

enabling them to return to work more quickly and to continue to serve the American people.

Passage of the Improving Access to Workers' Compensation for Injured Federal Workers Act is a winner across the board. It simply makes common sense. It provides our dedicated Federal employees with additional healthcare options when they need it most. It allows NPs and PAs to share the knowledge they already have about their patients and treat their illnesses and injuries that are work-related in a timely fashion.

I urge all of my colleagues to join Senator BLUMENTHAL and me in supporting our bill.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3307. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, relative to the powers of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3307

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 "Inspector General Access Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PERSONNEL.

Section 413 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in subsection (b)—
 - (A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and paragraph (3)";
 - (B) by striking paragraph (3);
 - (C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and
 - (D) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking "paragraph (4)" and inserting "paragraph (3)"; and
- (2) in subsection (d), by striking ", except with respect to allegations described in subsection (b)(3)."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 521—CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT ON NOVEMBER 29, 2025, AND RECOGNIZING ITS TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 521

Whereas, on November 29, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford signed the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-

142; 89 Stat. 773), which was later renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.);

Whereas, prior to the enactment of IDEA, more than 1,000,000 children with disabilities were excluded from public schools, and many children with disabilities were institutionalized or received inadequate or segregated education;

Whereas IDEA established the right of every child with a disability to a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, fundamentally transforming the educational landscape for millions of students;

Whereas IDEA affirms and protects the rights of children with disabilities and their families, ensuring access to educational opportunities and procedural safeguards;

Whereas IDEA supports the development and implementation of statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, and interagency systems of early intervention services for infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children with disabilities and their families;

Whereas IDEA ensures parents are meaningful partners with educators in determining the individualized education program or early intervention services a child needs;

Whereas IDEA provides the necessary tools to improve educational access and opportunity through systemic supports and improvement activities, parent training, coordinated research and personnel preparation, technical assistance, dissemination of best practices, and access to accessible assistive technology and other supports; and

Whereas Congress appropriates funding annually for Part B, C, and D programs of IDEA, which support the full range of evidence-based services and supports for students with disabilities, families, educators, States, and localities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes and celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) and its enduring legacy and impact;
- (2) honors the millions of infants, toddlers, children, and youth who have benefited from IDEA;
- (3) commends the educators, families, advocates, and policymakers who have worked to uphold, advance, and ensure students benefit from IDEA; and
- (4) reaffirms its commitment to carrying out IDEA to ensure that every child with a disability has access to a high-quality education and the opportunity to thrive.

SENATE RESOLUTION 522—COMMEMORATING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 522

Whereas, as of the end of 2024, an estimated 40,800,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this preamble as "HIV") or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this preamble as "AIDS"), including 1,400,000 children;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 790,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, including over 19,300 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2022, with the disease disproportionately affecting communities of color;

Whereas, in 2023, over 39,000 people became newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, while all races and ethnicities are affected by HIV in the United States, communities of color are disproportionately impacted;

Whereas, in order to address the HIV epidemic in the United States, on August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101-381; 104 Stat. 576) (commonly referred to as the "Ryan White CARE Act") to provide primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured;

Whereas the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides services and support for over half of all people diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, to further focus attention on the HIV and AIDS epidemic among minority communities in the United States, in 1998, the Minority AIDS Initiative was established to provide funds to State and local institutions and organizations to best serve the needs of racial and ethnic minorities living with HIV;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas, in order to further address the global HIV and AIDS epidemic, in 2003, Congress and the administration of President George W. Bush, with bipartisan support, created the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as "PEPFAR"), which for more than 2 decades has served as the primary policy instrument of the United States to address HIV and AIDS in the developing world;

Whereas the United States PEPFAR program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas 26,000,000 lives have been saved through PEPFAR;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2024, PEPFAR has supported treatment for approximately 20,600,000 people and has enabled 7,800,000 infants of mothers living with HIV to be born HIV-free;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2024, PEPFAR directly supported testing and counseling for 84,100,000 people;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, launched in 2002, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 25,600,000 people living with HIV or AIDS and to 648,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV and AIDS to their children and, as of 2025, has saved an estimated 70,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every \$1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional \$2 from other donors, as required by law;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV and AIDS, including an approximately 40-percent reduction in new HIV transmissions, an approximately 60-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and a reduction of over 50 percent in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2024;

Whereas approximately 31,600,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2024, compared to only 7,700,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas research funded by the National Institutes of Health found not only that HIV treatment saves the lives of people living with HIV, but people living with HIV on effective antiretroviral therapy and who are durably virally suppressed cannot sexually transmit HIV, proving that HIV treatment is prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, half of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combating HIV, significant challenges remain;

Whereas, in 2024, there were approximately 1,300,000 new HIV diagnoses globally, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 5,300,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas children living with HIV are significantly less likely than adults to know their HIV status, and, as a result, are prevented from accessing life-saving treatment;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that over 39,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2023, and 13 percent of the 1,200,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas men who have sex with men (referred to in this preamble as “MSM”), particularly young MSM of color, are the population most affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas Southern States bear the greatest burden of HIV in the United States, accounting for 52 percent of all diagnoses in 2022;

Whereas people living with HIV are frequently susceptible to other infections, such as hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis;

Whereas the opioid and heroin epidemics have led to increased numbers of new HIV infections among people who inject drugs, and the crisis has disproportionately affected nonurban areas, where HIV prevalence rates have been low historically and services for HIV prevention and treatment and substance use disorder treatment are limited;

Whereas December 1 of each year is internationally recognized as “World AIDS Day”; and

Whereas, in 2025, commemorations for World AIDS Day will recognize the essential role of community and collective action to sustain and accelerate HIV progress in the global HIV and AIDS response: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve 0 new human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this resolution as “HIV”) transmissions, 0 discrimination, and 0 deaths related to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this resolution as “AIDS”);

(2) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV and AIDS through the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101-381; 104 Stat. 576), the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-87; 123 Stat. 2885), the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, and the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(3) commends the achievements in combating HIV and AIDS made by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

(4) supports efforts to end the HIV epidemic in the United States and around the world by 2030;

(5) supports continued funding for prevention, care, and treatment services and research programs for communities impacted by HIV and people living with HIV in the United States and globally;

(6) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries toward further expansion and scale-up of testing and antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts to reduce growing disparities and improve access to life-saving medications for children;

(7) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive prevention services, including biomedical and structural interventions, to ensure inclusive access to programs and appropriate protections for all people at risk of contracting HIV, especially in communities disproportionately impacted by the disease;

(8) calls for greater focus on HIV-related vulnerabilities of women and girls, including women and girls at risk for, or who have survived, violence or faced discrimination as a result of the disease;

(9) supports continued leadership by the United States in domestic, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to fight HIV;

(10) encourages input from civil society in the development and implementation of domestic and global HIV policies and programs that guide the response to the disease;

(11) encourages and supports greater degrees of ownership and shared responsibility by developing countries in order to ensure the sustainability of the domestic responses to HIV and AIDS by those countries; and

(12) urges other members of the international community to sustain and scale up their support for, and financial contributions to, efforts around the world to combat HIV.

SENATE RESOLUTION 523—EXPRESSING THE OPPOSITION OF THE SENATE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S “STOLEN VALOR” HISTORICAL REVISIONISM WITH REGARD TO ALLIED VICTORY IN ASIA, COMMEMORATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO ALLIED VICTORY, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE POSTWAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN ASIA

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 523

Whereas, on September 3, 2025, the Chinese Communist Party held an exercise in orchestrated propaganda in Beijing ostensibly commemorating the 80th anniversary of the end of what it called the “Chinese People's War against Japanese Aggression”, a theater of the “World Anti-Fascist War”, attended by heads of state or government from countries that included the Russian Federation, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, and other totalitarian and authoritarian nations that the People's Republic of China seeks to align with its vision of a future world order, or “Community of Common Destiny for Mankind”;

Whereas the claim by the Chinese Communist Party that forces under its command deserve primary credit for the victory of the Allies over the Empire of Japan in World War II is a historical revisionist claim that amounts to “stolen valor” at the expense of the Republic of China, the United States' wartime ally, and the Armed Forces of the United States, which carried out the bulk of the fighting in the Pacific Theater;

Whereas the brunt of the war effort against the then-Empire of Japan in China was borne

by the Republic of China and armed forces under the leadership of Chinese Nationalists (also known as the “Kuomintang”);

Whereas, even before the formal declaration of war between the United States and the Empire of Japan, former American servicemen formed the American Volunteer Group, known as the “Flying Tigers”, to assist the Republic of China in its war of resistance;

Whereas, following the entry of the United States into World War II, Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, the Allied commander for forces operating in the China-Burma-India Theater, and General Sun Li-jen, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, collaborated extensively in such theater;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party and its forces did minimal fighting against the Empire of Japan relative to the Chinese Nationalist and United States forces, allowing the armed forces of the Republic of China to bear the brunt of the mainland fighting and casualties while building up military strength, with the support of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (commonly known as the “Soviet Union”), for the upcoming civil war the Chinese Communist Party intended to wage against the Government of the Republic of China, with the objective of bringing China under Communist control;

Whereas, in a 1939 report to Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, Chou En-lai (Zhou Enlai), a member of the Chinese Communist Party, acknowledged that of an estimated 1,000,000 casualties suffered in combat with the Empire of Japan through the summer of 1939, only three percent were Communist forces, conceding the leadership role of the Chinese Nationalist forces of the Republic of China;

Whereas the Soviet Union, which signed a non-aggression pact with Japan in April 1941, entered the Pacific Theater on August 9, 1945, six days before the de facto cessation of hostilities by the Empire of Japan, and continued military campaigns beyond August 15 in an effort to occupy as much territory and weaponry in Northeastern China and Manchuria for the benefit of the Chinese Communist Party and obtain as much materiel and industrial equipment as possible for shipment back to the Soviet Union;

Whereas, on September 2, 1945, the Government of the Empire of Japan signed the Instrument of Surrender (referred to in this preamble as the “Instrument”) and affixed seals to it aboard the USS *Missouri*, bringing the War in the Pacific to an end;

Whereas, at the signing of the Instrument, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur signed for the Allied Powers, the Republic of China, as a wartime ally of the United States, was represented by General Hsu Yung-ch'ang, and the United States was represented by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz;

Whereas the Empire of Japan presented the Instrument to the Government of the Republic of China at its capital in Nanking on September 9, 1945, satisfying the requirement that a signed copy of the Instrument be formally conveyed;

Whereas, despite the Chinese Communist Party having entered into a United Front coalition with the Chinese Nationalists in 1937, the Chinese Communist Party restarted a civil war soon after the end of World War II, seeking to defeat the Chinese Nationalists and take control of mainland China;

Whereas, on November 3, 1946, Japan promulgated a new constitution, effective May 3, 1947, and became a partner for peace in East Asia;

Whereas, on September 8, 1951, Japan signed the Security Treaty Between the