

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

S. 2259. A bill to prohibit the operation on property of the Department of Defense of certain vehicles designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign entity of concern, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2260. A bill to provide for the water quality restoration of the Tijuana River and the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2261. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for the establishment of standards to limit the carbon intensity of the fuel used by certain vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 2262. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to clarify the nature of public investment for purposes of certain rulemaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 2263. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to exempt air traffic controllers from certain mandatory separation requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S.J. Res. 61. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "Miles City Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S.J. Res. 62. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to "North Dakota Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mrs. MOODY):

S. Res. 317. A resolution commending the courage, bravery, and resolve of the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters of Cuba, who, 4 years ago, stood in the face of brutal harassment, beatings, and torture to protest against the Communist Cuban regime, demanding access to their fundamental rights to life, dignity, and freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 318. A resolution recognizing that climate change poses a growing threat to public health and necessitates coordinated action to mitigate its impacts and safeguard the health and well-being of all people in the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. KIM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 319. A resolution recognizing and celebrating 100 years of quantum mechanics; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. COONS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Con. Res. 16. A concurrent resolution recognizing the significance of equal pay and the disparity in wages paid to men and to Black women; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 176

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 176, a bill to direct the President to take such actions as may be necessary to prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by citizens and entities of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) 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 Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) 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. 1383

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1383, a bill to establish the Veterans Advisory Committee on Equal Access, and for other purposes.

S. 1659

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN), the Senator

from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1659, a bill to amend titles 11 and 28, United States Code, to modify the compensation payable to trustees serving in cases under chapter 7 of title 11, United States Code, to extend the term of certain temporary offices of bankruptcy judges, and for other purposes.

S. 1918

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1918, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 1970

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1970, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the service members of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam-Studies and Observations Group, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service in South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia during the Vietnam War.

S. 1973

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1973, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coordination of programs to prevent and treat obesity, and for other purposes.

S. 1974

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1974, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to allow certain public health data modernization grants to be used to track hospital bed capacity, and for other purposes.

S. 2211

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2211, a bill to reauthorize the Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians.

S. RES. 315

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 315, a resolution expressing support for the designation of July 10, 2025, as Journeyman Lineworkers Recognition Day.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 2247. A bill to enhance local capacity and expand local control over the disaster response, recovery, and preparedness process, to guarantee stable Federal funding streams for disaster-impacted communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, exactly 2 years ago today, Vermont was struck with devastating floods. Those floods occurred not only a year ago today, but 2 years ago today. We had back-to-back floods in 2023 and 2024, doing about a billion dollars' worth of damage.

And by the end of last year, every county in Vermont, all 14 counties, were hit by flooding. That billion dollars in damages affected homes; it affected businesses; it affected farms.

We had 6,000 tons of debris that was removed, 77 State bridges and 63 State roads were closed; 704 miles of rail was closed, and 159 miles of rail trail was closed.

We are far from alone in Vermont in having suffered enormous damage from wild weather events. And I see my colleague from Texas, to whom all of us extend our heartfelt sorrow and condolences at the flooding in Texas and the loss of lives of those wonderful Texans and those kids.

This type of wild weather event can hit any one of our States at any time of its own choosing. And all of our States have been affected at one time or another.

Now, I want to talk about FEMA. Our experience in Vermont with FEMA is that it is absolutely essential and actually quite helpful in the immediate aftermath of the weather event.

FEMA can preposition resources. It has the capacity to surge resources and personnel, including people with real experience, and can coordinate with the local response, which is always very intense, from State resources and also from incredible outpouring of help from volunteers.

But acknowledging the importance of FEMA in the immediate aftermath of a wild weather event in any of our States cannot disregard the fact that we need to reform FEMA. We need significant reform in FEMA.

In the aftermath of the floods of 2023 and 2024, I visited all of our communities that were affected, and I followed up after that to talk to our local officials, our local volunteers, our local regional planning commissions: What worked and what didn't in the long-term response?

And what I heard from officials—regardless of what their political orientation was but local officials who had a real sense of urgency about getting the community back on its feet—was that FEMA was too slow; it was too bureaucratic; it was conflicting in the advice and information that it gave. And the ability to respond quickly and timely was really inhibited because of the centralization of the decision-making authority in FEMA in Washington or in one of the regional locations where

FEMA has administrative structures. For Vermont that, ironically, is Puerto Rico, which is not only not close to Vermont but doesn't have anything close to the weather in Vermont.

So the aftermath of repairing, getting the community back on its feet—that is where FEMA has failed us. It is because of the centralization, in my view—actually, less important than my view—in the view of the local officials who have ongoing responsibility to get the community back on its feet. They just couldn't get answers.

Let me just give some examples. When there is a culvert out, there is a road out, there is a bridge down, the people whose bridge is affected, the people who are threatened if we have a culvert replaced that is too small for what now we know will be the required carrying capacity of a culvert, the best people to make that are right there in that community. They have a sense of urgency. They have a commitment to the well-being of the people they represent in that community. They have the pressure of local community people watching to see if they are making progress on that recovery.

But what has happened with FEMA, where everything is centralized, is you don't get an answer. Can we replace an 18-inch culvert with a 36-inch culvert? Can we do the bridge over Hartland Road? Or can we make a change because the bridge over Route 5 is more important to get fixed and that is the priority?

One of the problems that our communities had is that the program managers—those are the people assigned by FEMA to serve communities as the bridge between the local community and FEMA—they are changed constantly. So we have had in some of our small towns—and I am talking towns with a population of like 300—they have one program manager after another and over the course of a year and a half might have seven or eight program managers. When that program manager is doing good work and asking questions and they are getting answers from the town clerk, the new program manager comes in, and it is as though nothing ever happened, and they have to start all over again. So it creates an enormous amount of frustration.

We have a situation with the town of Stannard where the town clerk—this is the town of 300—the town had to make a decision about repaving a road. It is a gravel surface. In order to get repaved more than a year after the road had been repaired, with the town borrowing money it really couldn't afford for a project that clearly was ultimately going to be covered by FEMA, the town clerk was getting questions about, what is the size of the gravel stones in that roadbed 12 inches down? That makes no sense. And what happens, of course, is it creates an immense amount of frustration.

A community that goes through a major weather event, in the shock of it, in the immediate aftermath, every-

one rushes in to help. But if it is your farm, if it is your business, if it is your home, you have to live with the effects of a slow-moving, nonresponsive, centralized bureaucracy rather than get on with life and get an answer. Yes or no? Can you do this or not?

So as a result of my discussions with the communities that have been affected in Vermont, today, I have introduced a bill that is called the Disaster Assistance Improvement and Decentralization, AID, Act. Quite simply, what this bill does is it recognizes that if you are going to get as quick a recovery as possible, as efficient a recovery as possible, as cost-effective a recovery as possible, you actually have to delegate responsibility and authority to the local community that has to live with the consequences of the damage that has been done. There has to be a partnership. There has to be accountability.

But where FEMA's role is going to be better on this is on oversight to make sure that there is the proper use of taxpayer, FEMA-authorized money. But it is not going to micromanage local folks to death in the name of oversight; it is going to empower the local folks to make those decisions that have to be made right now about getting that community back on its feet.

Every single one of us is horrified when the people we represent suffer the result of a wild and catastrophic weather event. The loss of life is horrifying. The destruction to the well-being of the community is inconsolable. But we can help by making that long-term recovery process work better, and the only way it is really going to work better is by having much more authority in local hands—the decisions that they can make about the culvert, about the bridge, about the grade of gravel that goes into the repairs.

So my hope is that we can come together as a Congress to fix FEMA so that its capacity to help our communities when they have been hurt so hard through no fault of their own—that they will be able to get the capacity to make decisions, act, and get their community back on its feet.

Now, I do oppose this discussion that we are had hearing to some extent from President Trump and Secretary Noem about abolishing FEMA. You know, we can abolish FEMA when we can get an Executive order abolishing and banning wild weather events, but that day is not going to come. But another storm in one of our communities inevitably will come.

What I want us to do, for your State and mine, is to have a FEMA that can be on hand, prepositioned, and help in the immediate aftermath and then be a partner but where we put the decision making and the capacity to act and the flexibility that is necessary for the wise recovery of our communities in the hands of our local officials. I think this will make a much better recovery process for the folks all of us represent in the great United States of America.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2260. A bill to provide for the water quality restoration of the Tijuana River and the New River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Border Water Quality Restoration and Protection Act of 2025. This bill aims to reduce pollution along the U.S.-Mexico border and improve water quality throughout the Tijuana River and New River watersheds. It would designate the Environmental Protection Agency as the lead Agency to coordinate all Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies to build and maintain needed infrastructure projects to address pollution along the border.

The Tijuana River watershed is in the midst of an environmental crisis, as stormwater flows from the upper watershed, originating in Tijuana, Mexico, and carries trash, sediment, and sewage into San Diego County.

Imperial County, like San Diego County, also faces serious impacts from the raw sewage, industrial waste, and trash that is carried by the New River from Mexicali, Mexico, through the city of Calexico before ultimately draining into the Salton Sea, where local families face exposure to dangerous pathogens.

Since 2019, more than 100 billion gallons of sewage have flowed across the U.S.-Mexico border into the Tijuana River Valley and neighboring communities, forcing long-lasting beach closures, including the closure of Imperial Beach for more than 1,200 days in a row.

Needless to say, this transboundary pollution crisis has disproportionately harmed underserved communities along San Diego's southern border for decades. U.S. military personnel, Border Patrol agents, and the local environment and economy have also suffered harmful impacts from waterborne and airborne transboundary sewage.

This bill will build upon the past several years of work I have undertaken alongside the late Senator Feinstein to bolster the resources of the Environmental Protection Agency and the International Boundary and Water Commission to repair, rehabilitate, and expand the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, including securing \$300 million in the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement and more than \$250 million through fiscal year 2025 appropriations legislation.

Establishing a program for the Tijuana and New Rivers is critical for the EPA to integrate and coordinate water quality restoration and protection activities by stakeholders across the region and will facilitate better coordination by Federal, State, Tribal, local, public, nonprofit, and other relevant stakeholders. California communities have suffered the impacts of transboundary sewage for too long, and this legislation will facilitate long-awaited solutions to manage stormwater flows

to reduce negative impacts to nearby communities and the regional economy and restore water quality and ecosystems throughout these watersheds.

I want to thank my colleagues, especially Senator ADAM SCHIFF, Senator CORY BOOKER, and Congressman JUAN VARGAS, for reintroducing this bill with me. I hope my colleagues will join me to pass the Border Water Quality Restoration and Protection Act of 2025 to address this public health and environmental crisis.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2261. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for the establishment of standards to limit the carbon intensity of the fuel used by certain vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Clean Shipping Act of 2025. This bill aims to reduce harmful emissions from oceangoing vessels and improve air quality for the nearly 40 percent of Americans that live within 3 miles of a port.

Globally, maritime shipping is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, emitting an estimated 1 billion tons of GHG emissions per year and roughly 3 percent of total anthropogenic global-warming carbon-dioxide emissions. According to the International Maritime Organization, global shipping emissions could more than double between 2018 and 2050.

That is why the United States signed two shipping declarations at COP26 to call for zero-emission fuels on international commercial vessels by 2030 and the establishment of zero-emission shipping routes by the middle of the 2020 decade.

This bill would establish a pathway to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from all oceangoing vessels that do business with the United States. It would protect air quality and public health in near-port communities, reduce climate pollution from large marine vessels calling on U.S. ports, and ensure the global maritime sector cuts emissions—all while giving the EPA the flexibility needed for smooth implementation.

More than 90 percent of global trade is transported by oceangoing vessels, which produce an estimated 3 percent of global anthropogenic emissions. Yet these emissions are unregulated in the United States.

The International Maritime Organization's Interessional Working Group on the Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships plans to meet at the end of the month.

This bill would send a strong signal of our commitment to our international partners, empower the EPA to set standards to reduce harmful pollution in accordance with our national and international climate goals, provide certainty to the global shipping industry, and catalyze research and development to transition oceangoing vessels that rely on diesel engines.

This bill enjoys the support of environmentalists and industry stakeholders alike who recognize the urgent need to reduce emissions from the shipping sector.

I want to thank my colleagues, especially Senator SHELDON WHITEHOUSE and Congressman ROBERT GARCIA, for reintroducing this bill with me. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Clean Shipping Act of 2025 as quickly as possible.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 2262. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to clarify the nature of public investment for purposes of certain rule-making, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BARRASSO. 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. 2262

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 "American Voices in Federal Lands Act".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND RULEMAKING.

(a) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—Section 103(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(d)) is amended by striking "citizens" and inserting "citizens of the United States, in accordance with section 310(d), as applicable."

(b) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT RELATING TO CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Section 310 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1740) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 310. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

"(1) SECRETARY.—Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary, with respect to public lands, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of—

"(A) this Act; and

"(B) other laws applicable to public lands.

"(2) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land in the National Forest System, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(b) REQUIREMENT.—The promulgation of rules and regulations pursuant to this section shall be in accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, without regard to section 553(a)(2) of that title.

"(c) ABSENCE OF REGULATION.—Before the promulgation of a rule or regulation pursuant to this section with respect to public lands or land in the National Forest System, the applicable land shall be administered under existing rules and regulations concerning the land, to the maximum extent practicable.

"(d) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT RELATING TO BUREAU LAND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to public lands managed by the Bureau, the Secretary—

"(1) in promulgating any applicable regulations pursuant to this or any other Act, may take into consideration only public comments received from citizens of the United States; and

“(2) in any public involvement under this Act or any other provision of law (including regulations), shall establish and implement a process commonly known as ‘Completely Automated Public Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart (CAPTCHA)’ to deter attempts at public involvement via artificial intelligence.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 317—COMMENDING THE COURAGE, BRAVERY, AND RESOLVE OF THE FATHERS, MOTHERS, SONS, AND DAUGHTERS OF CUBA, WHO, 4 YEARS AGO, STOOD IN THE FACE OF BRUTAL HARASSMENT, BEATINGS, AND TORTURE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE COMMUNIST CUBAN REGIME, DEMANDING ACCESS TO THEIR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO LIFE, DIGNITY, AND FREEDOM

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mrs. MOODY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 317

Whereas July 11, 2025, marks 4 years since the historic, pro-democracy demonstration in Cuba when thousands of courageous Cubans took to the streets in more than 40 cities, across all provinces, to demand access to their freedoms and civil liberties and call for an end to communism, censorship, and the oppression imposed by the totalitarian Cuban regime;

Whereas, in an attempt to silence the Cuban people and prevent future protests from taking place, the Cuban dictatorship responded with a wave of terror, repression, and criminalization and detained and persecuted more than 1,400 protestors, including women and children;

Whereas, in a crude and savage effort to silence the Cuban people, the Communist regime cut internet connectivity and mobile services throughout Cuba, which hindered the Cuban people from organizing and hid from the outside world images and videos of the oppressive and brutal crackdown by the regime;

Whereas totalitarian regimes such as Communist China, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, and Nicaragua continue to surveil and repress their citizens in a similar manner to the Cuban regime, with China maintaining electronic surveillance facilities in Cuba to spy on Americans and citizens of China abroad;

Whereas the ongoing imprisonment of José Daniel Ferrer García and hundreds of other Cuban human rights and democracy activists who have worked tirelessly to advocate for fundamental civil liberties for the Cuban people continues to demonstrate the brutal, despotic nature of the regime in Cuba, which aims to silence anyone who would dare speak out against its cruelty and barbarity;

Whereas, according to human rights organizations, since the July 11, 2021 protests, hundreds of Cuban activists have been subjected to months of solitary confinement, physical and psychological torture, and inhumane treatment from Cuban operatives, resulting in dire health conditions;

Whereas many imprisoned Cuban democracy activists continue to suffer from severe health complications, malnutrition, and physical signs of repeated torture while being denied adequate medical care and contact with their families;

Whereas, 4 years after the historic demonstration, an unknown number of protesters remain in prison, including minors, many are being held without access to or communication with family members, international human rights organizations, or legal counsel, and some have been disappeared;

Whereas, in an effort to intimidate Cubans from daring to protest again, the Cuban regime has continued to hold mass sham “trials” that lack any semblance of due process and has imposed disproportionate prison terms of up to 25 years for ill-defined charges such as “public disorder, contempt, or violence”;

Whereas the brutal and illegitimate Communist regime remains terrified of the brave and resilient men and women of Cuba who stand resolute in speaking out against the regime’s humanitarian crimes and efforts to persecute, kidnap, torture, and kill anyone who stands up against its tyranny;

Whereas the economic situation in Cuba has continued to deteriorate under the failed policies of the Communist regime, with widespread shortages of food, medicine, and basic necessities affecting the daily lives of the Cuban people;

Whereas the corruption and failures of Cuba’s closed, Communist economy, in which many industries are run by the Cuban military, have continued to fail the people of Cuba while enriching the regime’s elite;

Whereas President Donald J. Trump has strengthened the policy of the United States toward Cuba through a National Security Presidential Memorandum that restores a robust Cuba policy, ends economic practices that disproportionately benefit the Cuban government and military, enforces the statutory ban on United States tourism to Cuba, supports the economic embargo, and mandates a review of human rights abuses in Cuba, demonstrating a firm commitment to standing with the Cuban people in their quest for justice, liberty, and freedom; and

Whereas the international community should stand in solidarity with the Cuban people in condemning the human rights atrocities committed by the brutal, illegitimate, totalitarian, Communist regime and should demand freedom and democracy for the men, women, and children of Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the bravery, courage, and resolve of the members of the pro-democracy movement and all freedom activists in Cuba for risking their lives to bring freedom to the Cuban people;

(2) condemns the continued repression of the hundreds of pro-democracy activists and political prisoners, including children, that the Cuban regime is unjustly detaining and subjecting to physical and psychological torture, and calls for their immediate and unconditional release;

(3) condemns the Cuban regime’s brutal, totalitarian dictatorship and demands an end to the suffering of the men, women, and children of Cuba and the impunity of the regime’s human rights abusers;

(4) calls for the international community to stand with the Cuban people and speak out against the Cuban regime’s repressive acts and infringement on fundamental freedoms, such as expression, belief, and assembly;

(5) urges the international community to hold the Cuban regime accountable for its human rights violations through coordinated sanctions and diplomatic pressure;

(6) calls upon the administration of President Trump to put democracy, human rights, and civil liberties at the core of its Cuba policy by maintaining strong sanctions on the

Cuban regime until all conditions in United States law for removing sanctions are met;

(7) supports the right of the Cuban people to peaceful assembly and free expression, and condemns any efforts by the Cuban regime to suppress those fundamental rights; and

(8) encourages continued support for Cuban civil society organizations and independent media that work to promote democracy and human rights in Cuba.

SENATE RESOLUTION 318—RECOGNIZING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE POSES A GROWING THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND NECESSITATES COORDINATED ACTION TO MITIGATE ITS IMPACTS AND SAFEGUARD THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 318

Whereas climate change is the most significant threat to human health in the 21st century, as affirmed by a broad scientific consensus, including more than 200 medical journals;

Whereas climate change is driving illness, injury, displacement, and death across the United States, including—

(1) by worsening respiratory and allergy-related illnesses and contributing to an increase in cancer risks through climate change fueled-increases in air pollution, longer pollen seasons, and increased exposure to wildfire smoke, ground-level ozone, and fine particulate matter that threaten the health of over 150,000,000 people in the United States living in areas with unhealthy air;

(2) by increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease, heart attacks, and strokes, often worsened by extreme heat waves;

(3) by increasing direct and indirect behavioral and mental health complications, including pre-disaster anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, substance use disorder, domestic violence, and suicidality, linked to climate-driven disasters with children, pregnant individuals, people living in high-risk zones, communities of color, and low-income communities bearing the brunt of long-term psychological and emotional harm;

(4) by disproportionately increasing the rates of homelessness and displacement among infants and young children, who face the highest risk of homelessness from climate disasters when living in substandard housing or high-risk zones;

(5) by increasing the prevalence of food-, insect-, and water-borne diseases, as climate change expands the range and seasonality of vectors, while flooding and warming accelerate microbial contamination of food and drinking water;

(6) by increasing water-borne pathogens, which already cause over 7,000,000 illnesses, 118,000 hospitalizations, and 6,600 deaths annually in the United States, a burden that is expected to rise as climate-driven extreme weather and warming destabilize water and sanitation systems;

(7) by heightening the risk of pregnancy-related complications, including still birth and preterm birth, which studies show can increase by 1 to 2 percent for each additional day of extreme heat exposure and mounting