

## AMENDMENT NO. 3247

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3247 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3267

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3267 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3286

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3286 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3287

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3287 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3288

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3288 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3341

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3341 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3371

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3371 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3373

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3373 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3406

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3406 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill 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.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 363—SOLENNLY MARKING THE ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP, CONDEMNING THE MULTIPLE ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE, CONDEMNING THOSE WHO INCITE VIOLENCE AGAINST POLITICAL OFFICIALS, AND HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE SHOOTING

Mr. SCHMITT (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. LEE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MORENO, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. MOODY, and Mr. MARSHALL) sub-

mitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 363

Whereas, on July 13, 2024, an attempt was made on the life of President Donald J. Trump in Butler, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Corey D. Comperatore tragically died while shielding his family from the gunfire in Butler, Pennsylvania;

Whereas David Dutch and James Copenhaver were critically injured in the attack and hospitalized in Butler, Pennsylvania;

Whereas, during these attacks, law enforcement, first responders, and medical personnel performed their duties with professionalism and heroism;

Whereas, on December 10, 2024, the Task Force on the Attempted Assassination of Donald J. Trump released their Final Report of Findings and Recommendations; and

Whereas continued calls for violence against the President of the United States, violent acts carried out against elected officials like those perpetrated against Governor of Pennsylvania Josh Shapiro, Minnesota State House Speaker Emerita Melissa Hortman, and Minnesota State Senator John Hoffman, and continued divisive rhetoric targeting elected officials are contradictory to the tradition of the United States and risk undermining the democratic process and endangering the lives of public servants: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the assassination attempts against President Donald J. Trump on July 13, 2024, in Butler, Pennsylvania, and on September 15, 2024, in West Palm Beach, Florida;

(2) honors Corey D. Comperatore, who died while protecting his family from the gunfire at the rally for President Trump;

(3) honors David Dutch and James Copenhaver, who were critically injured in the gunfire at the rally for President Trump and hospitalized;

(4) expresses gratitude to the law enforcement officers, first responders, and medical personnel who responded to the attacks, conducted investigations, and provided aid to the victims;

(5) affirms that the United States Secret Service is the agency responsible for protecting the country's highest elected officials and is therefore central to upholding the constitutional values of the United States;

(6) calls on all people of the United States to unite against political violence; and

(7) condemns those who incite violence against political officials.

SENATE RESOLUTION 364—RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD AND ITS FOUNDATIONAL ROLE IN STRENGTHENING AMERICAN ENERGY SECURITY, SUPPORTING RURAL COMMUNITIES, GROWING THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY, AND IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

## S. RES. 364

Whereas the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), first established by Congress in 2005

and expanded in 2007, celebrates its 20th anniversary as a key national policy for increasing the supply of domestic renewable energy and supporting American families and the economy and energy security of the United States;

Whereas the RFS provides for steady growth by setting increasing annual volumetric targets for an appropriate variety of renewable fuels;

Whereas the RFS achieves this goal by setting annual volumetric targets for renewable fuel, including specific targets for biodiesel, cellulosic, and advanced fuel types;

Whereas these targets were designed to be ambitious in order to induce private sector innovation and investment, while providing ample flexibility in the law for the Environmental Protection Agency to administer the RFS, including the ability to adjust annual targets annually if necessary to reflect production volumes;

Whereas the RFS drives innovation that improves environmental performance by requiring that renewable fuel reduces lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by certain minimum thresholds ranging from 20 percent to 60 percent, depending on the type of fuel;

Whereas, since 2007, the private sector has responded the RFS by investing billions of dollars in the renewable fuel sector to expand production of first-generation renewable fuel and to develop and demonstrate advanced renewable fuel;

Whereas the RFS has driven innovation and investment in the biofuels sector, resulting in more than 275 renewable fuel facilities in 36 States, producing over 25,000,000,000 gallons per year;

Whereas the renewable fuels industry supports a robust bioeconomy that, in 2023, contributed \$210,000,000,000 to the United States gross domestic product and supported nearly 644,000 domestic jobs;

Whereas the RFS has provided critical markets for farmers in the United States, supporting rural economies and domestic processing, and helping to drive economic growth and strengthen rural communities;

Whereas the RFS continues to provide an important backstop for farmers in the United States to ensure robust domestic demand when facing uncertainty in export markets;

Whereas the RFS has enabled the United States ethanol industry to supply more than 98 percent of gasoline sold nationwide with at least 10 percent ethanol and has helped the biodiesel and renewable diesel industry produce over 5,000,000,000 gallons annually, about 10 percent of total on-road diesel use;

Whereas renewable fuels have delivered real savings for American consumers at the pump, with higher-level ethanol blends like E15 reducing prices by 10–30 cents per gallon on average and biodiesel driving down the price of traditional diesel by about 4 percent;

Whereas the RFS has contributed to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by requiring renewable fuels to meet minimum lifecycle emissions reductions and has helped the United States transportation sector make progress toward environmental sustainability;

Whereas the RFS has evolved over 2 decades to keep pace with new technologies and shifting markets, while remaining at the heart of ongoing national conversations about energy security, environmental stewardship, and the agricultural economy;

Whereas, over the past 20 years, the RFS has become a cornerstone of United States energy security by reducing reliance on volatile energy markets and supporting the domestic production of renewable fuels; and

Whereas to continue on the path toward greater energy dominance, the United States must continue its efforts to diversify its

transportation fuel supply and avoid over-reliance on imported fuels: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) as a milestone in America's commitment to strengthening energy security, supporting rural communities, growing the economy, and improving environmental performance;

(2) commends the contributions of the RFS in building a robust and innovative domestic renewable fuels industry;

(3) recognizes the positive impacts of the RFS on United States energy policy, the agricultural sector, and the environment over the past 2 decades;

(4) affirms the continued importance of the RFS in advancing the energy, economic, and environmental goals of the United States Government;

(5) believes that diversifying the fuel supply with an increasing percentage of domestic renewable fuel strengthens the economy of the United States, increases security, and improves environmental performance; and

(6) supports continued implementation of the RFS as enacted in 2007 to achieve this goal.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 365—DESIGNATING AUGUST 1, 2025, AS “GOLD STAR CHILDREN’S DAY”

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. KELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 365

Whereas the recognition of Gold Star Families in the United States dates back to World War I, when the families of fallen members of the Armed Forces displayed a service flag with a gold star in the window of their homes;

Whereas, in 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation declaring Gold Star Mother’s Day, now known as “Gold Star Mother’s and Family’s Day”, a national observance honoring the mothers of fallen members of the Armed Forces annually on the last Sunday of September;

Whereas, since 2010, the Senate has honored Gold Star Spouses by resolution annually on April 5, recognizing the unique sacrifices made by spouses of fallen members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas many thousands of children of military families have lost parents who served in the Armed Forces and also deserve national recognition for the burden and legacy they carry; and

Whereas, since 2021, the Senate has honored Gold Star Children by resolution annually on August 1, recognizing the debt of gratitude owed to children of fallen members of the Armed Forces by the people of the United States as part of the debt owed to the members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed all in protecting the freedom of the United States and the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 1, 2025, as “Gold Star Children’s Day”;

(2) honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children of fallen members of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Children’s Day in support of children of the fallen members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 366—COMMEMORATING THE 69TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS OF THE MAUNA LOA OBSERVATORY

Ms. HIRONO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 366

Whereas the Mauna Loa Observatory (referred to in this preamble as the “MLO”) is an atmospheric baseline station of the Global Monitoring Laboratory within the Earth System Research Laboratories (referred to in this preamble as the “ESRL”) organized under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research;

Whereas the mission of the ESRL is to measure atmospheric constituents that are capable of forcing adjustments to the climate of the Earth and those that may deplete the ozone layer;

Whereas the mission of the ESRL is primarily accomplished through long-term tropospheric measurements of key atmospheric parameters such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, radon, aerosols, optical depth, and a spectrum of solar radiation parameters;

Whereas the MLO, due to its location on the north flank of Mauna Loa Volcano, on Hawaii Island, is the premier long-term atmospheric monitoring facility on Earth for sampling the troposphere as it protrudes through the strong marine temperature inversion layer present in the region;

Whereas the MLO, constructed in 1956 and continuously in operation since, is the site where the ever-increasing concentrations of global atmospheric carbon dioxide have been observed;

Whereas the MLO has been home to hundreds of atmospheric research programs—

(1) with national and international universities and government organizations; and

(2) related to a diverse spectrum of research categories; and

Whereas the MLO and its 4 sites on Hawaii Island, including the critical administrative office in Hilo, is home to a dedicated workforce committed to their mission to acquire, evaluate, and make available accurate, long-term records of the atmosphere in a manner that allows the causes and consequences of change to be understood: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 69th anniversary of the continuous operations of the Mauna Loa Observatory (referred to in this resolution as the “MLO”);

(2) recognizes the monumental contributions that the research conducted at and data produced by the MLO has provided to the global leadership in atmospheric research of the United States;

(3) reaffirms the Senate’s strong support for the critical ongoing operations of the MLO, including its 4 sites on Hawaii Island; and

(4) honors the cultural significance of Mauna Loa to the Native Hawaiian community.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 367—DESIGNATING JULY 2025 AS “AMERICAN GROWN FLOWER AND FOLIAGE MONTH”

Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. SULIVAN, and Mr. SCHIFF) submitted the