

death and disability resulting from extreme weather events that continue to displace and endanger millions of people in the United States annually; and

(8) by increasing the prevalence of extreme weather events, which cause death and injuries and displace and endanger millions of people in the United States annually;

Whereas people with disabilities are 2 to 4 times more likely to die or be injured during climate-related disasters, including heatwaves, hurricanes, and floods, due to evacuation barriers, medical equipment failures, and lack of accessible emergency infrastructure;

Whereas historically underserved communities, including post-industrial regions, rural areas, Tribal nations, low-income and working-class neighborhoods, communities of color, and people with disabilities and pre-existing comorbidities, face disproportionate health risks from climate hazards, such as extreme heat, severe storms, drought, and air and water pollution, often due to decades of systemic underinvestment and environmental injustice;

Whereas workers, including those in agriculture, construction, delivery, manufacturing, and warehouse settings, face growing health and safety risks from climate change-related hazards, such as extreme heat, poor air quality, and extreme weather, and require stronger protections, standards, and workplace rights to safeguard their well-being;

Whereas climate change costs the United States economy billions of dollars a year through its wide-ranging harms, including property damage, lost labor productivity, and increased rates of climate-related illness and mental health issues that strain the health care system of the United States;

Whereas, in 2024 alone, the United States experienced 27 separate billion-dollar climate disasters, each compounding both financial and public health burdens on the people of the United States;

Whereas resilient health care organizations that are equipped to remain operational during disasters are essential to their communities' health, safety, recovery, and well-being;

Whereas the health care sector is responsible for approximately 8.5 percent of carbon emissions in the United States, exacerbating the climate crisis and health-related emergencies;

Whereas many emergency preparedness investments, such as improving energy efficiency, upgrading infrastructure, and installing onsite renewable energy and battery storage systems, bring health and sustainability benefits and yield significant operational savings for health care organizations;

Whereas health care organizations, providers, and frontline health workers require sustained Federal support, clear climate adaptation guidance that addresses both physical infrastructure and psychological resilience, and reliable, consistently accessible, and locally relevant data in order to assess local climate risks, identify strengths, resources, support networks, and other key protective factors, prepare for and respond to climate change-related health threats, equitably serve at-risk populations and patients, and expand access and protections for temporarily and permanently displaced populations following a disaster;

Whereas frontline health care workers and providers, particularly those in underserved and resource-limited settings, face increased physical, mental, and psychosocial health risks from climate change-related events, including extreme heat, poor air quality, infectious disease outbreaks, and disaster response demands, and must be equipped with

the training, protections, and support necessary to continue delivering safe and equitable care; and

Whereas delivering such support and guidance requires collaboration and coordination across the public health, data infrastructure, health insurance, quality improvement, workforce development, environmental health, and emergency preparedness and response functions across the Department of Health and Human Services and relevant Federal agencies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Department of Health and Human Services should use all practicable means and measures to increase the health sector's climate readiness and response, including increasing the ability to withstand and maintain operations during extreme weather events, strengthening the climate resilience of health infrastructure and supply chains, and lowering the sector's environmental impact;

(2) funding appropriated by Congress to facilitate energy efficiency retrofits, investments in clean vehicles and onsite renewable energy and storage, and planning for climate resilience projects by health care organizations and community-based organizations should be distributed without delay and with particular attention to historically underserved communities and organizations by the responsible Federal agencies;

(3) the Department of Health and Human Services should prioritize technical assistance, capacity building, and equitable access to funding for Tribal health systems, rural hospitals and clinics, and historically underresourced health care providers to support climate adaptation and preparedness;

(4) Federal agencies with responsibilities for public health, health care, and environmental data, including the Department of Health and Human Services, should orchestrate and support efforts to close information gaps and synthesize data on the health impacts of climate change, including mitigation and adaptation strategies, and use that information to develop timely, targeted, accessible, and evidence-based education and communication tools on climate-related health threats;

(5) the Department of Health and Human Services should fully reinstate the Office of Climate Change and Health Equity and the Office of Environmental Justice with the staffing and resources necessary to lead and coordinate departmental efforts, guide equitable implementation, and use all available levers to address the health impacts of climate change for all people in the United States, and particularly for those most at risk;

(6) critical agencies, staff, and programmatic functions necessary to support the goal of reducing the health impacts of climate change should be fully funded, reinstated, and supported, including,—

(A) those within the Administration for Children and Families;

(B) the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response;

(C) the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality;

(D) the Indian Health Service;

(E) those within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, such as the National Center for Environmental Health, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; and

(F) those within the National Institutes of Health, including the Climate Change and Health Initiative;

(7) investments in climate resilience and health infrastructure should include support for—

(A) workforce training, job quality standards, and equitable access to careers in public health;

(B) emergency preparedness and energy and environmental response, particularly for workers from historically underserved communities; and

(C) community-led mental wellness and resilience building initiatives and mutual aid networks;

(8) relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services, should ensure community-based organizations, Tribal governments, and environmental justice groups are meaningfully engaged in climate-health decision-making processes, and are provided with the resources and authority necessary to lead and support local resilience efforts, including public health preparedness, infrastructure adaptation, emergency response planning, support for psychological and emotional well-being, and efforts to address climate-related health disparities;

(9) the Department of Labor, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, should promulgate a worker heat protection standard that, in accordance with the best available evidence, establishes the maximum protective program of measures an employer shall implement to regulate employees' exposure to heat stress and prevent heat-related illness and injury that attains the highest degree of health and safety protection to the extent feasible; and

(10) the Department of Health and Human Services and other relevant Federal agencies should provide annual progress reports to Congress and the public on climate resilience investments, measurable health outcomes, and equitable distribution of resources to vulnerable populations and regions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 319—RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. KIM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 319

Whereas, in 1925, the foundational principles of quantum mechanics were formulated by pioneering physicists and advanced by scientists in the United States, including Richard Feynman, John Archibald Wheeler, David Bohm, Bryce Dewitt, and Peter Shor, among others, laying the groundwork for a revolutionary understanding of physics that examines the behavior of matter and energy at the atomic and subatomic levels;

Whereas quantum mechanics has led to groundbreaking scientific advancements, enabling the development of modern technologies that improve the daily lives of people, such as semiconductors, lasers, superconductive materials, magnetic resonance imaging, and the global positioning system;

Whereas the study and application of optics, photonics, cryogenics, and condensed matter physics have been instrumental in advancing quantum technologies by leveraging fundamental quantum principles such as superposition, entanglement, and interference;

Whereas ongoing breakthroughs in quantum information science, including in quantum computing, quantum simulation, quantum communication, quantum cryptography, quantum sensing, and materials science, promise to enhance national security, drive economic growth, and advance numerous industries;

Whereas the advancement of quantum technologies creates high-quality jobs and fosters innovation across critical sectors, such as chemistry, biology, healthcare, finance, transportation, telecommunications, and advanced manufacturing;

Whereas the United States has been a global leader in quantum research and innovation, with significant contributions from private industry, national laboratories, universities, and government agencies; and

Whereas 2025 marks the 100th anniversary of quantum mechanics, providing an opportunity to educate the public, inspire the next generation of scientists and engineers, and highlight the strategic importance of quantum science, technology, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of quantum mechanics and its profound impact on science and technology;

(2) celebrates the contributions of scientists, engineers, and innovators in the United States in advancing quantum science;

(3) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to maintaining leadership in quantum research and development; and

(4) supports efforts to raise public awareness of quantum science and its potential to shape the future of computing, security, healthcare, and industry.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 16—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AND TO BLACK WOMEN

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) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 16

Whereas July 10, 2025, is Black Women's Equal Pay Day, a day of observance of the wage gap between working Black women and working White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) (commonly known as the "Equal Pay Act of 1963") prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas despite the passage of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 6 decades ago, which requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, data from the Bureau of the Census show that Black women working full time and year round are paid 66 cents for every dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, when part-time and part-year workers are included in the comparison, Black women are paid 64 cents for every dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, if the current trends continue, on average, Black women will have to wait over 200 years to achieve equal pay;

Whereas the median annual pay for a Black woman in the United States working full time, year round, is \$50,390, which means that, if the current wage gap were to continue, the average Black woman would lose nearly \$1,019,200 in potential earnings because of the wage gap over the course of a 40-year career;

Whereas lost wages mean Black women have less money to support themselves and their families, to save and invest for the future, and to spend on goods and services, causing businesses and the economy to suffer as a result;

Whereas the median earnings of Black women are less than the median earnings of men at every level of academic achievement, and in leadership and professional positions;

Whereas Black women with bachelor's and master's degrees experience a larger wage gap in comparison to White, non-Hispanic men than Black women with a high school diploma;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 69 percent of Black mothers are the sole or primary breadwinners for their families, compared to slightly more than one-third of one percent of non-Hispanic white mothers;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, paid family and medical leave, paid sick leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies contributes to the wage gap by forcing many Black women to choose between their paycheck or job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members;

Whereas if the wage gap were eliminated, on average, a Black woman working full time would have enough money for over 2 additional years of tuition and fees for a 4-year public university, the full cost of tuition and fees for a public 2-year community college, more than 49 additional months of premiums for employer-based family health insurance coverage with employer contributions, over 58 weeks of food for a family of 4, more than 13 additional months of home ownership costs, including mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuel costs, 17 more months of rental costs, including rent payments, utilities, and fuel, almost a full year of child care for 2 children, or enough money to pay off an average borrower's Federal student loan debt in under 2 years;

Whereas Black women face dual and compounding discrimination based upon both their race and gender;

Whereas at least 38 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace and over 78 percent of sexual harassment charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are filed by women, yet the prevalence of sexual harassment is likely much higher, as research has found that only a small number of women who experience harassment formally report incidents for reasons including fear of retaliation;

Whereas workplace harassment forces many women to leave their occupation or industry;

Whereas individuals who are targets of harassment are 6.5 times as likely as individuals who are not targets of harassment to change jobs or pass up opportunities for advancement, contributing to the gender wage gap;

Whereas Black women are the most likely of all racial and ethnic groups to have filed a sexual harassment charge;

Whereas nearly two-thirds of workers paid the minimum wage or less are women, and there is an over-representation of women of color in low-wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas 60 percent of private sector workers reported that they were either discouraged or prohibited by their employers from discussing wage and salary information, which can hide pay discrimination and prevent remedies;

Whereas the pay disparity faced by Black women is part of a wider set of disparities faced by Black women in home ownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;

Whereas the gender wage gap for Black women has narrowed by only 5 cents in the last 2 decades;

Whereas true pay equity requires a multifaceted strategy that addresses the gendered and racial injustices that Black women face daily; and

Whereas many national organizations have designated July 10, 2025, as Black Women's Equal Pay Day to recognize the persistent and detrimental wage gap Black women face: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the disparity in wages paid to Black women and its impact on women, families, and the United States; and

(2) reaffirms its support for ensuring equal pay for equal work and narrowing the gender wage gap.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have two 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 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 10, 2025, at 10 a.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 Thursday, July 10, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 65.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Luke Pettit, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.