

regulations to allow for the installation of pulsating light systems for high-mounted stop lamps, and for other purposes.

S. 2714

At the request of Mr. HUSTED, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2714, a bill to require artificial intelligence chatbots to implement age verification measures and establish certain protections for minor users, and for other purposes.

S. 2740

At the request of Mr. HUSTED, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2740, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to encourage States to develop academic standards for elementary school and secondary school for artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies.

S. 2983

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2983, a bill to reauthorize the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015.

S. 3031

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3031, a bill making continuing appropriations for essential Federal Aviation Administration and Transportation Security Administration pay and operations in the event of a Federal Government shutdown, and for other purposes.

S. 3090

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3090, a bill to prohibit the use of funds for an explosive nuclear weapons test.

S. 3103

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3103, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to products of certain countries.

S.J. RES. 90

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from

Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 90, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 483—HONORING THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE, LEADERSHIP, AND LEGACY OF DR. JANE GOODALL

Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 483

Whereas Dr. Jane Goodall, born in Hampstead, London, on April 3, 1934, became one of the world's most celebrated ethologists, animal behaviorists, and environmental conservationists;

Whereas, throughout her life, Jane Goodall remained an indefatigable advocate for wildlife, dedicating herself not only to the protection of chimpanzees and other primates, but also to broader efforts to safeguard the natural world;

Whereas Jane Goodall's work extended far beyond science, inspiring generations through her books, films, lectures, and the Jane Goodall Institute and the "Roots and Shoots Program," which encourages youth around the world to work to make the world a better place for people, animals, and the environment;

Whereas, in 1957, at the age of just 23, Ms. Goodall moved to Africa on her own, where she met the famed paleontologist Louis Leakey, and with his support and encouragement, she began the work that would define her life;

Whereas, in 1960, Jane Goodall traveled to the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve (Gombe) in Tanzania, accompanied by her mother, Vanne, to begin her groundbreaking study of wild chimpanzees and where she established what has become the world's longest-running wild chimpanzee research program, one that continues uninterrupted as of the date of this resolution;

Whereas, while at Gombe, Ms. Goodall, who at the time had not received formal academic training, made observations that challenged prevailing scientific assumptions;

Whereas Ms. Goodall documented chimpanzees making and using tools, hunting, and displaying complex social behaviors, activities that had once been thought exclusive to humans;

Whereas these findings not only transformed the study of primatology but reshaped how the world views the emotional and social lives of all animals;

Whereas, recognizing the importance of formal study, Ms. Goodall enrolled at Newnham College, Cambridge, in 1962, earning a degree in natural sciences and went on

to pursue a doctorate at Darwin College, Cambridge, completing her Ph.D. in 1966 with a thesis on the behavior of free-living chimpanzees;

Whereas Jane Goodall's early years of research at Gombe became the foundation of a scientific legacy that bridged rigorous observation with empathy for the animals she studied;

Whereas Jane Goodall's influence extended far beyond academia, as she authored more than 27 books for both adults and children, appeared in numerous documentaries and films, and became a cultural figure whose presence extended beyond scientific circles;

Whereas, in 2019, the National Geographic Society honored her life's work with "Becoming Jane," a traveling exhibit that continues to tour across the United States;

Whereas Ms. Goodall's most recent book, "The Book of Hope: A Survival Guide for Trying Times," has been translated into more than 20 languages, ensuring her voice resonates with people around the globe;

Whereas Jane Goodall's achievements have been recognized with some of the world's highest honors;

Whereas Jane Goodall was named a United Nations Messenger of Peace in 2002, and 2 years later, she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire at Buckingham Palace;

Whereas Jane Goodall received the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom, the French Légion d'honneur, the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science, Japan's prestigious Kyoto Prize, the Gandhi-King Award for Nonviolence, the Medal of Tanzania, the Schweitzer Medal, and the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement;

Whereas countless other governments, institutions, and organizations have also celebrated Mr. Goodall's unique contributions;

Whereas Jane Goodall recognized that protecting nature is first and foremost about educating and motivating human beings on whom the survival of all species depends, which became her life's mission, and she also never stopped advocating for the ethical treatment of animals;

Whereas most of the leading primatologists have been either mentored by Jane Goodall or inspired by her life and work;

Whereas, in 1991, Ms. Goodall founded the "Roots and Shoots Program," to bring together young people, from preschool through university, to learn about environmental challenges and to take action to address them;

Whereas, as of the date of this resolution, the Roots and Shoots Program has local chapters in some 75 countries, encompassing thousands of community-based groups and youth members worldwide;

Whereas Jane Goodall recognized the critical role that indigenous people have played throughout history as caretakers of the natural environment and stressed the need to include indigenous people in decisions about policies, programs, and activities that impact their lands and livelihoods;

Whereas Jane Goodall founded the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education (TACARE) program, recognizing that protecting forests and other natural resources is not possible if people living in the surrounding areas lack the necessities of life;

Whereas the TACARE program supports community-led sustainable agriculture techniques, reforestation, public health, girls' education, fuel-efficient stoves, and small business development;

Whereas Jane Goodall's life was a remarkable blend of science, advocacy, and compassion;

Whereas she showed the world that understanding animals requires not only observation, but empathy, that conservation demands both knowledge and courage, and that hope is a vital force in the struggle to protect the Earth;

Whereas Jane Goodall's life was, above all, one of inspiration, she encouraged people everywhere, regardless of nationality, religion, or political affiliation, to recognize their ability and responsibility to protect wildlife and the planet's threatened ecosystems;

Whereas, whether through scientific discovery, writing, advocacy, or personal example, Jane Goodall conveyed an unshakable belief that individuals can make a difference;

Whereas, on October 1, 2025, at the age of 91, Jane Goodall passed away while continuing the work to which she had devoted her life, raising awareness about threats to the global environment and urging humanity to act to protect it;

Whereas her death marked the end of an extraordinary personal journey, but not of the movement she inspired;

Whereas the programs she founded, the generations she mentored, and the many millions she influenced stand as enduring testaments to her vision and determination; and

Whereas Jane Goodall's legacy will continue to inspire humanity to live in greater harmony with the natural world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) pays tribute to Dr. Jane Goodall's lifelong dedication to the survival and ethical treatment of chimpanzees and other living things and to wildlife conservation throughout the world;

(2) commends her tireless efforts to educate the public and especially children about the importance of protecting the natural environment;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathies to Jane Goodall's family and the staff at the Jane Goodall Institute and the Roots and Shoots Program in this time of loss; and

(4) honors the extraordinary life, leadership, and legacy of Jane Goodall, whose efforts to protect wildlife and the natural world continue to inspire people of every nationality on every continent.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 484—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2025 AS “SCHOOL BUS SAFETY MONTH”

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 484

Whereas, in an average year, on every school day in the United States, approximately 500,000 public and private school buses carry more than 25,000,000 K-12 students to and from school;

Whereas school buses comprise the largest mass transportation fleet in the United States;

Whereas, in an average year, 48 percent of all K-12 students ride a school bus for each of the 180 school days in a year, and school bus operators drive school buses more than 4,400,000,000 miles;

Whereas the Child Safety Network (referred to in this preamble as the “CSN”), which is celebrating 36 years of public service in the United States, supports the CSN Safe Ride campaign, which is designed to provide the school bus industry with driver training, the latest technology, and free safety and security resources, including resources to help parents raise safer and healthier children;

Whereas the designation of School Bus Safety Month will allow broadcast and digital media and social networking industries to commit to disseminating public service announcements that are produced to—

(1) provide free resources designed to safeguard children;

(2) recognize school bus operators and professionals; and

(3) encourage the driving public to engage in safer driving behavior near school buses when students board and disembark from school buses;

Whereas key leaders who deserve recognition during School Bus Safety Month and beyond have—

(1) provided security awareness training materials to more than 14,000 public and private schools;

(2) trained more than 125,000 school bus operators; and

(3) provided more than 175,000 counterterrorism guides to individuals who are key to providing both safety and security for children in the United States; and

Whereas School Bus Safety Month offers the Senate and the people of the United States an opportunity to recognize and thank the school bus operators and the professionals focused on school bus safety and security in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates October 2025 as “School Bus Safety Month”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 485—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2025 AS “NATIONAL MILITARY TOXIC EXPOSURES AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 485

Whereas the profound impacts of military toxic exposures on generations of veterans and military families have created the persistent and urgent need for enhanced public awareness and preventative health measures;

Whereas the history of military toxic exposures dates back more than a century, particularly with the use of chemical warfare in World War I;

Whereas, despite reductions in certain chemical agents during World War II, members of the Armed Forces continued to face significant toxic exposures, including hazardous substances from naval vessels and herbicides during the Korean War and Agent Orange and other tactical herbicides during the Vietnam War;

Whereas the impact of toxic exposure is not limited to veterans alone, but can also affect their families, including their children with medical conditions potentially related to their parents' service, including children born with health issues following the Vietnam War;

Whereas the legacy of toxic exposure extends to veterans known as “Atomic Veterans”, who experienced hazardous radiation exposure, further compounding the health risks associated with service in the Armed Forces;

Whereas generations of veterans have faced toxic exposures while serving abroad;

Whereas veterans have encountered other toxic exposures and environmental hazards during service in the Armed Forces, including contaminated drinking water, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyl, lead, and radiation;

Whereas, in 1991, the Vietnam Veterans of America achieved a significant legislative

victory, when Congress passed the Agent Orange Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-4), leading to the recognition of Agent Orange as a presumptive hazard and paving the way for benefits for affected veterans;

Whereas subsequent conflicts, including the Persian Gulf War, have seen soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines facing similar debilitating health issues due to toxic exposures, reinforcing the need for continued advocacy and research;

Whereas multiple veterans service organizations, including Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and others have worked tirelessly to secure legislative improvements, including studies on the effects of toxic exposure and the passage of the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-168), also known as the PACT Act;

Whereas the PACT Act expanded eligibility for benefits and health care to veterans of all eras who were exposed to toxic substances;

Whereas the PACT Act established a new, responsive framework so that the Department of Veterans Affairs could more rapidly and transparently make decisions on the presumption of connection to service in the Armed Forces for illnesses and other conditions associated with toxic exposure;

Whereas burn pits, hazardous particulate matter, Agent Orange, oil well fires, fuel leaks, and other toxic events present in various conflicts have emerged as significant health concerns, necessitating research into their long-term effects on veterans and their families;

Whereas the lessons from toxic exposures guide the work and research of the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Congress;

Whereas the effects of toxic exposure are not confined to members of the Armed Forces and their family members, but also can impact civilian workers and residents of military installations exposed to hazardous materials;

Whereas continued vigilance is necessary to prevent future incidents of toxic exposure; and

Whereas the designation of October 2025 as “National Military Toxic Exposures Awareness Month” serves to highlight the historical significance of toxic exposure during service in the Armed Forces, raise awareness of toxic exposure, and commend the work of veterans and veterans' advocates who labor to meet the needs of former members of the Armed Forces who were exposed to toxic substances while in service of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 2025 as “National Military Toxic Exposures Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes the profound impact toxic exposures have had on veterans, members of the Armed Forces, their families, and their survivors;

(3) honors the sacrifices of individuals impacted by toxic exposure in the Armed Forces;

(4) calls upon the Department of Defense to reinforce the commitment by the Federal Government to prevent future incidents of toxic exposure among members of the Armed Forces;

(5) will continue to explore legislative initiatives aimed at improving health outcomes and preventive measures for current and future generations of members of the Armed Forces and veterans;