend the people of the Republic of Korea from being conquered by the communists of North Korea, the People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union;

(2) recognizes the Republic of Korea as a vital treaty ally and linchpin of peace, security, trade, and democratic values for Northeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) acknowledges the enduring legacy of the Korean War in shaping United States defense policy and alliances in the Indo-Pacific region;

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to maintaining a strong, modern, and fully prepared military force capable of deterring aggression and defending national security interests;

(5) urges continued investment in training, equipment, and support for members of the United States Armed Forces to ensure military readiness across all domains, including land, sea, air, space, and cyber; and

(6) calls upon all people of the United States to remember the Korean War not as the “Forgotten War,” but as the “Noble War,” an endeavor that preserved freedom for millions and exemplified the courage, sacrifice, and resilience of the United States Armed Forces.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 305—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT DONALD JOHN TRUMP FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. MORENO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

## S. RES. 305

Whereas the will of businessman and entrepreneur Alfred Nobel stated that the Nobel Prizes should be awarded to those “who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind”;

Whereas Alfred Nobel's will further stated that the Peace Prize should be awarded to the person “who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses”;

Whereas President Barack Hussein Obama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October 2009 for his alleged “extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples”;

Whereas President Obama authorized 2 drone strikes on January 23, 2009, his 3rd day as President, that killed as many as 20 civilians;

Whereas President Obama authorized an additional 541 drone strikes;

Whereas the additional drone strikes authorized by President Obama killed an estimated 3,797 people, including 324 civilians;

Whereas President Obama reportedly told members of his senior staff, “Turns out I'm really good at killing people. Didn't know that was gonna be a strong suit of mine.”;

Whereas killing hundreds of civilians should disqualify someone from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize;

Whereas President Obama forced regime change in a sovereign nation;

Whereas President Obama admitted that “failing to plan for the day after” regime change was the “worst mistake” of his presidency;

Whereas the forced regime change imposed by President Obama contributed to the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya, which resulted in the death of 4 people of the United States, including the United States Ambassador;

Whereas there has been no attempt to revoke the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to President Obama;

Whereas President Obama championed an agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran to purportedly place restrictions on the nuclear program of Iran in exchange for sanctions relief;

Whereas this so-called agreement unfroze approximately \$100,000,000,000 worth of frozen assets;

Whereas this bad deal did not stop Iran from continuing to pursue its malign nuclear ambitions;

Whereas Iran continued to pose a threat to Israel, the United States, and all peace-loving nations after President Obama allowed Iran to take advantage of the United States through the nuclear agreement;

Whereas President Donald John Trump made a good faith attempt at diplomatic negotiations to end the Iranian threat after assuming office in 2025;

Whereas Iran refused to negotiate on its nuclear program in good faith;

Whereas the greatest ally of the United States, Israel, was left with no choice but to unilaterally end the Iranian nuclear threat;

Whereas the only action ordered by President Trump was a precision strike on 3 nuclear sites in Iran;

Whereas those strikes resulted in no casualties;

Whereas those strikes further brought about ceasefire between Israel and Iran;

Whereas the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the organization Nihon Hidankyo of Japan for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again;