

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

Negro citizenship conceivable, but the record of the Negro soldier as a fighter.”;

Whereas the 369th Infantry, known as the Harlem Hell-fighters, continued the history of distinguished military service despite treatment as second-class citizens, fighting the Germans during World War I as part of the French Army and serving the longest stretch in combat, 191 days without replacement and without losing a foot of ground or a man as prisoner;

Whereas, at the end of the service of the 369th Infantry, the entire regiment received the Croix de Guerre, which was France's highest military honor, from a grateful French nation;

Whereas, in 1917, Charles Hamilton Houston encountered racism after entering World War I as a commissioned first lieutenant in the segregated 17th Provisional Training Regiment, later writing that “I made up my mind that if I got through this war I would study law and use my time fighting for men who could not strike back.”;

Whereas Alain Locke, the first Black Rhodes Scholar, wrote in 1925 about a “New Negro” who had returned from battle with a bold new spirit that helped spark a new mood in the Black community;

Whereas, at the start of the United States' involvement in World War II, Dorie Miller, a messman attendant in the Navy, was catapulted to national hero status and an icon to generations, after displaying heroism on board the USS *West Virginia* during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941;

Whereas the famed Tuskegee Airmen, a group of Black pilots, flew with distinction during World War II under the command of Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., the highly decorated officer who served for more than 35 years and became the first Black general in the Air Force;

Whereas, during World War II, the 6888 (known as the “Six Triple Eights”), the first postal battalion comprised exclusively of Black women, who served in England and then France, was given the daunting task of clearing out a 2-year backlog of more than 90,000 pieces of mail, completed the mission in 3 months, and went on to make a positive impact on racial integration in the Armed Forces;

Whereas, before becoming a famous baseball player, Jackie Robinson was court-martialed in the Army in 1944 for refusing to sit in the back of the bus, and when he was later acquitted, he wrote that “[i]t was a small victory, for I had learned that I was in two wars, one against the foreign enemy, the other against prejudice at home”;

Whereas, during World War II, the Army's 92nd Infantry Division, better known as the “Buffalo Soldiers,” which traces its direct lineage back to the 9th and 10th Cavalry units from 1866 to the early 1890s, was the only Black segregated unit to experience combat during the Italian campaigns of 1944 and 1945, with several members of the unit later earning Medals of Honor for bravery;

Whereas Reverend Benjamin Hooks, who served in the 92nd Infantry Division, found himself in the humiliating position of guarding Italian prisoners of war who were allowed to eat in restaurants that were off-limits to him;

Whereas, even after President Truman issued Executive Order 9981, desegregating the military on July 26, 1948, discrimination continued;

Whereas Oliver L. Brown, a World War II Army veteran from Kansas, and Harry Briggs, a World War II sailor from South

Carolina, were the fathers of 2 of the 5 named plaintiffs in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1952) and *Briggs v. Elliott*, 342 U.S. 350 (1952), the historic school-desegregation cases of 1952;

Whereas the Black heroes and heroines of World War II and the Korean War, and their offspring such as Private Sarah Keys and Women's Army Corps officer Dovey Roundtree, won significant victories against discrimination in interstate transportation in landmark civil rights cases, including *Keys v. Carolina Coach Company*, 64 M.C.C. 769 (1955), which was decided 6 days before Rosa Parks' historic protest of Alabama's Jim Crow laws in Montgomery;

Whereas, after serving overseas in the Army, Charles and Medgar Evers returned home to Mississippi, where in 1946, they tried to register to vote but were turned away at the polling stations;

Whereas, in 1952, Charles and Medgar Evers began to organize voter registration drives for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);

Whereas, in his address at Riverside Church on April 4, 1967, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., commented on the irony of Blacks fighting in Vietnam to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia while not enjoying the same rights at home;

Whereas Black veterans who were in the forefront of the leadership of the civil rights movement, with their strong resolve to address the paradox of military service abroad and the denial of basic rights at home, brought deeper meaning to the word “democracy,” and through their example, transformed the face of the United States;

Whereas Black veterans of the Nation's wars sowed the seeds for today's bountiful harvest that includes the Niagara Movement, the NAACP, and the modern-day civil rights movement, all of which share a common ancestry in the Civil War, without which there would be no civil rights movement and no equal rights for all Americans; and

Whereas Black veterans suffer at a disproportionate rate from chronic illnesses and homelessness and are plagued by health disparities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognizes—

(1) 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; and

(2) the need for the Department of Veterans Affairs to continue to work to eliminate any health and benefit disparities for minority veterans in the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 2025, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 2025, at 1 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2025

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 12 noon on Friday, November 7; 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.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:57 p.m., adjourned until Friday, November 7, 2025, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

JARED ISAACMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE BILL NELSON, RESIGNED.