

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 324. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the actions of the Trump Administration that drastically and indiscriminately reduce staff at Federal agencies, freeze vast swaths of critical Federal funding, and dismantle Federal agencies are destructive and harmful to communities across the United States and have raised costs for American families; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WELCH):

S. Con. Res. 18. A concurrent resolution recognizing a health and safety emergency disproportionately affecting the fundamental rights of children due to the Trump administration's directives that unleash fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, while suppressing climate change science; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 262

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 262, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Master Sergeant Roderick "Roddie" Edmonds in recognition of his heroic actions during World War II.

S. 335

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 335, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to rebase the calculation of payments for sole community hospitals and Medicare-dependent hospitals, and for other purposes.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 522, a bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the frequency of board of directors meetings, and for other purposes.

S. 533

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 533, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 545

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 545, a bill to prohibit certain uses of xylazine, and for other purposes.

S. 556

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms.

MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 556, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in logistical transactions and sanctions evasion relating to oil, gas, liquefied natural gas, and related petrochemical products from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 645

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 645, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946.

S. 1124

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1124, a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit the Federal reserve banks from offering certain products or services directly to an individual, to prohibit the use of central bank currency for monetary policy, and for other purposes.

S. 1593

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1593, a bill to exempt small business concerns from duties imposed pursuant to the national emergency declared on April 2, 2025, by the President.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to establish standards for trauma kits purchased using funds provided under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

S. 1649

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1649, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain marketplace providers as importers for purposes of the excise tax on sporting goods.

S. 1748

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 1748, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 1749

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1749, a bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, and for other purposes.

S. 2121

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr.

HUSTED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2121, a bill to reauthorize certain programs that provide for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery, and for other purposes.

S. 2178

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2178, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples.

S. 2197

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2197, a bill to permit legally married same-sex couples to amend their filing status for tax returns outside the statute of limitations.

S. 2264

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2264, a bill to improve the emergency management capabilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2265

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 2265, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California, and the 2034 Olympics and Paralympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

S. 2275

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2275, a bill to provide for research and education with respect to uterine fibroids, and for other purposes.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2293, a bill to require the President to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization, to direct the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress regarding such designation, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH,

Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2298. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to promulgate an occupational safety and health standard to protect workers from heat-related injuries and illnesses; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Asunción Valdivia Heat Illness, Injury, and Fatality Prevention Act of 2025, which I introduced today.

I firmly believe that all workers, including our most vulnerable workers, such as Nation's farmworkers, construction workers, and day laborers, deserve to have their health and safety protected at work. It has been nearly 20 years since Asunción Valdivia tragically lost his life to heatstroke while picking grapes in 105-degree heat under the Central Valley Sun. Mr. Valdivia's death was completely preventable, yet his story is not unique.

Heat protections continue to be a matter of life and death for millions of workers across the country doing back-breaking labor amid increasingly extreme temperatures. This bill requires the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to establish an enforceable standard to protect indoor and outdoor workers at risk for hazardous heat stress with measures like paid breaks in cool spaces, access to water, limitations on time exposed to heat, and emergency response for workers with heat related illness. It also directs employers to provide training and hazard advisories to their employees about heat stress in the language their employees understand and in a format appropriate for their literacy and education levels. An interim final rule must be in place within 1 year of the bill's enactment.

This critical legislation will hold employers accountable and ensure commonsense, enforceable workplace protections are put in place to prevent workers from falling ill, collapsing on the job, or even losing their lives due to heat stress. As we continue to see increasingly extreme weather worldwide, workers across the country will be more at risk, but we can prevent these injuries with commonsense heat protections.

I would like to thank Senators CORTEZ MASTO and MARKEY for coleading this bill with me and Representatives CHU and SCOTT for leading this legislation in the House. I hope our colleagues will join us to urgently address the threats posed by extreme heat as the climate crisis becomes more severe.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 323—URGING THE UNITED STATES TO LEAD A GLOBAL EFFORT TO HALT AND REVERSE THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 323

Whereas, since the height of the Cold War, the United States and the Russian Federation have dismantled more than 50,000 nuclear warheads, but approximately 12,000 nuclear weapons still exist and pose an intolerable risk to human survival;

Whereas the United States and the Russian Federation, which possess an estimated 95 percent of nuclear weapons, have a special responsibility to meet their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21 UST 483) to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control";

Whereas President Ronald Reagan said, in his January 1984 State of the Union Address, "A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. The only value in our two nations possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they will never be used. But then would it not be better to do away with them entirely?";

Whereas, according to scientific studies and models, the use of even a tiny fraction of nuclear weapons could cause worldwide climate disruption and global famine by lofting millions of tons of soot into the upper atmosphere, which would cause climate disruption across the planet, cutting food production and putting hundreds of millions of people worldwide at risk of death due to famine;

Whereas, according to numerous scientific studies and models, a large-scale nuclear war would kill hundreds of millions of people directly and cause unimaginable physical destruction and environmental damage, including even more severe catastrophic climate disruption due to lower temperatures across the planet not seen since the last ice age;

Whereas, during the course of the nuclear age, there have been technical miscalculations, misinterpretations of adversary behavior, and crises that have caused numerous nuclear near-misses that could have led to nuclear war;

Whereas the February 2022 invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and the repeated explicit threats of the Kremlin to use nuclear weapons have significantly increased the risk of nuclear weapons use;

Whereas tensions elsewhere in the world, including between the United States and the People's Republic of China over Taiwan and the South China Sea, ongoing tensions between India and Pakistan, and the chronic security crisis on the Korean Peninsula, constitute other possible flashpoints for nuclear war;

Whereas, on October 6, 2022, President Biden said, "I don't think there's any such thing as an ability to easily [use] a tactical nuclear weapon and not end up with Armageddon.";

Whereas the United States retains a Cold War-era nuclear declaratory policy that al-

lows for the first use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear threats under "extreme" circumstances and retains a launch-under-attack posture that unnecessarily compresses Presidential decision time to launch nuclear weapons within minutes, thereby creating conditions that increase the risk of unintentional or accidental nuclear war;

Whereas, in 2023, the Congressional Budget Office (referred to in this preamble as the "CBO") estimated that current plans to modernize, upgrade, and maintain the nuclear forces of the United States, as described in the fiscal year 2023 budget and supporting documents, would cost \$756,000,000,000 over the 2023-2032 period, which was \$122,000,000,000 more than the 2021 CBO estimate for the 2021-2030 period;

Whereas, in October 2017, CBO estimated that implementing the Nuclear Modernization Plan, which intends to upgrade and enhance nearly every element of the nuclear arsenal of the United States, would result in costs of more than \$1,200,000,000,000 over the following 30 years, not adjusting for inflation;

Whereas Republican and Democratic administrations have negotiated multiple agreements with the Russian Federation that have reduced their total nuclear stockpiles by more than 80 percent since their Cold War peaks, but in recent years have withdrawn from other global treaties and agreements that have provided global stability and helped prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, including the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, signed at Washington December 8, 1987 (commonly known as the "Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty");

Whereas the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review states that "[m]utual, verifiable nuclear arms control offers the most effective, durable[,] and responsible path to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in our strategy and prevent their use";

Whereas the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed at Prague April 8, 2010 (TIAS 11-205), which is the last remaining treaty limiting the size of the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Russian Federation, will expire on February 5, 2026, and in the absence of agreed following constraints, each side could significantly increase the number of deployed warheads, thereby accelerating an unconstrained, costly, and dangerous global nuclear arms race;

Whereas, on July 7, 2017, 122 nations voted to adopt the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which prohibits the possession, use, testing, stationing, or transfer of nuclear weapons and creates an important legal framework for the elimination of all nuclear weapons and entered into force on January 22, 2021; and

Whereas the United States suspended nuclear explosive testing in 1992, successfully led the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, done at New York September 10, 1999, which has been signed by 187 countries including the United States and the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and has effectively put an end to nuclear test explosions, which can be used by newer nuclear powers with the means to prove new warhead designs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the President to—