

the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress or other proper authority of any misconduct, frauds or misdemeanors committed by any officers or persons in the service of these states, which may come to their knowledge" (legislation of July 30, 1778, reprinted in *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, DC, 1904-37), 11:732);

Whereas whistleblowers risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by reporting waste, fraud, and abuse to the proper authorities;

Whereas, in providing the proper authorities with lawful disclosures, whistleblowers save the taxpayers of the United States billions of dollars each year and serve the public interest by ensuring that the United States remains an ethical and safe place; and

Whereas it is the public policy of the United States to encourage, in accordance with Federal law (including the Constitution of the United States, rules, and regulations) and consistent with the protection of classified information (including sources and methods of detection of classified information), honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, and other crimes to the appropriate authority at the earliest time possible: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2025, as "National Whistleblower Appreciation Day"; and

(2) ensures that the Federal Government implements the intent of the Founding Fathers, as reflected in the legislation passed on July 30, 1778 (relating to whistleblowers), by encouraging each executive agency to recognize National Whistleblower Appreciation Day by—

(A) informing employees, contractors working on behalf of the taxpayers of the United States, and members of the public about the legal right of a United States citizen to "blow the whistle" to the appropriate authority by honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, or other crimes; and

(B) acknowledging the contributions of whistleblowers to combating waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of laws and regulations of the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 341—RE-AFFIRMING THAT IMMIGRATION OFFICERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ARREST, DETAIN, INTERROGATE, OR DEPORT UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND MUST IMPLEMENT STRONGER MEASURES TO PREVENT FUTURE WRONGFUL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AGAINST SUCH CITIZENS**

Mr. GALLEG0 submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 341

Whereas the United States was founded on the axiom that all individuals possess natural rights, which cannot be taken away and must be protected by the Government;

Whereas the Framers of the United States Constitution codified this ethos in the Bill of Rights, including in the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which—

(1) protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures; and

(2) therefore requires reasonable suspicion or probable cause of a violation of the law to detain or arrest any person;

Whereas U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other immigration officers under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security have no authority to arrest, detain, interrogate, or deport United States citizens when conducting civil immigration enforcement;

Whereas U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's internal guidance, designated as Policy Number 10074.2, states, "As a matter of law, ICE cannot assert its civil immigration enforcement authority to arrest and/or detain a U.S. citizen.";

Whereas despite this legal prohibition, there have been numerous recent reports of United States citizens, including children, veterans, and disabled individuals, being illegally arrested, detained, and interrogated by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other immigration officers based on their occupation, physical appearance, or refusal to speak with officers, a right guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution;

Whereas such conduct violates the constitutional rights of United States citizens, erodes the rule of law, puts law enforcement officer safety at risk, and reduces trust in law enforcement; and

Whereas a government that unlawfully arrests, detains, and interrogates its own citizens is antithetical to an open and transparent society.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate reaffirms that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other immigration officers under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security—

(1) are not authorized to arrest, detain, interrogate, or deport United States citizens; and

(2) must implement stronger measures to prevent future wrongful enforcement actions against such citizens.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 342—HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS TO THE ECONOMY, CULTURE, AND RECREATIONAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING AUGUST 2025 AS "NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS MONTH"**

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 342

Whereas locally owned and operated small businesses that manufacture handguns, rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and accessories (referred to in this preamble as "small manufacturers of firearms"), are the backbone of the shooting sports community and a critical part of the manufacturing base of the United States;

Whereas small manufacturers of firearms serve as anchors in rural and small-town communities across the United States, preserving the craftsmanship, entrepreneurship, and innovation of the United States;

Whereas small manufacturers of firearms contribute significantly to the national and

local economy, forming an essential part of a broader industry that supports 380,000 jobs and generates more than \$91,000,000,000 in annual economic output;

Whereas small manufacturers of firearms are essential conduits for the exercise of Second Amendment rights by individuals in the United States and provide products, training, and community engagement to sportsmen in the United States;

Whereas shooting sports, including target shooting, hunting, and competitive marksmanship, are time-honored traditions in the United States and are enjoyed by millions of law-abiding citizens;

Whereas shooting sports promote safe and responsible firearm handling, outdoor stewardship, and civic engagement through local clubs, ranges, and competitions; and

Whereas small manufacturers of firearms in the United States play an indispensable role in preserving these recreational traditions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the role of small businesses that manufacture firearms in supporting domestic manufacturing and economic opportunity in communities across the United States;

(2) supports policies that strengthen the ability of such small businesses to innovate, grow, and preserve the recreational shooting traditions of the United States; and

(3) recognizes August 2025 as "National Shooting Sports Month".

**SENATE RESOLUTION 343—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE UNITED STATES PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK FORCE**

Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 343

Whereas the United States Preventive Services Task Force (referred to in this preamble as the "Task Force") is a scientifically independent, statutorily authorized panel comprised of voluntary, non-Federal experts in disease prevention and evidence-based medicine;

Whereas, since 1984, the mission of the Task Force has been to improve the health of the people of the United States by making evidence-based recommendations about health promotion and the effectiveness of clinical primary and secondary preventive services;

Whereas steps to arrive at an official Task Force recommendation include—

(1) assessing the adequacy of evidence at the key question level;

(2) assessing the adequacy of evidence at the linkage level;

(3) estimating the magnitude of benefit and harm of the preventive service;

(4) evaluating the certainty of the evidence of net benefit for the preventive service;

(5) estimating the magnitude of the net benefit of the preventive service; and

(6) developing a recommendation grade for the preventive service in the relevant population, based on the parameters described in paragraphs (1) through (5);

Whereas the Task Force documents its methods in a procedure manual and other resources to ensure that the recommendations and evidence reviews are consistently of high quality, methodologically sound, scientifically defensible, reproducible, and unbiased;

Whereas the Task Force invites and carefully considers public comment in the development process for all Task Force research plans, evidence reviews, and recommendation statements to increase the transparency and utility of the outputs of the Task Force;

Whereas the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 119) (referred to in this preamble as the “ACA”) reauthorized the Task Force and required insurers to cover, without deductible or copay, preventive services that are recommended by the Task Force with a grade of “A” or “B”, along with those preventive services recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as “ACIP”), Bright Futures, and the Health Resources and Services Administration’s guidelines for women’s health;

Whereas the ACA prohibits most health plans, including private health insurance plans, Medicare, and Medicaid, from imposing cost-sharing on patients for preventive services when the services are delivered by an in-network provider;

Whereas the Task Force comprehensively assesses evidence and makes recommendations about the effectiveness of clinical primary and secondary preventive services, including screening tests, counseling about healthy behaviors, and preventive medications for children, adolescents, adults, older adults, and pregnant women, which collectively includes 54 recommended preventive services and medicines that are covered without cost-sharing;

Whereas such recommended services include preventive health services such as screenings for heart disease, screenings for breast, colorectal, cervical, and lung cancer, and folic acid supplements for women to prevent birth defects in their babies;

Whereas the most common causes of chronic disease in the United States include smoking, obesity, high blood sugar, hypertension, and high cholesterol, and the Task Force has made recommendations regarding prevention of all of those causes for both children and adults;

Whereas the Task Force recommendations are entirely based on the strength of the evidence and the balance of benefits and harms of a preventive service;

Whereas the Task Force has saved hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of lives due to its often simple and inexpensive recommendations;

Whereas preventive services can help people avoid acute illness, identify and treat chronic conditions, prevent cancer or lead to earlier detection, improve health outcomes, and reduce the burden of end-stage chronic disease;

Whereas the Task Force is comprised of members selected, reviewed, and appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Whereas nominations for members of the Task Force are open to the public, and qualification includes demonstrated knowledge, expertise, and national leadership in areas including—

(1) the critical evaluation of research published in peer-reviewed literature and in the methods of evidence review;

(2) clinical prevention, health promotion, and primary health care;

(3) implementation of evidence-based recommendations in clinical practice, including at the clinician-patient level, practice level, and health system level; and

(4) experience in methodological issues, such as meta-analysis, analytic modeling, or clinical epidemiology, for members without primary health care clinical experience;

Whereas the members of the Task Force are appointed for staggered 4-year terms, with potential 1-year extensions, to allow new perspectives into the Task Force while ensuring continuity in its mission;

Whereas applicants for the Task Force are required to not have substantial conflicts of interest, whether financial, professional, or intellectual, that would impair the scientific integrity of the work of the Task Force, and must complete regular conflict of interest disclosures;

Whereas the Task Force is assisted in fulfilling its mission by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (referred to in this preamble as the “AHRQ”), which provides scientific, administrative, and dissemination support to the Task Force, and by AHRQ-designated Evidence-based Practice Centers, which develop the evidence reviews, evidence summaries, and other documents that inform the deliberations of the Task Force;

Whereas recent funding and staffing reductions at AHRQ have significantly impacted its ability to support the Task Force;

Whereas the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Kennedy v. Braidwood Management, Inc.*, upheld the constitutionality of the Task Force;

Whereas the Braidwood decision reaffirmed the power of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to appoint or remove members of the Task Force and review their recommendations;

Whereas the Task Force meets 3 times a year, in March, July, and November;

Whereas, on July 7, 2025, the Secretary of Health and Human Services Robert F. Kennedy (referred to in this preamble as “Secretary Kennedy”) abruptly cancelled a meeting of the Task Force scheduled for July 10, 2025; and

Whereas Task Force meetings are necessary for formal votes to consider, reconsider or move forward Task Force recommendations and material development: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) to ensure access for the people of the United States to life-saving, evidence-based preventive care and services, the operations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force (referred to in this resolution as the “Task Force”), including working with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Evidence-based Practice Centers, and related stakeholders, should not be subject to any interruption, delay, or funding disruption;

(2) the members of the Task Force currently comprised of experts in primary care and preventive medicine serving staggered 4-year terms have been charged by Congress to make evidence-based recommendations about preventive health services, and do so transparently using the best available scientific evidence;

(3) the members of the Task Force should continue to serve their 4-year terms to completion;

(4) the work of the Task Force must continue to be grounded in transparent, evidence-based review that is based on vetted, proven, and scientifically demonstrated studies; and

(5) the Department of Health and Human Services, as required by section 915 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299b-4), must reconvene the Task Force and move the work of the Task Force forward without delay.

SENATE RESOLUTION 344—OBSERVING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE ON WHICH HURRICANE KATRINA DEVASTATED THE GULF COAST AND RECOGNIZING THE PROGRESS OF EFFORTS TO REBUILD THE AFFECTED GULF COAST REGION

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 344

Whereas, on August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina, a Category 3 hurricane and 1 of the 5 deadliest hurricanes in United States history, hit the Gulf Coast and caused 1,833 recorded fatalities, including 1,577 in Louisiana, 238 in Mississippi, 14 in Florida, 2 in Georgia, and 2 in Alabama, according to the National Hurricane Center;

Whereas Hurricane Katrina inflicted catastrophic damage, estimated at \$161,000,000,000 in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida;

Whereas more than 1,200,000 people were under some type of evacuation order, including New Orleans’ first mandatory evacuation in the city’s history;

Whereas more than 1,000,000 Gulf Coast residents were displaced, and many remain displaced to this day;

Whereas hundreds of thousands were unemployed as a result of the devastation to businesses;

Whereas more than 200,000 homes and 20,000 businesses from Louisiana to Florida were destroyed;

Whereas an estimated 5,000,000 people were left without power, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

Whereas major highways were destroyed, including the Interstate 10 Twin Span Bridge connecting the cities of New Orleans and Slidell in Louisiana and United States Highway 90 bridges connecting Bay St. Louis to Pass Christian and Biloxi to Ocean Springs in Mississippi;

Whereas the Louisiana Superdome sheltered an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 evacuees and suffered roof leaks and other significant damage from strong winds;

Whereas neighboring cities and States took in thousands of displaced residents and provided medical care and shelter at makeshift hospitals, such as the Katrina Clinic at the Astrodome (formerly named the Reliant Center) in Houston, Texas;

Whereas the United States Coast Guard rescued more than 33,544 people and assisted with the evacuation of 9,409 patients and medical personnel from 11 hospitals;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces orchestrated one of the largest domestic rescue operations in history, with command centers at the Emergency Operations Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport in New Orleans, Louisiana; the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida; and Camp Shelby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi;

Whereas the American Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity, Salvation Army, America’s Second Harvest (now known as Feeding America), Catholic Charities, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, Southern Baptist Disaster Relief, United Way, and other religious and charitable organizations provided crucial food, water, and hygiene products to victims;

Whereas countless first responders, such as police officers, emergency medical personnel, and firefighters, from across the United States worked around the clock to