

her informed consent, if the abortion-inducing drug has been shipped or transported in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 3394

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3394, a bill to direct the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the sentencing guideline relating to child sexual abuse material.

S. 3397

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3397, a bill to make coercion of children to commit harm a criminal offense, and for other purposes.

S. 3398

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3398, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to criminalize intentional threats to distribute child sexual abuse material, and to provide appropriate penalties for the use of child sexual abuse material to extort or coerce victims.

S. 3448

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3448, a bill to prohibit and prevent seclusion, mechanical restraint, chemical restraint, and dangerous restraints that restrict breathing, and to prevent and reduce the use of physical restraint in schools, and for other purposes.

S. 3456

At the request of Mr. SHEEHY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) 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. 3823

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3823, a bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 4.1 percent, and for other purposes.

S. 4066

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) 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Act for the drug mifepristone for the purpose of the termination of intrauterine pregnancy is deemed to have been withdrawn, to establish a Federal tort for harm to women caused by chemical abortion drugs, and for other purposes.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. 4115

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey

(Mr. KIM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4115, a bill to ban certain types of wagers.

S. 4280

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4280, a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to reauthorize and reform certain authorities and to provide greater transparency and oversight.

S.J. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Israel of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 161

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 161, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

S.J. RES. 182

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 182, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program".

S. RES. 236

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 236, a resolution calling for the return of abducted Ukrainian children before finalizing any peace agreement to end the war against Ukraine.

S. RES. 657

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 657, a resolution commending Taiwan on the 30th anniversary of its first direct presidential election in 1996, and expressing support for Taiwan in the preservation of its democratic institutions.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. KING):

S. 4307. A bill to expand the scope of the Do Not Call rules under the Tele-

phone Consumer Protection Act to include all telephone subscribers, to expand the private right of action for calls in violation of those rules, and to modify the definition of the term "automatic telephone dialing system"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. 4307

*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 "Protecting American Consumers from Robocalls Act".

#### SEC. 2. EXPANDING SCOPE OF DO NOT CALL RULES AND PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 227(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "residential";

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "residential"; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking "residential"; and

(3) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "more than one telephone call within any 12-month period by or on behalf of the same entity" and inserting "a telephone call by or on behalf of an entity"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "up to".

(b) REVISED REGULATIONS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall revise the regulations prescribed under section 227(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(c)) as necessary to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) of this section.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE DIALING SYSTEM.

Section 227(a)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "or a list of telephone numbers" after "using a random or sequential number generator"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "successively without human intervention" after "to dial such numbers".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 670—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE 2026 DAY OF SILENCE IN BRINGING ATTENTION TO ANTI-LGBTQI+ BULLYING, HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION, AND OTHER FORMS OF VICTIMIZATION FACED BY INDIVIDUALS IN SCHOOLS, AND CALLING ON COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO TAKE ACTION TO DEMAND EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, BASIC CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS, AND FREEDOM FROM ERASURE FOR ALL STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY LGBTQI+ YOUNG PEOPLE, IN K-12 SCHOOLS

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 670

Whereas, for every year since its initiation in 1996, LGBTQI+ students, teachers, and allies have recognized a National Day of Silence to bring attention to the silencing of LGBTQI+ students through harassment and bullying;

Whereas, for more than 2 decades, Congress has supported a resolution for a National Day of Silence and a resolution for No Name-Calling Week, and most recently, Congress has supported a “Rise Up Resolution” to demand equal educational opportunities, basic civil rights protections, and freedom from erasure for all students;

Whereas young people, teachers, school staff, families, and communities must be free from transphobia, homophobia, racism, sexism, and ableism in K-12 schools;

Whereas K-12 schools must be safe and inclusive learning environments that include and affirm LGBTQI+ young people, especially those who are transgender, nonbinary, intersex, Black, Indigenous, people of color, and people with disabilities, and those who are from communities that experience marginalization;

Whereas LGBTQI+ young people frequently experience bias-based bullying and harassment, discrimination, and punitive discipline that increases the likelihood they will enter the school-to-prison pipeline;

Whereas Glisten’s 2025 National School Climate Survey showed that—

(1) 58 percent of LGBTQI+ students reported being verbally harassed by their peers at school because of their sexual orientation, and nearly 57 percent because of their gender identity;

(2) nearly 23 percent of LGBTQI+ students reported being physically harassed by their peers at school because of their sexual orientation, and 23 percent because of their gender identity;

(3) 8 percent of LGBTQI+ students reported being physically assaulted by their peers at school because of their sexual orientation, and over 9 percent because of their gender identity; and

(4) for Black, Indigenous, and students of color, these trends were exacerbated, with 75 percent of students reporting experiencing harassment or assault related to their sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas Glisten’s 2025 National School Climate Survey found that 67 percent of LGBTQI+ students reported that they felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation or gender identity in 2025, and nearly 30 percent reported missing at least 1 entire school day in the preceding month because of safety concerns;

Whereas over 200 anti-LGBTQI+ education bills have been introduced each year in State legislatures across the United States, the majority of which specifically target transgender and nonbinary young people, including—

(1) in the 27 States that have enacted policies between 2021 and 2025 that prohibit transgender students from playing alongside their peers on school sports teams; and

(2) in the 20 States that have enacted laws between 2021 and 2025 that prevent transgender students from using the school bathroom or locker room that corresponds with their gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQI+ young people are more likely than their non-LGBTQI+ peers to experience mental health concerns, including stress, anxiety, and depression;

Whereas nearly half of LGBTQI+ young people seriously considered suicide in the last year, a trend that increases among Indigenous, Black, and multiracial LGBTQI+ young people;

Whereas Glisten’s 2025 National School Climate Survey found that 7 percent of LGBTQI+ youth surveyed had to change schools in the previous year because they felt uncomfortable and unsafe at school, and more than a quarter of LGBTQI+ students who did not see themselves graduating from high school said that anti-LGBTQ+ policies or practices at school were a contributing factor;

Whereas States have passed or attempted to pass legislation that erases or censors LGBTQI+ individuals, history, and contributions from classroom literature and curricula, including the 14 States that enacted laws censoring instruction related to LGBTQI+ people;

Whereas these laws harm students and force families to consider leaving their homes, as demonstrated by Williams Institute reporting, which found that, in the year following the 2022 passage of the Parental Rights in Education Act by the Florida State legislature, 56 percent of LGBTQI+ parents of students in the State of Florida considered moving out of the State, and 16.5 percent have taken steps to move out of the State;

Whereas 90 percent of transgender and nonbinary young people say that recent debates prompted by State legislation restricting the rights of transgender individuals have negatively impacted their mental health;

Whereas data provided by the Department of Justice shows that there were a reported 222 anti-LGBTQ hate crimes in schools in 2024;

Whereas every young person must have equal educational opportunity and freedom from the fear that their basic civil and educational rights will be taken away from them;

Whereas young people who develop in positive school climates that are free from bullying, harassment, and discrimination report greater physical and psychological safety, greater mental well-being, and improved educational and life outcomes;

Whereas positive school transformation must recognize that safety is too low of a bar and that all communities deserve to be acknowledged and affirmed in schools;

Whereas students, families, educators, and community members in every State and territory are advocating for safe and inclusive

learning environments that affirm LGBTQI+ young people, particularly those who are transgender, nonbinary, intersex, Black, Indigenous, people of color, and people with disabilities;

Whereas affirming policies such as enumerated anti-bullying protections, gender neutral dress code guidelines, and inclusive learning practices are proven strategies to address hostile learning environments for all students; and

Whereas we must all demand the best possible future for all young people in schools, particularly those who identify as LGBTQI+, without exception: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of the “National Day of Silence”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of students, families, educators, and community members who participate in the “National Day of Silence” to draw attention to the bullying, harassment, assault, and discrimination faced by LGBTQI+ students; and

(3) encourages each State, city, and local educational agency to adopt laws and policies to prohibit bullying of and discrimination against students, teachers, and other school staff on the basis of their sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics (including intersex traits), so that the schools of the United States are institutions where all individuals are able to focus on learning.

SENATE RESOLUTION 671—PROHIBITING THE USE OF FUNDS FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL BY SENATORS DURING GOVERNMENT SHUT-DOWNS

Mrs. MOODY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 671

*Resolved*,

**SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL BY SENATORS DURING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS.**

Amounts made available to a Senator from the Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account may not be obligated or expended to directly pay for, or reimburse a Senator for, the cost of official travel by the Senator that occurs during a period during which there is a lapse in appropriations for 1 or more Federal agencies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 672—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PRIORITIZE BILATERAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS OVER MULTILATERAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS AND INSTITUTIONS

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

S. RES. 672

Whereas alliances have historically allowed states to combine their capabilities to combat shared security challenges and promote shared values and interests;

Whereas, in the era of great powers and regional hegemony that followed World War II, alliances have operated with small and medium states standing behind great powers;

Whereas the United States is the most free and powerful state in world history;

Whereas the United States has a duty to secure the blessings of liberty and provide for the common defense of the homeland;