to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3094. Mr. CRUZ 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.

SA 3095. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3096. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3097. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3098. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3099. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3100. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3101. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3102. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3103. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3104. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3105. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3106. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3107. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3108. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3109. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SCHATZ) 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.

SA 3110. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3111. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) 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.

SA 3112. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3113. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3114. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3115. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3070. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 781 of division B.

SA 3071. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2977 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 216, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 219, line 4, and insert the following:

''(1) HEMP.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'hemp' means the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent in the plant on a dry weight basis.

''(B) INCLUSION.—Such term includes industrial hemp.

''(C) EXCLUSIONS.—Such term does not include—

''(i) any viable seeds from a Cannabis sativa L. plant that exceeds a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of 0.3 percent in the plant on a dry weight basis; or

''(ii) any hemp-derived cannabinoid products containing—

''(I) cannabinoids that are not capable of being naturally produced by a Cannabis sativa L. plant;

''(II) cannabinoids that—

''(aa) are capable of being naturally produced by a Cannabis sativa L. plant; and

''(bb) were synthesized or manufactured outside the plant; or

''(III) a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent, as determined based on the substance, form, manufacture, or article of the product.

''(2) INDUSTRIAL HEMP.—The term 'industrial hemp' means hemp—

''(A) grown for the use of the stalk of the plant, fiber produced from such a stalk, or any other non-cannabinoid derivative, mixture, preparation, or manufacture of such a stalk;

''(B) grown for the use of the whole grain, oil, cake, nut, hull, or any other noncannabinoid compound, derivative, mixture, preparation, or manufacture of the seeds of such plant;

''(C) grown for purposes of producing microgreens or other edible hemp leaf products intended for human consumption that are harvested from an immature hemp plant that is grown from seeds that do not exceed the threshold for delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration specified in paragraph (1)(C)(i);

SA 3072. Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 74, line 21, strike ''programs.'' and insert ''programs; and, $709,573,000 shall be made available for opioid prevention and treatment programs.''.

SA 3073. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON NEW WORLD SCREWWORM READINESS AND RESPONSE.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report on the New World Screwworm domestic readiness and response initiative of the Animal

and Plant Health Inspection Service, with a particular focus on—

(1)(A) domestic readiness, including the construction of a domestic production facility in the event of a threat of a domestic outbreak; and

(B) exploring partnerships with States and industry with respect to that construction and other domestic preparedness efforts;

(2) sterile fly production technology and other eradication tools and technologies; and

(3) the benefits of and barriers, including timelines and costs, to enhanced domestic, as compared to international, sterile fly production.

SA 3074. Mr. KAINE 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 end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—PROTECTING GLOBAL FISHERIES ACT OF 2025

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Protecting Global Fisheries Act of 2025''.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—The terms ''admission'', ''admitted'', ''alien'', and ''lawfully admitted for permanent residence'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(4) ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, OR UNREGULATED FISHING.—The term ''illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing'' means activities described as illegal fishing, unreported fishing, or unregulated fishing in paragraph 3 of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001.

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person located in the United States.

SEC. 1703. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION RELATED TO COUNTERING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, OR UNREGULATED FISHING.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to prioritize collaboration with friendly countries, and through appropriate international institutions, to combat illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing.

(b) ACTIONS BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall take such actions as may be necessary to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States in all appropriate international fora and with appropriate countries that are allies or partners of the United States—

(1) to ensure that cutting edge technology is deployed in accordance to existing or future maritime law enforcement agreements the United States may enter or has entered into; and

(2) to hold accountable those individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing, with a particular focus on the harmful actions of the People's Republic of China.

(c) ADVOCACY AT UNITED NATIONS.—The President may direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to urge the United Nations to take greater action with respect to collaborative global efforts to counter illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing.

SEC. 1704. AUTHORIZATION OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, OR UNREGULATED FISHING AND TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person or foreign vessel (regardless of ownership) that the President determines—

(1) is responsible for or complicit in—

(A) illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing; or

(B) except as part of a conservation effort, the sale, supply, purchase, or transfer (including transportation) of endangered species, as defined in section 3(6) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1532(6));

(2) is a leader or official of an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or the members of which have engaged in, any of the activities described in paragraph (1) during the tenure of the leader or official;

(3) has ever owned, operated, chartered, or controlled a vessel during which time the personnel of the vessel engaged in any of the activities described in paragraph (1); or

(4) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of—

(A) any of the activities described in paragraph (1); or

(B) any foreign person engaged in any such activity.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that may be imposed under subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person or foreign vessel are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person described in subsection (a), if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INADMISSIBILITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—In the case of an alien described in subsection (a), or any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, a foreign person described in subsection (a) that is an entity—

(A) ineligibility for a visa and inadmissibility to the United States; and

(B) revocation of any valid visa or travel documentation in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)).

(3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to a foreign person described in subsection (a).

(4) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which a foreign person or foreign vessel described in subsection (a) has any interest.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit a report on the imposition of sanctions under this section to—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person or foreign vessel if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTIONS FOR AUTHORIZED INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under subsection (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success on June 26, 1947, and entered into force on November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on April 24, 1963, and entered into force on March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF VESSELS AND CREW.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel if such provisions are intended for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel or the maintenance of the vessel to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

(4) HUMANITARIAN EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the President may not impose sanctions under this section with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices or for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The exception under subparagraph (A) does not include transactions for the sale of food or agricultural commodities obtained through illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(g) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of any Federal agency responsible for the implementation of this section may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section (which may include regulatory exceptions), including under section 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1704).

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SA 3075. Mr. KAINE 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 end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. NATIONAL REGISTRY OF KOREAN AMERICAN DIVIDED FAMILIES.

(a) NATIONAL REGISTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, or such other individual as the Secretary may designate, shall—

(A) engage, to the extent practicable, Korean American families who wish to be reunited with family members residing in North Korea from which such Korean American families were divided after the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the ''Korean War Armistice Agreement''), in anticipation of future reunions for such families and family members, including in-person and video reunions; and

(B) establish a private, internal national registry of the names and other relevant information of such Korean American families—

(i) to facilitate such future reunions; and

(ii) to provide for a repository of information about such Korean American families and family members in North Korea, including information about individuals who may be deceased.

(2) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State may enter into agreements with Korean individuals and families, academic institutions, or other members of the public, as appropriate, to share, in whole or in part, information collected and housed in the database if—

(A) the United States person whose personally identifiable information would be disclosed as a result of an agreement has provided consent to such disclosure; and

(B) the agreement outlines reasonable steps and commitments to ensure that any information disclosed as a result of such agreement is—

(i) kept private and confidential; and

(ii) will not be disclosed improperly to other parties outside the agreement.

(b) ACTIONS TO FACILITATE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORTH KOREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State should take steps to ensure that any direct dialogue between the United States and North Korea includes progress towards holding future reunions for Korean American families and their family members in North Korea.

(2) CONSULTATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Government of the Republic of Korea, as appropriate, in carrying out this subsection.

(3) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall include in each report required under section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)) a description of the consultations described in paragraph (2) conducted during the year preceding the submission of the report.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The reporting required under subparagraph (A) should include—

(i) the status of the national registry established pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B);

(ii) the number of individuals included on the registry who—

(I) have met their family members in North Korea during previous reunions; and

(II) have yet to meet their family members in North Korea;

(iii) a summary of responses by North Korea to requests by the United States Government to hold reunions of divided families; and

(iv) a description of actions taken by North Korea that prevent the emigration of family members of Korean American families.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 3076. Mr. KAINE 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 end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle F—Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

SEC. 1271. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act''.

SEC. 1272. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—The term ''beneficiary countries'' means—

(A) Antigua and Barbuda;

(B) the Bahamas;

(C) Barbados;

(D) Dominica;

(E) the Dominican Republic;

(F) Grenada;

(G) Guyana;

(H) Jamaica;

(I) Saint Lucia;

(J) Saint Kitts and Nevis;

(K) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

(L) Suriname; and

(M) Trinidad and Tobago.

SEC. 1273. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development may carry out an initiative, to be known as the ''Caribbean Basin Security Initiative'', in beneficiary countries to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes described in this subsection are the following:

(1) To promote citizen safety, security, and the rule of law in the Caribbean through increased strategic engagement with—

(A) the governments of beneficiary countries; and

(B) elements of local civil society, including the private sector, in such countries.

(2) To counter transnational criminal organizations and local gangs in beneficiary countries, including through—

(A) maritime and aerial security cooperation, including—

(i) assistance to strengthen capabilities of maritime and aerial interdiction operations in the Caribbean; and

(ii) the provision of support systems and equipment, training, and maintenance;

(B) cooperation on border and port security, including support to strengthen capacity for screening and intercepting narcotics, weapons, bulk cash, and other contraband at airports and seaports; and

(C) capacity building and the provision of equipment and support for operations targeting—

(i) the finances and illegal activities of such organizations and gangs; and

(ii) the recruitment by such organizations and gangs of at-risk youth.

(3) To advance law enforcement and justice sector capacity building and rule of law initiatives in beneficiary countries, including by—

(A) strengthening special prosecutorial offices and providing technical assistance—

(i) to combat—

(I) corruption;

(II) money laundering;

(III) human, firearms, and wildlife trafficking;

(IV) human smuggling;

(V) financial crimes; and

(VI) extortion; and

(ii) to conduct asset forfeitures and criminal analysis;

(B) supporting training for civilian police and appropriate security services in criminal investigations, best practices for citizen security, and the protection of human rights;

(C) supporting capacity building for law enforcement and military units, including professionalization, anti-corruption and human rights training, vetting, and community-based policing;

(D) supporting justice sector reform and strengthening of the rule of law, including—

(i) capacity building for prosecutors, judges, and other justice officials; and

(ii) support to increase the efficacy of criminal courts; and

(E) strengthening cybersecurity and cybercrime cooperation, including capacity building and support for cybersecurity systems.

(4) To promote crime prevention efforts in beneficiary countries, particularly among

at-risk-youth and other vulnerable populations, including through—

(A) improving community and law enforcement cooperation to improve the effectiveness and professionalism of police and increase mutual trust;

(B) increasing economic opportunities for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, including through workforce development training and remedial education programs for at-risk youth;

(C) improving juvenile justice sectors through regulatory reforms, separating youth from traditional prison systems, and improving support and services in juvenile detention centers; and

(D) the provision of assistance to populations vulnerable to being victims of extortion and crime by criminal networks.

(5) To strengthen the ability of the security sector in beneficiary countries to respond to and become more resilient in the face of natural disasters, including by—

(A) carrying out training exercises to ensure critical infrastructure and ports are able to come back online rapidly following natural disasters; and

(B) providing preparedness training to police and first responders.

(6) To prioritize efforts to combat corruption and include anti-corruption components in programs in beneficiary countries, including by—

(A) building the capacity of national justice systems and attorneys general to prosecute and try acts of corruption;

(B) increasing the capacity of national law enforcement services to carry out anti-corruption investigations; and

(C) encouraging cooperative agreements among the Department of State, other relevant Federal departments and agencies, and the attorneys general of relevant countries.

(7) To promote the rule of law in beneficiary countries and counter malign influence from authoritarian regimes, including China, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Cuba, by—

(A) monitoring security assistance from such authoritarian regimes and taking steps necessary to ensure that such assistance does not undermine or jeopardize United States security assistance;

(B) evaluating and, as appropriate, restricting the involvement of the United States in investment and infrastructure projects financed by authoritarian regimes that might obstruct or otherwise impact United States security assistance to beneficiary countries;

(C) monitoring and restricting equipment and support from high-risk vendors of telecommunications infrastructure in beneficiary countries;

(D) countering disinformation by promoting transparency and accountability from beneficiary countries; and

(E) eliminating corruption linked to investment and infrastructure facilitated by authoritarian regimes through support for investment screening, competitive tendering and bidding processes, the implementation of investment law, and contractual transparency.

(8) To support the effective branding and messaging of United States security assistance and cooperation in beneficiary countries, including by developing and implementing a public diplomacy strategy for informing citizens of beneficiary countries about the benefits to their respective countries of United States security assistance and cooperation programs.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State $88,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030 to carry out the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1274. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an implementation plan that includes a timeline and stated objectives for actions to be taken in beneficiary countries with respect to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The implementation plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A multi-year strategy with a timeline, overview of objectives, and anticipated outcomes for the region and for each beneficiary country, with respect to each purpose described in section 1273.

(2) Specific, measurable benchmarks to track the progress of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative toward accomplishing the outcomes included under paragraph (1).

(3) A list of all Federal departments or agencies involved in carrying out the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, and a plan for the delineation of the roles of those departments and agencies in carrying out the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to prevent overlap and unintended competition between activities and resources.

(4) A plan to coordinate and track all activities carried out under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative among all relevant Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the publication requirements described in section 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2394c).

(5) An assessment of steps taken, as of the date on which the plan is submitted, to increase regional coordination and collaboration between the law enforcement agencies of beneficiary countries and the Haitian National Police, and a framework with benchmarks for increasing such coordination and collaboration, in order to address the urgent security crisis in Haiti.

(c) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the implementation plan required by subsection (a) is submitted, and annually thereafter through fiscal year 2030, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written description of results achieved through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, including with respect to—

(1) the implementation of the strategy and plans described in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) of subsection (b);

(2) compliance with, and progress related to, meeting the benchmarks described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b); and

(3) funding statistics for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative for the preceding year, disaggregated by country.

SEC. 1275. PROGRAMS AND STRATEGY TO INCREASE NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE.

(a) PROGRAMS.—During the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Inter-American Foundation, shall promote natural disaster response and resilience in beneficiary countries by carrying out programs for the following purposes:

(1) Encouraging coordination between beneficiary countries and relevant Federal departments and agencies to provide expertise and information sharing.

(2) Supporting the sharing of best practices on natural disaster resilience, including on constructing resilient infrastructure and rebuilding after natural disasters.

(3) Improving rapid-response mechanisms and cross-government organizational preparedness for natural disasters.

(b) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and in consultation with the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Inter-American Foundation and nongovernmental organizations in beneficiary countries and in the United States, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy that incorporates specific, measurable benchmarks—

(1) to achieve the purposes described in subsection (a); and

(2) to inform citizens of beneficiary countries about the extent and benefits of United States assistance to such countries.

(c) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required by subsection (b) is submitted, and annually thereafter through fiscal year 2030, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written description of the progress made as of the date of such submission in meeting the benchmarks included in the strategy.

SA 3077. Ms. DUCKWORTH 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 end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. EXPANSION OF HEALTH CARE LICENSE PORTABILITY FOR HEALTH-CARE PROFESSIONALS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Section 1094(d)(3)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''under'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''under title 32.''.

SA 3078. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) 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:

Strike section 1033 and insert the following:

SEC. 1033. SUPPORT FOR COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES AND ACTIVITIES TO COUNTER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.

Subsection (h) of section 284 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new subparagraph:

''(A) In the case of support for a purpose described in subsection (b)—

''(i) the agency to which support is provided;

''(ii) the budget, and anticipated delivery schedule for support;

''(iii) the source of funds provided for the project or purpose;

''(iv) a description of the arrangements, if any, for the sustainment of the project or purpose and the source of funds to support sustainment of the capabilities and performance outcomes achieved using such support, if applicable;

''(v) a description of the objectives for the project or purpose; and

''(vi) information, including the amount, type, and purpose, about the support provided the agency during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the support covered by the notice is provided under this section with respect to—

''(I) this section;

''(II) counterdrug activities authorized by section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 111 Stat. 1811); or

''(III) any other significant program, account, or activity for the provision of security assistance that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State consider appropriate.''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives'' and inserting ''the congressional defense committees''.

SA 3079. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 3, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 4, line 24, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 5, line 24, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 7, line 2, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 7, line 22, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 8, line 18, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 9, line 14, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 10, line 24, insert '', subject to section 414 of this Act,'' after ''That''.

On page 89, after line 22, insert the following:

SEC. 414. (a) Funds provided in this Act for a congressionally directed spending item shall be rescinded if a member of Congress who requested and received funding in this Act makes a disclosure of the congressionally directed spending item outside of official debate of this Act in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(b) For the purposes of this section, disclosure is defined as a mention or reference in any communications sent from the official office of the member of Congress, any debate of a bill other than this Act in a congressional committee or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives, any media interview or appearance, any public speaking engagement, or any public communications pursuant to a political campaign.

(c) The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives about any rescission of funds not later than 15 days after such rescission.

On page 100, line 17, strike ''For'' and insert ''Subject to section 783 of this Act, for''.

On page 101, line 12, insert '', subject to section 783 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided*, That''.

On page 104, line 16, insert ''subject to section 783 of this Act,'' after ''amounts,''.

On page 118, line 21, insert ''subject to section 783 of this Act,'' after ''amounts,''.

On page 132, line 5, insert '', subject to section 783 of this Act,'' after ''amounts''.

On page 144, line 25, insert ''subject to section 783 of this Act,'' after ''amounts,''.

On page 219, after line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 783. (a) Funds provided in this Act for a congressionally directed spending item shall be rescinded if a member of Congress who requested and received funding in this Act makes a disclosure of the congressionally directed spending item outside of official debate of this Act in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(b) For the purposes of this section, disclosure is defined as a mention or reference in any communications sent from the official office of the member of Congress, any debate of a bill other than this Act in a congressional committee or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives, any media interview or appearance, any public speaking engagement, or any public communications pursuant to a political campaign.

(c) The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives about any rescission of funds not later than 15 days after such rescission.

On page 231, line 19, insert '', subject to section 115 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided*, That''.

On page 232, line 24, '', subject to section 115 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided*, That''.

On page 235, line 12, '', subject to section 115 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 246, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 115. (a) Funds provided in this Act for a congressionally directed spending item shall be rescinded if a member of Congress who requested and received funding in this Act makes a disclosure of the congressionally directed spending item outside of official debate of this Act in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(b) For the purposes of this section, disclosure is defined as a mention or reference in any communications sent from the official office of the member of Congress, any debate of a bill other than this Act in a congressional committee or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives, any media interview or appearance, any public speaking engagement, or any public communications pursuant to a political campaign.

(c) The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives about any rescission of funds not later than 15 days after such rescission.

On page 280, line 6, insert ''subject to section 225 of this Act,'' before ''$152,146, 000''.

On page 295, line 14, insert ''subject to section 225 of this Act,'' before ''$133,167,000''.

On page 306, after line 5, insert the following:

SEC. 225. (a) Funds provided in this Act for a congressionally directed spending item shall be rescinded if a member of Congress who requested and received funding in this Act makes a disclosure of the congressionally directed spending item outside of official debate of this Act in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(b) For the purposes of this section, disclosure is defined as a mention or reference in any communications sent from the official office of the member of Congress, any debate of a bill other than this Act in a congressional committee or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives, any media interview or appearance, any public speaking engagement, or any public communications pursuant to a political campaign.

(c) The Attorney General shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives about any rescission of funds not later than 15 days after such rescission.

On page 313, line 10, insert '', subject to section 543 of this Act,'' after ''*Provided further*, That''.

On page 362, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 543. (a) Funds provided in this Act for a congressionally directed spending item shall be rescinded if a member of Congress who requested and received funding in this Act makes a disclosure of the congressionally directed spending item outside of official debate of this Act in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(b) For the purposes of this section, disclosure is defined as a mention or reference in any communications sent from the official office of the member of Congress, any debate of a bill other than this Act in a congressional committee or on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives, any media interview or appearance, any public speaking engagement, or any public communications pursuant to a political campaign.

(c) The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives about any rescission of funds not later than 15 days after such rescission.

SA 3080. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a)(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Health Agency

shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report detailing the current and projected capacity, patient load, staffing requirements, and outstanding infrastructure needs at the General Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

(2) The report required by paragraph (1) shall—

(A) assess the role of the hospital specified in such paragraph in supporting medical readiness and emergency care for active duty members of the Armed Forces, dependents of such members, and retirees;

(B) evaluate potential impacts to access and quality of care, including in the surrounding community, if the hospital were to be realigned, downgraded, or have its scope of services reduced; and

(C) assess how the hospital supports the functions and mission of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, including training activities and programs.

(b)(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report detailing the current condition of military family housing at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, including ongoing or planned renovation and upgrade projects, timelines for completion, and any challenges affecting such improvements.

(2) The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the total estimated cost of conducting all necessary renovation and replacement activities for deficient family housing units, the number of units in need of replacement, and a detailed plan for carrying out those activities; and

(B) an assessment of the impact of housing conditions on quality of life and readiness of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents;

(C) recommendations for addressing any identified shortcomings; and

(D) the findings from consultations with military families who live in housing units at Fort Leonard Wood.

SA 3081. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION SURVEYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall continue to—

(1) administer the customer service survey of the National Cemetery Administration to veterans, families, and funeral homes through ongoing survey activities; and

(2) publish the results of such survey.

(b) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days before the date on which any change is made to the survey described in subsection (a), including with respect to methodology, participants, or scope, the Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs shall submit a description of such change to—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 3082. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. INTERMENT SCHEDULE AVAILABILITY AT CEMETERIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall maintain, on the publicly accessible website landing page of the National Cemetery Administration, a spreadsheet or similar document displaying the most recent interment schedule availability for each operational cemetery under the control of the National Cemetery Administration.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, make the spreadsheet or similar document described in subsection (a) available as required by such subsection; and

(2) once every 30 days thereafter, update such spreadsheet or similar document.

(c) DEFINITION OF INTERMENT SCHEDULE AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a proposed definition for the term ''interment schedule availability'' that—

(1) generally means the number of business days between the establishment of a case for a deceased individual and the first availability for the interment of the individual; and

(2) takes into account the ability to meet the family's preferred dates, days of the week, and times for scheduling the interment.

(d) REPORT ON HISTORICAL DATA.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on data for interment schedule availability during the five-year period ending on the date on which the report is submitted.

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 3083. Mr. SCHATZ 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 end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 320A. WORKING GROUP ON MARINE BIOSECURITY AT JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall participate in good faith with a working group on marine biosecurity at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii (in this section referred to as the ''working group'').

(b) EXISTING OR NEW ENTITY.—The working group may be either a newly-constituted entity or an existing entity.

(c) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to facilitate cooperation among the members of the working group, the Secretary of the Navy shall seek to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources.

(2) ELEMENTS.—A memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall contain, at a minimum, the commitment of the Department of Defense—

(A) to work collaboratively and in good faith with all members of the working group;

(B) to the eradication of invasive corals discovered at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in 2020;

(C) to supporting the health of the coastal and marine ecosystem of Hawaii; and

(D) to creating a mechanism for an independent third party, approved by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, to verify and, as warranted, oversee efforts by the Department of Defense to eradicate invasive corals from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

SA 3084. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. JUSTICE) 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 end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 724. EVALUATION OF CERTAIN RESEARCH RELATED TO MENOPAUSE, PERIMENOPAUSE, OR MID-LIFE WOMEN'S HEALTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall evaluate—

(1) the results of completed research related to menopause, perimenopause, or mid-life women's health among women who are members of the uniformed services or veterans;

(2) the status of such research that is ongoing;

(3) any gaps in knowledge and research on—

(A) treatments for menopause-related symptoms, including hormone and non-hormone treatments;

(B) the safety and effectiveness of treatments for menopause-related symptoms;

(C) the relation of service in the uniformed services to perimenopause and menopause and the impact of such service on perimenopause and menopause; and

(D) the impact of perimenopause and menopause on the mental health of women who are members of the uniformed services or veterans;

(4) the availability of and uptake of professional training resources for covered providers relating to mid-life women's health with respect to the care, treatment, and management of perimenopause and menopausal symptoms, and related support services; and

(5) the availability of and uptake of treatments for women who are members of the uniformed services or veterans who are experiencing perimenopause or menopause.

(b) REPORT; STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall each submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) the findings of the evaluation conducted under subsection (a);

(2) recommendations for improving professional training resources described in subsection (a)(4) for covered providers; and

(3) a strategic plan that—

(A) resolves the gaps in knowledge and research identified in the report; and

(B) identifies topics in need of further research relating to potential treatments for menopause-related symptoms of women who are members of the uniformed services or veterans.

(c) NONDUPLICATION AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF EFFORTS.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that such activities minimize duplication and supplement, not supplant, existing information-sharing efforts of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ADDITIONAL RESEARCH RELATED TO MENOPAUSE, PERIMENOPAUSE, OR MID-LIFE WOMEN'S HEALTH.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should each conduct research related to menopause, perimenopause, or mid-life health regarding women who are members of the uniformed services or veterans.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term ''covered provider'' means a health care provider employed by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) MENOPAUSE.—The term''menopause'' means the stage of a woman's life—

(A) when menstrual periods stop permanently and she can no longer get pregnant; and

(B) that is not a disease state, but a normal part of aging for women.

(3) MID-LIFE.—The term''mid-life'' means a life stage that—

(A) coincides with the menopausal transition in women, which may be physical or emotional;

(B) encompasses the late reproductive age, which can begin at approximately 35 years of age, to the late postmenopausal stages of reproductive aging, which can extend to approximately 65 years of age; and

(C) often marks the onset of many chronic diseases.

(4) PERIMENOPAUSE.—The term ''perimenopause'' means the time during a woman's life when levels of the hormone estrogen fall unevenly in a woman's body and is also called the menopausal transition.

(5) POSTMENOPAUSAL.—The term ''postmenopausal'' means the stage of a woman's life after a woman has been without a menstrual period for 12 months that lasts for the rest of a woman's life and reflects a time when women are at increased risk for osteoporosis and heart disease.

SA 3085. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and 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:

SEC. ___. ANTI-RETALIATION PROTECTION FOR AI WHISTLEBLOWERS.

(a) PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION.—No employer may, directly or indirectly, discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, blacklist, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against a covered individual in the terms and conditions of employment or post-employment of the covered individual (or the terms and conditions of work provided by the covered individual as an independent contractor) because of any lawful act done by the covered individual—

(1) in providing information regarding an AI security vulnerability or AI violation, or any conduct that the covered individual reasonably believes constitutes an AI security vulnerability or AI violation, to—

(A) the appropriate regulatory official or the Attorney General;

(B) a regulatory or law enforcement agency; or

(C) any Member of Congress or any committee of Congress;

(2) in initiating, testifying in, or assisting in any investigation or judicial or administrative action of an appropriate regulatory or law enforcement agency or the Department of Justice, or any investigation of Congress, based upon or related to the information described in paragraph (1); or

(3) in providing information regarding an AI security vulnerability or AI violation, or any conduct that the covered individual reasonably believes constitutes an AI security vulnerability or AI violation, to—

(A) a person with supervisory authority over the covered individual at the employer of the covered individual; or

(B) another individual working for the employer described in subparagraph (A) whom the covered individual reasonably believes has the authority to—

(i) investigate, discover, or terminate the misconduct; or

(ii) take any other action to address the misconduct.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered individual who alleges they are aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) may seek relief under paragraph (3) by—

(A) filing a complaint with the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (2)(A); or

(B) if the Secretary of Labor has not issued a final decision in accordance with such paragraph within 180 days of the filing of a complaint under subparagraph (A), and there is no showing that such a delay is due to the bad faith of the covered individual, bringing an action against the employer at law or in equity in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy.

(2) PROCEDURE.—

(A) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR COMPLAINTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii) and paragraph (3), a complaint filed with the Secretary of Labor under paragraph (1)(A) shall be governed by the rules and procedures set forth in section 42121(b) of title 49, United States Code, including the legal burdens of proof described in such section.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—With respect to a complaint filed under paragraph (1)(A), notification required under section 42121(b)(1) of title 49, United States Code, shall be made to each person named in the complaint, including the employer.

(B) DISTRICT COURT ACTIONS.—

(i) JURY TRIAL.—A party to an action brought under paragraph (1)(B) shall be entitled to trial by jury.

(ii) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An action may not be brought under paragraph (1)(B)—

(aa) more than 6 years after the date on which the violation of subsection (a) occurs; or

(bb) more than 3 years after the date on which facts material to the right of action are known, or reasonably should have been known, by the covered individual bringing the action.

(II) REQUIRED ACTION WITHIN 10 YEARS.—Notwithstanding subclause (I), an action under paragraph (1)(B) may not in any circumstance be brought more than 10 years after the date on which the violation occurs.

(3) RELIEF.—Relief for a covered individual prevailing with respect to a complaint filed under paragraph (1)(A) or an action under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

(A) reinstatement with the same seniority status that the covered individual would have had, but for the violation;

(B) 2 times the amount of back pay otherwise owed to the covered individual, with interest;

(C) the payment of compensatory damages, which shall include compensation for litigation costs, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(D) any other appropriate remedy with respect to the violation as determined by the Secretary of Labor in a complaint under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) or by the court in an action under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph.

(c) NONENFORCEABILITY WAIVERS OF RIGHTS OR REMEDIES.—The rights and remedies provided for in this section may not be waived or altered by any contract, agreement, policy form, or condition of employment (or condition of work as an independent contractor), including by any agreement requiring a covered individual to engage in arbitration, mediation, or any other alternative dispute resolution process prior to seeking relief under subsection (b).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AI SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''AI security vulnerability'' means any failure or lapse in security that could potentially allow emerging artificial intelligence technology to be acquired by a person (including a foreign entity) by theft or other means.

(2) AI VIOLATION.—The term ''AI violation'' means—

(A) any violation of Federal law, including rules and regulations, related to or committed during the development, deployment, or use of artificial intelligence; or

(B) any failure to appropriately respond to a substantial and specific danger that the development, deployment, or use of artificial intelligence may pose to public safety, public health, or national security.

(3) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term ''artificial intelligence'' includes any of the following:

(A) An artificial system that performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without significant human oversight, or that can learn from experience and improve performance when exposed to data sets.

(B) An artificial system developed in computer software, physical hardware, or other context that solves tasks requiring human-

like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical action.

(C) An artificial system designed to think or act like a human, including cognitive architectures and neural networks.

(D) A set of techniques, including machine learning, that are designed to approximate a cognitive task.

(E) An artificial system designed to act rationally, including an intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals using perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communicating, decision making, and acting.

(4) ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM.—The term ''artificial system''—

(A) means any data system, software, application, tool, or utility that operates in whole or in part using dynamic or static machine learning algorithms or other forms of artificial intelligence, including in the case—

(i) the data system, software, application, tool, or utility is established primarily for the purpose of researching, developing, or implementing artificial intelligence technology; or

(ii) artificial intelligence capability is integrated into another system or agency business process, operational activity, or technology system; and

(B) does not include any common commercial product within which artificial intelligence is embedded, such as a word processor or map navigation system.

(5) COMMERCE.—The terms ''commerce'' and ''industry or activity affecting commerce'' mean any activity, business, or industry in commerce or in which a labor dispute would hinder or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce, and include ''commerce'' and any ''industry affecting commerce'', as defined in paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 501 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 142 (1) and (3)).

(6) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''covered individual'' includes—

(A) an employee, including a former employee; and

(B) an independent contractor, including a former independent contractor.

(7) EMERGING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''emerging artificial intelligence technology'', with respect to an AI security vulnerability, means any artificial system that exhibits a level of performance, complexity, or autonomy that is comparable to or exceeds capabilities that are generally considered state-of-the-art as of the time of the AI security vulnerability.

(8) EMPLOYER.—The term ''employer'' means any person (including any officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, agent, company, partnership, or other individual or entity) engaged in commerce or an industry or activity affecting commerce who pays any compensation to a covered individual in exchange for the covered individual providing work to the person.

SA 3086. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) 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 end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12___. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSFERS OF UNITED STATES DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES AMONG BALTIC STATES.

(a) EXEMPTIONS FROM REQUIREMENT FOR CONSENT TO TRANSFER.—

(1) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''except in the case of Estonia, Lithuania, or Latvia,'' before ''the country''.

(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 505(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2314(a)(1)) is amended by inserting ''except in the case of Estonia, Lithuania, or Latvia,'' before ''it will not,''.

(3) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) CONSENT TO TRANSFER NOT REQUIRED.—An agreement between the United States and a Baltic State under section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(a)) with respect to defense articles or defense services provided by the United States shall not require the Baltic state to seek approval from the United States to transfer the defense article or defense service to any other Baltic State.

(B) MODIFICATION.—With respect to any agreement under section 3(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(a)(2)) in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act that requires the consent of the President before a Baltic state may transfer a defense article or defense service provided by the United States, at the request of any Baltic state, the United States shall modify such agreement so as to remove such requirement with respect to such a transfer to any other Baltic state.

(b) COMMON COALITION KEY.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish among the Baltic states a common coalition key or other technological solution within the Baltic states for the purpose of sharing ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS) among the Baltic states for training and operational purposes.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BALTIC STATE.—The term ''Baltic state'' means the following:

(A) Estonia.

(B) Lithuania.

(C) Latvia.

(2) DEFENSE ARTICLE; DEFENSE SERVICE.—The terms ''defense article'' and ''defense service'' have the meanings given such terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

SA 3087. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) 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 end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. TRAINING ON INCREASING CONTRACT AWARDS TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 36 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) TRAINING ON INCREASING CONTRACT AWARDS TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Office of Veterans Business Development, shall provide to covered employees at each Federal agency that has not met the goal established under section 15(g)(1)(A)(ii) training on how to increase the number of contracts awarded to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

''(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Office of Veterans Business Development, shall issue guidance and best practices on increasing the number of contracts awarded to small businesses owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans for Federal agencies to which the goal established under section 15(g)(1)(A)(ii) applies.

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the Administration shall submit to Congress a report detailing, for the fiscal year covered by the report—

''(A) a list of each Federal agency that failed to meet the goal established under section 15(g)(1)(A)(ii);

''(B) the number of trainings provided to each Federal agency described in paragraph (1); and

''(C) an overview of the content included in the training sessions described in subparagraph (B).''.

SA 3088. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 4. REDUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS TO BE 2 PERCENT LESS THAN FISCAL YEAR 2025.

The discretionary appropriations made available under divisions B and C of this Act are reduced, on a pro rata basis—

(1) for division B, by the amount necessary to reduce the amount of discretionary appropriations made available under such division to be 2 percent less than the amount of discretionary appropriations made available under section 1101(a)(1) of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (division A of Public Law 119–4; 139 Stat. 9); and

(2) for division C, by the amount necessary to reduce the amount of discretionary appropriations made available under such division to be 2 percent less than the amount of discretionary appropriations made available under section 1101(a)(2) of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (division A of Public Law 119–4; 139 Stat. 9).

SA 3089. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 4. ACROSS THE BOARD 2 PERCENT REDUCTION FOR THE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.

For divisions B and C of this Act, each discretionary appropriation made under such

division is reduced, on a pro rata basis, by the amount necessary to reduce the amount of discretionary appropriations made available under such division, but for this section, by 2 percent.

SA 3090. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 163, line 24, strike ''programs.'' and insert ''programs; and, $6,356,000,000 shall be made available for telehealth for veterans.''.

SA 3091. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used to prohibit a woman veteran from accessing abortion services or abortion counseling if determined medically necessary by a health care professional when the life or the health of the pregnant woman would be endangered if the pregnancy were continued or if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SA 3092. Mr. PAUL 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:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON EARNINGS.

Section 19(b) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (12) and inserting the following:

''(12) EARNINGS ON BALANCES.—No Federal Reserve bank may pay earnings on balances maintained at a Federal Reserve bank by or on behalf of a depository institution.''.

SA 3093. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. GALLEGO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. _____. It is the sense of Congress that Congress—

(1) supports funding of community-based organizations that serve as part of a public-private partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs to address upstream suicide prevention needs of veterans; and

(2) encourages the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to fund community-based, nonprofit organizations that serve in a State-wide capacity and have and coordinate an extensive network of public and private sector partners to increase access to critical services for veterans with the goals of preventing suicide, increasing access to care and services, and improving well-being outcomes for veterans.

SA 3094. Mr. CRUZ 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 in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REVIEW BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF REAL ESTATE PURCHASES OR LEASES NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OR MILITARY AIRSPACE.

(a) INCLUSION IN DEFINITION OF COVERED TRANSACTION.—Section 721(a)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) any transaction described in subparagraph (B)(vi) that is proposed, pending, or completed on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026.''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) Notwithstanding clause (ii) or subparagraph (C), the purchase or lease by, or a concession to, a foreign person of private or public real estate—

''(I) that is located in the United States and within—

''(aa) 100 miles of a military installation (as defined in section 2801(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code); or

''(bb) 50 miles of—

''(AA) a military training route (as defined in section 183a(h) of title 10, United States Code);

''(BB) airspace designated as special use airspace under part 73 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), and managed by the Department of Defense;

''(CC) a controlled firing area (as defined in section 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) used by the Department of Defense; or

''(DD) a military operations area (as defined in section 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)); and

''(II) if the foreign person is owned or controlled by, is acting for or on behalf of, or receives subsidies from—

''(aa) the Government of the Russian Federation;

''(bb) the Government of the People's Republic of China;

''(cc) the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran; or

''(dd) the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.''.

(b) MANDATORY UNILATERAL INITIATION OF REVIEWS.—Section 721(b)(1)(D) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(1)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by redesignating subclauses (I), (II), and (III) as items (aa), (bb), and (cc), respectively, and by moving such items, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(2) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) as subclauses (I), (II), and (III), respectively, and by moving such subclauses, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(3) by striking ''Subject to'' and inserting the following:

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) MANDATORY UNILATERAL INITIATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—The Committee shall initiate a review under subparagraph (A) of a covered transaction described in subsection (a)(4)(B)(vi).''.

(c) CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.—Section 721(b)(3)(C)(iii) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(3)(C)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (IV), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subclause (V), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(VI) with respect to covered transactions described in subsection (a)(4)(B)(vi), to the Members of the Senate from the State in which the military installation, military training route, special use airspace, controlled firing area, or military operations area is located, and the Member of the House of Representatives from the Congressional District in which such installation, route, airspace, or area is located.''.

SA 3095. Mr. CRUZ 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 end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1265. LIMITATION ON ENGAGEMENT WITH MEXICO UNTIL MEXICO PROVIDES WATER PURSUANT TO TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report regarding deliveries of water by Mexico pursuant to the Treaty relating to the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (9 Bevans 1166), between the United States and Mexico (in this section referred to as the ''Treaty'').

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a determination of whether Mexico has, during the calendar year preceding the submission of the report, delivered to the United States 350,000 acre-feet of water;

(B) an assessment of Mexico's capabilities for delivering 1,750,000 acre-feet of water by the final year of the five-year cycle described in the Treaty within which the previous calendar year fell; and

(C) an identification of significant economic sectors or activities in Mexico that are situated in, or substantially dependent upon, irrigation districts that benefit from—

(i) water delivered to Mexico by the United States; or

(ii) the 6 tributaries of the Rio Grande from which Mexico is obligated to deliver water pursuant to the Treaty.

(b) LIMITATION ON ENGAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, in a report required by subsection (a), the Secretary makes a negative determination under paragraph (2)(A) of that subsection, the President—

(A) shall deny all non-Treaty requests by Mexico; and

(B) may limit or terminate engagement with the Government of Mexico related to the sectors or activities in Mexico identified under subsection (a)(2)(C), other than engagement to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, xylazine, and other synthetic drugs into the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation described in paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply to a non-Treaty request by Mexico if the Secretary submits to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 120 days after the submission of the report described in paragraph (1), and every 120 days thereafter, a certification that—

(A) the water delivered through such channels—

(i) will be used exclusively to address an ongoing ecological, environmental, or humanitarian emergency; and

(ii) will not be used for—

(I) municipal purposes;

(II) industrial purposes;

(III) normal water supply needs;

(IV) water infrastructure deficiencies; or

(V) maintenance work; and

(B) fulfilling the request is vital to the national interests of the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) NON-TREATY REQUEST.—The term ''non-Treaty request'' means an emergency request for special delivery channels for the delivery of water made pursuant to any current or future Minute of the International Boundary and Water Commission based on the principles established in Commission Minute No. 240, entitled ''Emergency Deliveries of Colorado River Waters for Use in Tijuana'', dated June 13, 1972, as subsequently amended and extended, most recently by Commission Minute No. 327, entitled ''Emergency Deliveries of Colorado River Waters For Use In the City of Tijuana, Baja California'', dated January 28, 2022.

SA 3096. Mr. CRUZ 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 end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. AUTHORIZATION TO INITIATE EARLY PRODUCTION OF FUTURE LONG RANGE ASSAULT AIRCRAFT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Army may enter into contracts, in advance of full-rate production, for the procurement of not more than 24 future long range assault aircraft as part of an accelerated low-rate early production effort.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—In carrying out the early production effort described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall pursue the following objectives:

(1) To expedite delivery of future long range assault aircraft operational capability to the warfighter.

(2) To maintain momentum and learning continuity between test article completion and full production ramp-up.

(3) To stabilize and retain the specialized workforce and industrial base supporting future long range assault aircraft, including critical suppliers and production facilities in Texas, Kansas, and other States.

(4) To mitigate cost escalation risks and improve program affordability across the life cycle.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In executing the authority provided by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) prioritize program continuity, cost-efficiency, and workforce retention across the supply chain for tiltrotor aircraft;

(2) ensure that aircraft procured as part of the early production effort described in subsection (a) incorporate lessons learned from test article evaluations; and

(3) maintain flexibility in design to accommodate future upgrades through the modular open systems architecture and digital backbone.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing—

(1) the implementation plan and timeline for the procurement and early production effort described in subsection (a);

(2) the status of industrial base readiness and supply chain coordination; and

(3) estimated long-term cost savings and operational benefits derived from such early production effort.

SA 3097. Mr. CRUZ 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 end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 724. PRESERVATION OF DEDICATED AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION CAPABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE ARMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Medical Service Corps of the Army shall maintain a dedicated aeromedical evacuation capability, including personnel, training, doctrine, and aircraft specifically configured for aeromedical evacuation missions.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Army shall ensure that—

(1) the aviation branch of the Army has the authority to organize, train, and equip aviation assets in accordance with operational requirements; and

(2) the medical department of the Army, under the authority delegated to such department by the Surgeon General of the Army, has the authority for medical command and control, patient care responsibilities, and clinical standards for aeromedical evacuation operations.

(c) ELEMENTS OF CAPABILITY.—The Secretary of the Army shall maintain the capability required under subsection (a)—

(1) in alignment with the sufficiency analysis of the Surgeon General of the Army;

(2) consistent with medical evacuation doctrine and operational planning assumptions of the Army; and

(3) in support of—

(A) the commanders of the combatant commands;

(B) contingency operations and operational plans;

(C) civil authorities;

(D) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response force missions;

(E) humanitarian assistance and disaster response operations; and

(F) garrison emergency medical response operations at installations of the Department of Defense.

(d) CHANGE IN STRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The capability required under subsection (a) shall remain a distinct component within the Medical Service Corps of the Army and may not be restructured into general-purpose aviation elements or dual-use configurations without prior notification to the congressional defense committees, which shall—

(A) be accompanied by a formal risk assessment on—

(i) operational medical readiness of the Medical Service Corps; and

(ii) readiness of the Medical Service Corps to support the joint force and missions specified under subsection (c)(3); and

(B) contain a report that—

(i) is based on the force structure authorizations outlined in the most current Army Structure Message;

(ii) is informed by the most current Total Army Analysis approved by the Secretary of the Army; and

(iii) does not propose or assume any changes to the aircraft authorizations reflected in the documents specified in clauses (i) and (ii).

(2) OPERATIONAL MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS AND JOINT FORCE NEEDS.—Any adjustments made to the force structure of the aeromedical evacuation capability of the Army must account for operational medical requirements and joint force needs where the Surgeon General of the Army retains authority over the medical force structure, staffing, clinical oversight, and doctrinal development for aeromedical evacuation units.

(e) CHANGE TO ALLOCATIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may not make any changes to allocations for the Medical Service Corps of the Army that is inconsistent with the requirements of this section without prior consultation with the Surgeon General of the Army, who shall certify that the proposed changes are supported by a sufficiency analysis and that the revised platform levels remain adequate to support all mission categories requiring aeromedical evacuation, consistent with medical evacuation doctrine and operational planning assumptions of the Army.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit augmentation of military patient movement operations with combatant, commercial, or allied assets in contingency or humanitarian operations, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Defense.

SA 3098. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CORNYN) 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:

SEC. _____. SKYFOUNDRY PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and carry out a program to enable the rapid development, testing, and scalable manufacture of small unmanned aircraft systems, with potential expansion to associated energetics and other autonomous systems as determined by the Secretary.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''SkyFoundry Program'' (in this section the ''Program'').

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) administer the Program through the Secretary of the Army; and

(B) establish the Program as part of the Defense Industrial Resilience Consortium.

(b) ALTERNATIVE ACQUISITION MECHANISM.—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall leverage alternative acquisition mechanisms to accelerate development and production. Such mechanisms shall include the use of other transaction authority under section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, and the use of the middle tier of acquisition pathway for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding as authorized by section 3602 of such title.

(c) COMPONENTS.—The Program shall have two components as follows:

(1) INNOVATION FACILITY.—A Government-owned innovation facility for the development of small unmanned aircraft systems that is operated by the United States Army Materiel Command in coordination with United States Futures Command and serves as the research, development, and testing hub, integrating lessons learned from global conflicts to rapidly evolve United States small unmanned aircraft systems designs.

(2) PRODUCTION FACILITY.—The Commander of United States Army Materiel Command shall identify a Government-owned production facility with the competencies for producing various forms of small unmanned aircraft systems. The facility shall be operated by United States Army Materiel Command and have the capability to produce 1,000,000 small unmanned aircraft systems annually once fully established.

(d) GOVERNMENT OWNED GOVERNMENT OPERATED CONTRACTOR AUGMENTED MODEL.—The Secretary may—

(1) enter into multiyear contracts or agreements for contractor augmented support to the Program, including integrating specialized contractor personnel within Program facilities as part of hybrid teams alongside military and civilian personnel; and

(2) enter into public-private partnership agreements with private industry, academic institutions, and nonprofit entities in support of the Program.

(e) FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall prioritize utilizing or modifying existing Army Depot facilities and select at least two separate sites for the Program, one to house the innovation facility required by subsection (b)(1) and one to house the production facility required by subsection (b)(2).

(2) AUTHORITY TO RENOVATE, EXPAND, AND CONSTRUCT.—The Secretary may renovate, expand, or construct facilities for the Program using available funds, notwithstanding chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) SELECTION OF SITES.—When selecting sites for the Program, the Secretary shall consider that the production facility required by subsection (b)(2) shall be housed at an existing Army Depot that meets the following requirements:

(A) The Army Depot shall be comprised of 15,000 acres of land.

(B) The Army Depot shall have approximately 10,000 buildable acres of land.

(C) The Army Depot shall have approximately 8,000,000 square feet of facilities.

(D) The Army Depot shall be located within 50 miles of four States.

(f) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the United States retains appropriate intellectual property and technical data rights for any systems or technologies developed under the Program. At a minimum, the Secretary shall secure Government purpose rights in intellectual property developed jointly with contractors, to enable the Government's continued production, sustainment, modification, and competitive procurement of such systems.

(g) DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT DESIGNATION.—The President (or the Secretary of Defense under delegated authority) shall utilize authorities under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) to prioritize and support domestic industrial base capacity for small unmanned aircraft systems and associated energetics and autonomous systems. Such items shall be deemed essential for the national defense industrial base, and Title III efforts may include investments in production scale-up, establishment of strategic materials stockpiles, and surge manufacturing capacity for these systems and components.

(h) EXPEDITED APPROVALS AND WAIVERS.—The Secretary, or the Secretary of the Army under explicit delegated authority, may expedite, and as appropriate to waive or modify Department of Defense regulatory requirements and internal procedures that would otherwise impede the rapid development, acquisition, or production activities of the Program.

SA 3099. Mr. CRUZ 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 end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 2833. CLARIFICATION OF LAND CONVEYANCE, FORT HOOD, TEXAS.

Section 2848(a) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2140) is amended by striking ''an upper level (junior, senior, and graduate) university'' and inserting ''a university''.

SA 3100. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN) 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 end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after section 163 (42 U.S.C. 6243) the following:

''SEC. 164. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EXPORTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prohibit the export or sale of petroleum products drawn down from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, under any provision of law, to—

''(1) the People's Republic of China;

''(2) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

''(3) the Russian Federation;

''(4) the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

''(5) any entity that is under the ownership or control of—

''(A) a country referred to in any of paragraphs (1) through (4); or

''(B) the Chinese Communist Party.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may issue a waiver of the prohibition described in subsection (a) if the Secretary certifies that any export or sale authorized pursuant to the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

''(c) RULE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026, the Secretary shall issue a rule to carry out this section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DRAWDOWN AND SALE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—Section 161(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241(a)) is amended by inserting ''and section 164'' before the period at the end.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 163 the following:

''Sec. 164. Prohibition on certain exports.''.

(3) NATIONAL POLICY ON OIL EXPORT RESTRICTION.—Section 101(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (42 U.S.C. 6212a(b)) is amended by inserting ''and section 164 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act'' after ''and (d)''.

SA 3101. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) 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 in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. STUDY ON NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO RECYCLE SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(2) NUCLEAR WASTE.—The term ''nuclear waste'' means spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste (as defined in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101)).

(3) RECYCLING.—The term ''recycling'' means the recovery of valuable radionuclides, including fissile materials, from nuclear waste, and any subsequent processes, such as enrichment and fuel fabrication, necessary for reuse in nuclear reactors or other commercial applications.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

(5) SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.—The term ''spent nuclear fuel'' has the meaning given the

term in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall assemble an independent committee of experts to carry out the study described in this subsection.

(2) INDIVIDUALS NOT TO BE INCLUDED.—The independent committee of experts assembled under paragraph (1) shall not include any of the same individuals who authored the report of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine entitled ''Merits and Viability of Different Nuclear Fuel Cycles and Technology Options and the Waste Aspects of Advanced Nuclear Reactors'' and dated 2023, but those same individuals may advise the independent committee of experts.

(3) INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.—The independent committee of experts assembled under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) consist of subject matter experts from stakeholders, such as the Office of Nuclear Energy of the Department of Energy, the National Laboratories, academia, industry, and other relevant stakeholder groups, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) carry out a study—

(i) to analyze the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks, including proliferation, of using dedicated recycling facilities to convert spent nuclear fuel, including spent high-assay low-enriched uranium fuel, into useable nuclear fuels, such as those for—

(I) commercial light water reactors;

(II) advanced nuclear reactors; and

(III) medical, space-based, advanced-battery, and other non-reactor applications, as determined by the Secretary;

(ii)(I) to analyze the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks of recycling spent nuclear fuel, which is taken from temporary storage sites throughout the United States, and using it as fuel or input for advanced nuclear reactors, existing reactors, or commercial applications;

(II) to compare such practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks of recycling spent nuclear fuel with the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks of the once-through fuel cycle, including temporary and permanent storage requirements; and

(III) to analyze the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks of aqueous (such as PUREX and the derivatives of PUREX) recycling processes with the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risk of non-aqueous (such as pyro-electrochemistry) recycling processes;

(iii) to analyze the technical and economic feasibility of utilizing nuclear waste processing to extract certain isotopes needed for domestic and international use, including medical, industrial, space-based power source, and advanced-battery applications;

(iv) to analyze the practicability, potential benefits, costs, risks, and potential approaches for coupling or collocating recycling facilities with other pertinent facilities, such as advanced nuclear reactors (that can use the recycled fuel), interim storage, and fuel-fabrication facilities, including through—

(I) relevant analyses, such as capital and operating cost estimates, public-private partnerships to encourage investment, infrastructure requirements, timeline to full-scale commercial deployment, and distinguishing characteristics or requirements of such facilities;

(II) input from interested private technology developers and relevant assumptions regarding cost; and

(III) comparison with the practicability, potential benefits, costs, and risks of the once-through fuel cycle, including temporary and permanent storage requirements;

(v) to identify parties, including individuals, communities, businesses, and local and Tribal governments, that are impacted economically, or through health, safety, or environmental risks, by the current practice of indefinite temporary storage of spent nuclear fuel, and assess potential risks and benefits for those parties should spent nuclear fuel be removed from their sites for the purposes of nuclear waste recycling;

(vi) to assess different approaches for siting and sizing nuclear waste recycling facilities, including a centralized national facility, regional facilities, on-site facilities where spent nuclear fuel is currently stored, and on-site facilities where newly recycled fuel can be used by an on-site reactor, and recommend one or more approaches that consider environmental, transportation, infrastructure, capital, and other risks;

(vii) to identify tracking and accountability methods for new recycled fuel and radioactive waste streams for byproducts of the recycling process;

(viii)(I) to identify any regulatory gaps related to nuclear waste management and recycling, including accuracy and consistency of relevant definitions for radioactive waste (including ''high-level radioactive waste'', ''spent nuclear fuel'', ''low-level radioactive waste'', ''reprocessing'', ''recycling'', and ''vitrification'') and classifications of radioactive waste that exist in Federal law on the date of enactment of this Act;

(II) to compare such definitions to those used by other nations that manage radioactive waste; and

(III) to make recommendations for modernizing such definitions; and

(ix) to evaluate—

(I) potential Federal and State-level policy changes to support development and deployment of recycling and waste-utilizing reactor technologies; and

(II) impacts of spent nuclear fuel recycling on requirements for domestic nuclear waste storage.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the agreement described under subsection (b) is entered, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, a report that complies with each of the following:

(1) Describes the results of the study.

(2) Is released to the public.

(3) Totals not more than 120 pages (excluding Front Matter, References, and Appendices) written and formatted to facilitate review by a nonspecialist readership, including the following sections:

(A) A Front Matter section that includes a cover page with identifying information, tables of contents, figures, and tables.

(B) An Executive Summary section.

(C) An Introductory section that includes a historical overview that also explains why recycling is not performed in the United States today, such as economic, political, or technological obstacles.

(D) Results and Findings sections that summarize the results and findings of the study described in subsection (b).

(E) A Key Remaining Challenges and Barriers section that identifies key technical and nontechnical (such as economic) challenges and barriers that need to be addressed to enable scale-up and commercial adoption of spent nuclear fuel recycling, with preference given to secure, proliferation resistant, environmentally safe, and economical recycling methods.

(F) A Policy Recommendations section that—

(i) lists policy recommendations to address remaining technical and nontechnical (such as economic) challenges and barriers to enable scale-up and commercial adoption of spent nuclear fuel recycling, including with government support;

(ii) contrasts the potential benefits and risks of each policy; and

(iii) compares benefits to current or past policies.

(G) An Other section in which other relevant information may be added.

(H) A References section.

(I) An Appendices section.

SA 3102. Mrs. GILLIBRAND 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 end of subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1067. FIRST RESPONDERS MENTAL HEALTH HOTLINE.

Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 399V–8. FIRST RESPONDERS MENTAL HEALTH HOTLINE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall maintain, directly or by contract or grant, a national first responders emergency hotline to provide peer and emotional support, information, brief intervention, and mental and behavioral health and substance use disorder resources and referrals to first responders and to their families or household members.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR HOTLINE.—The hotline established under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) operate as a separate, widely recognizable number with bidirectional transfer options with the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline established pursuant to section 520E–3;

''(2) provide 24/7 toll-free, real-time, live assistance;

''(3) provide voice and text support;

''(4) be sufficiently staffed by, at a minimum, culturally competent first responder peer specialists or first responder mental health services providers; and

''(5) provide peer support, mental and behavioral health and substance use disorder assistance, and referral services to meet the needs of first responders and family members or household members at risk of experiencing mental or behavioral health or substance use disorders.

''(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In maintaining the hotline under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(A) consult with the National Domestic Violence Hotline, the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, and the Veterans Crisis Line to ensure that first responders are connected in real-time to the appropriate specialized hotline service, when applicable;

''(B) conduct a public awareness campaign for the hotline under subsection (a) in coordination and consultation with Federal departments and agencies, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Department of Justice; and

''(C) consult with organizations that operate existing crisis or peer support hotlines for first responders with respect to best practices for operating such hotlines.

''(2) EXISTING HOTLINES.—The Secretary or an entity receiving a grant or contract under subsection (a), as applicable, shall form partnerships between the existing national first responders mental health hotline and other first responder helplines and websites.

''(3) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that calls from public safety personnel received through the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline are appropriately referred to the hotline under subsection (a).

''(4) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall implement, in coordination with mental health providers and first responder associations or personnel, trauma-informed and culturally competent training, guidance, and standards for culturally competent peer specialists and 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline network center personnel on the unique concerns, resources, linkages, and stressors of first responders.

''(B) MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Culturally competent first responder peer specialists and 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline network center personnel shall complete not less than 20 hours of foundation training, which shall include instruction on—

''(i) the essential functions of first responders and public safety organizations;

''(ii) the behavioral health conditions common to first responders;

''(iii) common and novel stressors inherent in public safety and emergency response work;

''(iv) normal and abnormal adaptation to occupational stress and trauma;

''(v) the principles of confidentiality, testimonial privilege, and ethical considerations;

''(vi) crisis intervention strategies;

''(vii) action planning, resource navigation, and referral processes;

''(viii) general risk assessment, including suicide risk indicators and safety planning intervention strategies; and

''(ix) first responders outreach and engagement practices.

''(C) CONTINUING EDUCATION.—Culturally competent first responder peer specialists and 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline network center personnel shall complete a minimum of 8 hours annually of continuing education focused on emerging behavioral health topics, best practices in peer support, and updates in crisis intervention and referral protocols.

''(D) IDENTIFICATION OF QUALIFIED TRAINING PARTNERS.—To support the development, implementation, and continuous evaluation of peer support training programs designed to promote the safety, mental wellness, and operational readiness of first responders and emergency service personnel, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, collaborate with nationally recognized nonprofit organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that demonstrate—

''(i) expertise in training related to emergency response and behavioral health with the first responder community; and

''(ii) documented cultural competency regarding the unique operational environments, occupational stressors, and behavioral health challenges faced by first responders.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress on the hotline under subsection (a) and implementation of this section, including—

''(1) an evaluation of the effectiveness of activities conducted or supported under subsection (a);

''(2) an evaluation of staffing levels necessary to maintain adequate services;

''(3) a directory of entities or organizations to which staff maintaining the hotline funded under this section may make referrals; and

''(4) such additional information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CULTURALLY COMPETENT FIRST RESPONDER PEER SPECIALIST.—The term 'culturally competent first responder peer specialist' means an individual—

''(A) with familiarity with, and understanding of, the duties and unique stressors of first responders, which may include experience working as a first responder; and

''(B) who completed a trauma-informed and culturally competent training developed pursuant to subsection (c)(4).

''(2) FIRST RESPONDER.—The term 'first responder'—

''(A) means—

''(i) a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew (as such terms are defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968); or

''(ii) a public safety telecommunicator, including 9–1–1 operators and dispatchers; and

''(B) includes a retired first responder.

''(3) FIRST RESPONDER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDER.—The term 'first responder mental health services provider' includes a State-licensed or State-certified counselor, trauma counselor, psychologist or other State licensed or certified mental health professional who—

''(A) is qualified under State law to provide mental or behavioral health services; and

''(B) who completed a trauma-informed and culturally competent training developed pursuant to subsection (c)(4).

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2032.''.

SA 3103. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1265. REPORTS ON FOREIGN BOYCOTTS OF ISRAEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the head of the Office of Antiboycott Compliance of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on foreign boycotts described in section 1773(a) of the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4842(a)) targeted at the State of Israel that includes a description of—

(1) those foreign boycotts; and

(2) the steps taken by the Department of Commerce to enforce the provisions of the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4841 et seq.) with respect to those foreign boycotts.

(b) TERMINATION.—The requirement to submit reports under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3104. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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:

SEC. _____. FINANCIAL INTEGRITY AND REGULATION MANAGEMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the primary objective of financial regulation and supervision by the Federal banking agencies is to promote the safety and soundness of depository institutions;

(2) all federally legal businesses and law-abiding citizens regardless of political ideology should have equal opportunity to obtain financial services and should not face unlawful discrimination in obtaining such services;

(3) financial service providers are private entities entitled to provide services to whichever customers they so choose, provided that those decisions do not violate the law;

(4) financial service providers should strive to ensure that all business decisions are based on factors free from unlawful prejudice or political influence;

(5) the use of reputational risk in supervisory frameworks encourages Federal banking agencies to regulate depository institutions based on the subjective view of negative publicity and provides cover for the agencies to implement their own political agenda unrelated to the safety and soundness of a depository institution;

(6) Federal banking agencies have in fact used reputational risk to limit access of federally legal businesses and law-abiding citizens to financial services in 2018 when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation acknowledged that the agency used reputational risk reviews to limit access to financial services by certain industries, commonly known as ''Operation Choke Point''; and

(7) reputational risk does not appear in any statute and is an unnecessary and improper use of supervisory authority that does not contribute to the safety and soundness of the financial system.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''depository institution''—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

(B) includes an insured credit union.

(2) FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY.—The term ''Federal banking agency''—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

(B) includes—

(i) the National Credit Union Administration; and

(ii) the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(3) INSURED CREDIT UNION.—The term ''insured credit union'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752).

(4) REPUTATIONAL RISK.—The term ''reputational risk'' means the potential that negative publicity or negative public opinion regarding an institution's business practices, whether true or not, will cause a decline in confidence in the institution or a decline in the customer base, costly litigation, or revenue reductions or otherwise adversely impact the depository institution.

(c) REMOVAL OF REPUTATIONAL RISK AS A CONSIDERATION IN THE SUPERVISION OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—Each Federal banking agency shall remove from any guidance, rule, examination manual, or similar document established by the agency any reference to reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, regarding the supervision of depository institutions such that reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, is no longer taken into consideration by the Federal banking agency when examining and supervising a depository institution.

(d) PROHIBITION.—No Federal banking agency may engage in any activity concerning or related to the regulation, supervision, or examination, of the reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution, including by—

(1) establishing any rule, regulation, requirement, standard, or supervisory expectation concerning or related to the reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution whether binding or not;

(2) conducting any examination, assessment, data collection, or other supervisory exercise concerning or related to reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution;

(3) issuing any examination finding, supervisory criticism, or other supervisory or examination communication concerning or related to reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution;

(4) making any supervisory ratings decision or determination that is based, in whole or in part, on any matter concerning or related to reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution; and

(5) taking any formal or informal enforcement action that is based, in whole or in part, on any matter concerning or related to reputational risk, or any term substantially similar, or the management thereof, of a depository institution.

(e) TAKING ACCOUNT OF INSTITUTIONS WITH LOW OPERATIONAL RISK.—

(1) TAILORING REGULATION TO BUSINESS MODEL AND RISK.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

(i) the term ''Federal financial institutions regulatory agency'' means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; and

(ii) the term ''regulatory action''—

(I) means any proposed, interim, or final rule or regulation; and

(II) does not include any action taken by a Federal financial institutions regulatory agency that is solely applicable to an individual institution, including an enforcement action or order.

(B) CONSIDERATION AND TAILORING.—For any regulatory action occurring after the date of enactment of this Act, each Federal financial institutions regulatory agency shall—

(i) take into consideration the risk profile and business models of each type of institution or class of institutions subject to the regulatory action; and

(ii) tailor the regulatory action applicable to an institution, or type of institution, in a manner that limits the regulatory impact, including cost, human resource allocation, and other burdens, on the institution or type of institution as is appropriate for the risk profile and business model involved.

(C) FACTORS TO CONSIDER.—In carrying out the requirements of subparagraph (B), each Federal financial institutions regulatory agency shall consider—

(i) the aggregate impact of all applicable regulatory actions on the ability of institutions to flexibly serve their customers and local markets after the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) the potential impact that efforts to implement the applicable regulatory action and third-party service provider actions may work to undercut efforts to tailor the regulatory action described in subparagraph (B)(ii); and

(iii) the statutory provision authorizing the applicable regulatory action, the congressional intent with respect to the statutory provision, and the underlying policy objectives of the regulatory action.

(D) NOTICE OF PROPOSED AND FINAL RULEMAKING.—Each Federal financial institutions regulatory agency shall disclose and document in every notice of proposed rulemaking and in every final rulemaking for a regulatory action how the agency has applied subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(E) LIMITED LOOK-BACK APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal financial institutions regulatory agency shall—

(I) conduct a review of all regulations issued in final form pursuant to statutes enacted during the period beginning on the date that is 7 years before the date on which this Act is introduced in the Senate and ending on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) apply the requirements of this paragraph to the regulations described in subclause (I).

(ii) REVISION.—Any regulation revised under clause (i) shall be revised not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(F) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, each Federal financial institutions regulatory agency shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on the specific actions taken to tailor the regulatory actions of the Federal financial institutions regulatory agency pursuant to the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) SHORT-FORM CALL REPORTS FOR ALL BANKS ELIGIBLE FOR THE COMMUNITY BANK LEVERAGE RATIO.—The appropriate Federal banking agencies, as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813), shall promulgate regulations establishing a reduced reporting requirement for all banks eligible for the Community Bank Leverage Ratio, as defined in section 201(a) of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5371 note), when making the first and third report of condition of a year, as required by section 7(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(a)).

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON MODERNIZATION OF SUPERVISION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appropriate Federal banking agencies, as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813), in consultation with State bank supervisors, shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on the modernization of bank supervision, including the following factors:

(A) Changing bank business models.

(B) Examiner workforce and training.

(C) The structure of supervisory activities within banking agencies.

(D) Improving bank-supervisor communication and collaboration.

(E) The use of supervisory technology.

(F) Supervisory factors uniquely applicable to community banks.

(G) Changes in statutes necessary to achieve more effective supervision.

(f) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each Federal banking agency shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) confirms implementation of this section; and

(2) describes any changes made to internal policies as a result of this section.

SA 3105. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina 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 end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle F—Sanctions With Respect to Facilitation of Unlawful Immigration

SEC. 1271. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Stifling Transnational Operations and Proliferators by Mitigating Activities that Drive Narcotics, Exploitation, and Smuggling Sanctions Act'' or the ''STOP MADNESS Act''.

SEC. 1272. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) migrants who have unlawfully entered the United States—

(A) are a threat to national security; and

(B) should be repatriated to their countries of origin;

(2) if a country of origin resists repatriation of its citizens that unlawfully entered the United States, that country should be subject to economic sanctions, denying the country access to the United States financial system; and

(3) any country, entity, or individual that knowingly facilitates unlawful immigration into the United States should be subject to economic sanctions, denying them access to the United States financial system.

SEC. 1273. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term ''foreign government''—

(A) means any governing body or political organization that exercises control over a foreign country or a substantial portion of a foreign country; and

(B) includes—

(i) a ministry, department, agency, or instrumentality of a body or organization described in subparagraph (A);

(ii) an official, representative, or other individual acting on behalf of such a body or organization, including an individual who holds a formal or informal role of authority; and

(iii) an entity—

(I) owned or controlled by such a body or organization; or

(II) that acts on behalf of or is directed by such a body or organization.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person''—

(A) means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(B) does not include a foreign government.

(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(C) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States, including any alien admitted for temporary residence, tourism, or employment, or to pursue a course of study; or

(D) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 1274. SENSE OF CONGRESS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) foreign governments that refuse or obstruct the efforts of the United States to repatriate their citizens who have unlawfully entered the United States constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and pose a national emergency; and

(2) foreign governments and foreign persons that knowingly facilitate unlawful immigration into the United States constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and pose a national emergency.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States, in order to protect the national security of the United States, to apply economic and other financial sanctions with respect to—

(1) foreign governments that resist efforts to repatriate their citizens who have unlawfully entered the United States; and

(2) foreign governments and foreign persons that knowingly facilitate unlawful immigration into the United States.

SEC. 1275. USE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES; REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subtitle.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 7 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions taken by the executive branch pursuant to this subtitle and any national emergency declared with respect to the facilitation of unlawful immigration to the United States, including—

(A) the issuance of any new or revised regulations, policies, or guidance;

(B) the imposition of sanctions;

(C) the collection of relevant information from outside parties;

(D) the issuance or termination of general licenses, specific licenses, and statements of licensing policy by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury;

(E) any pending enforcement actions; or

(F) the implementation of mitigation procedures.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include the matters required by subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F) of that paragraph in a classified annex.

SEC. 1276. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO EFFORTS TO RESIST REPATRIATION OR FACILITATE UNLAWFUL IMMIGRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to—

(1) any foreign government the President determines knowingly refuses or obstructs the efforts of the United States to repatriate its citizens who have unlawfully entered the United States; and

(2) any foreign government or foreign person the President determines knowingly facilitates unlawful immigration into the United States.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign government or foreign person described in subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 7 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions taken by the executive branch with respect to the foreign governments and foreign persons identified under subsection (a).

SEC. 1277. PENALTIES; WAIVERS; EXCEPTIONS.

(a) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this subtitle or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this subtitle shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this subtitle with respect to a foreign government or foreign person if the President determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTIONS FOR INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—This subtitle shall not apply with respect to—

(1) activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States; or

(2) activities necessary to carry out or assist law enforcement activity of the United States.

SA 3106. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. WARREN) 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 end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1067. EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

Section 717(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4564(a)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2025'' and inserting ''September 30, 2026''.

SA 3107. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. From among funds made available to the Medical and Prosthetic Research account, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the prevalence and mortality of cancers among individuals who served as active duty aircrew in the Armed Forces: *Provided*, That the panel or panels established by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct the study shall identify exposures associated with military occupations of those individuals, including relating to chemicals, compounds, agents, and other phenomena: *Provided further*, That the study shall review existing studies to determine associations between exposures and the incidence of overall cancer morbidity, cancer mortality, and increased prevalence of brain cancer, colon and rectal cancers, kidney cancer, lung cancer, melanoma skin cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, urinary bladder cancer, and any other cancers determined appropriate by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the agreement shall require that, not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall submit to the Secretary and Congress a report on its systematic review and data analysis of the research topics covered under this section.

SA 3108. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for—

(1) ''National Science Foundation—Research and Related Activities'' shall be $3,276,150,000; and

(2) ''National Science Foundation—Agency Operations and Award Management'' shall be $355,000,000.

SA 3109. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SCHATZ) 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 end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1038. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO PROCURE OR MODIFY FOREIGN AIRCRAFT FOR PRESIDENTIAL AIRLIFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2026 for the Department of Defense may be made available for the procurement, modification, restoration, or maintenance of an aircraft previously owned by a foreign government, an entity controlled by a foreign government, or a representative of a foreign government for the purposes of providing presidential airlift options.

SA 3110. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION PROGRAM TO PRODUCTS ENTERING HAWAII.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service shall conduct and submit to Congress an assessment regarding the feasibility of expanding the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection program to products entering the State of Hawaii, which shall include a determination of the methods of transportation and the types of commerce that are the most likely contributors of invasive pests entering the State of Hawaii and recommendations on how to begin implementing the expansion and an estimate of the cost.

SA 3111. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) 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:

DIVISION _____—UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA DISCLOSURE

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Disclosure Act of 2025'' or the ''UAP Disclosure Act of 2025''.

SEC. ___02. FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS, AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) All Federal Government records related to unidentified anomalous phenomena should be preserved and centralized for historical and Federal Government purposes.

(2) All Federal Government records concerning unidentified anomalous phenomena should carry a presumption of immediate disclosure and all records should be eventually disclosed to enable the public to become fully informed about the history of the Federal Government's knowledge and involvement surrounding unidentified anomalous phenomena.

(3) Legislation is necessary to create an enforceable, independent, and accountable process for the public disclosure of such records.

(4) Legislation is necessary because credible evidence and testimony indicates that Federal Government unidentified anomalous phenomena records exist that have not been declassified or subject to mandatory declassification review as set forth in Executive Order 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to classified national security information) due in part to exemptions under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as well as an over-broad interpretation of ''transclassified foreign nuclear information'', which is also exempt from mandatory declassification, thereby preventing public disclosure under existing provisions of law.

(5) Legislation is necessary because section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Freedom of Information Act''), as implemented by the Executive branch of the Federal Government, has proven inadequate in achieving the timely public disclosure of Government unidentified anomalous phenomena records that are subject to mandatory declassification review.

(6) Legislation is necessary to restore proper oversight over unidentified anomalous phenomena records by elected officials in both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government that has otherwise been lacking as of the enactment of this Act.

(7) Legislation is necessary to afford complete and timely access to all knowledge gained by the Federal Government concerning unidentified anomalous phenomena in furtherance of comprehensive open scientific and technological research and development essential to avoiding or mitigating potential technological surprise in furtherance of urgent national security concerns and the public interest.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this division are—

(1) to provide for the creation of the unidentified anomalous phenomena Records Collection at the National Archives and Records Administration; and

(2) to require the expeditious public transmission to the Archivist and public disclosure of such records.

SEC. ___03. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term ''Archivist'' means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) CLOSE OBSERVER.—The term ''close observer'' means anyone who has come into close proximity to unidentified anomalous phenomena or non-human intelligence.

(3) COLLECTION.—The term ''Collection'' means the Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Records Collection established under section ___04.

(4) CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE CAMPAIGN PLAN.—The term ''Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan'' means the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan required by section ___09(c)(3).

(5) CONTROLLING AUTHORITY.—The term ''controlling authority'' means any Federal, State, or local government department, office, agency, committee, commission, commercial company, academic institution, or private sector entity in physical possession of technologies of unknown origin or biological evidence of non-human intelligence.

(6) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

(7) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''Executive agency'' means an Executive agency, as defined in subsection 552(f) of title 5, United States Code.

(8) GOVERNMENT OFFICE.—The term ''Government office'' means any department, office, agency, committee, or commission of the Federal Government and any independent office or agency without exception that has possession or control, including via contract or other agreement, of unidentified anomalous phenomena records.

(9) IDENTIFICATION AID.—The term ''identification aid'' means the written description prepared for each record, as required in section ___04.

(10) LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS.—The term ''leadership of Congress'' means—

(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(11) LEGACY PROGRAM.—The term ''legacy program'' means all Federal, State, and local government, commercial industry, academic, and private sector endeavors to collect, exploit, or reverse engineer technologies of unknown origin or examine biological evidence of living or deceased non-human intelligence that pre-dates the date of the enactment of this Act.

(12) NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—The term ''National Archives'' means the National Archives and Records Administration and all components thereof, including presidential archival depositories established under section 2112 of title 44, United States Code.

(13) NON-HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.—The term ''non-human intelligence'' means any sentient intelligent non-human lifeform regardless of nature or ultimate origin that may be presumed responsible for unidentified anomalous phenomena or of which the Federal Government has become aware.

(14) ORIGINATING BODY.—The term ''originating body'' means the Executive agency, Federal Government commission, committee of Congress, or other Governmental entity that created a record or particular information within a record.

(15) PROSAIC ATTRIBUTION.—The term ''prosaic attribution'' means having a human (either foreign or domestic) origin and operating according to current, proven, and generally understood scientific and engineering principles and established laws-of-nature and not attributable to non-human intelligence.

(16) PUBLIC INTEREST.—The term ''public interest'' means the compelling interest in the prompt public disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records for historical and Governmental purposes and for the purpose of fully informing the people of the United States about the history of the Federal Government's knowledge and involvement surrounding unidentified anomalous phenomena.

(17) RECORD.—The term ''record'' includes a book, paper, report, memorandum, directive, email, text, or other form of communication, or map, photograph, sound or video recording, machine-readable material, computerized, digitized, or electronic information, including intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and target acquisition sensor data, regardless of the medium on which it is stored, or other documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics.

(18) REVIEW BOARD.—The term ''Review Board'' means the Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Records Review Board established by section ___07.

(19) TECHNOLOGIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.—The term ''technologies of unknown origin'' means any materials or meta-materials, ejecta, crash debris, mechanisms, machinery, equipment, assemblies or sub-assemblies, engineering models or processes, damaged or intact aerospace vehicles, and damaged or intact ocean-surface and undersea craft associated with unidentified anomalous phenomena or incorporating science and technology that lacks prosaic attribution or known means of human manufacture.

(20) TEMPORARILY NON-ATTRIBUTED OBJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''temporarily non-attributed objects'' means the class of objects that temporarily resist prosaic attribution by the initial observer as a result of environmental or system limitations associated with the observation process that nevertheless ultimately have an accepted human origin or known physical cause. Although some unidentified anomalous phenomena may at first be interpreted as temporarily non-attributed objects, they are not temporarily non-attributed objects, and the two categories are mutually exclusive.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''temporarily non-attributed objects'' includes—

(i) natural celestial, meteorological, and undersea weather phenomena;

(ii) mundane human-made airborne objects, clutter, and marine debris;

(iii) Federal, State, and local government, commercial industry, academic, and private sector aerospace platforms;

(iv) Federal, State, and local government, commercial industry, academic, and private sector ocean-surface and undersea vehicles; and

(v) known foreign systems.

(21) THIRD AGENCY.—The term ''third agency'' means a Government agency that originated a unidentified anomalous phenomena record that is in the possession of another Government agency.

(22) UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''unidentified anomalous phenomena'' means any object operating or judged capable of operating in outer-space, the atmosphere, ocean surfaces, or undersea lacking prosaic attribution due to performance characteristics and properties not previously known to be achievable based upon commonly accepted physical principles. Unidentified anomalous phenomena are differentiated from both attributed and temporarily non-attributed objects by one or more of the following observables:

(i) Instantaneous acceleration absent apparent inertia.

(ii) Hypersonic velocity absent a thermal signature and sonic shockwave.

(iii) Transmedium (such as space-to-ground and air-to-undersea) travel.

(iv) Positive lift contrary to known aerodynamic principles.

(v) Multispectral signature control.

(vi) Physical or invasive biological effects to close observers and the environment.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''unidentified anomalous phenomena'' includes what were previously described as—

(i) flying discs;

(ii) flying saucers;

(iii) unidentified aerial phenomena;

(iv) unidentified flying objects (UFOs); and

(v) unidentified submerged objects (USOs).

(23) UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORD.—The term ''unidentified anomalous phenomena record'' means a record that is related to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence (and all equivalent subjects by any other name with the specific and sole exclusion of temporarily non-attributed objects) that was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of—

(A) the Executive Office of the President;

(B) the Department of Defense and its progenitors, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy;

(C) the Department of the Army;

(D) the Department of the Navy;

(E) the Department of the Air Force, specifically the Air Force Office of Special Investigations;

(F) the Department of Energy and its progenitors, the Manhattan Project, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Energy Research and Development Administration;

(G) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

(H) the Central Intelligence Agency and its progenitor, the Office of Strategic Services;

(I) the National Reconnaissance Office;

(J) the Defense Intelligence Agency;

(K) the National Security Agency;

(L) the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;

(M) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

(N) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(O) the Federal Aviation Administration;

(P) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(Q) the Library of Congress;

(R) the National Archives and Records Administration;

(S) any Presidential library;

(T) any Executive agency;

(U) any independent office or agency;

(V) any other department, office, agency, committee, or commission of the Federal Government;

(W) any State or local government department, office, agency, committee, or commission that provided support or assistance or performed work, in connection with a Federal inquiry into unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence; and

(X) any private sector person or entity formerly or currently under contract or some other agreement with the Federal Government.

SEC. ___04. UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist shall commence establishment of a collection of records in the National Archives to be known as the ''Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Records Collection''.

(B) In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Archivist shall ensure the physical integrity and original provenance (or if indeterminate, the earliest historical owner) of all records in the Collection.

(C) The Collection shall consist of record copies of all Government, Government-provided, or Government-funded records relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, and non-human intelligence (or equivalent subjects by any other name with the specific and sole exclusion of temporarily non-attributed objects), which shall be transmitted to the National Archives in accordance with section 2107 of title 44, United States Code.

(D) The Archivist shall prepare and publish a subject guidebook and index to the Collection.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Collection shall include the following:

(A) All unidentified anomalous phenomena records, regardless of age or date of creation—

(i) that have been transmitted to the National Archives or disclosed to the public in an unredacted form prior to the date of the enactment of this Act;

(ii) that are required to be transmitted to the National Archives; and

(iii) that the disclosure of which is postponed under this Act.

(B) A central directory comprised of identification aids created for each record transmitted to the Archivist under section ___05.

(C) All Review Board records as required by this Act.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.—All unidentified anomalous phenomena records transmitted to the National Archives for disclosure to the public shall—

(1) be included in the Collection; and

(2) be available to the public—

(A) for inspection and copying at the National Archives within 30 days after their transmission to the National Archives; and

(B) digitally via the National Archives online database within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed 180 days thereafter.

(c) FEES FOR COPYING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Archivist shall—

(A) charge fees for copying unidentified anomalous phenomena records; and

(B) grant waivers of such fees pursuant to the standards established by section 552(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) AMOUNT OF FEES.—The amount of a fee charged by the Archivist pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) for the copying of an unidentified anomalous phenomena record shall be such amount as the Archivist determines appropriate to cover the costs incurred by the National Archives in making and providing such copy, except that in no case may the amount of the fee charged exceed the actual expenses incurred by the National Archives in making and providing such copy.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—The Collection shall be preserved, protected, archived, digitized, and made available to the public at the National Archives and via the official National Archives online database using appropriations authorized, specified, and restricted for use under the terms of this Act.

(2) SECURITY OF RECORDS.—The National Security Program Office at the National Archives, in consultation with the National Archives Information Security Oversight Office, shall establish a program to ensure the security of the postponed unidentified anomalous phenomena records in the protected, and yet-to-be disclosed or classified portion of the Collection.

(e) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) SENATE.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall have continuing legislative oversight jurisdiction in the Senate with respect to the Collection.

(2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives shall have continuing legislative oversight jurisdiction in the House of Representatives with respect to the Collection.

SEC. ___05. REVIEW, IDENTIFICATION, TRANSMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

(a) IDENTIFICATION, ORGANIZATION, AND PREPARATION FOR TRANSMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, each head of a Government office shall—

(A) identify and organize records in the possession of the Government office or under the control of the Government office relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena; and

(B) prepare such records for transmission to the Archivist for inclusion in the Collection.

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—(A) No unidentified anomalous phenomena record shall be destroyed, altered, or mutilated in any way.

(B) No unidentified anomalous phenomena record made available or disclosed to the public prior to the date of the enactment of this Act may be withheld, redacted, postponed for public disclosure, or reclassified.

(C) No unidentified anomalous phenomena record created by a person or entity outside the Federal Government (excluding names or identities consistent with the requirements of section ___06) shall be withheld, redacted, postponed for public disclosure, or reclassified.

(b) CUSTODY OF UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS PENDING REVIEW.—During the review by the heads of Government offices under subsection (c) and pending review activity by the Review Board, each head of a Government office shall retain custody of the unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the office for purposes of preservation, security, and efficiency, unless—

(1) the Review Board requires the physical transfer of the records for purposes of conducting an independent and impartial review;

(2) transfer is necessary for an administrative hearing or other Review Board function; or

(3) it is a third agency record described in subsection (c)(2)(C).

(c) REVIEW BY HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 300 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each head of a Government office shall review, identify, and organize each unidentified anomalous phenomena record in the custody or possession of the office for—

(A) disclosure to the public;

(B) review by the Review Board; and

(C) transmission to the Archivist.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the head of a Government office shall—

(A) determine which of the records of the office are unidentified anomalous phenomena records;

(B) determine which of the unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the office have been officially disclosed or made publicly available in a complete and unredacted form;

(C)(i) determine which of the unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the office, or particular information contained in such a record, was created by a third agency or by another Government office; and

(ii) transmit to a third agency or other Government office those records, or particular information contained in those records, or complete and accurate copies thereof;

(D)(i) determine whether the unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the office or particular information in unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the office are covered by the standards for postponement of public disclosure under this division; and

(ii) specify on the identification aid required by subsection (d) the applicable postponement provision contained in section ___06;

(E) organize and make available to the Review Board all unidentified anomalous phenomena records identified under subparagraph (D) the public disclosure of, which in-whole or in-part, may be postponed under this division;

(F) organize and make available to the Review Board any record concerning which the office has any uncertainty as to whether the record is an unidentified anomalous phenomena record governed by this division;

(G) give precedence of work to—

(i) the identification, review, and transmission of unidentified anomalous phenomena records not already publicly available or disclosed as of the date of the enactment of this Act;

(ii) the identification, review, and transmission of all records that most unambiguously and definitively pertain to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, and non-human intelligence;

(iii) the identification, review, and transmission of unidentified anomalous phenomena records that on the date of the enactment of this Act are the subject of litigation under section 552 of title 5, United States Code; and

(iv) the identification, review, and transmission of unidentified anomalous phenomena records with earliest provenance when not inconsistent with clauses (i) through (iii) and otherwise feasible; and

(H) make available to the Review Board any additional information and records that the Review Board has reason to believe the Review Board requires for conducting a review under this division.

(3) PRIORITY OF EXPEDITED REVIEW FOR DIRECTORS OF CERTAIN ARCHIVAL DEPOSITORIES.—The Director of each archival depository established under section 2112 of title 44, United States Code, shall have as a priority the expedited review for public disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records in the possession and custody of the depository, and shall make such records available to the Review Board as required by this division.

(d) IDENTIFICATION AIDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist, in consultation with the heads of such Government offices as the Archivist considers appropriate, shall prepare and make available to all Government offices a standard form of identification, or finding aid, for use with each unidentified anomalous phenomena record subject to review under this division whether in hardcopy (physical), softcopy (electronic), or digitized data format as may be appropriate.

(B) The Archivist shall ensure that the identification aid program is established in such a manner as to result in the creation of a uniform system for cataloging and finding every unidentified anomalous phenomena record subject to review under this division where ever and how ever stored in hardcopy (physical), softcopy (electronic), or digitized data format.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Upon completion of an identification aid using the standard form of identification prepared and made available under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) for the program established pursuant to subparagraph (B) of such paragraph, the head of a Government office shall—

(A) attach a printed copy to each physical unidentified anomalous phenomena record, and an electronic copy to each softcopy or digitized data unidentified anomalous phenomena record, the identification aid describes;

(B) transmit to the Review Board a printed copy for each physical unidentified anomalous phenomena record and an electronic copy for each softcopy or digitized data unidentified anomalous phenomena record the identification aid describes; and

(C) attach a printed copy to each physical unidentified anomalous phenomena record, and an electronic copy to each softcopy or digitized data unidentified anomalous phenomena record the identification aid describes, when transmitted to the Archivist.

(3) RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES THAT ARE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—Unidentified anomalous phenomena records which are in the possession of the National Archives on the date of the enactment of this Act, and which have been publicly available in their entirety without redaction, shall be made available in the Collection without any additional review by the Review Board or another authorized office under this division, and shall not be required to have such an identification aid unless required by the Archivist.

(e) TRANSMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—Each head of a Government office shall—

(1) transmit to the Archivist, and make immediately available to the public, all unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the Government office that can be publicly disclosed, including those that are publicly available on the date of the enactment of this Act, without any redaction, adjustment, or withholding under the standards of this division; and

(2) transmit to the Archivist upon approval for postponement by the Review Board or upon completion of other action authorized by this division, all unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the Government office the public disclosure of which has been postponed, in whole or in part, under the standards of this division, to become part of the protected, yet-to-be disclosed, or classified portion of the Collection.

(f) CUSTODY OF POSTPONED UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS.—An unidentified anomalous phenomena record the public disclosure of which has been postponed shall, pending transmission to the Archivist, be held for reasons of security and preservation by the originating body until such time as the information security program has been established at the National Archives as required in section ___04(d)(2).

(g) PERIODIC REVIEW OF POSTPONED UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All postponed or redacted records shall be reviewed periodically by the originating agency and the Archivist consistent with the recommendations of the Review Board in the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan under section ___09(c)(3)(B).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—(A) A periodic review under paragraph (1) shall address the public disclosure of additional unidentified anomalous phenomena records in the Collection under the standards of this division.

(B) All postponed unidentified anomalous phenomena records determined to require continued postponement shall require an unclassified written description of the reason for such continued postponement relevant to these specific records. Such description shall be provided to the Archivist and published in the Federal Register upon determination.

(C) The time and release requirements specified in the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan shall be revised or amended only if the Review Board is still in session and

concurs with the rationale for postponement, subject to the limitations in section ____09(d)(1).

(D) The periodic review of postponed unidentified anomalous phenomena records shall serve to downgrade and declassify security classified information.

(E) Each unidentified anomalous phenomena record shall be publicly disclosed in full, and available in the Collection, not later than the date that is 25 years after the date of the first creation of the record by the originating body, unless the President certifies, as required by this division, that—

(i) continued postponement is made necessary by an identifiable harm to the military defense, intelligence operations, law enforcement, or conduct of foreign relations; and

(ii) the identifiable harm is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

(h) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Executive agencies shall—

(A) transmit digital records electronically in accordance with section 2107 of title 44, United States Code;

(B) charge fees for copying unidentified anomalous phenomena records; and

(C) grant waivers of such fees pursuant to the standards established by section 552(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) AMOUNT OF FEES.—The amount of a fee charged by the head of an Executive agency pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) for the copying of an unidentified anomalous phenomena record shall be such amount as the head determines appropriate to cover the costs incurred by the Executive agency in making and providing such copy, except that in no case may the amount of the fee charged exceed the actual expenses incurred by the Executive agency in making and providing such copy.

SEC. ____06. GROUNDS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS.

Disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records or particular information in unidentified anomalous phenomena records to the public may be postponed subject to the limitations of this division if there is clear and convincing evidence that—

(1) the threat to the military defense, intelligence operations, or conduct of foreign relations of the United States posed by the public disclosure of the unidentified anomalous phenomena record is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure, and such public disclosure would reveal—

(A) an intelligence agent whose identity currently requires protection;

(B) an intelligence source or method which is currently utilized, or reasonably expected to be utilized, by the Federal Government and which has not been officially disclosed, the disclosure of which would interfere with the conduct of intelligence activities; or

(C) any other matter currently relating to the military defense, intelligence operations, or conduct of foreign relations of the United States, the disclosure of which would demonstrably and substantially impair the national security of the United States;

(2) the public disclosure of the unidentified anomalous phenomena record would reveal the name or identity of a living person who provided confidential information to the Federal Government and would pose a substantial risk of harm to that person;

(3) the public disclosure of the unidentified anomalous phenomena record could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, and that invasion of privacy is so substantial that it outweighs the public interest; or

(4) the public disclosure of the unidentified anomalous phenomena record would compromise the existence of an understanding of confidentiality currently requiring protection between a Federal Government agent and a cooperating individual or a foreign government, and public disclosure would be so harmful that it outweighs the public interest.

SEC. ____07. ESTABLISHMENT AND POWERS OF THE UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent agency a board to be known as the ''Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Records Review Board''.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, without regard to political affiliation, 9 citizens of the United States to serve as members of the Review Board to ensure and facilitate the review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of government records relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena.

(2) PERIOD FOR NOMINATIONS.—(A) The President shall make nominations to the Review Board not later than 90 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) If the Senate votes not to confirm a nomination to the Review Board, the President shall make an additional nomination not later than 30 days thereafter.

(3) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—(A) The President shall make nominations to the Review Board after considering persons recommended by the following:

(i) The majority leader of the Senate.

(ii) The minority leader of the Senate.

(iii) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(iv) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(v) The Secretary of Defense.

(vi) The National Academy of Sciences.

(vii) Established nonprofit research organizations relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena.

(viii) The American Historical Association.

(ix) Such other persons and organizations as the President considers appropriate.

(B) If an individual or organization described in subparagraph (A) does not recommend at least 2 nominees meeting the qualifications stated in paragraph (5) by the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall consider for nomination the persons recommended by the other individuals and organizations described in such subparagraph.

(C) The President may request an individual or organization described in subparagraph (A) to submit additional nominations.

(4) QUALIFICATIONS.—Persons nominated to the Review Board—

(A) shall be impartial citizens, none of whom shall have had any previous or current involvement with any legacy program or controlling authority relating to the collection, exploitation, or reverse engineering of technologies of unknown origin or the examination of biological evidence of living or deceased non-human intelligence;

(B) shall be distinguished persons of high national professional reputation in their respective fields who are capable of exercising the independent and objective judgment necessary to the fulfillment of their role in ensuring and facilitating the review, transmission to the public, and public disclosure of records related to the government's understanding of, and activities associated with unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, and non-human intelligence and who possess an appreciation of the value of such material to the public, scholars, and government; and

(C) shall include at least—

(i) 1 current or former national security official;

(ii) 1 current or former foreign service official;

(iii) 1 scientist or engineer;

(iv) 1 economist;

(v) 1 professional historian; and

(vi) 1 sociologist.

(5) MANDATORY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct a review of each individual nominated and appointed to the position of member of the Review Board to ensure the member does not have any conflict of interest during the term of the service of the member.

(B) REPORTS.—During the course of the review under subparagraph (A), if the Director becomes aware that the member being reviewed possesses a conflict of interest to the mission of the Review Board, the Director shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director became aware of the conflict of interest, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report on the conflict of interest.

(c) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All Review Board nominees shall be granted the necessary security clearances and accesses, including any and all relevant Presidential, departmental, and agency special access programs, in an accelerated manner subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

(2) QUALIFICATION FOR NOMINEES.—All nominees for appointment to the Review Board under subsection (b) shall qualify for the necessary security clearances and accesses prior to being considered for confirmation by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(d) CONSIDERATION BY THE SENATE.—Nominations for appointment under subsection (b) shall be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate for consideration.

(e) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Review Board shall be filled in the same manner as specified for original appointment within 30 days of the occurrence of the vacancy.

(f) REMOVAL OF REVIEW BOARD MEMBER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No member of the Review Board shall be removed from office, other than—

(A) by impeachment and conviction; or

(B) by the action of the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the member's duties.

(2) NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—(A) If a member of the Review Board is removed from office, and that removal is by the President, not later than 10 days after the removal, the President shall submit to the leadership of Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report specifying the facts found and the grounds for the removal.

(B) The President shall publish in the Federal Register a report submitted under subparagraph (A), except that the President may, if necessary to protect the rights of a person named in the report or to prevent undue interference with any pending prosecution, postpone or refrain from publishing any or all of the report until the completion

of such pending cases or pursuant to privacy protection requirements in law.

(3) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—(A) A member of the Review Board removed from office may obtain judicial review of the removal in a civil action commenced in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(B) The member may be reinstated or granted other appropriate relief by order of the court.

(g) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Review Board, other than the Executive Director under section ____08(c)(1), shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Review Board shall be allowed reasonable travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the member's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Review Board.

(h) DUTIES OF THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall consider and render decisions on a determination by a Government office to seek to postpone the disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS AND RENDERING OF DECISIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider and render decisions—

(A) whether a record constitutes a unidentified anomalous phenomena record; and

(B) whether a unidentified anomalous phenomena record or particular information in a record qualifies for postponement of disclosure under this division.

(i) POWERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall have the authority to act in a manner prescribed under this division, including authority—

(A) to direct Government offices to complete identification aids and organize unidentified anomalous phenomena records;

(B) to direct Government offices to transmit to the Archivist unidentified anomalous phenomena records as required under this division, including segregable portions of unidentified anomalous phenomena records and substitutes and summaries of unidentified anomalous phenomena records that can be publicly disclosed to the fullest extent;

(C)(i) to obtain access to unidentified anomalous phenomena records that have been identified and organized by a Government office;

(ii) to direct a Government office to make available to the Review Board, and if necessary investigate the facts surrounding, additional information, records, or testimony from individuals which the Review Board has reason to believe are required to fulfill its functions and responsibilities under this division; and

(iii) request the Attorney General to subpoena private persons to compel testimony, records, and other information relevant to its responsibilities under this division;

(D) require any Government office to account in writing for the destruction of any records relating to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence;

(E) receive information from the public regarding the identification and public disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records;

(F) hold hearings, administer oaths, and subpoena witnesses and documents;

(G) use the Federal Acquisition Service in the same manner and under the same conditions as other Executive agencies; and

(H) use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other Executive agencies.

(2) ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPOENA.—A subpoena issued under paragraph (1)(C)(iii) may be enforced by any appropriate Federal court acting pursuant to a lawful request of the Review Board.

(j) WITNESS IMMUNITY.—The Review Board shall be considered to be an agency of the United States for purposes of section 6001 of title 18, United States Code. Witnesses, close observers, and whistleblowers providing information directly to the Review Board shall also be afforded the protections provided to such persons specified under section 1673(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (50 U.S.C. 3373b(b)).

(k) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) SENATE.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall have continuing legislative oversight jurisdiction in the Senate with respect to the official conduct of the Review Board and the disposition of postponed records after termination of the Review Board, and shall have access to any records held or created by the Review Board.

(2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Unless otherwise determined appropriate by the House of Representatives, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives shall have continuing legislative oversight jurisdiction in the House of Representatives with respect to the official conduct of the Review Board and the disposition of postponed records after termination of the Review Board, and shall have access to any records held or created by the Review Board.

(3) DUTY TO COOPERATE.—The Review Board shall have the duty to cooperate with the exercise of oversight jurisdiction described in this subsection.

(4) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—The Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives, and staff of such committees designated by such Chairmen and Ranking Members, shall be granted all security clearances and accesses held by the Review Board, including to relevant Presidential and department or agency special access and compartmented access programs.

(l) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide administrative services for the Review Board on a reimbursable basis.

(m) INTERPRETIVE REGULATIONS.—The Review Board may issue interpretive regulations.

(n) TERMINATION AND WINDING DOWN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board and the terms of its members shall terminate not later than September 30, 2030, unless extended by Congress.

(2) REPORTS.—Upon its termination, the Review Board shall submit to the President and Congress reports, including a complete and accurate accounting of expenditures during its existence and shall complete all other reporting requirements under this division.

(3) TRANSFER OF RECORDS.—Upon termination and winding down, the Review Board shall transfer all of its records to the Archivist for inclusion in the Collection, and no record of the Review Board shall be destroyed.

SEC. ____08. UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS REVIEW BOARD PERSONNEL.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall appoint 1 citizen of the United States, without regard to political affiliation, to the position of Executive Director of the Review Board. This position counts as 1 of the 9 Review Board members under section ____07(b)(1).

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The person appointed as Executive Director shall be a private citizen of integrity and impartiality who—

(A) is a distinguished professional; and

(B) is not a present employee of the Federal Government; and

(C) has had no previous or current involvement with any legacy program or controlling authority relating to the collection, exploitation, or reverse engineering of technologies of unknown origin or the examination of biological evidence of living or deceased non-human intelligence.

(3) MANDATORY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct a review of each individual appointed to the position of Executive Director to ensure the Executive Director does not have any conflict of interest during the term of the service of the Executive Director.

(B) REPORTS.—During the course of the review under subparagraph (A), if the Director becomes aware that the Executive Director possesses a conflict of interest to the mission of the Review Board, the Director shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director became aware of the conflict of interest, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report on the conflict of interest.

(4) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—(A) A candidate for Executive Director shall be granted all the necessary security clearances and accesses, including to relevant Presidential and department or agency special access and compartmented access programs in an accelerated manner subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

(B) A candidate shall qualify for the necessary security clearances and accesses prior to being appointed by the President.

(5) FUNCTIONS.—The Executive Director shall—

(A) serve as principal liaison to the Executive Office of the President and Congress;

(B) serve as Chairperson of the Review Board;

(C) be responsible for the administration and coordination of the Review Board's review of records;

(D) be responsible for the administration of all official activities conducted by the Review Board;

(E) exercise tie-breaking Review Board authority to decide or determine whether any record should be disclosed to the public or postponed for disclosure; and

(F) retain right-of-appeal directly to the President for decisions pertaining to executive branch unidentified anomalous phenomena records for which the Executive Director and Review Board members may disagree.

(6) REMOVAL.—The Executive Director shall not be removed for reasons other for cause on the grounds of inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the responsibilities of the Executive Director or the staff of the Review Board.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board, without regard to the civil service laws, may appoint and terminate additional personnel as are necessary to enable the Review Board and its Executive Director to perform the duties of the Review Board.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a person appointed to the staff of the Review Board shall be a citizen of integrity and impartiality who has had no previous or current involvement with any legacy program or controlling authority relating to the collection, exploitation, or reverse engineering of technologies of unknown origin or the examination of biological evidence of living or deceased non-human intelligence.

(B) CONSULTATION WITH DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—In their consideration of persons to be appointed as staff of the Review Board under paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consult with the Director—

(i) to determine criteria for possible conflicts of interest of staff of the Review Board, consistent with ethics laws, statutes, and regulations for employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(ii) ensure that no person selected for such position of staff of the Review Board possesses a conflict of interests in accordance with the criteria determined pursuant to clause (i).

(3) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—(A) A candidate for staff shall be granted the necessary security clearances (including all necessary special access program clearances) in an accelerated manner subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

(B)(i) The Review Board may offer conditional employment to a candidate for a staff position pending the completion of security clearance background investigations. During the pendency of such investigations, the Review Board shall ensure that any such employee does not have access to, or responsibility involving, classified or otherwise restricted unidentified anomalous phenomena record materials.

(ii) If a person hired on a conditional basis under clause (i) is denied or otherwise does not qualify for all security clearances necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the position for which conditional employment has been offered, the Review Board shall immediately terminate the person's employment.

(4) SUPPORT FROM NATIONAL DECLASSIFICATION CENTER.—The Archivist shall assign one representative in full-time equivalent status from the National Declassification Center to advise and support the Review Board disclosure postponement review process in a non-voting staff capacity.

(c) COMPENSATION.—Subject to such rules as may be adopted by the Review Board, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates—

(1) the Executive Director shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule and shall serve the entire tenure as one full-time equivalent; and

(2) the Executive Director shall appoint and fix compensation of such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out this division.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Review Board may create advisory committees to assist in fulfilling the responsibilities of the Review Board under this division.

(2) FACA.—Any advisory committee created by the Review Board shall be subject to chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIRED.—An individual employed in any position by the Review Board (including an individual appointed as Executive Director) shall be required to qualify for any necessary security clearance prior to taking office in that position, but may be employed conditionally in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(B) before qualifying for that clearance.

SEC. ___09. REVIEW OF RECORDS BY THE UNIDENTIFIED ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA RECORDS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) CUSTODY OF RECORDS REVIEWED BY REVIEW BOARD.—Pending the outcome of a review of activity by the Review Board, a Government office shall retain custody of its unidentified anomalous phenomena records for purposes of preservation, security, and efficiency, unless—

(1) the Review Board requires the physical transfer of records for reasons of conducting an independent and impartial review; or

(2) such transfer is necessary for an administrative hearing or other official Review Board function.

(b) STARTUP REQUIREMENTS.—The Review Board shall—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date of its appointment, publish a schedule in the Federal Register for review of all unidentified anomalous phenomena records;

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, begin its review of unidentified anomalous phenomena records under this division; and

(3) periodically thereafter as warranted, but not less frequently than semiannually, publish a revised schedule in the Federal Register addressing the review and inclusion of any unidentified anomalous phenomena records subsequently discovered.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall direct that all unidentified anomalous phenomena records be transmitted to the Archivist and disclosed to the public in the Collection in the absence of clear and convincing evidence that—

(A) a Government record is not an unidentified anomalous phenomena record; or

(B) a Government record, or particular information within an unidentified anomalous phenomena record, qualifies for postponement of public disclosure under this division.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In approving postponement of public disclosure of a unidentified anomalous phenomena record, the Review Board shall seek to—

(A) provide for the disclosure of segregable parts, substitutes, or summaries of such a record; and

(B) determine, in consultation with the originating body and consistent with the standards for postponement under this division, which of the following alternative forms of disclosure shall be made by the originating body:

(i) Any reasonably segregable particular information in a unidentified anomalous phenomena record.

(ii) A substitute record for that information which is postponed.

(iii) A summary of a unidentified anomalous phenomena record.

(3) CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE CAMPAIGN PLAN.—With respect to unidentified anomalous phenomena records, particular information in unidentified anomalous phenomena records, recovered technologies of unknown origin, and biological evidence for non-human intelligence the public disclosure of which is postponed pursuant to section ___06, or for which only substitutions or summaries have been disclosed to the public, the Review Board shall create and transmit to the President, the Archivist, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan, with classified appendix, containing—

(A) a description of actions by the Review Board, the originating body, the President, or any Government office (including a justification of any such action to postpone disclosure of any record or part of any record) and of any official proceedings conducted by the Review Board with regard to specific unidentified anomalous phenomena records; and

(B) a benchmark-driven plan, based upon a review of the proceedings and in conformity with the decisions reflected therein, recommending precise requirements for periodic review, downgrading, and declassification as well as the exact time or specified occurrence following which each postponed item may be appropriately disclosed to the public under this division.

(4) NOTICE FOLLOWING REVIEW AND DETERMINATION.—(A) Following its review and a determination that a unidentified anomalous phenomena record shall be publicly disclosed in the Collection or postponed for disclosure and held in the protected Collection, the Review Board shall notify the head of the originating body of the determination of the Review Board and publish a copy of the determination in the Federal Register within 14 days after the determination is made.

(B) Contemporaneous notice shall be made to the President for Review Board determinations regarding unidentified anomalous phenomena records of the executive branch of the Federal Government, and to the oversight committees designated in this division in the case of records of the legislative branch of the Federal Government. Such notice shall contain a written unclassified justification for public disclosure or postponement of disclosure, including an explanation of the application of any standards contained in section ___06.

(d) PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY OVER REVIEW BOARD DETERMINATION.—

(1) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OR POSTPONEMENT OF DISCLOSURE.—After the Review Board has made a formal determination concerning the public disclosure or postponement of disclosure of an unidentified anomalous phenomena record of the executive branch of the Federal Government or information within such a record, or of any information contained in a unidentified anomalous phenomena record, obtained or developed solely within the executive branch of the Federal Government, the President shall—

(A) have the sole and nondelegable authority to require the disclosure or postponement of such record or information under the standards set forth in section ___06; and

(B) provide the Review Board with both an unclassified and classified written certification specifying the President's decision within 30 days after the Review Board's determination and notice to the executive branch agency as required under this division, stating the justification for the President's decision, including the applicable grounds for postponement under section ___06, accompanied by a copy of the identification aid required under section ___04.

(2) PERIODIC REVIEW.—(A) Any unidentified anomalous phenomena record postponed by the President shall henceforth be subject to the requirements of periodic review, downgrading, declassification, and public disclosure in accordance with the recommended

timeline and associated requirements specified in the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan unless these conflict with the standards set forth in section ____06.

(B) This paragraph supersedes all prior declassification review standards that may previously have been deemed applicable to unidentified anomalous phenomena records.

(3) RECORD OF PRESIDENTIAL POSTPONEMENT.—The Review Board shall, upon its receipt—

(A) publish in the Federal Register a copy of any unclassified written certification, statement, and other materials transmitted by or on behalf of the President with regard to postponement of unidentified anomalous phenomena records; and

(B) revise or amend recommendations in the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan accordingly.

(e) NOTICE TO PUBLIC.—Every 30 calendar days, beginning on the date that is 60 calendar days after the date on which the Review Board first approves the postponement of disclosure of a unidentified anomalous phenomena record, the Review Board shall publish in the Federal Register a notice that summarizes the postponements approved by the Review Board or initiated by the President, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, including a description of the subject, originating agency, length or other physical description, and each ground for postponement that is relied upon to the maximum extent classification restrictions permitting.

(f) REPORTS BY THE REVIEW BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Review Board shall report its activities to the leadership of Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, the President, the Archivist, and the head of any Government office whose records have been the subject of Review Board activity.

(2) FIRST REPORT.—The first report shall be issued on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and subsequent reports every 1 year thereafter until termination of the Review Board.

(3) CONTENTS.—A report under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

(A) A financial report of the expenses for all official activities and requirements of the Review Board and its personnel.

(B) The progress made on review, transmission to the Archivist, and public disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena records.

(C) The estimated time and volume of unidentified anomalous phenomena records involved in the completion of the Review Board's performance under this division.

(D) Any special problems, including requests and the level of cooperation of Government offices, with regard to the ability of the Review Board to operate as required by this division.

(E) A record of review activities, including a record of postponement decisions by the Review Board or other related actions authorized by this division, and a record of the volume of records reviewed and postponed.

(F) Suggestions and requests to Congress for additional legislative authority needs.

(4) COPIES AND BRIEFS.—Coincident with the reporting requirements in paragraph (2), or more frequently as warranted by new information, the Review Board shall provide copies to, and fully brief, at a minimum the President, the Archivist, leadership of Congress, the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives, and the Chairs and Chairmen, as the case may be, and Ranking Members and Vice Chairmen, as the case may be, of such other committees as leadership of Congress determines appropriate on the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan, classified appendix, and postponed disclosures, specifically addressing—

(A) recommendations for periodic review, downgrading, and declassification as well as the exact time or specified occurrence following which specific unidentified anomalous phenomena records and material may be appropriately disclosed;

(B) the rationale behind each postponement determination and the recommended means to achieve disclosure of each postponed item;

(C) any other findings that the Review Board chooses to offer; and

(D) an addendum containing copies of reports of postponed records to the Archivist required under subsection (c)(3) made since the date of the preceding report under this subsection.

(5) NOTICE.—At least 90 calendar days before completing its work, the Review Board shall provide written notice to the President and Congress of its intention to terminate its operations at a specified date.

(6) BRIEFING THE ALL-DOMAIN ANOMALY RESOLUTION OFFICE.—Coincident with the provision in paragraph (5), if not accomplished earlier under paragraph (4), the Review Board shall brief the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office established pursuant to section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), or its successor, as subsequently designated by Act of Congress, on the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan, classified appendix, and postponed disclosures.

SEC. ____10. DISCLOSURE OF RECOVERED TECHNOLOGIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN AND BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF NON-HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.

(a) EXERCISE OF EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Federal Government shall exercise eminent domain over any and all recovered technologies of unknown origin and biological evidence of non-human intelligence that may be controlled by private persons or entities in the interests of the public good.

(b) AVAILABILITY TO REVIEW BOARD.—Any and all such material, should it exist, shall be made available to the Review Board for personal examination and subsequent disclosure determination at a location suitable to the controlling authority of said material and in a timely manner conducive to the objectives of the Review Board in accordance with the requirements of this division.

(c) ACTIONS OF REVIEW BOARD.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Review Board shall consider and render decisions—

(1) whether the material examined constitutes technologies of unknown origin or biological evidence of non-human intelligence beyond a reasonable doubt;

(2) whether recovered technologies of unknown origin, biological evidence of non-human intelligence, or a particular subset of material qualifies for postponement of disclosure under this division; and

(3) what changes, if any, to the current disposition of said material should the Federal Government make to facilitate full disclosure.

(d) REVIEW BOARD ACCESS TO TESTIMONY AND WITNESSES.—The Review Board shall have access to all testimony from unidentified anomalous phenomena witnesses, close observers and legacy program personnel and whistleblowers within the Federal Government's possession as of and after the date of the enactment of this Act in furtherance of Review Board disclosure determination responsibilities in section ____07(h) and subsection (c) of this section.

(e) SOLICITATION OF ADDITIONAL WITNESSES.—The Review Board shall solicit additional unidentified anomalous phenomena witness and whistleblower testimony and afford protections under section 1673(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (50 U.S.C. 3373b(b)) if deemed beneficial in fulfilling Review Board responsibilities under this division.

SEC. ____11. DISCLOSURE OF OTHER MATERIALS AND ADDITIONAL STUDY.

(a) MATERIALS UNDER SEAL OF COURT.—

(1) INFORMATION HELD UNDER SEAL OF A COURT.—The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court in the United States or abroad to release any information relevant to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence that is held under seal of the court.

(2) INFORMATION HELD UNDER INJUNCTION OF SECRETARY OF GRAND JURY.—(A) The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition any court in the United States to release any information relevant to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence that is held under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury.

(B) A request for disclosure of unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, and non-human intelligence materials under this division shall be deemed to constitute a showing of particularized need under rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Attorney General should assist the Review Board in good faith to unseal any records that the Review Board determines to be relevant and held under seal by a court or under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury;

(2) the Secretary of State should contact any foreign government that may hold material relevant to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, or non-human intelligence and seek disclosure of such material; and

(3) all heads of Executive agencies should cooperate in full with the Review Board to seek the disclosure of all material relevant to unidentified anomalous phenomena, technologies of unknown origin, and non-human intelligence consistent with the public interest.

SEC. ____12. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER LAW.—When this division requires transmission of a record to the Archivist or public disclosure, it shall take precedence over any other provision of law (except section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 specifying confidentiality and disclosure of tax returns and tax return information), judicial decision construing such provision of law, or common law doctrine that would otherwise prohibit such transmission or disclosure, with the exception of deeds governing access to or transfer or release of gifts and donations of records to the United States Government.

(b) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—Nothing in this division shall be construed to eliminate or limit any right to file requests with any executive agency or seek judicial review of the decisions pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Nothing in this division shall be construed to preclude judicial review, under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code, of final actions taken or required to be taken under this division.

(d) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this division revokes or limits the existing authority of the President, any executive agency, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, or any other entity of the Federal Government to publicly disclose records in its possession.

(e) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—To the extent that any provision of this division establishes a procedure to be followed in the Senate or the House of Representatives, such provision is adopted—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and is deemed to be part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as they relate to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. ___13. TERMINATION OF EFFECT OF DIVISION.

(a) PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO THE REVIEW BOARD.—The provisions of this division that pertain to the appointment and operation of the Review Board shall cease to be effective when the Review Board and the terms of its members have terminated pursuant to section ___07(n).

(b) OTHER PROVISIONS.—(1) The remaining provisions of this division shall continue in effect until such time as the Archivist certifies to the President and Congress that all unidentified anomalous phenomena records have been made available to the public in accordance with this division.

(2) In facilitation of the provision in paragraph (1), the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office established pursuant to section 1683 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (50 U.S.C. 3373), or its successor as subsequently designated by Act of Congress, shall develop standardized unidentified anomalous phenomena declassification guidance applicable to any and all unidentified anomalous phenomena records generated by originating bodies subsequent to termination of the Review Board consistent with the requirements and intent of the Controlled Disclosure Campaign Plan with respect to unidentified anomalous phenomena records originated prior to Review Board termination.

SEC. ___14. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this division $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

SEC. ___15. CONFORMING REPEAL.

(a) REPEAL.—Subtitle C of title XVIII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) is hereby repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of such Act is amended by striking the items relating to subtitle C of title XVIII.

SEC. ___16. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this division or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this division and the application of that provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

SA 3112. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) 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 end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—Robot Security

SEC. 1091. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The term ''covered foreign country'' means any of the following:

(A) The People's Republic of China.

(B) The Russian Federation.

(C) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

(D) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(2) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ''covered foreign entity'' means an entity that is domiciled in a covered foreign country, or subject to influence or control by the government of a covered foreign country as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity.

(3) COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEM.—The term ''covered unmanned ground vehicle system''—

(A) means a mechanical device that—

(i) is capable of locomotion, navigation, or movement on the ground; and

(ii) operates at a distance from one or more operators or supervisors based on commands or in response to sensor data, or through any combination thereof; and

(B) includes—

(i) remote surveillance vehicles, autonomous patrol technologies, mobile robotics, and humanoid robots; and

(ii) the vehicle, its payload, and any external device used to control the vehicle.

SEC. 1092. PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT OF COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the head of an executive agency may not procure any covered unmanned ground vehicle system that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity.

(b) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the procurement is required in the national interest of the United States and—

(1) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology;

(2) is for the sole purposes of conducting counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities, protective missions, or Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations, or for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of an unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle technology; or

(3) is an unmanned ground vehicle system that, as procured or as modified after procurement but before operational use, can no longer transfer to, or download data from, a covered foreign entity and otherwise poses no national security cybersecurity risks as determined by the exempting official.

SEC. 1093. PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OF COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES..

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, no Federal department or agency may operate a covered unmanned ground vehicle system manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTED SERVICES.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) applies to any covered unmanned ground vehicle systems that are being used by any executive agency through the method of contracting for the services of covered unmanned ground vehicle systems.

(b) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation is required in the national interest of the United States and—

(1) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology;

(2) is for the sole purposes of conducting counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities, protective missions, or Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations, or for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of an unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology; or

(3) is an unmanned ground vehicle system that, as procured or as modified after procurement but before operational use, can no longer transfer to, or download data from, a covered foreign entity and otherwise poses no national security cybersecurity risks as determined by the exempting official.

SEC. 1094. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT AND OPERATION OF COVERED UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS MANUFACTURED BY CERTAIN FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), no Federal funds awarded through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, or otherwise made available may be used—

(1) to procure a covered unmanned ground vehicle system that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity; or

(2) in connection with the operation of such a robot or unmanned ground vehicle system.

(b) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the procurement or operation is required in the national interest of the United States and—

(1) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology;

(2) is for the sole purposes of conducting counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities, protective missions, or Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations, or for electronic warfare, information warfare operations, cybersecurity, or development of an unmanned ground vehicle system or counter-unmanned ground vehicle system technology; or

(3) is an unmanned ground vehicle system that, as procured or as modified after procurement but before operational use, can no longer transfer to, or download data from, a covered foreign entity and otherwise poses no national security cybersecurity risks as determined by the exempting official.

SA 3113. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3038 submitted by Ms. COLLINS and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. ___. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for—

(1) ''Agricultural Programs—National Institute of Food and Agriculture—Research and Education Activities'' shall be $487,510,000;

(2) ''Agricultural Programs—Economic Research Service'' shall be $80,000,000;

(3) ''Agricultural Programs—National Agricultural Statistics Service'' shall be $185,000,000;

(4) ''Agricultural Programs—Agricultural Research Service—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $1,700,000,000;

(5) ''Agricultural Programs—Agricultural Research Service—Buildings and Facilities'' shall be $42,500,000;

(6) ''Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Conservation Operations'' shall be $112,259,000;

(7) ''Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations'' shall be $36,360,000;

(8) ''Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Farm Production and Conservation Business Center—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $214,000,000;

(9) ''Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Farm Service Agency—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $950,000,000, of which no amounts shall be required to be used for the hiring of new employees to fill vacancies and anticipated vacancies at Farm Service Agency county offices and farm loan officers;

(10) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Development—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $265,008,000;

(11) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account'' for—

(A) gross obligations of the principal amount of section 523 self-help housing land development loans shall be $0; and

(B) the cost of section 523 self-help housing land development loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be $0;

(12) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Voucher Account'' shall be $0;

(13) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants'' shall be $0;

(14) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Assistance Grants'' shall be $0;

(15) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Housing Service—Rural Community Facilities Program Account'' for the cost of loans, loan guarantees, and grants, including the cost of modifying loans, shall be $204,436,000, of which no amounts shall be available for community facilities grants, as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, or grants to tribal colleges as authorized by section 306(a)(25) of such Act;

(16) ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account'' for—

(A) cost-of-money rural telecommunications loans made pursuant to section 305(d)(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 shall be $0; and

(B) guaranteed rural telecommunications loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act shall be $0;

(17) ''Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program'' shall be $91,070,000, of which no amounts shall be available for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program; and

(18) ''Foreign Assistance and Related Programs—Foreign Agricultural Service—McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants'' shall be $0.

SA 3114. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the matter preceding division A, insert the following:

SEC. ___. RESCISSION LIMITATION.

No amounts may be rescinded from amounts provided under any division of this Act or any other appropriation Act for fiscal year 2026, unless the rescission is made through an appropriation Act (as defined in section 3 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 622)).

SA 3115. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LIMITATIONS ON REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture in this Act or any other Act may be used to implement the Department of Agriculture memorandum issued on July 24, 2025 (relating to the Department of Agriculture reorganization plan) (referred to in this section as the ''Memorandum''), or any similar plan relating to reorganization of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) conduct a benefit-cost analysis on the Memorandum and any similar plan relating to reorganization of the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) submit to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture an unredacted report that contains—

(A) the findings of that benefit-cost analysis; and

(B) such other information as the Office of Inspector General determines necessary for that benefit-cost analysis.

(c) PUBLIC COMMENT; REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) carry out a public comment period on the Memorandum and any similar plan relating to reorganization of the Department of Agriculture to solicit public comment from agricultural producers and other communities on the impact of that reorganization; and

(2) submit to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture a report that contains—

(A) a description of how that reorganization will retain sufficient staff expertise to carry out Department of Agriculture mission areas and result in greater efficiencies and customer service for agricultural producers and other communities; and

(B) such other information as the Office of Inspector General determines necessary for the report.

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Office of Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, the reports received under subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 29, 2025, at 3 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in closed session during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 29, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a briefing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 29, 2025.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 29, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 29, 2025, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed business meeting immediately followed by a closed briefing.