

SENATE RESOLUTION 328—CONGRATULATING LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN SHREVEPORT FOR THE FIRST UNDEFEATED SEASON IN COLLEGIATE BASEBALL HISTORY AND FOR WINNING THE 2025 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS BASEBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 328

Whereas, on May 30, 2025, the Louisiana State University Shreveport (referred to in this preamble as “LSU Shreveport”) baseball team won the championship of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, held annually at Harris Field in Lewiston, Idaho, among the top 46 teams in the Association;

Whereas LSU Shreveport defeated Southeastern University, of Florida, in the championship game with a score of 13-7, capturing the first national title in program history in any sport;

Whereas the Pilots of LSU Shreveport celebrate a historic season with an undefeated record of 59 wins and 0 losses, becoming the first team in college baseball history to achieve a perfect season;

Whereas the Pilots broke the record for winning percentage in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics of .935, set in 1996 by Mount Vernon Nazarene University, of Ohio;

Whereas the success of the team was the result of outstanding contributions from the entire roster, including standout performances by the Most Valuable Player of the tournament, Isaac Rohde, with a 2.09 earned run average, .93 walks and hits per innings pitched, and 107 strikeouts;

Whereas pitcher Isaac Rohde was named the Most Valuable Player of the tournament;

Whereas outfielder Cooper Huspen was named the Hustle Award recipient for the tournament;

Whereas infielder Jose Sallorin was named the Golden Glove Award winner;

Whereas head coach Brad Neffendorf was named Perfect Game Coach of the Year of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and is in his 6th season as head coach of the LSU Shreveport baseball team; and

Whereas the Pilots of LSU Shreveport demonstrated extraordinary skill, consistency, and resilience throughout the season, bringing great pride and recognition to—

- (1) Louisiana State University Shreveport;
- (2) its students, faculty, alumni, and fans; and

- (3) the entire State of Louisiana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) congratulates Louisiana State University Shreveport and the Pilots baseball team, including the athletes and coaching staff, for completing an undefeated 59-0 season and winning the 2025 National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics World Series National Championship;

- (2) recognizes Louisiana State University Shreveport for its continued commitment to academic and athletic excellence; and

- (3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

- (A) the Chancellor of Louisiana State University Shreveport, Dr. Robert Smith;

- (B) the Director of Athletics, Lucas Morgan; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Pilots of Louisiana State University Shreveport baseball team, Brad Neffendorf.

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—CONGRATULATING LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY ON THEIR VICTORY IN THE 2025 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I COLLEGE WORLD SERIES

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 329

Whereas, on Sunday, June 22, 2025, the Louisiana State University (referred to in this preamble as “LSU”) Fighting Tigers baseball team won the 2025 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I College World Series, defeating Coastal Carolina University by a score of 5 to 3;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers were undefeated in the College World Series, played in Omaha, Nebraska;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers scored 6 runs on 16 hits in the championship series;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers won their eighth NCAA Division I Baseball Championship, the second-most baseball championship wins by one team in NCAA history;

Whereas head coach Jay Johnson won 2 national championships in 4 seasons, becoming the fastest coach to win multiple national titles at a school in NCAA history;

Whereas Kade Anderson was named the Most Outstanding Player of the College World Series, after pitching a complete game shutout in Game 1 of the championship series against Coastal Carolina University;

Whereas the 2025 LSU Fighting Tigers baseball team was comprised of some of the best players in the Southeastern Conference (referred to in this preamble as the “SEC”) with Kade Anderson and Zac Cowan named to the First Team All-SEC Team, Jared Jones, Daniel Dickinson, Derek Curiel, and Anthony Eyanson named to the Second Team All-SEC Team, and Derek Curiel and Casan Evans named to the Freshman All-SEC Baseball Team;

Whereas the 2025 LSU Fighting Tigers baseball team was comprised of some of the best players in the United States, with Kade Anderson named to the First Team All-American Baseball Team and Jared Jones, Derek Curiel, and Anthony Eyanson named to the Second Team All-American Baseball Team; and

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers finished the season with 53 wins and 15 losses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) congratulates the Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers for winning the 2025 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I College World Series;

- (2) recognizes the achievements, teamwork, and tenacity of the coaches, players, and staff of the Louisiana State University baseball team;

- (3) recognizes the fans of Louisiana State University and the entire State of Louisiana for their dedication and support; and

- (4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

- (A) the head coach of the Louisiana State University baseball team, Jay Johnson;

- (B) the Office of the President of Louisiana State University; and

- (C) the athletic director of Louisiana State University, Scott Woodward.

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—DESIGNATING JUNE 23, 2025, AS “SOCIAL MEDIA HARMS VICTIM REMEMBRANCE DAY”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 330

Whereas the internet has revolutionized the ability to exchange information, improved the accessibility of education, reduced the costs of healthcare through telehealth, and stimulated the national economy by providing millions of jobs and trillions of dollars in gross product each year;

Whereas social media has become central to modern communication, bringing together people from across the globe;

Whereas teenagers spend approximately 8 hours on screens per day, on average;

Whereas over 90 percent of teenagers use social media;

Whereas 51 percent of teenagers spend nearly 5 hours on social media each day;

Whereas nearly half of teens report being online almost constantly;

Whereas parents identify social media as the leading reason it is harder to be a teen today than in the past;

Whereas social media presents significant risks, especially to adolescents, including the perpetuation and promotion of harmful and dangerous behaviors and connections;

Whereas countless individuals and families have suffered harms, including death, because of experiences on social media platforms, including cyberbullying, harassment, exposure to sex trafficking, and exploitation;

Whereas social media has been linked to an increase in illicit drug poisoning and overdose related deaths;

Whereas social media use has been linked to self-harming behavior and suicidal ideation in youth;

Whereas suicide has become one of the leading causes of death in children aged 15 to 19;

Whereas it is vital to recognize and honor the experiences of those who have been harmed by social media, including the victims, survivors, and their families;

Whereas commemorating Social Media Harms Victim Remembrance Day provides an opportunity to raise awareness about the detrimental effects of social media and to advocate for measures to effectively mitigate these harms; and

Whereas establishing a designated day of remembrance fosters empathy, solidarity, and support for those who have endured social media-related trauma and encourages efforts to promote digital well-being and online safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates June 23, 2025, as “Social Media Harms Victim Remembrance Day” to honor the individuals who have lost their lives and have suffered harm because of social media;

- (2) reaffirms its commitment to protecting individuals from harm in digital spaces and promoting a culture of respect, empathy, and responsibility online by acknowledging the significance of Social Media Harms Victim Remembrance Day;

- (3) urges individuals, communities, organizations, and social media platforms to observe Social Media Harms Victim Remembrance Day through activities such as remembrance ceremonies, educational events, and advocacy efforts aimed at raising awareness about social media harms and supporting victims and survivors;

(4) calls upon relevant government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and stakeholders to collaborate in developing and implementing initiatives to address social media harms effectively, including enhancing digital literacy, promoting online safety measures, and supporting the rights of victims; and

(5) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission to promote awareness of Social Media Harms Victim Remembrance Day and encourage actions to prevent social media-related harm.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2957. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2958. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2959. Mr. WELCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2960. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2961. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2962. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2957. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 31. LIMITATION RELATING TO RECLASSIFICATION OF HIGH-LEVEL WASTE.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2026 for the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of Energy to apply the interpretation of high-level radioactive waste described in the notice published by the Secretary titled “Supplemental Notice Concerning U.S. Department of Energy Interpretation of High-Level Radioactive Waste” (84 Fed. Reg. 26835), or successor notice, with respect to such waste located in the State of Washington.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the limitation under subsection (a) relating to

the reclassification of high-level radioactive waste if—

(1) the Secretary submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of the waiver that includes—

(A) a justification for such reclassification; and

(B) documentation from both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology of the State of Washington that indicates that such Agency and Department, respectively, concur with such reclassification, as required by the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, signed on January 10, 2025; and

(2) a period of 60 days has elapsed following the submission of such notice.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 2958. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE —DRIVING FOR OPPORTUNITY

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Driving for Opportunity Act of 2025”.

SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Driving a vehicle is an essential aspect of the daily lives of most people in the United States.

(2) Driving is often required to access jobs and healthcare, take care of family, get groceries, and fulfill other basic responsibilities.

(3) In many small cities, towns, and rural areas that do not have public transportation and ridesharing alternatives, driving is often the only realistic means of transportation.

(4) In the United States, millions of Americans have had their driver's licenses suspended for unpaid court fines and fees.

(5) A person whose driver's license is suspended or revoked for unpaid fines and fees will often find it more difficult to earn a living and therefore pay the debt owed to the government.

(6) Drunk and dangerous driving are some of the leading causes of death and serious bodily injury in the United States, and promoting safety on the roads is a legitimate, necessary, and core governmental function. Suspending a license for unsafe driving conduct presents different considerations than suspending a license for unpaid fines and fees. Suspending a license for unsafe driving is an appropriate tool to protect public safety. Policymakers also may consider alternatives to suspension of a license for unsafe driving such as ignition interlock device programs.

(7) According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, every year on average, over 34,000 people are killed and

2,400,000 more people are injured in motor vehicle crashes. Some of the major causes of these crashes include speeding, impaired driving, and distracted driving. Nearly half of passenger vehicle occupants killed in crashes are unrestrained. The societal harm caused by motor vehicle crashes has been valued at \$836,000,000,000 annually. The enactment of, enforcement of, and education regarding traffic laws are key to addressing unsafe behavior and promoting public safety.

(8) However, most driver's license suspensions are not based on the need to protect public safety.

(9) Between 2010 and 2017, all but 3 States increased the amount of fines and fees for civil and criminal violations.

(10) In the United States, 40 percent of all driver's license suspensions are issued for conduct that was unrelated to driving.

(11) One in three people in the United States are affected by fines and fees debt.

(12) Arresting and prosecuting individuals for driving on a suspended license consumes a significant amount of law enforcement and prosecutorial resources. Driving on a suspended license is one of the most common criminal charges in jurisdictions across the country.

(13) Seventy-five percent of those with suspended licenses report continuing to drive.

(14) It is more likely that those people are also driving without insurance due to the costs and restrictions associated with obtaining auto insurance on a suspended license, thereby placing a greater financial burden on other drivers when a driver with a suspended license causes an accident.

(15) The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators has concluded the following: “Drivers who have been suspended for social non-conformance-related offenses are often trapped within the system. Some cannot afford to pay the original fines, and may lose their ability to legally get to and from work as a result of the suspension. Many make the decision to drive while suspended. The suspension results in increased financial obligations through new requirements such as reinstatement fees, court costs, and other penalties. While there is a clear societal interest in keeping those who are unfit to drive off the roads, broadly restricting licenses for violations unrelated to an individual's ability to drive safely may do more harm than good. This is especially true in areas of the country that lack alternative means of transportation. For those individuals, a valid driver's license can be a means to survive. Local communities, employers, and employees all experience negative consequences as a result of social non-conformity suspensions, including unemployment, lower wages, fewer employment opportunities and hiring choices, and increased insurance costs.”

(16) A report by the Harvard Law School Criminal Justice Policy Program concluded the following: “The suspension of a driver's or professional license is one of the most pervasive poverty traps for poor people assessed a fine that they cannot afford to pay. The practice is widespread. Nearly 40 percent of license suspensions nationwide stem from unpaid fines, missed child support payments, and drug offenses—not from unsafe or intoxicated driving or failing to obtain automotive insurance. Suspension of a driver's or professional licenses is hugely counterproductive; it punishes non-payment by taking away a person's means for making a living. License suspension programs are also expensive for States to run and they distract law enforcement efforts from priorities related to public safety. License suspensions may also be unconstitutional if the license was suspended before the judge determined the defendant