

motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 316. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a final rule relating to removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem population of grizzly bears from the Federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. RICKETTS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CURTIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 317. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the deduction for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 318. A bill to require a plan to improve the cybersecurity and telecommunications of the U.S. Academic Research Fleet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 319. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program, and for other programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 320. A bill to reauthorize the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 321. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit United States persons from advancing artificial intelligence capabilities within the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 322. A bill to improve the lead time, accuracy, and dissemination of forecasts of atmospheric rivers throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 323. A bill to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to develop a National Strategy to Synchronize Federal Broadband Programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 324. A bill require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to carry out pilot projects relating to improved subseasonal to seasonal forecasting in agriculture and water management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. GALLEGOS):

S. 325. A bill to reduce health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. Res. 43. A resolution affirming the threats to world stability from a nuclear weapons-capable Islamic Republic of Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 44. A resolution designating the week of January 26 through February 1, 2025, as "National School Choice Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITT (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. Res. 45. A resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools in the United States and celebrating the 51st annual National Catholic Schools Week; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. Res. 46. A resolution raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2025 as "National Stalking Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 83

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 83, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 205

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 205, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome.

S. 248

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 248, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permanently extend certain in-home cardiopulmonary rehabilitation flexibilities established in response to COVID-19, and for other purposes.

S. 271

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) were added as cosponsors of S. 271, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase penalties for individuals who illegally reenter the United States after being removed, and for other purposes.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 275, a bill to improve the provision of care and services under the Veterans Community Care Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 290. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to upgrade existing emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System to Next Generation 9-1-1 systems, 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. 290

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 "Making National Parks Safer Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "emergency communications center" means—

(i) a facility that—

(I) is designated to receive a 9-1-1 request for emergency assistance; and

(II) performs 1 or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); or

(ii) a public safety answering point (as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222)).

(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Processing and analyzing 9-1-1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to the requests.

(ii) Dispatching appropriate emergency response providers.

(iii) Transferring or exchanging 9-1-1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to the requests with 1 or more other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

(iv) Analyzing any communications received from emergency response providers.

(v) Supporting incident command functions.

(3) INTEROPERABILITY.—The term "interoperability" means the capability of emergency communications centers—

(A) to receive 9-1-1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to the requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request; and

(B) to process and share 9-1-1 requests for emergency assistance and information and

data related to the requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

(4) **NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 SYSTEM.**—The term “Next Generation 9-1-1 system” has the meaning given the term “Next Generation 911” in section 9.28 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. ASSESSMENT OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS LOCATED IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an assessment of emergency communications centers located in units of the National Park System to identify—

(1) the implementation status of Next Generation 9-1-1 systems at existing emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System;

(2) estimated costs to purchase Next Generation 9-1-1 systems for emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System that have not begun to implement Next Generation 9-1-1 systems; and

(3) estimated costs to maintain and operate Next Generation 9-1-1 systems across all emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System.

(b) **REPORT.**—On completion of the assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, and make available on the website of the Department of the Interior, a report—

(1) describing the results of the assessment; and

(2) identifying issues that may affect the implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 systems across all emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System, including—

(A) jurisdictional issues;

(B) technological issues;

(C) issues relating to relevant authorities; and

(D) issues relating to legal agreements.

SEC. 4. PLAN TO INSTALL NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 SYSTEMS IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the report under section 3(b) is submitted, the Secretary shall develop a plan, based on the results of the assessment completed under section 3(a) and subject to subsection (c), to install Next Generation 9-1-1 systems at identified emergency communications centers in units of the National Park System.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the plan under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) State and local emergency operations officials to ensure interoperability of the Next Generation 9-1-1 systems;

(2) State and local stakeholders that the superintendent of the applicable unit of the National Park System determines to be appropriate; and

(3) relevant Federal agencies, including—

(A) the Department of Commerce;

(B) the Department of Transportation; and

(C) the Federal Communications Commission.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a plan developed under that subsection shall not be required to address emergency communications centers in any

unit of the National Park System at which the superintendent of the unit of the National Park System determines that sufficient Next Generation 9-1-1 systems have already been installed or are being installed, as applicable.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 291. A bill to establish an interest-bearing account for the non-Federal contributions to the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Amendment Act of 2025, which would allow the Bureau of Reclamation’s Lower Colorado River Multispecies Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) account to collect interest.

In 2005, the LCR MSCP was developed through a collaborative partnership with State leaders, local stakeholders, and the Federal Government with the purpose of balancing the Lower Basin Colorado River system operations and water uses with conservation of native species and their habitats.

Covering approximately 400 miles of the lower Colorado River, the LCR MSCP is a 50-year plan to create at least 8,132 acres of new habitat and restore habitat that has become degraded in order to recover 27 species, including 7 listed under the Endangered Species Act. To date, the program has already succeeded in stocking thousands of native fish and increasing numbers of breeding migratory birds within 5,000 acres of new riparian habitat.

The Federal Government and water utility customers in Arizona, California, and Nevada each contribute funding to support program implementation.

This legislation would amend the law that created the LCR MSCP to allow for its account to collect interest.

Although the program has a budget of \$626 million for its 50-year term, its value is eroded over time by inflation that results in higher costs to implement projects. In the current interest rate environment, the lack of reinvestment can cost the LCR MSCP millions annually that could be used to fund future program work.

This bicameral, bipartisan bill has previously received supportive testimony from the Bureau of Reclamation and passed through the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources by voice vote last Congress.

I would like to thank Congressman KEN CALVERT for introducing this bill in the House of Representatives, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Amendment Act of 2025 as quickly as possible.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 299. A bill to establish a competitive grant program to support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of youth mentoring programs for eligible youth, and to provide for social and emotional learning, employability skill development, career exploration, work-based learning, and other youth workforce opportunities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 299

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 “Mentoring to Succeed Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. YOUTH MENTORING PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle D of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 172 as section 173; and

(2) by inserting after section 171 the following:

“SEC. 172. YOUTH MENTORING PROGRAMS.

“(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to make assistance available for mentoring programs for eligible youth, in order to—

“(1) establish, expand, or support mentoring programs;

“(2) assist eligible youth enrolled in secondary schools in developing cognitive and social-emotional skills; and

“(3) prepare eligible youth for success in high school, postsecondary education, and the workforce.

“(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.**—The term ‘community-based organization’ means a youth-serving private nonprofit organization (which may include a faith-based organization or may be an affiliate of a national organization) that—

“(A) is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community;

“(B) has demonstrated expertise and effectiveness in workforce development; and

“(C) has demonstrated expertise—

“(i) in the planning and delivery of education, training, and related activities that are included in a career pathway;

“(ii) in forging coordination and cooperation between educators and other members of the community; and

“(iii) in development and implementation of data systems that measure the progress of students and outcomes of career pathways.

“(2) **COVERED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term ‘covered institution of higher education’ means—

“(A) an institution of higher education, as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); or

“(B) a postsecondary vocational institution, as defined in section 102(c) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1002(c)).

“(3) **COVERED PARTNERSHIP.**—The term ‘covered partnership’ means a partnership between—

“(A) a community-based organization; and

“(B)(i) an industry or sector partnership;

“(ii) a local educational agency; or

“(iii) another public entity or private employer, as appropriate.

“(4) **COVERED RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.**—The term ‘covered recognized

postsecondary credential' means a recognized postsecondary credential issued by a covered institution of higher education.

“(5) **DISABILITY.**—The term ‘disability’ has the meaning given the term for purposes of section 602(3) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(3)).

“(6) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a community-based organization or covered partnership that—

“(A) provides mentoring services; and
“(B) provides youth workforce readiness programming and career exploration.

“(7) **ELIGIBLE YOUTH.**—The term ‘eligible youth’ means—

“(A) an in-school youth;
“(B) a youth who meets all requirements to be an in-school youth, except that—

“(i) in lieu of meeting the requirements of section 129(a)(1)(C)(ii), the youth is in secondary school; or

“(ii) in lieu of meeting the requirements of section 129(a)(1)(C)(iv), the youth—

“(I) is failing academically or at risk of dropping out of school, is chronically absent, is enrolled in fewer classes or for fewer credit hours than a typical full-time student, has changed schools 3 or more times in the past 180 days, or has a history of multiple suspensions; or

“(II)(aa) is a gang member or resides in a community with high rates of, and prevalence of risk factors associated with, violence-related injuries and deaths, and with other relevant health and safety risks (including high rates of poverty, suicide, or substance use disorder (including opioid use disorder)) or has a parent or guardian who is struggling with substance use disorder;

“(bb) has 1 or both parents incarcerated; or
“(cc) has experienced 1 or more adverse childhood experiences, traumatic events, or toxic stressors, as assessed through an evidence-based screening;

“(C) an out-of-school youth; or
“(D) a youth who meets all requirements to be an out-of-school youth, except that—

“(i) in lieu of meeting the requirements of section 129(a)(1)(B)(ii), the youth would be placed in secondary school if the youth were attending school; or

“(ii) in lieu of meeting the requirements of section 129(a)(1)(B)(iii), the youth is described in subparagraph (B)(ii)(II).

“(8) **MENTORING.**—The term ‘mentoring’ means a structured, managed activity—

“(A) in which eligible youth are appropriately matched with screened and trained adult or peer volunteer mentors for consistent relationships;

“(B) that provides direct one-on-one, group, or peer mentoring services that focus on—

“(i) providing enrichment;
“(ii) promoting educational or workforce success;

“(iii) minimizing risk behaviors;
“(iv) promoting social skills and healthy relationships; or

“(v) any combination of objectives described in clauses (i) through (iv);

“(C) that involves meetings, events, and activities on a regular basis, for a period of not less than 1 year; and

“(D) that is intended to meet, in part, the social and emotional development needs of an eligible youth, the need of the eligible youth for involvement with a caring and supportive adult, and the need of the eligible youth for positive role models, connections, and stability.

“(9) **HIGH SCHOOL.**—The term ‘high school’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(10) **YOUTH WORKFORCE READINESS PROGRAMMING.**—The term ‘youth workforce readiness programming’ means job training, or a

workforce development program providing an employment and training activity, such as mentoring, an activity to promote communication and problem-solving skills, career exploration, a job readiness activity and certification, a summer job, or a year-round job opportunity or apprenticeship, provided to eligible youth.

“(c) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From amounts made available for this section, the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to establish, expand, or support mentoring programs in accordance with subsection (d).

“(2) **DURATION.**—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a period not to exceed 3 years.

“(d) **AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use grant funds to establish, expand, or support not less than 1 mentoring program that—

“(A) is designed to assist eligible youth in developing cognitive and social-emotional skills to prepare the eligible youth for success in high school, postsecondary education, and the workforce by linking the eligible youth with mentors who—

“(i) have received mentor training, including training on trauma-informed practices, youth engagement, cultural competency, and social-emotional learning; and

“(ii) have been screened using appropriate reference checks and criminal background checks, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(F)(ii);

“(B) serves a population that includes eligible youth living in or from underserved communities or communities with employment disparities;

“(C) provides coaching and technical assistance to mentors participating in the mentoring program;

“(D) seeks to—
“(i) reduce juvenile justice involvement of eligible youth;

“(ii) foster positive relationships between eligible youth and their peers, other adults, and family members;

“(iii) develop the workforce readiness skills of eligible youth by exploring paths to employment, including encouraging students with disabilities to explore transition services; and

“(iv) increase the participation of eligible youth in community service activities;

“(E) encourages eligible youth to set goals and plan for their futures, including making plans and identifying goals for postsecondary education and participation in the workforce;

“(F) develops and carries out regular training for mentors, including training on—

“(i) the impact of adverse childhood experiences;

“(ii) trauma-informed practices and interventions;

“(iii) cultural competency;

“(iv) social and emotional learning;

“(v) positive youth development and engagement practices; and

“(vi) disability inclusion practices to ensure access and participation by students with disabilities;

“(G) works in coordination with a private employer and a local educational agency with not less than 1 high-need school (as defined in section 2211(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6631(b)));

“(H) recruits, screens, matches, trains, and, as necessary, compensates mentors;

“(I) hires staff, as necessary, to perform or support the objectives of the program; and

“(J) provides inclusive and accessible youth engagement activities, such as—

“(i) career awareness activities, including job site visits, informational interviews, resume writing, interview preparation, and networking;

“(ii) academic or postsecondary education preparation activities, including trade or vocational school visits, visits to institutions of higher education, and assistance in applying to institutions of higher education;

“(iii) support for the use of career pathways;

“(iv) paid and unpaid work experiences that have as a component academic and occupational education, which may include—

“(I) paid employment opportunities;

“(II) pre-apprenticeship programs and apprenticeship programs;

“(III) paid internships;

“(IV) job shadowing; and

“(V) on-the-job training opportunities;

“(v) work-based learning (as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)) that provides opportunities for the application of employability skills and hands-on work experiences through partnerships among eligible entities;

“(vi) occupational skill training, which shall include priority consideration for training programs that lead to covered recognized postsecondary credentials that are aligned with in-demand industry sectors or occupations in the local area involved, if the local board determines that the programs meet the quality criteria described in section 123(a);

“(vii) activities that help youth prepare for and transition to postsecondary education and training; and

“(viii) services to help prepare eligible youth for the workforce, such as—

“(I) leadership development opportunities;

“(II) workforce or workforce readiness opportunities;

“(III) financial literacy education;

“(IV) entrepreneurial skills training;

“(V) services that provide labor market and employment information about in-demand industry sectors or occupations available in the local area;

“(VI) activities to develop fundamental workforce readiness skills or to develop employability skills (such as communication, creativity, collaboration, and critical thinking) that support social-emotional development through every developmental stage; and

“(VII) career exposure offered by local industry or sector partnerships to provide career assessments, education, and career planning.

“(2) **ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may use grant funds to—

“(A) provide professional development (as defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)) for training educators and other providers of educational services who participate in the mentoring program;

“(B) develop assets and resources that assist an employer or groups of employers or sectors in working with eligible youth;

“(C) in the case of an eligible entity that seeks to implement the program through a partnership with another eligible entity, establish the partnership; and

“(D) conduct program evaluation, including acquiring and analyzing the data described in subsection (g).

“(3) **SUBGRANTS.**—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section may, with the approval of the Secretary, use grant funds to award subgrants to eligible organizations to carry out activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(e) **APPLICATION.**—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit

an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require, including—

“(1) a needs assessment that includes baseline data on the measures described in subsection (g)(1)(B); and

“(2) a plan to establish, expand, or support a mentoring program that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(1), including—

“(A) the targeted outcomes, mentor type, and meeting frequency for the program;

“(B) a description of and data regarding the eligible youth who will participate as mentees in the program, including—

“(i) any age ranges to be served or any other eligibility criteria; and

“(ii) how the eligible entity will ensure that the program serves eligible youth living in or from underserved communities or communities with employment disparities, in accordance with subsection (d)(1)(B);

“(C) the number of mentor-mentee matches proposed to be established and maintained annually under the program;

“(D) the capacity and expertise of the program to serve eligible youth in a way that is responsive to children and youth of color, expectant and parenting youth, indigenous youth, youth who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer, and youth with disabilities;

“(E) actions taken to ensure that the design of the program reflects input from eligible youth;

“(F) an assurance that mentors supported under the program are appropriately screened and have demonstrated a willingness to comply with aspects of the mentoring program, including—

“(i) a written screening plan that includes all of the policies and procedures used to screen and select mentors, including eligibility requirements and preferences for such applicants;

“(ii) a description of the methods to be used to conduct criminal background checks on all prospective mentors and the methods in place to exclude mentors with convictions directly related to child safety that occur during the mentor’s participation in the program or in the 7-year period preceding the mentor’s participation; and

“(iii) a description of the methods to be used to ensure that the mentors are willing and able to serve as a mentor on a long-term, consistent basis as defined in the application;

“(G) a description of—

“(i) the community-based organizations or the covered partnerships through which the eligible entity will implement the program; and

“(ii) if a covered partnership will assist in implementing the program, the collaboration and coordination that the community-based organization in the partnership has carried out or will carry out with other entities in the partnership, related to that implementation;

“(H) in the case of a program that includes an opportunity to earn a covered recognized postsecondary credential, a description of the activities leading to the covered recognized postsecondary credential; and

“(I) a budget detailing program activities and administrative costs.

“(f) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

“(1) prior to receiving a grant, serve eligible youth with the greatest need who reside in—

“(A) a high-poverty community;

“(B) a rural area; or

“(C) a community with high rates of, and prevalence of risk factors associated with, violence-related injuries and deaths, and

with other relevant health and safety risks (including high rates of poverty, suicide, or substance use disorder (including opioid use disorder));

“(2) provide eligible youth participating in the mentoring program supported under this section with opportunities for postsecondary education preparation and career development, including—

“(A) job training, professional development, work shadowing, internships, networking, resume writing and review, interview preparation, transition or vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities, application assistance and visits to institutions of higher education, and leadership development through community service, and relevant program elements described in section 129(c)(2); and

“(B) partnerships with the private sector and local businesses to provide internship and career exploration activities and resources; and

“(3) consult and engage eligible youth in the development, design, and implementation of the mentoring program, including by demonstrating such consultation and engagement in the application submitted under subsection (e) and agreeing to continue such consultation after receiving the grant.

“(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each year of the grant period, an eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary a report that—

“(A) includes—

“(i) the number of eligible youth and mentors, and the demographics of eligible youth and mentors, who participated in the mentoring program that was supported with grant funds;

“(ii) data on the academic achievement, dropout rates, truancy, absenteeism, outcomes of arrests for violent crime, full-time employment, part-time employment, and postsecondary education enrollment of eligible youth participating in the program; and

“(iii) data on social-emotional development of eligible youth participating in the program, as assessed with a validated social-emotional assessment tool;

“(B) may include indicators such as achievement of career competencies, or successful completion of internships, apprenticeships, or work-based learning opportunities, or high school graduation; and

“(C) includes any other information that the Secretary may require to evaluate the success of the mentoring program.

“(2) STUDENT PRIVACY.—An eligible entity shall ensure that the report submitted under paragraph (1) is prepared in a manner that protects the privacy rights of each eligible youth in the same manner as is required for students under section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g; commonly known as the ‘Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974’).

“(h) MENTORING PROGRAM RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall work with the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Secretary of Education to—

“(1) refer eligible entities receiving grants under this section to the National Mentoring Resource Center to obtain resources on best practices and research related to mentoring programs and to request no-cost training and technical assistance; and

“(2) provide such eligible entities with information regarding transitional services for eligible youth returning from correctional facilities and transition services for students with disabilities.

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be

necessary for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 172 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 172. Youth mentoring programs.

“Sec. 173. Authorization of appropriations.”.

SEC. 3. STUDY ON MENTORING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer of the Department of Labor, shall conduct a study to—

(1) identify successful mentoring programs and evidence-based strategies for administering and monitoring such programs;

(2) evaluate the role of mentors in promoting cognitive development and social-emotional learning to enhance academic achievement and to improve workforce readiness; and

(3) evaluate the effectiveness of the grant program under section 172 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, as added by section 2, on student academic outcomes and youth career development.

(b) TIMING.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Chief Evaluation Officer, shall submit the results of the study to the appropriate congressional committees.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and
Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 322. A bill to improve the lead time, accuracy, and dissemination of forecasts of atmospheric rivers throughout the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the bipartisan *Improving Atmospheric River Forecasts Act*. This bill would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a new program to improve prediction of these important storm systems.

This bill would direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a new program within the National Weather Service to improve atmospheric river forecasts. This includes better data acquisition, like new radar systems that can track the heart of atmospheric rivers hours before storms hit. It also includes implementing a quantitative scale for events on a scale of 1 to 5 to better inform emergency managers and the public about the severity of incoming AR events. The bill also requires the Agency to report back to Congress on the plans for the program and anticipated costs.

As Scripps Institution of Oceanography’s Marty Ralph said, “Atmospheric rivers are the hurricanes of the west coast.” Why then are we not treating them with the same attention in forecasting? Like the National Hurricane Center in Florida, the West Coast needs a central hub for atmospheric river data acquisition, modeling, prediction, and dissemination.

This bill will take a pivotal first step in bringing atmospheric rivers to the same forecasting sophistication as hurricanes by establishing a new program

at NOAA to coordinate these efforts and create accurate, effective, and actionable predictions to minimize loss of life and property.

These steps are especially necessary under a changing climate. As temperatures increase, water bands in atmospheric rivers widen and storms increase in duration. By 2090, NOAA predicts that atmospheric river caused flood damages may increase to between \$2.3 and \$3.2 billion in annual impact.

I want to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for introducing this important legislation with me in the Senate. I hope all of our colleagues will join us in supporting this bipartisan bill to improve our Nation's resilience to atmospheric river events.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 43—AFFIRMING THE THREATS TO WORLD STABILITY FROM A NUCLEAR WEAPONS-CAPABLE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 43

Whereas numerous officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly made statements against the United States, Israel, and their allies and partners, including—

(1) the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who stated—

(A) “As long as America continues its wickedness, interference, and savagery, the Iranian nation will not abandon ‘Death to America.’”;

(B) “The Zionist regime is a deadly, cancerous growth and a detriment to this region. It will undoubtedly be uprooted and destroyed”;

(C) “We will definitely do everything necessary to prepare the Iranian nation for confronting the Arrogant Powers, whether militarily, in terms of armament, or politically. Our officials are already working on this”; and

(D) “The United States of America and the Zionist regime will definitely receive a crushing response for what they do against Iran and the Resistance Front”;

(2) an adviser to the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kamal Kharrazi, who stated, “We have no decision to build a nuclear bomb but should Iran's existence be threatened, there will be no choice but to change our military doctrine”; and

(3) former foreign ministry spokesperson of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nasser Kanani, who stated, “This action of the three European countries [France, Germany and the United Kingdom] is the continuation of the hostile policy of the West and economic terrorism against the people of Iran, which will face the appropriate and proportionate action of the Islamic Republic of Iran”;

Whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran is directly responsible for the death and injury of United States servicemembers, including—

(1) between 2005 and 2011, when the Quds Force, a branch of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, provided explosively formed penetrators to Iranian-backed fighters in Iraq and killed 195 United States

troops and wounded nearly another 900 United States troops;

(2) since the October 7, 2023, attack on Israel, where Iranian-backed proxies have attacked United States troops in the region more than 170 times; and

(3) on January 28, 2024, when an Iranian-backed proxy launched a drone that killed 3 United States troops and wounded nearly another 40 United States troops stationed at Tower 22 in Jordan;

Whereas the United States Government has reported—

(1) “Iran's annual financial backing to Hizballah — which in recent years has been estimated at \$700 million — accounts for the overwhelming majority of [Hizballah's] annual budget”;

(2) “Hamas has received funding, weapons, and training from Iran”; and

(3) “Iran also provides up to \$100 million annually in combined support to Palestinian terrorist groups, including Hamas”;

Whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran's support to the Houthis, including through the provision of ballistic and cruise missiles and unmanned weapons systems, has allowed the Houthis to carry out attacks against United States partners;

Whereas, since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran has engaged in acts of international terrorism and continuously threatened the United States, Israel, and their partners and allies;

Whereas, on January 19, 1984, the United States designated the Islamic Republic of Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism for repeatedly providing support for acts of international terrorism;

Whereas, on April 11, 2006, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had enriched uranium for the first time to a level close to 3.5 percent at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, Iran;

Whereas, on December 23, 2006, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1737 (2006), which imposed sanctions with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its failure to suspend enrichment activities;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council subsequently adopted Resolutions 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), and 1929 (2010), all of which targeted the nuclear program of, and imposed additional sanctions with respect to, the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Whereas, on February 3, 2009, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had launched its first satellite, which raised concern over the applicability of the satellite to the ballistic missile program;

Whereas, in September 2009, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France revealed the existence of the clandestine Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant in the Islamic Republic of Iran, years after construction started on the plant;

Whereas, on January 28, 2017, the Islamic Republic of Iran conducted a test of a medium-range ballistic missile, which traveled an estimated 600 miles and provides the Islamic Republic of Iran the capability to threaten United States military installations in the Middle East;

Whereas, in 2018, Israel seized a significant portion of the nuclear archive of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which contained tens of thousands of files and compact discs relating to past efforts at nuclear weapon design, development, and manufacturing by the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Whereas, on September 27, 2018, Israel revealed the existence of a secret warehouse housing radioactive material in the Turqz Abad district in Tehran, and an inspection of the warehouse by the International Atomic Energy Agency (referred to in this preamble as the “IAEA”) detected radioactive par-

ticles, which the Government of Iran failed to adequately explain;

Whereas, on June 19, 2020, the IAEA adopted Resolution GOV/2020/34, which expressed “serious concern . . . that Iran has not provided access to the Agency under the Additional Protocol to two locations”;

Whereas, on April 17, 2021, the IAEA verified that the Islamic Republic of Iran had begun to enrich uranium to 60 percent purity;

Whereas, on August 14, 2021, the former President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hassan Rouhani, stated, “Iran's Atomic Energy Organization can enrich uranium by 20 percent and 60 percent and if . . . our reactors need it, it can enrich uranium to 90 percent purity”;

Whereas, on April 17, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran confirmed the relocation of a production facility for advanced centrifuges from an aboveground facility at Karaj, Iran, to the fortified underground Natanz Enrichment Complex;

Whereas, on April 19, 2022, the Department of State released a report stating there are “serious concerns” about “possible undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran”;

Whereas, on May 30, 2022, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had achieved a stockpile of 43.3 kilograms (95.5 pounds) of 60 percent highly enriched uranium, roughly enough material for a nuclear weapon;

Whereas, on June 8, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran turned off surveillance cameras installed by the IAEA to monitor uranium enrichment activities at nuclear sites in the country;

Whereas, on July 14, 2022, in The Jerusalem U.S.-Israel Strategic Partnership Joint Declaration, which was signed between President Biden and Israel, the United States stressed its commitment “never to allow Iran to acquire a nuclear weapon, and that [the United States] is prepared to use all elements of its national power to ensure that outcome”;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, Mohammad Eslami, announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran is building a new nuclear reactor at the Isfahan Nuclear Technology Center, which will be one of the largest nuclear facilities in Iran;

Whereas, on December 2, 2022, IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi stated, “Iran informed us they were tripling . . . their capacity to enrich uranium at 60 percent, which is very close to military level, which is 90 percent”;

Whereas, on January 25, 2023, Director General Grossi stated, “One thing is true: [the Islamic Republic of Iran has] amassed enough nuclear material for several nuclear weapons”;

Whereas, on February 27, 2023, the IAEA reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had enriched uranium to 83.7 percent, which is just short of the 90 percent threshold for weapons-grade fissile material;

Whereas, on September 4, 2023, an IAEA report estimated the total uranium stockpile of the Islamic Republic of Iran to be 3795.5 kilograms (8367.65 pounds) and that the Islamic Republic of Iran has enough fissile material, that if further enriched, would be sufficient to produce several nuclear weapons;

Whereas, on October 18, 2023, United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) lapsed and many proliferation-related penalties and restrictions were lifted, allowing the Islamic Republic of Iran to test or transfer ballistic missiles, which may contribute to the further development of a nuclear weapon delivery system;