

WETLANDS CONSERVATION AND ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2025

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2316.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2316) to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to provide that interest on obligations held in the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall become available for apportionment at the beginning of fiscal year 2033.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 2316) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

FOREIGN ADVERSARY COMMUNICATIONS TRANSPARENCY ACT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 110, S. 259.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 259) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a list of entities that hold authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority issued by the Commission and that have certain foreign ownership, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which was reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Ms. ERNST. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass.

The bill (S. 259) was passed as follows:

S. 259

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Adversary Communications Transparency Act".

SEC. 2. LIST OF ENTITIES HOLDING FCC AUTHORIZATIONS, LICENSES, OR OTHER GRANTS OF AUTHORITY AND HAVING CERTAIN FOREIGN OWNERSHIP.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.—The term "appropriate national security agency" has the meaning given such term in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608).

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term "covered country" means a country specified in section 4872(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

(4) COVERED ENTITY.—The term "covered entity" means—

(A) the government of a covered country;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of a covered country; and

(C) a subsidiary of an entity described in subparagraph (B), regardless of whether the subsidiary is organized under the laws of a covered country.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall publish on the internet website of the Commission a list of each entity—

(1) that holds a license issued by the Commission pursuant to—

(A) section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)); or

(B) the Act of May 27, 1921 (47 U.S.C. 34 et seq.; commonly known as the "Cable Landing Licensing Act") and Executive Order 10530 (3 U.S.C. 301 note; relating to the performance of certain functions vested in or subject to the approval of the President); and

(2) with respect to which—

(A) a covered entity holds an equity or voting interest that is required to be reported to the Commission under the ownership rules of the Commission; or

(B) an appropriate national security agency has determined that a covered entity exerts control, regardless of whether such covered entity holds an equity or voting interest as described in subparagraph (A).

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue rules to obtain information to identify each entity—

(A) that holds any authorization, license, or other grant of authority issued by the Commission (other than a license described in subsection (b)(1)); and

(B) with respect to which a covered entity holds an equity or voting interest that is required to be reported to the Commission under the ownership rules of the Commission.

(2) PLACEMENT ON LIST.—Not later than 1 year after the Commission issues the rules required by paragraph (1), the Commission shall place each entity described in such paragraph on the list published under subsection (b).

(d) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT EXEMPTION.—A collection of information conducted or sponsored by the Commission to implement this section does not constitute a collection of information for the purposes of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Paperwork Reduction Act").

(e) ANNUAL UPDATES.—The Commission shall, not less frequently than annually, update the list published under subsection (b), including with respect to any entity required to be placed on such list by subsection (c)(2).

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURING ACT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 35, S. 99.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 99) to require the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report that provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Department of Commerce programs related to supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which was reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 99) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 99

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Support for American Manufacturing Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED OFFICES AND BUREAUS.—The term "covered offices and bureaus" means offices and bureaus of the Department of Commerce identified under section 3(a)(1).

(3) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN.—The term "critical supply chain" means an end-to-end system that converts raw materials into finished products in critical sectors, including in—

(A) the defense industrial base;

(B) the public health and biological preparedness industrial base;

(C) the information and communications technology industrial base;

(D) the energy sector industrial base;

(E) the transportation industrial base; and

(F) agricultural supply chains.

(4) CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE.—The term "critical supply chain resilience" means mitigating gaps and vulnerabilities in critical supply chains, including by—

(A) reducing risk of malicious sabotage or external or internal manipulation; and

(B) improving the ability to withstand supply chain interruptions such as logistical challenges and workforce, materials, equipment, or product shortages.

(5) MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION.—The term "manufacturing and industrial innovation" means—

(A) providing assistance, resources, or services to manufacturers or manufacturing workers in the United States;

(B) offering expertise, improvements, research, and development or other assistance in technological innovations or advanced manufacturing in partnership with or for use by manufacturers in the United States; or

(C) developing policy that substantially impacts the manufacturing sector in the United States.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 3. STUDY RELATING TO MANUFACTURING PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall produce a report that—

(1) identifies offices and bureaus of the Department of Commerce with responsibilities related to—

(A) critical supply chain resilience; and
(B) manufacturing and industrial innovation;

(2) identifies the duties, responsibilities, programs, and expertise relevant to critical supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation of each covered office and bureau;

(3) identifies and assesses the purpose, statutory authority, effectiveness, efficiency, and limitations of each covered office and bureau;

(4) identifies gaps between offices with duplicative duties, responsibilities, programs, and expertise within the Department of Commerce that are implementing activities related to critical supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation; and

(5) provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of each covered office and bureau, including recommendations to—

(A) optimize operations within or across covered offices and bureaus;

(B) improve coordination across covered offices and bureaus; and

(C) improve coordination with Federal agencies implementing similar activities related to critical supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation.

(b) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall contract with the National Academy of Public Administration in producing the report under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary produces the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(1) the report produced under subsection (a);

(2) recommendations for potential legislative action addressing recommendations in the report produced under subsection (a); and

(3) a response from the Secretary to the recommendations included in the report produced under subsection (a).

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions, which are at the desk: S. Res. 464, S. Res. 465.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the

motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2025

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, October 27; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; finally, at 5:30 p.m., the Senate execute the orders with respect to the Tableson and Lewis nominations.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators WELCH and WHITEHOUSE.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

GAZA CEASE-FIRE

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, every single one of us—every Member of the U.S. Senate, my fellow Vermonters, all Americans, people around the world—are absolutely thrilled by the cease-fire in Gaza.

After 2 years of relentless bombing, after 2 years of horror for the hostages and their families, the bombing has largely stopped, and the hostages are home. This is extraordinary. I salute everyone involved in getting us to this day, including President Trump.

But let’s be clear, there is more work to be done. The only way this cease-fire will succeed is if it is the beginning of a relentless, tireless process that aims to get us to the two-state solution—two states for two peoples; a safe and democratic Jewish state of Israel alongside a sovereign state for the Palestinians that are indigenous to the land where they now live as envisioned in the President’s 20-point plan and has been U.S. policy for over 50 years.

So the question before us is, Will all who are involved, particularly the U.S. Government, Prime Minister Netanyahu, and the Palestinian Au-

thority, U.S. partners in the Gulf, and our European allies—will everyone do every single thing possible to make that success of a lasting peace through a two-state solution a likelihood?

Let me be candid. I am extremely alarmed at what we are already seeing since the cease-fire. On the Israeli side, Mr. Netanyahu is continuing to dial-up or down the delivery of urgently needed food or medicine depending on what his political desires of the moment are. After 2 years of already having kept food out, largely for starving kids, that has to be provided with the 600 trucks a day unabated, continuously, and regularly. At the same time, Hamas is score-settling, is committing public executions, and intimidating the Palestinians who yearn for peace and a return to some degree of normalcy.

The impediments to peace are deep, and they are clear. So we need to ask ourselves: What do we need to do to make sure that the violence and the destruction does not resume? In Gaza, one thing is absolutely essential. Mr. Netanyahu must stop blocking the medicine and the food for starving kids and Palestinians. We cannot condone Israeli military and the instructions of the Netanyahu government from illegally blocking international food aid from getting through Rafah. Yet we see a continuation of children facing severe malnutrition and hunger. We also see kids who are sick and had the promise of getting healthcare, cancer treatment, women who need maternity facilities or basic medicines and treatments still not having access to them.

The Netanyahu government cannot be allowed to, once again, turn on and off the supply of food and medicine and use it as a military tool. Withholding fruit and vegetables and other food from a million hungry kids is not a military response; it is a collected punishment.

Next, Mr. Netanyahu must finally—finally, once and for all—stop the bombing in Gaza. The IDF’s own data shows that more than five out of six people killed by IDF bombs supplied by the U.S. over the past 2 years were civilian casualties. Those government bombings that have been renewed in Gaza this week, killing nearly a hundred and injuring even more after two soldiers were killed in Rafah, has to stop.

These types of response bombings that were so frequent before the cease-fire—disproportionate and illegal, by and large—are no more legal and as disproportionate when they are occurring after the cease-fire and jeopardize the stability and survivability of the cease-fire.

So we should be calling on the Netanyahu government to reopen the medical evacuation corridor so that those Palestinian kids in Gaza with traumatic war wounds—bullets in their bodies and missing limbs—can be evacuated to Palestinian church hospitals in Jerusalem.