

Whereas, since 1980, the United States has more than doubled its energy productivity, realizing twice the economic output per unit of energy consumed;

Whereas more than 2,300,000 individuals in the United States are currently employed across the energy efficiency sector, as the United States has doubled its energy productivity, and business and industry have become more innovative and competitive in global markets;

Whereas the Department of Energy is the principal Federal agency responsible for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency efforts;

Whereas cutting energy waste saves the consumers of the United States billions of dollars on utility bills annually; and

Whereas energy efficiency policies, financing innovations, and public-private partnerships have contributed to a reduction in energy intensity in Federal facilities by nearly 50 percent since the mid-1970s, which results in direct savings to United States taxpayers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 1, 2025, as “Energy Efficiency Day”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe Energy Efficiency Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 449—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON OCTOBER 12, 2025, AS “NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WEEK”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 449

Whereas the United States Fish and Wildlife Service administers the National Wildlife Refuge System to conserve, manage, and, where appropriate, restore fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of current and future generations;

Whereas, in 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge on Pelican Island in Florida;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System is administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and has grown to include 573 national wildlife refuges, 38 wetland management districts, and 5 marine national monuments with units located in every State and territory of the United States;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System encompasses more than 850,000,000 acres of unique habitats and ecosystems, including tropical and boreal forests, wetlands, deserts, grasslands, arctic tundras, remote islands, and marine areas, and spans 12 time zones from the United States Virgin Islands to Guam;

Whereas national wildlife refuges support approximately 800 species of birds, 220 species of mammals, 250 species of reptiles and amphibians, and 1,100 species of fish;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide protection to more than 380 threatened species and endangered species;

Whereas more than 65 national wildlife refuges were established to conserve species

considered to be threatened or endangered under Federal standards, including the American crocodile, California condor, Devil’s Hole pupfish, and Antioch Dunes evening primrose;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are the primary Federal lands that support waterfowl habitat;

Whereas, since 1934, the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund has generated more than \$2,200,000,000 and enabled the conservation of approximately 6,400,000 acres of habitat for waterfowl and numerous other species in the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas national wildlife refuges protect and conserve climate-resilient habitats that support biodiversity and provide nature-based solutions;

Whereas more than 180 national wildlife refuges conserve marine, coastal, and Great Lakes habitats, helping to protect communities by reducing the risk of storm-surge flooding, especially in low-lying floodplain and coastal areas;

Whereas many national wildlife refuges are managed to reduce wildfire risk by thinning overgrown forests and removing invasive species;

Whereas meaningful engagement and proactive collaboration with Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, Alaska Native organizations, and the Native Hawaiian community is an integral aspect of the co-stewardship of our shared natural resources, including National Wildlife Refuge System lands and waters;

Whereas important cultural and historic resources are protected on national wildlife refuges, including—

(1) archaeological sites detailing the lives of Native Americans and early colonists at Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia;

(2) World War II sites in the Pacific, from Attu in Alaska to Midway Atoll in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; and

(3) the remains of the home of the father of Harriet Tubman at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland;

Whereas Tribal consultation is a cornerstone of historic preservation on national wildlife refuges where cultural resources and traditional sacred spaces are important to Native American Tribes, including Pahrangat National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada, where the Nuwuvu people finalized a plan with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to respect and showcase ancient petroglyphs;

Whereas national wildlife refuges use a range of management tools, including fire management, invasive species control, water management, wildlife health assessments, inventory and monitoring species, facility condition assessments, 5-year infrastructure project plans, and other tools to conserve habitat and ensure opportunities for public access and recreation;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important recreational and tourism destinations in communities across the United States, and offer a variety of recreational opportunities, including sustainable hunting and fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System receives nearly 71,000,000 annual visits which—

(1) generate more than \$3,200,000,000 for local economies; and

(2) support 41,000 jobs;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System hosts nearly 44,000,000 annual birding and wildlife observation visits;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important to local businesses and gateway communities;

Whereas, for every dollar appropriated to the National Wildlife Refuge System, an average of approximately 5 dollars is returned to local economies;

Whereas more than 430 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have hunting programs and more than 375 units have fishing programs which support, respectively, more than 2,700,000 hunting visits and more than 8,400,000 fishing visits annually;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide an important opportunity for children to discover and gain a greater appreciation for the natural world;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2025, nearly 24,000 volunteers contributed approximately 886,000 volunteer hours in national wildlife refuges, which is equal to the number of hours worked by 425 full-time employees;

Whereas approximately 180 national wildlife refuge “Friends” organizations provide additional volunteer labor and serve as an important link between national wildlife refuges and local communities;

Whereas 101 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are within 25 miles of population centers of 250,000 people or more;

Whereas, through the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service works to dismantle barriers that have blocked underserved communities from full and equal participation in outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation;

Whereas the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program fosters strong new conservation coalitions, educates and employs youth, engages communities, builds trust in government, and connects individuals with nature;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide opportunities for people from all backgrounds to explore, connect with, and preserve the natural heritage of the United States;

Whereas, since 1995, national wildlife refuges across the United States have held festivals, educational programs, guided tours, and other events to celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Week during the second full week of October;

Whereas the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has designated the week beginning on October 12, 2025, as National Wildlife Refuge Week; and

Whereas the designation of National Wildlife Refuge Week by the Senate would recognize more than a century of conservation in the United States, raise awareness about the importance of wildlife and the National Wildlife Refuge System, and celebrate the myriad recreational opportunities available for the enjoyment of this network of protected lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on October 12, 2025, as “National Wildlife Refuge Week”;;

(2) encourages the observance of National Wildlife Refuge Week with appropriate events and activities;

(3) recognizes the importance of national wildlife refuges to wildlife conservation, the protection of imperiled species and ecosystems, and wildlife-dependent recreational uses;

(4) acknowledges the importance of national wildlife refuges for their recreational opportunities and contribution to local economies across the United States;

(5) identifies the significance of national wildlife refuges in advancing the traditions of wildlife observation, photography, and interpretation, as well as environmental education;

(6) finds that national wildlife refuges play a vital role in securing the hunting and fishing heritage of the United States for future generations;

(7) recognizes the important work of urban national wildlife refuges in welcoming racially and ethnically diverse urban communities that were long excluded, including work—

(A) to foster strong new conservation coalitions;

(B) to provide education and employment opportunities to youth;

(C) to improve communities;

(D) to build trust in government; and

(E) to connect individuals with nature;

(8) recognizes the commitment of the National Wildlife Refuge System to engagement, relationships, knowledge-sharing, and co-stewardship of National Wildlife Refuge System lands and waters with Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, Alaska Native organizations, and the Native Hawaiian community;

(9) acknowledges the role of national wildlife refuges in conserving waterfowl and waterfowl habitat under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(10) reaffirms the support of the Senate for wildlife conservation and the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

(11) expresses the intent of the Senate—

(A) to continue working to conserve wildlife; and

(B) to support the management by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the National Wildlife Refuge System for current and future generations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3929. Mr. KELLY 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, 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 3930. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 875, to curtail the political weaponization of Federal banking agencies by eliminating reputational risk as a component of the supervision of depository institutions; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3931. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 875, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3929. Mr. KELLY 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, 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 of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. NOTIFICATION TO TRICARE BENEFICIARIES OF COVERAGE TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS.

Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1097d the following new section:

“§ 1097e. TRICARE program: notice of coverage transition requirements

“(a) PROVISION OF NOTICE.—(1) The Secretary shall provide each covered beneficiary with notices of a TRICARE coverage transition requirement that affects the individual.

“(2) The Secretary shall provide notice under paragraph (1) through electronic means.

“(b) TIMING OF NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide notices to a covered beneficiary under subsection (a)(1) as follows:

“(1) On the date that is one year before the covered beneficiary will experience a TRICARE coverage transition requirement.

“(2) On the date that is 180 days before the covered beneficiary will experience a TRICARE coverage transition requirement.

“(3) On the date that is 30 days before the covered beneficiary will experience a TRICARE coverage transition requirement.

“(c) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall conduct an outreach and public awareness campaign to inform covered beneficiaries of TRICARE coverage transition requirements, including through the internet website of the TRICARE program, social media, and family readiness groups.

“(d) REPORTS.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of this section, including metrics relating to the outreach and public awareness campaign conducted under subsection (c) and any recommendations to improve making covered beneficiaries aware of TRICARE coverage transition requirements.

“(e) TRICARE COVERAGE TRANSITION REQUIREMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘TRICARE coverage transition requirement’ means a requirement under this chapter for a covered beneficiary to make a different election under the TRICARE program to continue enrollment in the TRICARE program, including by reason of attaining a certain age as described in section 1086(d) or 1110b of this title.”.

SA 3930. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 875, to curtail the political weaponization of Federal banking agencies by eliminating reputational risk as a component of the supervision of depository institutions; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 10, line 5, strike “No” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (b), no”.

On page 11, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a depository institution if a Federal banking agency has reasonable cause to believe that the depository institution or an institution-affiliated party (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)) of that depository institution has engaged, is engaged, or is about to engage in any activity involving—

(1) Hamas, Hizbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, or Ansarallah;

(2) Tren de Aragua, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), Cártel de Sinaloa, Cártel de Jalisco Nueva Generación, Cártel del Noreste (formerly Los Zetas), La Nueva Familia Michoacana, Cártel de Golfo (Gulf Cartel), or Cárteles Unidos;

(3) any other organization designated as—
(A) a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

(B) a specially designated global terrorist organization pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism), as amended before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(4) the government of Iran, North Korea, Syria, the Russian Federation, or any other country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism (commonly referred to as a “state sponsor of terrorism”), for purposes of—

(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

(C) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

(D) any other provision of law;

(5) any person that is an agent for, or does business with, any entity described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4);

(6) any person who may be involved in soliciting sex from minors or in sex trafficking;

(7) any other illicit conduct involving a transnational criminal organization, drug trafficking organization, or money laundering organization; or

(8) any other illicit finance, criminal activity, or a threat to the national security of the United States.

SA 3931. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 875, to curtail the political weaponization of Federal banking agencies by eliminating reputational risk as a component of the supervision of depository institutions; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) appropriate Federal banking agencies have a duty to ensure that the depository institutions supervised by those agencies—

(A) are operating in a safe and sound manner; and

(B) have processes and procedures in place to identify fraudulent or illegal activity, whether activity occurs at a depository institution or through vendors or customers with which a depository institution has a relationship;

(2) the duty described in paragraph (1) rests on laws and regulations, not on personal beliefs or political motivations;

(3) undue pressure and coercion designed to restrict access to financial services for lawful businesses have no place at any appropriate Federal banking agency;

(4) depository institutions should provide banking services in the communities in which those institutions serve while carrying out customer identification, risk-based customer diligence, and suspicious activity monitoring and reporting obligations under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code (referred to in this section as the “Bank Secrecy Act”), with respect to the customers of those institutions;

(5) despite the fact that individual customers of depository institutions within broader customer categories present varying degrees of risk, all depository institutions should take a risk-based approach in assessing individual customer relationships rather