

administration can come here to Congress and get approval.

Today, President Trump hosted the President of Argentina at the White House after showering his country with American taxpayer money. It is shameful that President Trump is propping up a foreign government while he shuts down the American government.

It is simple: If you really want to put "America First," then you will support American farmers and American families and urge passage of the No Argentina Bailout Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). The Senator from Arkansas.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371, a bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Eric Schmitt, Jim Justice, James E. Risch, Tom Cotton, Steve Daines, Ted Budd, John R. Curtis, John Boozman, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer, Bernie Moreno, Ron Johnson, John Barrasso, Markwayne Mullin, James Lankford, Tim Sheehy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 5371, a bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2026, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 571 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Banks	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Moreno
Blackburn	Grassley	Mullin
Boozman	Hawley	Murkowski
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Collins	Johnson	Schmitt
Cornyn	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	King	Sheehy
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Tuberville
Cruz	Lummis	Wicker
Curtis	Marshall	Young
Daines	McCormick	
Ernst	Moody	

NAYS—45

Alsobrooks	Kaine	Sanders
Baldwin	Kelly	Schatz
Bennet	Kim	Schiff
Blumenthal	Klobuchar	Schumer
Blunt Rochester	Lujan	Shaheen
Booker	Markey	Slotkin
Cantwell	Merkley	Smith
Coons	Murphy	Thune
Durbin	Murray	Van Hollen
Gallego	Ossoff	Warner
Gillibrand	Padilla	Warnock
Hassan	Paul	Warren
Heinrich	Peters	Welch
Hickenlooper	Reed	Whitehouse
Hirono	Rosen	Wyden

NOT VOTING—6

Cassidy	Fetterman	McConnell
Duckworth	Hagerty	Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 45.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371, a bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Eric Schmitt, Jim Justice, James E. Risch, Tom Cotton, Steve Daines, Ted Budd, John R. Curtis, John Boozman, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer, Bernie Moreno, Ron Johnson, John Barrasso, Markwayne Mullin, James Lankford, Tim Sheehy.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 460.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Harold D. Mooty III, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 460, Harold D. Mooty III, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

John Thune, Bernie Moreno, Katie Boyd Britt, Chuck Grassley, James Lankford, Pete Ricketts, Markwayne Mullin, Tim Sheehy, Jon A. Husted, Eric Schmitt, Jim Justice, James E. Risch, Tom Cotton, Steve Daines, Ted Budd, John R. Curtis, John Boozman.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO PROCEED WITHDRAWN

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I withdraw the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

The motion was withdrawn.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026—Motion to Proceed

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 136, H.R. 4016.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 136, H.R. 4016, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 136, H.R. 4016, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Jon A. Husted, Roger F. Wicker, Joni Ernst, Susan M. Collins, Rick Scott of Florida, Mike Crapo, Tim Sheehy, Mike Rounds, James E. Risch, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Tommy Tuberville, Marsha Blackburn, Tom Cotton, Steve Daines, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman.

MORNING BUSINESS

H.J. RES. 104, H.J. RES. 105, AND
H.J. RES. 106

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, last week, the Senate passed three resolutions of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act, CRA, H.J. Res. 104, H.J. Res. 105, and H.J. Res. 106. Each resolution responds to actions by the Biden administration to eliminate multiple uses on Federal lands, defying the multiple-use and sustained-yield mandate of existing law. Following their enactment, the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, will have the opportunity to promulgate Resource Management Plans, RMPs, that properly reflect the multiple-use and sustained yield mandate while addressing the concerns raised by Congress and the impacted States. While Congress has long known that it can use the CRA to disapprove of a resource management plan, it has yet to. But the Biden BLM's attacks on American energy producers through these RMPs were so offensive, Congress needed to act.

On November 20, 2024, BLM issued a Record of Decision and Approved RMP Amendment for the Miles City Field Office in Montana. Within the planning area, this amendment prohibited coal leasing on an additional 1.2 million acres and curtailed multiple use by creating an additional 22,000 acres of special recreation management areas. It is these policies that Congress disapproves of through the Congressional Review Act. Governor Greg Gianforte, eastern Montana coal communities, and other impacted parties also opposed the ARMP. Governor Gianforte warned that the plan would result in a loss of \$4.32 billion in future revenue for the State and would have devastating impacts on Montana schools and rural communities. With the enactment of H.J. Res. 104, were BLM to promulgate a new RMP or an amendment to the current RMP, it must not limit coal leasing or limit multiple use in a way similar to the 2024 Miles City Plan. Instead, BLM, should issue a plan that emphasizes access and multiple use in coordination with the State and local governments, as mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, FLPMA.

Prior to finalizing the North Dakota Field Office RMP in 2025, the North Dakota legislature and congressional delegation wrote letters to the Biden administration opposing the BLM's draft proposal due to the negative impact it would have on energy production in the State. Ignoring these objections, on January 8, 2025, BLM issued the Record

of Decision and RMP for the North Dakota Field Office. The RMP prohibited coal leasing on 4 million acres within the planning area and restricted energy production by restricting an additional 213,000 acres from future mineral development. Congress disapproves of these policies through the Congressional Review Act. H.J. Res. 105 would nullify the Record of Decision and Approved RMP for the North Dakota Field Office and revert land use plans to the 1988 RMP that North Dakota has relied on for decades. With the enactment of H.J. Res. 105, were BLM to promulgate a new RMP or an amendment to the 1988 RMP, it must not limit coal leasing or limit mineral development in a way similar to the 2025 North Dakota Plan. Instead, BLM should issue a plan that emphasizes access, multiple use, and coordination by the Secretary of the Interior with State and local governments, as mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, FLPMA.

H.J. Res. 106 would nullify the Record of the Decision and Approved RMP for Alaska's Central Yukon planning area that was issued on November 12, 2024. H.J. Res. 106 requires BLM to revert to plans that the State has relied on to manage Federal lands since 1991, 1986, and 1981. The 2024 Central Yukon Resource Management Plan, RMP, significantly restricted future energy and mineral development in northern Alaska by designating approximately 3.6 million acres as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, ACECs, and by withdrawing large tracts of land adjacent to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, TAPS, corridor and Dalton Highway from new mineral entry and leasing. These withdrawals and designations directly contradict congressional intent under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, ANILCA, which recognized the need to maintain access for transportation and resource development in this region. Congress disapproves of these policies through the Congressional Review Act. With the enactment of H.J. Res. 106, were BLM to promulgate a new RMP or an amendment to the 1991, 1986, or 1981 plans, it must not withdraw land that is critical for energy development or limit access to natural resources in a way similar to the 2024 Central Yukon RMP. Instead, BLM should issue a plan that emphasizes access, multiple use, and coordination by the Secretary of the Interior with State and local governments, as mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, FLPMA.

On September 3, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget issued a Statement of Administration Policy saying, in part, that the RMPs are "out of touch rules that collectively raise costs for Americans by artificially restricting energy and mineral production. These rules further undermine energy security by furthering our dependence on foreign countries and limiting America's preeminence in powering in-

novation across our great economy. These RMPs are rules of general applicability and prospective effect because they directly threaten our nation's energy security, increase American dependence on foreign nations for coal and mineral production, and damage the economy while devastating communities. This administration will continue to unleash America's affordable and reliable energy and always put the American people and their paycheck first." This statement and the administration's intention to promulgate new land management plans that emphasize the multiple-use and sustained yield mandate were key considerations in the Senate's deliberation on these resolutions. I ask unanimous consent that this statement, as well as a letter from Deputy Secretary MacGregor to Majority Leader Thune be printed in the RECORD.

Last week, the Senate took action to clear the way for the Department of the Interior to promulgate new RMPs properly based on the productive use of Federal lands. In my view, this will not require a wholly new environmental analysis, as we are not disapproving the underlying analyses. Rather, we are disapproving the administrative decisions: the final RMPs and RMP amendments issued by BLM. BLM will soon have the opportunity to address this disapproval, and I look forward to working with them and my colleagues as the Trump administration continues to expand access to and use of Federal lands.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, DC, October 6, 2025.

Hon. JOHN THUNE,
Senate Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR THUNE: On September 3, 2025, a majority of the members in the House of Representatives voted affirmatively on three resolutions of disapproval for three resource management plan (RMP) decisions finalized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under the Biden administration (H.J. Res. 104, Roll no. 224; H.J. Res. 105, Roll no. 226; and H.J. Res. 106, Roll no. 225). By this action, the House of Representatives made a conclusive determination under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) that these RMP decisions approved pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. § 1712, are considered "rules" under the CRA, 5 U.S.C. § 804(3).

As we await Senate consideration of the resolutions, I wanted to respond to several questions we have received regarding the Department of the Interior's prospective management of these public lands upon passage and final enactment. For ease, I have included tables of the defining or "key" management features of the RMP decisions currently subject to Congressional disapproval.

Should a joint resolution of disapproval be enacted, the RMP decision and associated Record of Decision (ROD) would be immediately invalidated and the immediately preceding RMP would go into effect. BLM would be prohibited from re-issuing a RMP that is "substantially the same" as the disapproved RMP decision; that is, it would be prohibited