

prohibit contracts between institutions of higher education and certain foreign entities and countries of concern, and for other purposes.

S. 2225

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2225, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 2448

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2448, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve dependent coverage under the TRICARE Young Adult Program.

S. 2955

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 2955, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish Federal penalties for the knowing and intentional administration of any abortion-inducing drug to a woman without her informed consent, if the abortion-inducing drug has been shipped or transported in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 3222

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3222, a bill to express the sense of Congress regarding the need for a nationwide moratorium on electric and natural gas utility disconnections during a Government shutdown, to ensure that electric service is not disconnected for electric consumers during certain lapses in appropriations, and for other purposes.

S. 3966

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3966, a bill to prohibit the enforcement of certain contractual clauses that restrict disclosure of sexual abuse of minors, and for other purposes.

S. 4149

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4149, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to convene a task force to develop strategies and coordinate efforts to eliminate preventable maternal mortality, and for other purposes.

S. 4249

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4249, a bill to authorize, if applicable, the Secretary of Labor to annually establish a 2-tiered wage rate for H-2A workers that distinguishes between entry-level and experience-level workers and to annually establish a com-

pensation adjustment factor to account for the value of housing provided to H-2A workers.

S. 4297

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4297, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the tax credit for contributions of individuals to scholarship-granting organizations, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 114

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 114, 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. 115

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 115, 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. 116

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 116, 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. 117

At the request of Mr. SCHIFF, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 117, 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. 123

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 123, 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. 161

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) 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. 163

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 163, 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. 171

At the request of Mr. KIM, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 171, 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. 181

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 181, 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. 183

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 183, 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. RES. 525

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 525, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 4317. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to withhold Federal highway funding from States that issue driver's licenses, commercial driver's licenses, or personal identification cards to individuals without verifying the legal status of those individuals, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor to express the beliefs of so many Americans, and that is that illegal immigrants should never be given a driver's license in the United States of America. It is just common sense. These are people who are here illegally.

So, today, I am introducing legislation to stop States from issuing driver's licenses to illegal immigrants, and that includes regular licenses as well as commercial driver's licenses.

Every U.S. Senator needs to say where they stand on this critical issue. It is time to make it clear that giving State-issued licenses to illegal immigrants is not in the best interest of our Nation's safety or our Nation's security. In February, President Trump called on Congress to ban States from issuing driver's licenses to illegal immigrants. My legislation does just that, and then it goes further.

The bill I am introducing today—the No Licenses for Illegal Drivers or Truckers Act—requires States to verify that every person who applies for a driver's license—every single one—including, certainly, a commercial driver's license, is in this country legally. It is not just for driver's licenses. It also should be for a government ID.

States that refuse are going to be forced to forfeit 10 percent of the Federal transportation funding that they receive from the Federal Government, and that is a lot of money for many States, especially for some of these big, blue States. The funds that we withhold will go to the States that actually follow the law.

So let's put it in plain terms what this means. California: If in California Governor Gavin Newsom continues to issue driver's licenses to illegal immigrants—and they are doing it right now—California would surrender 10 percent of the money that they get from the Federal Government for highways. They are getting \$5.8 billion, so they would surrender \$580 million, which would go to States like mine and the Presiding Officer's that comply with the law.

Look, this is a serious and a significant amount of money, and it is a significant penalty. I believe it is worth it in order to keep the American people safe.

Astonishingly, there are 19 States in this Nation—and the District of Columbia—that currently provide driver's licenses to illegal immigrants. No proof of citizenship is needed. In some of those States, such as Oregon, it is even worse than that because they have laws in place called motor voter laws. So what is a motor voter law? Well, it means that, when an illegal immigrant is given a driver's license, the State then automatically registers them to vote.

I mean, think about that.

As an illegal immigrant, you get a driver's license, and then they register

you to vote. Then the Democrats say, oh, they don't try to get illegal immigrants to vote. They make it automatic in the State of Oregon. We know that in Oregon hundreds of illegal immigrants have been registered to vote because of this policy, which is irresponsible, and they know it. They don't seem to care.

This, to me, raises serious questions about election integrity. Allowing illegal immigrants to obtain driver's licenses make our roads less safe, and it also makes our elections less secure.

The No Licenses for Illegal Drivers or Truckers Act is part of the larger Republican drive to keep our Nation safe. The last administration threw open our borders to illegal immigrants. More than 10 million illegal immigrants flooded into our Nation. Under President Trump and Republicans, the border is now secure, and law enforcement has been restored.

In the last 11 months, absolutely zero—zero—illegal immigrants have been released into this country. President Trump and Republicans stopped this dangerous policy of catch-and-release—catch illegal immigrants and release them into the country. Never again.

Republicans are building on this success, and we are going to fully fund and fully support the men and women of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the U.S. Border Patrol.

Now, some Democrats wrongly believe that giving official government IDs to illegal immigrants makes America safer. They are wrong, and they know they are wrong.

They ignore every lesson that we have learned from previous deadly crashes. Remember Dalilah Coleman? She was a 5-year-old girl who nearly died in a car accident caused by an illegal immigrant truckdriver. President Trump told her story right here in Congress during his State of the Union. Dalilah's story is sadly becoming all too common.

Just days after President Trump celebrated her remarkable, miraculous recovery during the State of the Union Address, there was another deadly crash in Indiana this time. An illegal immigrant truckdriver caused it. Four American citizens were killed.

Well, what about the driver? The driver entered this country because of the policies of Joe Biden and the Democrats. He received a commercial driver's license because of the radical policies of the Democrat Governor of Pennsylvania Josh Shapiro.

This should never have happened, and my bill is written to make sure tragedies like this one will never happen again. My bill gives States a simple choice: protect American citizens or lose Federal funding.

We know that there are illegal immigrants holding commercial driver's licenses all across the United States, and there is no guarantee that all of them—or any of them—meet the same training and safety standards that are

required of American truckdrivers. This should concern all of us.

Many States run by Democrats would rather protect illegal immigrant criminals than protect law-abiding citizens. In my home State of Wyoming, we do things differently than what comes out of Washington and so many of these Democrat-run States. We do not issue driver's licenses to illegal immigrants. Furthermore, if an illegal immigrant is arrested driving in Wyoming with a license from another State, it is a crime punishable by up to 6 months in jail.

So let me tell you about Wyoming. Since last October, officers in Laramie County have arrested 40—40—illegal immigrants driving commercial vehicles. Officers in Sweetwater County have arrested 14 more. Officers in Crook County arrested more still.

None of these were issued in Wyoming, but these are truckdrivers going across the country, carrying cargo. They have been stopped because they provide danger.

All of these illegal immigrants were turned over to ICE and removed. That is how the system ought to work. Every State in America should follow Wyoming's lead.

The Senate has a duty to protect American citizens. I have a responsibility to protect the people of Wyoming. I believe the Senate should pass the No Licenses for Illegal Drivers and Truckers Act.

I would like to thank my colleagues Senator CYNTHIA LUMMIS of Wyoming, Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas for joining me and cosponsoring the legislation.

We need to stop States from issuing driver's licenses to illegal immigrants. We need to keep America safe. It is time for this Senate to stand up for law-abiding American citizens, not illegal immigrants.

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. 4317

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 Licenses for Illegal Drivers or Truckers Act of 2026”.

SEC. 2. PRESERVING THE INTEGRITY OF STATE-ISSUED DRIVER'S LICENSES, COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSES, AND PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 154 the following:

“§ 155. Preserving the integrity of State-issued driver's licenses, commercial driver's licenses, and personal identification cards

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE.—The term ‘commercial driver's license’ has the meaning given the term in section 31301 of title 49.

“(2) DRIVER'S LICENSE.—The term ‘driver's license’ means a motor vehicle operator's license (as defined in section 30301 of title 49).

“(3) EVIDENCE OF LAWFUL PRESENCE.—The term ‘evidence of lawful presence’ means valid, unexpired documentary evidence issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security that a person is—

“(A) a citizen or national of the United States; or

“(B) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (as those terms are defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

“(4) PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD.—The term ‘personal identification card’ means an identification document (as defined in section 1028(d) of title 18) issued by a State.

“(b) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—On October 1, 2026, and each October 1 thereafter, the Secretary shall withhold from a State 10 percent of the amounts required to be apportioned to the State under paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 104(b) for a fiscal year if that State does not have in effect and is enforcing a law that meets the requirements described in subsection (e).

“(2) DURATION.—If, before the last day of the fiscal year for which funds are withheld under this section, the Secretary determines that the State is in compliance with this section, the Secretary shall, on the first day on which the Secretary makes that determination, apportion to the State the funds withheld from that State for that fiscal year under this section.

“(c) REDISTRIBUTION OF WITHHELD FUNDS.—On the first October 1 after a fiscal year for which amounts were withheld from a State under this section, the Secretary shall redistribute those amounts to States that are in compliance with this section so that each State in compliance with this section receives an amount equal to the proportion that—

“(1) the amount apportioned to the State under section 104(b); bears to

“(2) the total amount apportioned to all States in compliance with this section under section 104(b).

“(d) EFFECT OF WITHHOLDING.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no funds withheld under this section from apportionment to a State shall be available to a State.

“(e) LAW TO REQUIRE AND VERIFY LAWFUL PRESENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State shall be in compliance with this section if the State has in effect and is enforcing a law to require and subsequently verify evidence of lawful presence from each applicant for a driver’s license, commercial driver’s license, or personal identification card issued by the State.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—A law referred to in paragraph (1) shall employ a means approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security—

“(A) to confirm the identity of an applicant for a driver’s license, commercial driver’s license, or personal identification card through electronic validation of biographic and biometric information, including the name, photograph, and fingerprints of the applicant;

“(B) to confirm the validity of the lawful presence of an applicant described in subparagraph (A), including whether the applicant has lawfully maintained that lawful presence, through the results of background and security checks, including fingerprint checks by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

“(C) to verify the authenticity of the evidence of lawful presence provided by an applicant described in subparagraph (A), which shall include an identity document containing a photograph, by confirming the social security number or individual taxpayer identification number of the applicant with, as applicable—

“(i) the Internal Revenue Service;

“(ii) the Social Security Administration; or

“(iii) the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements program of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

“(f) REAL ID ACT OF 2005.—Nothing in this section affects any State requirement under title II of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note; Public Law 109-13).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 154 the following:

“155. Preserving the integrity of State-issued driver’s licenses, commercial driver’s licenses, and personal identification cards.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 674—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 13 THROUGH APRIL 19, 2026, AS “NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE WEEK”

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 674

Whereas there are more than 167,000 osteopathic physicians and nearly 40,000 osteopathic medical students in the United States;

Whereas the number of osteopathic physicians in the United States grew by over 70,000 in the last decade;

Whereas osteopathic physicians and medical students train at high-caliber schools of osteopathic medicine across the United States, including in rural and underserved communities;

Whereas osteopathic medical schools make up 4 of the top 10 medical schools, with the most graduates practicing in medically underserved areas;

Whereas, in 1874, Andrew Taylor Still, Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, introduced the principles of osteopathic medicine, emphasizing the idea that the body is a unit, and its structure and function are interrelated;

Whereas osteopathic physicians have made significant contributions to the healthcare system of the United States since the founding of the first osteopathic medical school in 1892;

Whereas osteopathic medicine emphasizes a whole-person, patient-centric approach to healthcare, and osteopathic physicians play an important role in the healthcare system of the United States;

Whereas osteopathic physicians train and practice in all medical specialties and practice settings;

Whereas 53 percent of osteopathic medical students matched into primary care residency positions in 2025, helping address the growing United States physician shortage, of which half of the number of needed physicians are projected to be primary care physicians;

Whereas osteopathic physicians and medical students in the United States are dedicated to improving the health of their communities and delivering high-quality care for the body, mind, and spirit; and

Whereas osteopathic physicians practice in every State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 13 through April 19, 2026, as “National Osteopathic Medicine Week”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of osteopathic physicians to the healthcare system of the United States; and

(3) celebrates the role that colleges of osteopathic medicine play in training the next generation of physicians.

SENATE RESOLUTION 675—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 11 THROUGH APRIL 17, 2026, AS “BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH WEEK”, FOUNDED BY BLACK MAMAS MATTER ALLIANCE, INC., TO BRING NATIONAL ATTENTION TO THE MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AMONG BLACK WOMEN AND BIRTHING PEOPLE

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. SLOTKIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 675

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Black women in the United States are 2 to 3 times more likely than White women to die from pregnancy-related causes;

Whereas Black women and people living in low-income and rural communities in the United States suffer from life-threatening pregnancy complications, known as “maternal morbidities”, twice as often as White women;

Whereas the maternal mortality rate in the United States—

(1) is among the highest in the developed world; and

(2) was 23.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020, 32.9 in 2021, 22.3 in 2022, and 18.6 in 2023;

Whereas the United States has the highest maternal mortality rate among affluent countries, driven in part by systemic inequities in health care that disproportionately and unjustly affect Black women;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2023, the United States maternal mortality rate decreased for White (14.5), Hispanic (12.4), and Asian (10.7) women but increased to 50.3 deaths per 100,000 live births for Black women;

Whereas Black women are 50 percent more likely than all other women to give birth to premature and low birth weight infants;

Whereas the high rates of maternal mortality among Black women span across—

(1) income levels;

(2) education levels; and

(3) socioeconomic status;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that more than 80 percent of pregnancy-related deaths in the United States are preventable;

Whereas the leading causes of maternal mortality among Black women and birthing people include obstetric embolism, obstetric hemorrhage, eclampsia and preeclampsia, and postpartum cardiomyopathy, and these conditions impact Black women and birthing people disproportionately;

Whereas Black mothers have the highest rate of cesarean section deliveries;