

regarding informed consent to apply to certain types of medications.

S. 3456

At the request of Mr. SHEEHY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3456, a bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a free annual National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass for law enforcement officers and firefighters.

S. 3580

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 3580, a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make cost-share grants for retrofitting agricultural tractors with rollover protection structures, and for other purposes.

S. 3712

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3712, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of, a study on the use of home cardiorespiratory monitors for infants, and for other purposes.

S. 3916

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3916, a bill to prohibit Federal funding of State firearm ownership databases, and for other purposes.

S. 3938

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3938, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize representatives of veterans service organizations to participate in presentations to promote certain benefits available to veterans during preseparation counseling under the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 4013

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4013, a bill to enforce the rights protected by the Second and Fourteenth Amendments against the States.

S. 4049

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4049, a bill to repeal section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 relating to balance-of-payments authority.

S. 4064

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4064, a bill to provide for a system of regulation of the offer and sale of digital commodities by the

Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 4066

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4066, a bill to provide that the approved application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the drug mifepristone for the purpose of the termination of intrauterine pregnancy is deemed to have been withdrawn, to establish a Federal tort for harm to women caused by chemical abortion drugs, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 99

At the request of Mr. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 99, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services relating to "Removal of the Automatic Extension of Employment Authorization Documents".

S. RES. 517

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 517, a resolution expressing opposition to congressional spending on earmarks.

S. RES. 629

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 629, a resolution honoring the life and legacy of Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson, Sr., and commending him for his significant leadership during the Civil Rights Movement and his decades of advocacy in pursuit of justice, equality, and human rights.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. KIM):

S. 4068. A bill to establish an AmeriCorps Administration to carry out the national and volunteer service programs, to expand participation in such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, service is a core American value. We take inspiration from those who have answered the call to serve, whether in defense of our Nation abroad or in strengthening our communities at home. Finding common cause through service is how we can overcome the major social, economic, and environmental challenges of our time. That is why I am proud to join Congressman JOHN LARSON of Connecticut and Senators COONS,

DUCKWORTH, BLUMENTHAL, KLOBUCHAR, BALDWIN, and KIM in introducing the America's Call to Improving Opportunities Now, ACTION, for National Service Act. Our legislation calls for a historic expansion of the number of service opportunities available to Americans and an increased investment in those who serve.

The ACTION for National Service Act will honor our national value of service, while addressing the barriers that limit citizens' opportunities to serve. Our legislation will set us on a path to 1 million national service positions within 10 years. It will increase the education award so that an individual completing 2 full years of service will earn the equivalent of 4 years of the average in-state tuition at a public college or university. The ACTION for National Service Act will also ease other financial barriers to service by increasing the living allowance and eliminating the tax liability for the education awards and living stipends. The bill calls for a robust outreach effort to ensure that all young people will be made aware of the many opportunities to serve their country and their communities. Finally, the ACTION for National Service Act calls for elevating the Corporation for National and Community Service to a Cabinet-level Agency and establishes a national service foundation to leverage private sector resources to support national service activities.

Mr. President, this is the 250th anniversary of our Nation's founding. As we reflect on the values and the actions that have helped America prosper, we should recognize the essential role that service has played and restore it as a fundamental national value.

We must make the commitment to invest in the education and professional development of those who are willing to dedicate their time and energy in service to their neighbors and the Nation. Developing the talents of our most committed citizens pays lifelong dividends. Our investment in the G.I. Bill not only honors our servicemembers but also enriches our Nation. Similarly, the education awards for those who have served through our national service programs have economic impacts beyond the individuals who earn them. That is the new deal that the ACTION for National Service Act offers.

All AmeriCorps members take a pledge to get things done for Americans, to make communities safer, smarter, and healthier, and to bring us together. It is a pledge we all should commit ourselves to.

I would like to thank the cosponsors of the ACTION for National Service Act and the over 40 organizations, including Voices for National Service, America's Service Commissions, States for Service Coalition, the Corps Network, National AmeriCorps Seniors Association, Service Year Alliance, City Year, and Campus Compact, that have endorsed this legislation. We urge our

colleagues to join us in working for its passage so we can ensure that all who aspire to serve have the opportunity to do so.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4092. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to prohibit the Social Security Trust Funds from investing in cryptocurrency; to the Committee on Finance.

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. 4092

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 “No Crypto in Social Security Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBIT SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS FROM INVESTING IN CRYPTOCURRENCY.

Section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by inserting after the second sentence the following: “Such investment may not be made in any digital asset or any crypto-related investment.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(o) For purposes of subsection (d)—

“(1) the term ‘digital asset’ has the same meaning given such term in section 2 of the GENIUS Act (12 U.S.C. 5901); and

“(2) the term ‘crypto-related investment’ means—

“(A) any investment fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.) related to futures on digital assets (as so defined) or on digital asset indices;

“(B) any stock or bond of a public company that—

“(i) substantially derives its value from holdings of digital assets; or

“(ii) primarily derives revenue from providing products or services (including issuance, trading, management, distribution, custody, settlement, or similar services) related to digital assets; or

“(C) any other asset or investment whose value is tied to, or derived from, digital assets.”.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 4095. A bill to call for accountability for the killing of innocent civilians, including 5-year-old Hind Rajab and two paramedics, in an attack in Gaza City on January 29, 2024, by Israel Defense Forces, to require the Secretary of State to report to Congress on the attack, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly, if I may, on another subject.

During the war in Gaza, more than 20,000 children have been killed so far. There have been thousands of atrocities in Gaza. Over 70,000 have died, and even more have been gravely injured.

The Israelis’ own data shows that the overwhelming majority of the people killed by Israeli forces have been civilians, and it is, regrettably, the highest

proportion of civilians to combatants killed in any contemporary conflict.

Today, I want to speak about one such case, the killing of Hind Rajab. Hind was the beautiful 5-year-old child whose photograph you see here next to me. “Hind,” by the way means “hope.”

Hind’s death is the subject of a film that has been nominated for an Academy Award on Sunday. The film follows the killing of Hind, the killing of her four cousins, her aunt, her uncle, and two paramedics who were sent to rescue her. It does feature a recording of Hind’s voice pleading for help that never arrives.

It is a virtual certainty that the weapons and ammunition provided by American taxpayer dollars were used in this crime. We know this based on forensic investigation of her family’s car, where 335 bullet holes were counted.

Despite requests from the Biden State Department, Israel has produced no evidence that it has held anyone accountable for this atrocity. That is why today I am introducing the Justice for Hind Rajab Act, along with my colleague in the House of Representatives, Representative SARA JACOBS of California.

Our bill raises a simple question. Something must be done about this crime. The U.S. Government must—must—do its part to hold those responsible accountable as some small measure of justice for the thousands of children who have been killed in this war and that continues to this day.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 640—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 640

Whereas, as of March 2026, there are approximately 4,129,000,000 women and girls in the world, making up ½ of the world’s population;

Whereas women and girls around the world—

- (1) have fundamental human rights;
- (2) play a critical role in providing and caring for their families and driving positive change in their communities;
- (3) contribute substantially to food security, economic growth, the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the sustainability of peace and stability;
- (4) are affected in different and often disproportionate ways by global, country, and community circumstances, including economic downturns, global health concerns, conflict, and migration; and
- (5) must have meaningful protections and opportunities to more fully participate in and lead the political, social, and economic lives of their communities and countries;

Whereas the advancement and empowerment of women and girls around the world is a foreign policy priority for the United States and is critical to the achievement of global peace, prosperity, and sustainability;

Whereas, on October 6, 2017, the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law

115-68; 131 Stat. 1202) was enacted into law, which includes requirements for a government-wide “Women, Peace, and Security Strategy” to promote and strengthen the participation of women in peace negotiations and conflict prevention overseas, enhanced training for relevant United States Government personnel, and follow-up evaluations of the effectiveness of the strategy;

Whereas the United States Strategy and National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, dated October 2023, recognizes that—

(1) the “implementation of the [Women, Peace, and Security] agenda is both a moral and a strategic imperative for U.S. foreign policy and national security”, reiterating that “the status of women and the stability of nations are inextricably linked”;

(2) the challenges posed to the United States and the global community cannot be solved without addressing the inequities faced by ½ of the world’s population; and

(3) the United States must “eliminate barriers to women’s meaningful participation . . . in peace and security decision-making processes” in order to “achieve and safeguard our national security priorities” and achieve “sustainable peace, international security, and economic stability”;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (commonly referred to as “UN Women”), peace negotiations are more likely to end in a peace agreement when women and women’s groups play a meaningful role in the negotiation process;

Whereas, according to a study by the International Peace Institute, a peace agreement is 35 percent more likely to last at least 15 years if women participate in the development of the peace agreement;

Whereas, every year, approximately 12,000,000 girls are married before they reach the age of 18, which means that, on average—

- (1) nearly 33,000 girls are married every day; or
- (2) nearly 28 girls are married every minute;

Whereas, despite global progress, it is predicted that by 2030 more than 100,000,000 girls will marry before reaching the age of 18, and approximately 2,400,000 girls who are married before reaching the age of 18 are under the age of 15;

Whereas girls living in countries affected by conflict or other humanitarian crises are often the most vulnerable to child marriage, and 9 of the 10 countries with the highest rates of child marriage are experiencing humanitarian crises;

Whereas, on August 15, 2021, the Taliban entered Kabul, Afghanistan, and toppled the elected government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, resulting in de facto Taliban rule over the people of Afghanistan;

Whereas the Taliban continues to restrict the ability of women and girls to exist in Afghan society, including by—

- (1) prohibiting girls from going to school past sixth grade, including banning women from attending university;
- (2) severely limiting the employment that women can pursue outside of their households;
- (3) mandating that women cover their heads and faces in public and punishing those who wear brightly colored clothing;
- (4) restricting the independent movement of women and girls and closing public spaces for women, including parks, salons, and gyms;
- (5) closing domestic abuse shelters, sometimes forcing residents to return to their abusive families;
- (6) preventing women aid workers from operating in Afghanistan, thus restricting operations in support of humanitarian assistance for all Afghans;