

process of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental assessments required for controlled burns. Using wildfire as a loophole has created a reverse in fire suppression tactics whereby control lines meant to stop fire are intentionally placed miles from the fire boundary, and the fire is used to burn hundreds or thousands of additional acres of forest land. Using and encouraging wildfire as a means to document "treated" forest land is deceptive at best and allows less pressure on the United States Forest Service to actively manage forest land through timber harvest; and

Whereas, a lack of positive forest management by the United States Forest Service by reduced timber harvest and relaxed fire suppression has led to extremely large fires that account for large releases of carbon into the atmosphere and hazardous air quality in western states that directly impact the health of citizens. Despite this, wildfire smoke is not counted in the federal Environmental Protection Agency's air quality standards attainment determinations, yet it is the largest source of air pollution in Montana communities; and

Whereas, the United States Forest Service's movement to reclaim and close Forest Service roads and render them undrivable not only reduces access to forest land, which makes fire suppression more unattainable, but also supports the movement or sentiment to reduce timber harvest on forest lands and leads to a lack of forest management; and

Whereas, the monetary costs to our taxpayers and the federal government for wildfire suppression are astronomical and add to the skyrocketing national debt; and

Whereas, without aggressive initial attacks on wildfires on federal land, the threat to private land, state land, the wildland-urban interface, and the public health, safety, and welfare will only increase. In addition, Montana's fire suppression costs will substantially increase, and damage to property and natural resources will continue to grow: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Montana:

That the 69th Legislature of the State of Montana urges the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the United States Forest Service, and the United States Congress to immediately modify federal land management and wildfire policies to ensure that:

(1) there is aggressive initial attack of wildfires on all federal lands, especially if there is potential for the fire to expand onto private or state land, affect the wildland-urban interface, or cause hazardous air quality;

(2) forest roads remain open and drivable, not only for public access but for future forest management activities and effective fire suppression activities;

(3) EPA air-quality standards be modified to include wildfire smoke, to the extent that there will be an increase in concern among federal land management and fire suppression agencies that wildfire smoke is unhealthy and harmful to our populace and is a major contributor of carbon released into the atmosphere;

(4) all "let it burn" policies are identified and reversed to ensure an aggressive initial attack by the United States Forest Service and that all NEPA processes are followed, preserving thousands of acres of prime timber and preventing the release of carbon into the atmosphere, which causes unhealthy air quality and excessive spending for added suppression costs; and

(5) state and local governments may actively engage in land and wildfire management operations on federal land to protect

the public health, safety, and welfare and that stakeholder groups have more involvement in fire management for the creation of policies with the intention to better protect the resources and property most at risk by wildfire; and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary of State send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Chief of the United States Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, each member of the Montana Congressional Delegation, all 100 United States Senators, the United States Speaker of the House, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, and the governors of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

POM-18. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Montana urging the United States Congress to include Montanans in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 14

Whereas, from 1945 to 1962, the United States government conducted over 200 above-ground nuclear tests, exposing tens of thousands of people in downwind areas to deadly radiation; and

Whereas, Montana is one of the most impacted "downwind" states and home to 15 of the 25 most exposed counties in the United States, including Meagher, Broadwater, Beaverhead, Chouteau, Jefferson, Powell, Judith Basin, Madison, Fergus, Gallatin, Petroleum, Lewis and Clark, Blaine, Silver Bow, and Deer Lodge Counties; and

Whereas, this issue is important to many Montanans who have suffered and even died from radiation exposure and may not even know their cancers were caused by our nation's nuclear testing; and

Whereas, the current compensation available for those impacted by United States nuclear weapons development and testing is still not available for impacted Montanans, even though the 1997 study by the United States government indicated that Montana should be included in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Montana:

That the United States Congress be urged to pass amendments to include Montanans in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 2680. A bill to establish sentencing enhancements for offenses relating to bank, mortgage, credit, and tax fraud committed by elected public officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. REED, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr.

KIM, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KELLY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BLUNT, ROCHESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the availability of certain clean energy credits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2682. A bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in West Haven, Connecticut, as the "Captain Paul W. 'Bud' Bucha VA Medical Center"; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. Res. 368. A resolution commemorating the continuation of the semicentennial of hip hop and designating August 11, 2025, as "Hip Hop Celebration Day"; designating August 2025 as "Hip Hop Recognition Month", and designating November 2025 as "Hip Hop History Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 369. A resolution designating August 21, 2025, as "Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. Res. 370. A resolution commending the Superdome on the occasion of its golden jubilee and its years of service to the State of Louisiana and the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2562

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2562, a bill to promote fair and equal treatment by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration with respect to certain firearms industry applicants for assistance, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 342

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 342, a resolution honoring the contributions of small manufacturers of firearms to the economy, culture, and recreational heritage of the United States and recognizing August 2025 as "National Shooting Sports Month".

AMENDMENT NO. 2922

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2922 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. 3268

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3268 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. 3490

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3490 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. REED, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KIM, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KELLY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the availability of certain clean energy credits; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2681

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lowering Electric Bills Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN CLEAN ENERGY CREDITS.

(a) RESIDENTIAL CLEAN ENERGY CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 25D(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 70506(a) of Public Law 119-21, is amended by striking “December 31, 2025” and inserting “December 31, 2034”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 70506 of Public Law 119-21.

(b) CLEAN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45Y of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 70512 of Public Law 119-21, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “Subject to paragraph (4), the amount of” and inserting “The amount of”, and

(ii) by striking paragraphs (3) and (4) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(3) APPLICABLE YEAR.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘applicable year’ means the later of—

“(A) the calendar year in which the Secretary determines that the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States are equal to or less than 25 percent of the annual greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity in the United States for calendar year 2022, or

“(B) 2032.”, and

(B) by striking subsection (h).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 70512 of Public Law 119-21.

(c) CLEAN ELECTRICITY INVESTMENT CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 70513 of Public Law 119-21, is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “Subject to paragraph (4), the amount of” and inserting “The amount of”, and

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),

(B) by striking subsection (i), and

(C) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (i).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 70513 of Public Law 119-21.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 368—COMMEMORATING THE CONTINUATION OF THE SEMICENTENNIAL OF HIP HOP AND DESIGNATING AUGUST 11, 2025, AS “HIP HOP CELEBRATION DAY”, DESIGNATING AUGUST 2025 AS “HIP HOP RECOGNITION MONTH”, AND DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2025 AS “HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH”

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

S. RES. 368

Whereas 2023 was the 50th anniversary of the creation of hip hop;

Whereas, on August 11, 1973, Clive “DJ Kool Herc” Campbell introduced his innovative style of disc jockeying at an event organized by his sister, Cindy Campbell, called the “Back To School Jam”, which was held in the recreation room of 1520 Sedgwick Avenue in the Bronx, New York;

Whereas, together, Clive “DJ Kool Herc” Campbell and the master of ceremonies engaged the crowd with rap on the microphone, while partygoers known as B-boys and B-girls danced, and introduced a new style, later known as “hip hop”, which combined the elements of a disc jockey (commonly

known as a “DJ”), a master of ceremonies (commonly known as an “MC”), music, art, and dance;

Whereas Clive “DJ Kool Herc” Campbell was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2023;

Whereas, from the humble beginnings of hip hop in New York City, the music, lyricism, dance, and art of hip hop has become a culture found in communities across the United States, and has long been a worldwide phenomenon;

Whereas the art and culture of hip hop is an original creation of the United States and one of the most popular genres of music within the United States;

Whereas hip hop has had notable Southern influences following its Northern inception, such as jazz and bounce from New Orleans, Louisiana, the blues from Mississippi, and country from the South, and these influences along with other celebrated genres of music, such as disco, gospel, soul, rock and roll, and Indigenous music from across the United States, have all helped hip hop transcend boundaries and contributed significant intellectual heritage and regional influence to the creation and progression of hip hop over the last century;

Whereas the hip hop genre has been reinvented often over the years since 1973, reflecting the State, city, and region of the music, from G-funk and hyphy on the West Coast, to bass and trap in the South, to drill in the Midwest, to reggae and dancehall influences, to many other sounds from coast to coast and from abroad, including contemporary hip hop, which continues that trend by allowing listeners not only to unwind and escape through a rhythmic beat but also to resonate and empathize with the stories being told;

Whereas hip hop artists and supporters, originally of African heritage, now transcend many different ages, ethnicities, religions, locations, political affiliations, and socioeconomic statuses, which demonstrates the versatility and inclusivity of hip hop art and culture;

Whereas the art and culture of hip hop have been adapted in many innovative forms that are inspirational, challenging, humorous, thought-provoking, and spiritual;

Whereas hip hop as a multidimensional art form and lifestyle continues to produce new subgenres of music and stylistic lexicons and promotes new cultural imprints, trends, and movements that reverberate across the United States and around the globe;

Whereas hip hop has provided opportunities for extracurricular activities, youth empowerment, creative outlets, physical fitness, vocabulary exercises, poetry, analytical thinking, entertainment, employment, and economic impact and has become an industry that generates billions of dollars annually;

Whereas hip hop art, education, and culture have positive effects on society;

Whereas, on August 11, 2025, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Celebration Day;

Whereas, during the month of August 2025, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Recognition Month; and

Whereas, during the month of November 2025, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop History Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 11, 2025, as “Hip Hop Celebration Day”;

(2) designates the month of August 2025 as “Hip Hop Recognition Month”;

(3) designates the month of November 2025 as “Hip Hop History Month”;