

U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.

(3) **BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—All iron, steel, and manufactured goods used for projects and activities carried out with a grant under this section shall be produced in the United States.

(B) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive the requirement in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary finds that—

(i) enforcing the requirement would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(ii) the iron, steel, and manufactured goods produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality; or

(iii) enforcing the requirement will increase the overall cost of the project or activity by more than 25 percent.

(f) **COORDINATION.**—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section is encouraged to collaborate or partner with other eligible entities and impacted communities in planning and carrying out activities with that grant.

(g) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the Secretary establishes the grant program under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the grant program, including—

(1) the number of individuals that have received reemployment or worker transition assistance under this section;

(2) a description of any job creation activities carried out with a grant under this section and the number of jobs created from those activities;

(3) the percentage of individuals that have received reemployment or worker transition assistance under this section who are, during the second and fourth quarters after exiting the program—

(A) in education or training activities; or

(B) employed;

(4) the average wages of individuals that have received reemployment or worker transition assistance under this section during the second and fourth quarters after exit from the program;

(5) a description of any regional investment activities carried out with a grant under this section;

(6) a description of any export promotion activities carried out with a grant under this section, including—

(A) a description of the products promoted; and

(B) an analysis of any increase in exports as a result of the promotion;

(7) a description of any resilience activities carried out with a grant under this section;

(8) a description of any cleanup activities from fossil fuel industry facilities or carbon-intensive industries carried out with a grant under this section; and

(9) the distribution of funding among geographic and socioeconomic groups, including urban and rural communities, low-income communities, communities of color, and Indian Tribes.

(h) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **INITIAL FUNDING.**—There is appropriated to the Secretary, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 and 2027 to carry out this section, to remain available until expended.

(2) **AMERICA'S CLEAN FUTURE FUND.**—The Secretary shall carry out this section using amounts made available from the America's Clean Future Fund under section 9512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by section 4).

SEC. 8. STUDY ON CARBON PRICING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than January 1, 2029, the Administrator of the Environ-

mental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy of Sciences shall carry out a study not less frequently than once every 5 years to evaluate the effectiveness of the fees established under sections 4692 and 4693 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in achieving the following goals:

(1) A net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent, based on 2018 levels, by 2030.

(2) A net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 100 percent, based on 2018 levels, by 2050.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In executing the agreement under subsection (a), the Administrator shall ensure that, in carrying out a study under that subsection, the National Academy of Sciences—

(1) includes an evaluation of—

(A) total annual greenhouse gas emissions by the United States, including greenhouse gas emissions not subject to the fees described in that subsection;

(B) the historic trends in the total greenhouse gas emissions evaluated under subparagraph (A); and

(C) the impacts of the fees established under sections 4692 and 4693 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on changes in the levels of fossil fuel-related localized air pollutants in environmental justice communities (as defined in section 2(e)(1));

(2) analyzes the extent to which greenhouse gas emissions have been or would be reduced as a result of current and potential future policies, including—

(A) a projection of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that would result if the regulations of the Administrator were to be adjusted to impose stricter limits on greenhouse gas emissions than the goals described in that subsection, with a particular focus on greenhouse gas emissions not subject to the fees described in that subsection;

(B) the status of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that result from the fees established under sections 4692 and 4693 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) a projection of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that would result if the fees established under those sections were annually increased—

(i) at the current price path; and

(ii) above the current price path;

(D) an analysis of greenhouse gas emissions reductions that result from the policies of States, units of local government, Tribal communities, and the private sector; and

(E) the status and projections of decarbonization in other major economies; and

(3) submits a report to the Administrator, Congress, and the Board of Directors of the Climate Change Finance Corporation describing the results of the study.

SEC. 9. ESTABLISHMENT OF TARGETS FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION BY LAND AND WATER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, the Chief of Engineers, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall—

(1) establish a target for carbon sequestration that can reasonably be achieved through enhancing the ability of public and private land and water to function as natural carbon sinks;

(2) develop strategies for meeting that target; and

(3) develop strategies to expand protections for ecosystems that sequester carbon and provide resiliency benefits, such as—

(A) flood protection;

(B) soil and beach retention;

(C) erosion reduction;

(D) biodiversity;

(E) water purification; and

(F) nutrient cycling.

(b) **REPORT.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(1) the target and strategies described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a); and

(2) any additional statutory authorities or authorized funding levels needed to successfully implement those strategies.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 373—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE AND CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CABO VERDEAN-AMERICANS TO DEMOCRACY IN CABO VERDE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 373

Whereas the Portuguese arrived in Cabo Verde in 1456 and settled in Cidade Velha on the Island of Santiago in 1462, and Cabo Verde became an epicenter of the early transatlantic slave trade;

Whereas Kriolu Kabuverdianu, the maternal language of Cabo Verde, a mix of Portuguese and various African languages, became the world's first European and African creole language and is the oldest living and widely spoken creole language;

Whereas British influence significantly shaped the archipelago's economic development and cultural landscape, particularly through the establishment of trade routes and maritime commerce facilitated by British traders and merchants;

Whereas the spirit of Cabo Verdeans' resistance to the colonial rule of Portugal was embodied by the Badiu community and culture on the Island of Santiago, which was made up of escaped formerly enslaved Africans who lived removed from the Portuguese colonial administration;

Whereas the United States and the archipelago of Cabo Verde share strong historical links dating to the whaling trade in the 18th century;

Whereas the emigration of Cabo Verdeans to the United States began in the 18th century and continues today, with a significant number of communities concentrated in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York;

Whereas, in 1818, the first consulate of the United States in sub-Saharan Africa opened in what is now the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Whereas, in the 19th century, the archipelago of Cabo Verde was the base of the Africa Squadron of the United States Navy, which worked to suppress the transatlantic slave trade across West Africa to the Americas and beyond;

Whereas the archipelago of Cabo Verde has long been a refuge for communities seeking a better life, as exemplified by the migration to the Cabo Verde islands of Sephardic Jewish refugees during and after the Inquisition and Moroccan and Gibraltarian immigration

during the 19th century, an integral part of Cabo Verde's national heritage;

Whereas the State Ship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the schooner Ernestina-Morrissey, originally launched in 1894 as the Effie M. Morrissey, was the last sailing vessel to bring immigrants to the United States from the archipelago of Cabo Verde and was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior in 1990;

Whereas, between 1800 and 1921, more than 70 percent of all Cabo Verdean immigrants to the United States arrived via the Port of New Bedford, Massachusetts;

Whereas the labor of Cabo Verdeans became integral to the commercial cultivation of cranberries in the United States in the 19th century, as the whaling industry declined, and remains so today;

Whereas, with the decline of the whaling industry, Cabo Verdean-American mariners developed a strong packet trade between the archipelago of Cabo Verde and New England, bringing goods and thousands of immigrants with them;

Whereas, on January 20, 1973, Amílcar Cabral, the founder and leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde, was assassinated;

Whereas, on July 5, 1975, the archipelago of Cabo Verde gained independence from Portugal and was officially recognized by the United States;

Whereas, on July 19, 1975, the United States established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Whereas the first multiparty elections were held in 1991, ending the previous one-party rule in the Republic of Cabo Verde since independence;

Whereas Kriolu Kabuverdianu can still be heard today in various towns and cities across New England and New York;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde has several sister city and town relationships with counterparts in the United States, such as pairings of Praia with Boston, Massachusetts, and with Providence, Rhode Island, Mosteiros with Brockton, Massachusetts, and Mindelo with New Bedford, Massachusetts;

Whereas Cabo Verdean-Americans continue to contribute to the social fabric of the United States, particularly in New England, and are active in politics, entertainment, sports, academia, and other areas;

Whereas many Cabo Verdean-Americans were involved in the civil rights movement in the United States and in Cabo Verde's struggle for independence during the 20th century;

Whereas more than 150 Peace Corps volunteers served in the Republic of Cabo Verde from 1988 to 2013, and in 2019, the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde formally invited the Peace Corps to return;

Whereas José Maria Pereira Neves, the former Prime Minister and current President of the Republic of Cabo Verde, met with United States President Barack Obama at the White House in 2013 to discuss and strengthen bilateral relations, emphasizing mutual interests in economic development, democracy, and regional security;

Whereas the Pedro Pires Institute for Cape Verdean Studies at Bridgewater State University, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, is the only academic research institute in the world solely dedicated to the archipelago of Cabo Verde and Cabo Verdeans and serves as a bridge between Massachusetts, the archipelago of Cabo Verde, and the Cabo Verdean diaspora;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde upholds the principles of freedom and democracy;

Whereas, in 2021, New Hampshire and the Republic of Cabo Verde established a relationship under the State Partnership Program, administered by the National Guard Bureau, which deepens United States-Cabo Verde relations and supports joint learning and exercise exchanges between United States and Cabo Verdean military personnel;

Whereas, in 2019, the traditional Cabo Verdean musical genre Morna, popularized by the world-renowned late singer and "Barefoot Diva", Cesaria Evora, was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

Whereas, in June 2022, according to the World Food Programme of the United Nations, almost 10 percent of the Republic of Cabo Verde's population faced acute food insecurity as a result of drought, the COVID-19 pandemic, and disruptions in global food and energy markets caused by the Russian Federation's illegal full-scale invasion of Ukraine;

Whereas, in December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation selected the Republic of Cabo Verde as eligible to develop a regional compact for the purpose of regional economic integration;

Whereas the selection was made in recognition of the Republic of Cabo Verde's clear commitment to democratic governance, high marks on the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation scorecard, successful prior partnerships with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, lingering development and poverty reduction needs, and the potential opportunities to strengthen regional economic integration;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde's initial \$110,000,000 compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, initiated in 2005, and closed in 2010, supported the construction of several new roads and bridges and helped expand and modernize the Port of Praia, which boosted its competitiveness by decreasing cargo processing times and shipping costs;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde's subsequent \$66,000,000 compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, initiated in 2012, and closed in 2017, improved access to clean water and sanitation, strengthened land rights, and facilitated ambitious policy and institutional reforms to improve the country's overall investment climate;

Whereas, in December 2023, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cabo Verde, Jose Ulisses Correia e Silva, met with the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, to emphasize Cabo Verde's support for the territorial integrity of Ukraine dating back to the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014;

Whereas, on January 12, 2024, the World Health Organization officially declared Cabo Verde malaria-free for the first time in 50 years, a momentous public health achievement that sets a positive foundation for continued health initiatives supported by the United States;

Whereas, on January 22, 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to the Republic of Cabo Verde to highlight how the United States has accelerated the United States-Africa partnership since the United States-Africa Leaders Summit held in December 2022;

Whereas members of the Cabo Verdean-American community have served in United States conflicts, from the Revolutionary War to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan;

Whereas, in March 2024, the New Hampshire National Guard and the Cabo Verdean Armed Forces held the GRANITE FALCO Combined Exercise, the first major United

States-Cabo Verde combined exercise under the bilateral State Partnership Program;

Whereas, in June 2024, Prime Minister Jose Ulisses Correia e Silva attended Ukraine's Peace Summit in Switzerland and met with President Zelenskyy and the President of the Swiss Confederation, Viola Patricia Amherd;

Whereas, in October 2024, the Office of Global Partnerships of the Department of States led a Blue-Green Futures delegation to Cabo Verde to explore opportunities in sustainable marine research and climate-smart entrepreneurship, deepening ties in environmental cooperation and economic development;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde has a close relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to address common challenges, such as small arms proliferation, maritime security, and terrorism;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde remains an integral member of the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, and numerous other international organizations; and

Whereas July 5, 2025, marks the 50th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Cabo Verde, a moment to reflect on the country's democratic achievements, cultural vibrancy, and enduring resilience of its people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends sincere congratulations and best wishes to the people of the Republic of Cabo Verde as they celebrate the 50th anniversary of the independence of the archipelago of Cabo Verde;

(2) expresses support for the principles of freedom, democracy, and good governance, to which the people and Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde are committed;

(3) commends the Cabo Verdean-American community for its contributions to the United States and service as a bridge between the 2 countries, both before and following independence, based on shared bilateral history, diasporic ties, and common values;

(4) notes the important role that the Republic of Cabo Verde has played in African and broader transatlantic affairs since gaining independence on July 5, 1975; and

(5) commends the Republic of Cabo Verde's support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and people of Ukraine, and its condemnation of the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ROBERT FITZGERALD KENNEDY JR. DOES NOT HAVE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE SENATE OR OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO FAITHFULLY CARRY OUT THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION

Ms. ALSOBROOKS (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KIM, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance: