

awareness and promote prevention of malnutrition across the lifespan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of “Malnutrition Awareness Week”;

(2) recognizes registered dietitian nutritionists and other nutrition professionals, health care providers, school food service workers, those who provide home-delivered meals, social workers, advocates, caregivers, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness, treatment, and prevention of malnutrition;

(3) recognizes the importance of existing Federal nutrition programs, like the nutrition programs established under the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and Federal child nutrition programs, for their role in combating malnutrition, and supports increased funding for these critical programs;

(4) recognizes the role of community-based organizations, food banks, faith-based organizations, and local agencies and the need for partnerships among them and with healthcare providers in preventing and addressing malnutrition in underserved areas;

(5) recognizes—

(A) the importance of medical nutrition therapy under the Medicare Program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); and

(B) the need for vulnerable populations to have adequate access to nutrition counseling;

(6) recognizes the importance of the innovative research conducted by the National Institutes of Health on—

(A) nutrition, dietary patterns, and the human gastrointestinal microbiome; and

(B) how those factors influence the prevention or development of chronic disease throughout the lifespan;

(7) recognizes that malnutrition affects people of all ages and backgrounds and that early identification and intervention can reduce health care costs, hospital readmissions, and long-term complications;

(8) encourages the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to facilitate the implementation of the new Malnutrition Care Score, an electronic clinical quality measures for adults over the age of 18;

(9) acknowledges the importance of healthy food access for children, especially in childcare settings and schools, and the benefits of evidence-based nutrition standards; and

(10) acknowledges that addressing malnutrition is critical to achieving national goals related to chronic disease prevention, healthy aging, and good health for all.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 379—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO AUTHORIZE THE MAJORITY LEADER TO MOVE TO PROCEED TO THE EN BLOC CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. CORNYN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 379

*Resolved*,

#### SECTION 1. EN BLOC CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS.

Rule XXXI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

“8.(a) In this paragraph, the term ‘covered nomination’ means a nomination to a position that is not a position—

“(1) at level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code;

“(2) as a judge of a court of appeals of the United States; or

“(3) as Chief Justice of the United States or as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

“(b) It shall be in order for the Majority Leader to move to proceed to the en bloc consideration of not more than 10 covered nominations that were reported to the Senate by the same committee of the Senate and placed on the calendar.

“(c) Consideration of a motion to proceed under subparagraph (b), and the en bloc consideration of the nominations that are the subject of the motion, shall be conducted in the same manner as if it were a motion to proceed to the consideration of a single nomination.”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 380—URGING THE PROTECTION OF MEDICARE FROM THE DEVASTATING CUTS CAUSED BY H.R. 1

Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 380

Whereas the Congressional Budget Office (referred to in this preamble as “CBO”) has estimated that the Act entitled “An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14”, approved July 4, 2025 (Public Law 119-21; 139 Stat. 72) (commonly known as the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act”) and referred to in this preamble as “H.R. 1”) will add \$4,100,000,000,000 to the deficit between 2025 and 2034;

Whereas such an increase to the deficit will automatically trigger across-the-board spending cuts, called “sequestration”, under the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 931 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “S-PAYGO”);

Whereas sequestration will impose indiscriminate, across-the-board spending cuts to social safety net programs that millions of families in the United States rely on;

Whereas the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.), a critical lifeline for the people of the United States, is not exempt from sequestration under S-PAYGO;

Whereas CBO has estimated that \$45,000,000,000 will be cut from Medicare by sequestration in 2026 alone;

Whereas CBO has estimated that a total of \$536,000,000,000 will be cut from Medicare by sequestration through 2034;

Whereas these Medicare sequestration cuts compound nearly \$1,000,000,000,000 in health care reductions under H.R. 1, stripping coverage from 15,000,000 people of the United States and further undermining the financial stability of health care providers;

Whereas more than 67,000,000 people of the United States relied on Medicare for their health care coverage in 2024;

Whereas cuts of this magnitude will jeopardize the financial stability of community health centers, hospitals, providers, and many others who rely on Medicare payments to serve seniors, people with disabilities, and those with end-stage renal disease;

Whereas Republicans’ partisan bill expanded the national debt by \$4,100,000,000,000, and the Republicans chose not to protect the people of the United States from these cuts; and

Whereas the people of the United States have paid into Medicare throughout their working lives with the expectation that their earned benefits will be protected: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate should protect the Medicare program established under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) from devastating cuts caused by the Act entitled “An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14”, approved July 4, 2025 (Public Law 119-21; 139 Stat. 72) (commonly known as the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act”) and referred to in this resolution as “H.R. 1”;

(2) the Senate should safeguard seniors’ Medicare benefits and essential social services that are jeopardized by the cuts triggered by H.R. 1; and

(3) seniors who have paid into Medicare throughout their working lives should be protected from reckless, across-the-board cuts to their health care.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 381—TO DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 9, 2025, AS “NATIONAL WORLD WAR II ITALIAN CAMPAIGN REMEMBRANCE DAY”, AND TO RECOGNIZE THE SACRIFICES MADE BY AMERICAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS WHO LIBERATED ITALY FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. SHEEHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 381

Whereas the Allied invasion of Sicily began on July 9, 1943, with the first-ever large scale assault in the history of the United States Army;

Whereas, between July 9 and 10, 1943, the Allies executed the single largest amphibious landing of troops to that point in World War II, bringing more than 180,000 soldiers ashore on Sicily as part of Operation Husky;

Whereas the Cassibile Armistice was signed on September 3, 1943, and publicly announced on September 8, 1943, marking the surrender of Italy to the Allies and the withdrawal of Italy from the Axis powers;

Whereas September 9, 1943, marks the beginning of the liberation of mainland Italy from German occupation, with American forces landing at Salerno and along the Amalfi Coast for the launch of Operation Avalanche;

Whereas the campaign to reach Rome included many hard-fought engagements, including the months-long struggle at Monte Cassino and the Battle of Anzio;

Whereas, on June 4, 1944, the Fifth Army of the United States entered Rome, becoming the first Allied force to liberate a European capital from German occupation;

Whereas the United States Office of Strategic Services worked with Italian partisan networks to support the April 1945 uprising and to lay the groundwork for post-war democratic reconstruction in Italy;

Whereas, on April 29, 1945, the surrender at Caserta resulted in the capitulation of nearly 1,000,000 Axis troops in the Italian theater, the largest surrender of German forces at that point in the war;

Whereas, on April 30, 1945, the death of Adolf Hitler signaled the collapse of Nazi leadership, occurring just 1 day after the German surrender in Italy;

Whereas, on May 2, 1945, the unconditional surrender of German forces in Italy took effect, liberating the Italian peninsula;

Whereas, on May 7, 1945, the overall German surrender in Europe took place;

Whereas the Italian campaign was a joint-forces effort by the United States Army, the United States Army Air Forces, and the United States Navy;

Whereas the Italian campaign was one of the longest continual combat campaigns undertaken by the Allies during World War II, lasting 602 days;

Whereas the Italian campaign was supported by one of the longest sustainment operations conducted by American and Allied maintenance forces, exemplified by the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, which were comprised of approximately 24,000 officers, 325,000 enlisted individuals, and 262,000 civilians stationed in the United States and overseas;

Whereas, for the majority of the Italian campaign, despite being on the offensive, the Allies were outnumbered by the Germans;

Whereas the Italian campaign involved the participation of several Allied states, with troops from the present-day countries of Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, and the United Kingdom fighting alongside troops from the United States;

Whereas Allied troops persevered through harsh terrain, severe weather, and limited resources to achieve important and hard-fought victories throughout the Italian campaign;

Whereas victory in the Italian campaign was achieved at great human cost, with approximately 350,000 Allied casualties, including 150,000 American casualties, of which more than 60,000 individuals were killed or missing and 92,000 individuals were wounded, and over 426,000 Axis casualties;

Whereas more than 15,000 American servicemembers are commemorated in American cemeteries in Italy, including 7,845 laid to rest and 3,095 commemorated in the wall of remembrance at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery in Nettuno, and 4,392 laid to rest and 1,409 commemorated in the wall of remembrance at the Florence American Cemetery in Tavarnuzze;

Whereas the advanced age of the few remaining veterans of the Italian Campaign, the fact that less than 1 percent of American veterans of the Second World War are still living, and the gradual fading of living memory make it increasingly urgent to preserve and share the stories and sacrifices of those veterans with future generations; and

Whereas the world owes a debt of gratitude to the members of the "Greatest Generation" who assumed the task of freeing and restoring peace and democracy to Italy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 9, 2025, as "National World War II Italian Campaign Remembrance Day";

(2) honors the bravery, service, and sacrifice of American and Allied forces during the campaign to liberate Italy;

(3) recognizes the importance of preserving key battlefields, cemeteries, and historical sites across Italy, along with the memory those sites embody within Italy, as sacred places of remembrance;

(4) supports all commemorative and educational efforts that work toward preserving this hard-fought memory for future generations;

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies, education, and reflection; and

(6) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to commemorate the Italian Campaign and express gratitude to Americans who gave their lives and to all others who served to defend freedom in the Italian campaign.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3830. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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 3831. Mr. GALLEG0 submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3832. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3833. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3834. Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3835. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3836. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3837. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3838. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3839. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3840. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3841. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3842. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3843. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3844. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3427 proposed by Ms. ERNST to the amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3845. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3846. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3830.** Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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 add the following:

### **DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026**

#### **SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This division may be cited as the "Department of State Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of content for this division is as follows:

#### **DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026**

Sec. 5001. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 5002. Definitions.

#### **TITLE LXI—WORKFORCE MATTERS**

Sec. 5101. Report on vetting of Foreign Service Institute language instructors.

Sec. 5102. Training limitations.

Sec. 5103. Language incentive pay for civil service employees.

Sec. 5104. Options for comprehensive evaluations.

Sec. 5105. Job share and part-time employment opportunities.

Sec. 5106. Promoting reutilization of language skills in the Foreign Service.

#### **TITLE LXII—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS**

Sec. 5201. Periodic briefings from Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Sec. 5202. Support for congressional delegations.

Sec. 5203. Notification requirements for authorized and ordered departures.

Sec. 5204. Strengthening enterprise governance.

Sec. 5205. Establishing and expanding the Regional China Officer program.

Sec. 5206. Report on China's diplomatic posts.

Sec. 5207. Notification of intent to reduce personnel at covered diplomatic posts.

Sec. 5208. Foreign affairs manual changes.

#### **TITLE LXIII—INFORMATION SECURITY AND CYBER DIPLOMACY**

Sec. 5301. Supporting Department of State data analytics.

Sec. 5302. Post Data Pilot Program.

Sec. 5303. Authorization to use commercial cloud enclaves overseas.

Sec. 5304. Reports on technology transformation projects at the Department of State.

Sec. 5305. Commercial spyware.

Sec. 5306. Review of science and technology agreement with the People's Republic of China.