

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”;

(4) recognizes the decades of contributions of hip hop to art and culture;

(5) encourages Senators to commemorate the anniversary of hip hop and support appropriate activities that recognize the historic milestone and cultural legacy of the “Back to School Jam” of August 11, 1973; and

(6) encourages local governments in the United States to build partnerships with local hip hop entities and other members of the creative arts and music communities in celebration of the anniversary of hip hop.

SENATE RESOLUTION 369—DESIGNATING AUGUST 21, 2025, AS “FENTANYL PREVENTION AND AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 369

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl use Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day—

(1) to preserve the memory of individuals lost to illicit fentanyl overdose or poisoning who were unsuspecting victims, experimenting with the drug, or suffering from substance use disorder;

(2) to acknowledge the devastation caused by the use of illicit fentanyl and other dangerous drugs; and

(3) to increase awareness about the dangers of the use of illicit fentanyl to prevent a public health crisis, self-harm, addiction, and death;

Whereas Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day is celebrated each year on August 21 by State governors and attorneys general, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, parent-teacher associations, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “DEA”), and hundreds of other organizations throughout the United States;

Whereas fentanyl is a highly addictive synthetic opioid that is 100 times more potent than morphine;

Whereas, according to the DEA, illicit fentanyl is—

(1) manufactured with other illicit drugs to increase potency;

(2) sold as a powder or mixed with other illicit drugs; and

(3) pressed into counterfeit pills to look like a legitimate pharmaceutical drug;

Whereas the illicit fentanyl crisis in the United States is a serious public safety threat;

Whereas the illicit fentanyl poisoning rate in 2024 was among the highest in the history of the United States, and fentanyl poisoning was the number one cause of death among citizens of the United States aged 18 to 45;

Whereas synthetic opioids, primarily fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl, are devastating communities and families at an unprecedented rate, claiming ⅓ of the more than 82,100 lives lost to drug overdoses in 2024;

Whereas, in 2024, the number of drug-related deaths throughout the United States reached at least 82,138;

Whereas individuals increasingly use pills or other drugs without knowing those substances contain fentanyl;

Whereas, as of June 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel have seized more than 9,200 pounds of illicit fentanyl, and Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies continue to make record-breaking seizures of illicit fentanyl to ensure the safety of the people of the United States;

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl have gained momentum in educating the public about the dangers of the use of illicit fentanyl and other drugs and actively engage with Federal agencies to promote such education and awareness;

Whereas families in the United States affected by the use of illicit fentanyl seek to raise awareness of the use of illicit fentanyl, prevent illicit fentanyl-related deaths, and join together in the effort to save lives on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day; and

Whereas parents, young people, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions and faith-based organizations, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate a commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 21, 2025, as “Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day”;;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to promote prevention of the use of illicit fentanyl and to educate young people on Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day, symbolizing a commitment to a healthy, drug-free lifestyle;

(3) encourages children, teenagers, and other individuals to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to promote drug prevention and the creation of drug-free communities; and

(B) to participate in drug prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

SENATE RESOLUTION 370—COMMEMORATING THE SUPERDOME ON THE OCCASION OF ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE AND ITS YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 370

Whereas, in 1966, the voters of Louisiana approved a constitutional amendment that created the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District, paving the way for the construction of the Superdome;

Whereas, in 1975, the Superdome opened to the public just under 4 years after construction began;

Whereas, in 1978, the Superdome hosted its first Super Bowl in a game between the Dallas Cowboys and the Denver Broncos;

Whereas, in 1978, Muhammad Ali fought for and won the heavyweight title in a 15-round bout against Leon Spinks in front of a record-breaking indoor attendance for boxing, making Ali the first 3-time heavyweight champion of the world;

Whereas, in 1980, Sugar Ray Leonard defeated Roberto Durán after Durán famously uttered the concession, “no más”;

Whereas, in 1981, the Rolling Stones played in front of 87,500 attendees in what remained the largest indoor concert for more than 30 years;

Whereas Michael Jordan made a game-winning shot in the 1982 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Basketball National Championship;

Whereas Pope John Paul II visited the Superdome and addressed a youth group before enjoying a mini-Mardi Gras parade;

Whereas Frank Sinatra, Liza Minnelli, and Sammy Davis Jr. performed for the Ultimate Event Tour;

Whereas Stevie Wonder headlined the First Annual Essence Music Festival;

Whereas, in 1998, Tulane University completed a perfect, undefeated season with the Superdome as its home;

Whereas, in 1998, the Superdome housed thousands of Louisianians during Hurricane Georges;

Whereas the Louisiana State University (referred to in this preamble as “LSU”) Tigers were victorious in the Sugar Bowl against Oklahoma, thereby making the Tigers the college football national champions of the 2003–2004 season;

Whereas, in 2004, the Superdome was open for over a 1,000 elderly Louisianians, as well as those with special needs, during Hurricane Ivan;

Whereas, in 2005, the Superdome housed 30,000 Louisianians during Hurricane Katrina;

Whereas Steve Gleason blocked a punt in the New Orleans Saints’ first game back in the Superdome since Hurricane Katrina, a play that continues to serve as a symbol of the city’s resilience;

Whereas, in 2008, LSU won the National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship over Ohio State for the 2007–2008 season;

Whereas, in 2010, shortly after a divisional round victory that took place in the New Orleans Superdome, the New Orleans Saints won the Super Bowl for the 2009–2010 season;

Whereas, in 2015, the United States Women’s National Team defeated China in the final game for Abby Wambach who held the international goal scoring record;

Whereas George Strait performed for the 2018 Bayou Country Superfest;

Whereas, in 2020, LSU won the National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football National Championship, led by Joe Burrow; and

Whereas, in 2024, \$560,000,000 renovations of the Superdome were completed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the New Orleans Superdome, now Caesars Superdome, on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary and its years of service to the State of Louisiana and the United States;

(2) recognizes the New Orleans Superdome for being home to a multitude of invaluable events whose purposes ranged from the entertainment of the people to the protection of Louisianians; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the owner of the New Orleans Saints of the National Football League, the Honorable Gayle M. Benson;

(B) the family of the late founder of the New Orleans Saints, the Honorable David F. Dixon; and

(C) the lead architect who oversaw the Superdome’s post-Katrina renovations, the Honorable Victor F. Trahan.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3681. Mr. CASSIDY 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