

S. 1366

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1366, a bill to protect, for current and future generations, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and interconnected Federal land and waters, including Voyageurs National Park, within the Rainy River Watershed in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

S. 1541

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1541, a bill to support the national defense and economic security of the United States by supporting vessels, ports, and shipyards of the United States and the U.S. maritime workforce.

S. 1569

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1569, a bill to modify the criteria for recognition of accrediting agencies or associations for institutions of higher education.

S. 1643

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1643, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect patient access to ground ambulance services under the Medicare program.

S. 1692

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1692, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify data collection requirements for appropriate use criteria for applicable imaging services, and for other purposes.

S. 1748

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1748, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 1947

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1947, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce from authorizing commercial octopus aquaculture operations in the United States, the exclusive economic zone, and the waters of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2019

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2019, a bill to establish a Task Force for Recognizing and Averting Payment Scams, and for other purposes.

S. 2037

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination against employees on the basis of expression that describes, asserts, or reinforces the binary or biological nature of sex.

S. 2042

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2042, a bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to make improvements to the AUKUS partnership, and for other purposes.

S. 2172

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2172, a bill to prohibit fetal remains in publicly owned water systems, and for other purposes.

S. 2173

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2173, a bill to require the Administrator of General Services to sell certain Federal buildings, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 240

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. RES. 296

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 296, a resolution condemning antisemitism and recent antisemitic attacks in the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KIM, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2212. A bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require all immigration enforcement officers to display visible identification during public-facing immigration enforcement actions and to promote transparency and accountability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement (VISIBLE) Act of 2025, which I am proud to lead alongside Senator CORY BOOKER of New Jersey.

This legislation would require immigration enforcement officers—including Department of Homeland Security (DHS) personnel, Federal agents detailed to immigration operations, and deputized State or local officers—to wear clearly visible identification during public-facing civil immigration enforcement actions. The identification must include the officer's Agency name or initials and either their name or badge number, displayed in a way that remains legible and unobscured by tactical gear or clothing.

The bill prohibits nonmedical face coverings, such as masks or balaclavas, that obscure an officer's face or impair the visibility of required identifying information, except when necessary for environmental hazards or covert operations. It also directs DHS to establish disciplinary procedures for violations, requires annual compliance reporting to Congress, and empowers the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to investigate public complaints and recommend corrective action.

In recent years, civil immigration enforcement operations have increasingly featured officers wearing unmarked tactical gear and concealing clothing, with no visible indication of their Agency affiliation or personal identity. These tactics have sown confusion, fear, and mistrust, especially in immigrant communities already subjected to heightened scrutiny. In some cases, members of the public could not even confirm whether they were interacting with legitimate government officials.

This lack of transparency is not only dangerous for the public but also for law enforcement. When officers are indistinguishable from impersonators, the risk of escalation in high-stress encounters increases. By requiring visible identification, the VISIBLE Act helps promote professionalism, improve accountability, and reduce the risk of mistaken identity or misuse of Federal authority.

The bill's approach is narrow and balanced. It does not interfere with covert operations, criminal enforcement actions, or necessary officer protections. Instead, it simply ensures that during public-facing civil immigration enforcement actions, officers can be identified. This is a commonsense safeguard—similar to policies that local police and other Federal Agencies already implement themselves—and one that will help rebuild public trust in Federal immigration operations.

I am grateful to Senator BOOKER for his partnership on this legislation, and for his continued leadership on issues of fairness and accountability in our immigration and criminal justice systems. At a time when immigration enforcement practices are under intense

national scrutiny, we must ensure that our policies reflect not only authority, but integrity. The VISIBLE Act helps meet that standard.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 313—HONORING THE YELL COUNTY WILDLIFE FEDERATION

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

S. RES. 313

Whereas the Yell County Wildlife Federation was founded in 1946 by local Arkansas Game and Fish Wardens Bob Parker and Bob Campbell, along with biologist Gene Rush;

Whereas the Yell County Wildlife Federation is the oldest conservation organization of its kind in Arkansas and the oldest organization in Yell County;

Whereas the Yell County Wildlife Federation and its members have displayed an admirable commitment to conservation and youth education;

Whereas the Yell County Wildlife Federation supports scholarship efforts and career development for students at Arkansas Tech University;

Whereas the members of, and volunteers for, the Yell County Wildlife Federation have participated in conservation efforts in the Petit Jean River Wildlife Management Area through purchasing land from willing sellers, developing waterfowl habitats, increasing recreational access, and other improvements;

Whereas years of volunteer work by the Yell County Wildlife Federation on Bearcat Hollow Wildlife Management Area assisted with the reintroduction of elk to Arkansas for the first time since 1848;

Whereas the Yell County Wildlife Federation sponsors and participates in events including fishing derbies, hunter education programs, Arbor Day, and many more; and

Whereas, in 15 years of volunteer efforts in the Ozark National Forest, members of the Yell County Wildlife Federation have contributed more than 18,000 man-hours: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the past and present members of the Yell County Wildlife Federation for their service to the people and State of Arkansas.

SENATE RESOLUTION 314—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADEMARKS IN THE ECONOMY AND THE ROLE OF TRADEMARKS IN PROTECTING CONSUMER SAFETY, BY DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JULY AS “NATIONAL ANTI-COUNTERFEITING AND CONSUMER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 314

Whereas public awareness is crucial to safeguard consumers and businesses from unsafe and unreliable products that, through illicit activity, threaten intellectual property rights, the economic market, and even the health and well-being of consumers;

Whereas Federal statutes such as the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes”, approved July 5, 1946 (commonly referred to as the “Trademark Act of 1946” or the “Lanham Act”) (60 Stat. 427, chapter 540; 15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “Lanham Act”), and the Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2178) regulate the unlawful act of producing and selling counterfeit products;

Whereas the Lanham Act provided the foundation for modern Federal trademark protection, creating legal rights and remedies for brand owners suffering from trademark infringement, helping consumers make informed choices by reducing the amount of confusingly similar products, and making the marketplace more fair, competitive, and safe for all;

Whereas October 12, 2025, marks the 41st anniversary of the enactment of the Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2178);

Whereas, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, there were an estimated 88,200,000 active trademark registrations around the world in 2023, a 6.4 percent increase from the previous year;

Whereas counterfeit products undermine laws, including the Lanham Act, that ensure the safety of consumers, businesses, and brand owners against illegitimate products in the marketplace, from which criminal groups and bad actors are benefitting at the expense of the public and private sector;

Whereas counterfeiters use different online platforms to attract consumers to buy illegitimate goods, usually enticing consumers through cheaper prices;

Whereas the growth of both global commerce and electronic commerce has expedited the evolving problem of counterfeit goods, because that growth in commerce has given third-party actors an enhanced opportunity to reach consumers that they may have not previously been able to reach;

Whereas the deceptive tactics of counterfeiters and their counterfeit products pose actual and potential harm to the health and safety of the people of the United States, especially the most vulnerable consumers in society, such as senior citizens and children;

Whereas, according to the 2025 report by the United States Trade Representative required under section 182(h) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(h)) (commonly referred to as the “Special 301 Report”), counterfeit items often do not comply with regulated safety standards, and as a result, vast amounts of unsafe products are constantly circulating the market and endangering the public;

Whereas goods originating in China and Hong Kong accounted for more than 90 percent of all customs seizures of dangerous counterfeit goods in fiscal year 2024, including electronics, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other goods;

Whereas counterfeit medical products pose a particular threat to the safety and health of consumers in the United States because those counterfeit goods do not adhere to the same quality standards as authentic articles;

Whereas, in September 2021, the Drug Enforcement Administration issued its first Public Safety Alert in 6 years to warn the public about the alarming increase in the availability and lethality of fake prescription pills in the United States, pills that often contain deadly doses of fentanyl, and in 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration seized a staggering 60,000,000 fentanyl-laced fake prescription pills;

Whereas counterfeit products threaten the United States economy and job creation, and according to Library of Congress and the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as of 2020, counterfeiting and piracy have cost businesses in the United States more than \$200,000,000,000 per year, have led to the loss of more than 750,000 jobs, and have induced an additional loss of approximately \$29,000,000,000 per year to the economy of the United States through displacing the legitimate sale of authentic goods;

Whereas, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, in 2019, counterfeiting caused an estimated \$22,300,000,000 loss in labor income, a \$5,600,000,000 loss in Federal tax revenues, and a \$4,000,000,000 loss in State and local tax revenues;

Whereas, in 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized more than 32,300,000 counterfeit goods, with an estimated manufacturer’s suggested retail price of more than \$5,400,000,000 if the goods were genuine, which equates to about \$14,794,520 in counterfeit goods seizures every day;

Whereas the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development found that the global trade of counterfeit products was appraised at \$467,000,000,000 in 2021;

Whereas businesses of all sizes collectively spend millions of dollars to protect and enforce their own brand and products by removing counterfeit products from both online and physical marketplaces;

Whereas businesses must devote resources to combating counterfeit products instead of using those resources to grow their business by hiring new employees and developing new products;

Whereas one of the most effective ways to protect consumers from the dangers of counterfeit products is through educational campaigns and awareness programs; and

Whereas organizations such as the Congressional Trademark Caucus, Federal enforcement agencies, the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, and State enforcement agencies are actively working to raise awareness of the value of trademarks and the impact and harms caused by counterfeit products on both the national and State economies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of July 2025 as “National Anti-Counterfeiting and Consumer Education and Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Anti-Counterfeiting and Consumer Education and Awareness Month to educate the public and raise public awareness about the actual and potential dangers counterfeit products pose to consumer health and safety;

(3) affirms the continuing importance and need for comprehensive Federal, State, and private sector-supported education and awareness efforts designed to equip the consumers of the United States with the information and tools needed to safeguard against illegal counterfeit products in traditional commerce, internet commerce, and other electronic commerce platforms; and

(4) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to combating counterfeiting by promoting awareness about the actual and potential harm of counterfeiting to consumers and brand owners and by promoting new education programs and campaigns designed to reduce the supply of, and demand for, counterfeit products.