

to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 487

Whereas all children and youth learn best when they are healthy, supported, and receive an education that meets their individual needs;

Whereas schools can more effectively ensure that all students are ready and able to learn if schools meet all the needs of each student;

Whereas learning and development are directly linked to the mental health of children, and a supportive learning environment is an optimal place to promote mental health;

Whereas sound psychological principles are critical to proper instruction and learning, social and emotional development, prevention and early intervention, and support for a culturally diverse student population;

Whereas school psychologists are specially trained to deliver academic support and mental health services that lower barriers to learning and allow teachers to teach more effectively;

Whereas school psychologists facilitate collaboration that helps parents and educators to identify and reduce risk factors, promote protective factors, create safe schools, and access community resources;

Whereas school psychologists are trained to assess barriers to learning, utilize data-based decisionmaking, implement research-driven prevention and intervention strategies, evaluate outcomes, and improve accountability;

Whereas State educational agencies and other State entities credential more than 44,000 school psychologists who practice in schools in the United States as key professionals that promote the learning and mental health of all children;

Whereas professional organizations, such as the National Association of School Psychologists and the American Psychological Association, help establish standards for the training and practice of school psychologists;

Whereas the people of the United States should recognize the vital role school psychologists play in the personal and academic development of children in the United States; and

Whereas the week beginning on November 3, 2025, would be an appropriate week to designate as “National School Psychology Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week beginning on November 3, 2025, as “National School Psychology Week”;

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of school psychologists to the success of students in schools across the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role school psychologists play in schools, in the community, and in helping students develop into successful and productive members of society.

SENATE RESOLUTION 488—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE EUROPEAN UNION’S ACTIONS TO DIVERSIFY FROM RUSSIAN ENERGY SOURCES

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. KAINE, Mr.

CURTIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 488

Whereas the Russian Federation’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has demonstrated the strategic risks of Europe’s dependence on the Russian Federation for energy, specifically oil and gas;

Whereas, following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the United States, the European Union, and their partners imposed a broad, punitive sanctions on Russia that limited Russia’s income sources from energy;

Whereas, in May 2022, the European Commission launched the REPowerEU initiative to phase out dependence on Russian energy sources before 2028, with milestones to stop existing spot contracts of Russian gas by the end of 2025 and to stop all imports of Russian liquefied natural gas by the end of 2027;

Whereas, since February 2022, the European Union has subsequently reduced its dependence on Russian fossil fuels by approximately 90 percent by cutting oil imports by more than 90 percent and reducing pipeline gas deliveries by roughly 80 percent;

Whereas most countries have undertaken significant measures to reduce their Russian energy imports in accordance with the REPowerEU initiative, Hungary and Slovakia have requested exemptions to the timeline and Hungary has actually increased its dependence on Russian energy by an estimated 30 percent since February 2022, by providing approximately \$6,700,000,000 of substantial revenues to Russia between February 24, 2022 and December 31, 2024 for crude oil alone;

Whereas, on September 23, 2025, President Donald Trump said European member states had “to immediately cease all energy purchases from Russia”;

Whereas, on October 23, 2025, the Council of the European Union adopted the 19th package of restrictive measures against the Russian Federation, including—

(1) a ban on imports of Russian liquefied natural gas into the European Union;

(2) a full transaction ban on Rosneft and Gazprom Neft;

(3) measures against third country operators (which enable Russia’s revenue streams), 2 Chinese refineries, and a Chinese oil trader; and

(4) strengthened enforcement against maritime circumvention and the “shadow fleet”;

Whereas, on October 22, 2025, the United States imposed secondary sanctions on Lukoil and Rosneft; and

Whereas European Union member states Bulgaria and Hungary purchase Russian fossil fuels through Lukoil: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the European Union’s commitment and actions—

(A) to end its dependence on Russian fossil fuels; and

(B) to deny Vladimir Putin a critical source of revenue to continue funding Russia’s war campaign in Ukraine;

(2) welcomes the Trump Administration’s recent decision to sanction Rosneft and Lukoil and calls on United States allies and partners to terminate all contracts associated with both companies to avoid potential exposure to secondary sanctions;

(3) encourages continued coordinated action among the United States and the Group of Seven countries, in addition to concerted action with the European Union and the United Kingdom to apply additional sanctions on Russian energy sources;

(4) expresses concern that Hungary has shown no sign of reducing its dependence on Russian fossil fuels;

(5) calls on Hungary and remaining consumers of Russian energy to fully adhere to the timeline agreed to in the REPowerEU initiative; and

(6) underscores continued bipartisan opposition to the Nord Stream I and II pipeline projects and any effort to revive them, regardless of the home country of individuals or entities involved.

SENATE RESOLUTION 489—COMMENDING DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY IN CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI, FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 489

Whereas, on February 19, 1924, Mississippi State Senator W.B. Roberts and Mississippi State Senator Arthur L. Marshall introduced Mississippi Senate Bill 263, and on April 9, 1924, Mississippi Governor Henry L. Whitfield signed Mississippi Senate Bill 263 into law, creating Delta State Teachers College;

Whereas Delta State Teachers College opened its doors officially on September 15, 1925, to 97 students and 11 faculty;

Whereas the first graduation at Delta State was held in June 1928, with 13 students receiving Bachelor of Science degrees;

Whereas the Delta Council was organized at Delta State on March 5, 1935, and Delta State President William M. Kethley served as its first president;

Whereas the Marshall Plan was first announced at Delta State by Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson on May 8, 1947;

Whereas Delta State Teachers College officially became Delta State College on February 16, 1955;

Whereas, in the summer of 1965, Delta State added a graduate program, which was a great step forward in providing additional training for the excellent teachers it had been educating since its establishment;

Whereas, on March 15, 1974, Delta State College became Delta State University;

Whereas Delta State University worked to create the Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area, which was officially designated by Congress in 2009 and is 1 of 55 National Heritage Areas in the United States designated by Congress to tell nationally important stories, celebrating the diverse heritage of the United States through community-based partnerships and local collaboration;

Whereas Delta State University partnered with the local community to attract to Cleveland, Mississippi, the Grammy Museum Mississippi, which opened on March 5, 2016, to honor Mississippi’s profound influence on music in the United States and inspire the next generation of creators;

Whereas the Delta State University Statesmen and Lady Statesmen are composed of the 15 intercollegiate varsity sports that represent Delta State University in the Gulf South Conference;

Whereas the Delta State University Statesmen and Lady Statesmen have a strong tradition of excellence in athletics, serving as charter members of the Gulf South Conference and boasting 14 national championships, including 6 in women’s basketball, 1 in baseball, 1 in football, and 6 in swimming and diving;

Whereas the Delta State University Statesmen and Lady Statesmen have a strong tradition of excellence in athletics, serving as charter members of the Gulf South Conference and boasting 14 national championships, including 6 in women’s basketball, 1 in baseball, 1 in football, and 6 in swimming and diving;

Whereas Delta State University is a 4-year public institution whose nearly 2,700 students come from most States of the United States and more than 35 countries;

Whereas, acknowledging its beginning as a teachers college, Delta State University sustains excellence in teacher education while continuing to expand offerings in traditional, as well as unique, fields of study;

Whereas programs such as those available through the Delta Music Institute, the Commercial Aviation Department, and the Center for Interdisciplinary Geospatial Information highlight Delta State University's commitment to meeting the evolving needs of the students it serves with world-leading, industry-acclaimed programs; and

Whereas, situated in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, Delta State University offers top-notch academic programs in business, arts, sciences, nursing, education, and more: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Delta State University for 100 years of service to the State of Mississippi and the United States;

(2) recognizes Delta State University for its academic, cultural, and athletic excellence; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of Delta State University, Dr. Daniel J. Ennis;

(B) the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Leslie Griffin; and

(C) the Director of Athletics, Mr. Mike Kinnison.

SENATE RESOLUTION 490—AFFIRMING THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE UNITED STATES' ADVANTAGE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES ACHIEVES AND MAINTAINS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DOMINANCE

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 490

Whereas artificial intelligence (AI) will be one of the defining technologies of the 21st century;

Whereas preserving American dominance in AI will allow the United States to hold an advantage in military capabilities, economic might, scientific achievement, and geopolitical influence, all of which will enable the United States to shape the world's future on a foundation of democratic values;

Whereas AI will unlock untold opportunities in nearly every sector in the global economy, from healthcare to manufacturing, defense, energy, and finance;

Whereas AI is also a national security imperative, with the potential to reshape military strategies, cybersecurity, and intelligence operations, requiring both the United States Government and the private sector to collaborate in preserving the technological superiority of the United States;

Whereas the United States has historically led the world in AI research and development, fostering a dynamic ecosystem of cutting-edge technologies driven by the collaboration between government, academia, and the private sector;

Whereas the global competition for AI supremacy is intensifying, with the Government of the People's Republic of China mak-

ing substantial investments in AI research, development, and deployment with the stated goal of becoming the world leader in AI by 2030 and leveraging state-backed policies to accelerate AI adoption across various domains;

Whereas the White House AI Action Plan notes that “just like we won the space race, it is imperative that the United States win this race” and “achieve and maintain unquestioned and unchallenged global technological dominance”;

Whereas AI dominance will be decided by relative strength across multiple pillars, including talent, energy, and compute, with the United States maintaining a clear lead in compute while China's investments have yielded advantages in energy and talent;

Whereas United States chipmakers, working with manufacturers in Taiwan, produce millions of United States-designed AI chips per year, while Chinese chipmakers are projected to produce no more than 200,000 advanced chips this year, according to Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick, each of which is far less powerful than AI chips designed in the United States;

Whereas United States companies produce 43 to 120 times more computing power than their Chinese equivalent, taking into account both the number and quality of United States-made chips, and United States chips are in effect the only true option for training advanced AI systems such that even leading Chinese firms use United States-produced chips;

Whereas China—despite more than a decade of major Chinese indigenization efforts and more than \$200,000,000,000 in investments since 2014—has struggled to produce advanced AI chips and therefore has to rely on smuggling or legal exports of advanced chips from the United States;

Whereas export controls on advanced chips, chip design software, tools, and manufacturing equipment have denied the Government of the People's Republic of China the opportunity to develop domestic chipmaking capabilities and capture significant market share of global AI infrastructure;

Whereas it is essential that the United States remain the world's hub for AI development, training, inference, and innovation; and

Whereas preserving the United States lead in AI will require ensuring United States AI companies can access the energy, compute, and talent they require: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the preservation of the United States' primacy in artificial intelligence is a national imperative that is critical to maintaining our global leadership, economic prosperity, and national security;

(2) commends the White House AI Action Plan, including its recognition that “advanced AI compute is essential to the AI era, enabling both economic dynamism and novel military capabilities” and that “denying our foreign adversaries access to this resource, then, is a matter of both geostrategic competition and national security”;

(3) applauds United States Government efforts to deny the Government of the People's Republic of China access to advanced chips and chipmaking equipment, and affirms the importance of continuing these efforts;

(4) recognizes that efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of China to close the AI gap and leap ahead of the United States in developing frontier AI models, and deploy Chinese AI models for the world to use and build on, present a clear and imminent threat to the United States, and that China's self-acknowledged inability to make and access computing power is the main impediment to its progress;

(5) emphasizes that the world's most powerful supercomputers and next generation of AI models must be built in the United States and by United States companies;

(6) calls on the United States Government to ensure that United States companies maintain priority access to the cutting-edge AI chips they require to build frontier AI models and are not deprioritized in favor of buyers in China or other arms-embargoed countries;

(7) emphasizes the importance of exporting the full United States AI stack—which includes United States AI chips, cloud infrastructure, and models—to allies and partners, while restricting access to the most sophisticated chips and models that United States adversaries may seek to use against the United States, whether by enforcing export controls and countering illegal chip diversion or by strategically limiting legal exports of advanced chips to adversary countries; and

(8) asserts the need to prioritize investments in the energy, telecommunications, and physical infrastructure necessary to enable widespread adoption of AI technology.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 23—RECOGNIZING THE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES BLACK VETERANS FACED WHEN RETURNING HOME AFTER SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES, THEIR HEROIC MILITARY SACRIFICES, AND THEIR PATRIOTISM IN FIGHTING FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AND FOR THE DIGNITY OF A PEOPLE AND A NATION

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 23

Whereas there has been no war fought by or within the United States in which Blacks did not participate, including the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the War of 1812, the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas Frederick Douglass voiced his opinion on the civic value of military service in one of his autobiographies, “Life and Times of Frederick Douglass,” writing, “I . . . urged every man who could, to enlist; to get an eagle on his button, a musket on his shoulder, the star-spangled banner over his head,” and later remarking that “there is no power on Earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States”;

Whereas, during the Civil War, Black soldiers, commonly referred to as the United States Colored Troops, fought with honor and distinction despite being treated as second-class citizens;

Whereas the health care and hospitals available to Black soldiers during the Civil War were substandard, and Black soldiers often died from the withholding of services that were supposed to be administered by medical personnel;

Whereas Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and William Monroe Trotter, members of the “first generation of freedom's children,” founded the Niagara Movement in 1905 and fought for desegregation in the Armed Forces in World War I;

Whereas, in his book, “Black Reconstruction in America,” published in 1935, DuBois recognized the importance of equity in military service writing that “Nothing else made