

health care entities that do not participate in abortion, and to strengthen implementation and enforcement of Federal conscience laws.

S. 1757

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1757, a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide for more efficient hearings on nuclear facility construction applications, and for other purposes.

S. 1792

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1792, a bill to prohibit employment discrimination against whistleblowers reporting AI security vulnerabilities or AI violations, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a program of research, training, and investigation related to Down syndrome, and for other purposes.

S. 1854

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1854, a bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to political and economic elites in Haiti, and for other purposes.

S. 1884

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1884, a bill to clarify the Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2016, to appropriately limit the application of defenses based on the passage of time and other non-merits defenses to claims under that Act.

S. 1932

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1932, a bill to amend the National Housing Act and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 to include information regarding VA home loans in the Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure required to be provided to prospective FHA borrowers and to require a military service question on the Uniform Residential Loan Application, and for other purposes.

S. 2042

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2042, a bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System.

S. 2191

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2191, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent bulk sales of ammunition, promote recordkeeping and reporting about ammunition, end ammunition straw purchasing, and require a background check before the transfer of ammunition by certain Federal firearms licensees to non-licensees.

S. 2309

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2309, a bill to direct a physician or nurse practitioner employed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certify the death of a veteran not later than 48 hours after such physician or nurse practitioner learns of such death, and for other purposes.

S. 2346

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2346, a bill to require the Election Assistance Commission to develop voluntary guidelines for the administration of elections that address the use and risks of artificial intelligence technologies, and for other purposes.

S. 2386

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2386, a bill to limit the use of Federal law enforcement officers for crowd control, and for other purposes.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2426, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide pharmacy payment of certain services.

S. 2451

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2451, a bill to ensure that paraprofessionals and education support staff are paid a living wage.

S. 2738

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2738, a bill to establish eligibility requirements for covered educational employees under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes.

S. 2936

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2936, a bill to designate Antifa as a domestic terrorist organization, to counter domestic terrorism and organized political violence, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 83

At the request of Mr. SCHIFF, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 83, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities that have not been authorized by Congress.

S. RES. 409

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 409, a resolution recognizing the 74th anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines and the strong bilateral security alliance between our two nations in the wake of escalating aggression and political lawfare by the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 442—CONDEMNING RUSSIAN INCURSIONS INTO NATO TERRITORY AND REAFFIRMING ARTICLE 5 OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. REED, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 442

Whereas, in February 2014, Russia launched an unprovoked military assault on Ukraine, seizing Crimea and considerable territory in the eastern part of the country;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine designed to topple its democratically elected government and install a puppet regime, an assault that was repelled but which continues unabated today;

Whereas Russia has undertaken a sustained campaign of sabotage, arson, intimidation, and assassination across member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe;

Whereas, on September 9, 2025, at least 19 Russian drones entered Polish airspace, some reaching more than 100 miles into Polish territory;

Whereas, on September 14, 2025, at least one Russian drone entered Romanian airspace;

Whereas, on September 19, three Russian MIG-31 fighter jets crossed into Estonian airspace, marking the fourth such Russian incursion in 2025;

Whereas, on September 22, 2025, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Mike Waltz said at a meeting of the Security Council, "As we said nine days ago, the United States stands by our NATO allies in the face of these airspace violations. I want to take this first opportunity to repeat and to emphasize: The United States and our allies will defend every inch of NATO territory."; and

Whereas, among nine such encounters this year, on September 24, 2025, United States

military aircraft intercepted two Russian Tu-95 long-range strategic bombers and two Su-35 fighter jets flying in the Alaskan Air Defense Identification Zone: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Russian incursions into the territory and airspace of NATO member countries;

(2) condemns Russia's continued assault on Ukraine, kidnapping of Ukrainian children, and refusal to negotiate an end to the war it started; and

(3) reaffirms NATO's Article 5 commitment to collective self-defense.

SENATE RESOLUTION 443—EX-PRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE GROWING PROBLEM OF BOOK BANNING, AND THE PROLIFERATION OF THREATS TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 443

Whereas the overwhelming majority of voters in the United States oppose book bans;

Whereas an overwhelming majority of voters in the United States support educators teaching about the civil rights movement, the history and experiences of Native Americans, enslaved Africans, immigrants facing discrimination, and the ongoing effects of racism;

Whereas an overwhelming majority of Americans are confident that the public schools of their communities select appropriate books for students to read;

Whereas, in 1969, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969), that students do not “shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate”;

Whereas, in 1982, a plurality of the Supreme Court of the United States wrote in *Board of Education, Island Trees Union Free School District No. 26 v. Pico*, 457 U.S. 853 (1982), that schools may not remove library books based on “narrowly partisan or political grounds”, as this kind of censorship will result in “official suppression of ideas”;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects freedom of speech and the freedom to read and write;

Whereas Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”;

Whereas PEN America has identified 6,870 instances of individual books banned between July 2024 and June 2025;

Whereas books banned between July 2024 and June 2025 include 3,751 unique titles, censoring the works of 2,589 authors, illustrators, and translators;

Whereas the majority of book bans were enacted without following the best practice guidelines for book challenges outlined by the American Library Association, the National Coalition Against Censorship, and the National Council of Teachers of English;

Whereas the unimpeded exchange of ideas and the freedom to read are essential to a strong democracy;

Whereas books do not require readers to agree with topics, themes, or viewpoints, but instead allow readers to explore and engage with differing perspectives to form and inform their own views;

Whereas suppressing the freedom to read and denying access to literature, history, and knowledge are repressive and anti-democratic tactics used by authoritarian regimes against their people;

Whereas book bans violate the rights of students, families, residents, and citizens based on the political, ideological, and cultural preferences of the specific individuals or groups imposing the bans;

Whereas book bans have multifaceted, harmful consequences on—

(1) students, who have a right to access a diverse range of stories and perspectives, especially students from historically marginalized backgrounds whose communities are often targeted by thought control measures;

(2) educators and librarians, who are operating in some States in an increasingly punitive and surveillance-oriented environment and experience a chilling effect in their work;

(3) authors whose works are targeted and suppressed;

(4) parents who want their children to attend public schools that remain open to curiosity, discovery, and the freedom to read; and

(5) community members who want free access to a range of uncensored information and knowledge from their public libraries;

Whereas classic and award-winning literature and books that have been part of school curricula for decades have been challenged, removed from libraries pending review, or outright banned from schools, including—

(1) “*Brave New World*” by Aldous Huxley;

(2) “*The Handmaid’s Tale*” by Margaret Atwood;

(3) “*Anne Frank’s Diary: The Graphic Adaptation*” adapted by Ari Folman;

(4) “*Their Eyes Were Watching God*” by Zora Neal Hurston; and

(5) “*To Kill a Mockingbird*” by Harper Lee;

Whereas books, particularly those written by and about outsiders, newcomers, and individuals from marginalized backgrounds, are facing a heightened risk of being banned;

Whereas, according to PEN America, a disproportionate number of books banned or otherwise restricted in the United States have LGBTQ+ characters or themes that recognize the equal humanity and dignity of all individuals despite differences, including—

(1) “*And Tango Makes Three*” by Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell; and

(2) “*This Book Is Gay*” by Juno Dawson;

Whereas many books, both fiction and non-fiction, that have been targeted for bans or restrictions in the United States are books about race or racism, or that feature characters of color, including—

(1) “*The Story of Ruby Bridges*” by Robert Coles and illustrated by George Ford;

(2) “*Letter from Birmingham Jail*” by Martin Luther King Jr.;

(3) “*Thank You, Jackie Robinson*” by Barbara Cohen;

(4) “*Malala: A Hero For All*” by Shana Corey;

(5) “*Fry Bread: A Native American Family Story*” by Kevin Noble Maillard;

(6) “*Hair Love*” by Matthew A. Cherry;

(7) “*Good Trouble: Lessons From the Civil Rights Playbook*” by Christopher Noxon; and

(8) “*We Are All Born Free: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Pictures*” by Amnesty International;

Whereas the Comic Book Legal Defense Fund has reported a dramatic surge in challenges at libraries and schools to the inclusion of graphic novels that depict the diversity of civic life in the United States and the painful and complex history of racism, homophobia, Anti-Asian bias, and anti-semitism embedded in the human experience, including—

(1) “*New Kid*” by Jerry Craft;

(2) “*Maus*” by Art Spiegelman;

(3) “*American Born Chinese*” by Gene Luen Yang; and

(4) “*Drama*” by Raina Telgemeier;

Whereas books addressing death, grief, mental illness, and suicide are targeted alongside nonfiction books that discuss feelings and emotions written for teenage and young adult audiences that frequently confront these topics;

Whereas, during congressional hearings on April 7, 2022, May 19, 2022, and September 12, 2023, students, parents, teachers, librarians, and school administrators testified to the chilling and fear-spreading effects that book bans have on education and the school environment;

Whereas, since 2021, State legislation censoring certain content within schools and libraries has been enacted across the country, resulting in nearly 23,000 book bans;

Whereas an increasing amount of book censorship goes unreported and may be higher than is currently reported due to mass removals implementing vaguely-written State legislation and a lack of transparency about district-based removals;

Whereas, according to PEN America, from July 2024 to June 2025, 23 States across the country limited access to certain books for limited or indefinite periods of time, including—

(1) Florida, where at least 2,304 books have been banned or restricted in 33 school districts;

(2) Texas, where at least 1,781 books have been banned or restricted in 7 school districts;

(3) Tennessee, where at least 1,622 books have been banned or restricted in 8 school districts;

(4) Idaho, where at least 150 books have been banned or restricted in 1 school district; and

(5) Iowa, where at least 113 books have been banned or restricted in 4 school districts;

Whereas the President of the United States has repeatedly expressed support for the censorship of certain subjects such as gender, sexuality, and race through public statements and executive orders;

Whereas, following executive orders, Department of Defense Education Activity (referred to in this preamble as “DoDEA”) schools removed books related to diversity, equity, and inclusion, “gender ideology”, and anything that would suggest “that America’s founding documents are racist or sexist”, resulting in the censorship of classroom instruction and student activities, as well as the removal of at least 596 books in DoDEA schools;

Whereas, following the same executive orders, the Department of Defense directed all military academies to identify and remove books from their libraries that include themes related to race, “gender ideology”, and other “divisive concepts” that the Administration considers “incompatible with the department’s core mission”, which led to the temporary removal of nearly 400 books