

Where is that insistence right now? Where is the leadership of this Chamber defending the constitutional role of the Senate? Why are they not on the floor at this moment saying: We took an oath to the Constitution, and, damn it, we are going to follow it.

This war is another misbegotten adventure. It did not benefit in any way from a President's effort to persuade this Chamber or the Nation or the House of Representatives that this strategy had merit.

Every expert said you can count on the Strait of Hormuz to be shut down. Every expert said extracting the highly enriched uranium from deep underground during the middle of war is a near impossibility. "So what is your mission?" they asked.

But we didn't have those debates here in the Senate.

What has this war actually done? It has strengthened the Iranian hardliners; that is not a win. It weakened the reformers; that is certainly not in our interest. It failed to secure the stockpile of highly enriched uranium; so that is a failure. It shredded our moral leadership as champions of human rights; that is certainly a loss. It enriched and emboldened Russia. We actually took off the sanctions, allowing Russia to make even more money on the sale of its oil, at the very time that they continue to attack Ukraine.

It raised the prices at the pump. Oregon is at over \$5 a gallon of gas. Maybe some of you are complaining about \$4 a gallon. Well, it is \$5 in Oregon. And diesel is \$6.

And the agricultural community is suffering from vastly higher prices on fertilizer, and everyone is suffering from increased inflation on everything that energy goes into.

And this battle has already cost us in blood and treasure. We already have American servicemembers who have died. We already have more than 100 seriously injured. And it is already costing us directly a billion to \$2 billion a day.

Now, four times we have come to the floor and said the debate should be now, because the Constitution is clear: There is no 60-day clause when there is no imminent threat, in the law. And four times, it has been a partisan vote.

There is nothing partisan about the Constitution. There is nothing partisan about the oath we took to the Constitution. There is nothing partisan at all about ensuring that the high risk of war is duly debated in this Chamber and following the advice of our Founders, including Jefferson and Madison.

But the President launched this war in violation of the Constitution, and so now is the time we have to respond. And it is in the War Powers Act that we can put up a resolution that says: Stop. You have violated the law. Come and get the authorization the Constitution demands. Come and do that.

That is what this vote is on today.

Not only did the President violate the Constitution, but he threatened a

bombing campaign that would have resulted in massive civilian deaths. He threatened to bomb Iran "back to the Stone Ages," and he said: "A whole civilization will die tonight." He threatened massive war crimes as part of his unregulated campaign, unauthorized by this body.

So, to my colleagues, let's join together—united, Democrats and Republicans. We should have done so when Trump launched this illegal, unconstitutional war. We should have done so when 13 members died. We should have done so when we bombed a school and at least 175 people died—other reports have it much higher—and a whole lot of them schoolgirls. We should have done it when the President threatened to slaughter civilians and conduct war crimes overseas. We should have done it because it is costing us billions of dollars a day. We should have done it when the price at the pump shot through the roof. But most of all, we should have done it because the Constitution says it is our responsibility.

I recognize it is an uncomfortable vote because we are perhaps afraid to take this consequential decision and get it wrong, so it is easier to duck the responsibility we have under the Constitution, but duck we must not because it is our responsibility; it is on our desk; it is what the Constitution requires.

So let's honor that Constitution and vote yes and put up the stop sign and say: Mr. President, if you wish to pursue a war against Iran, then do what previous Presidents did in Afghanistan and Iraq and come and make your case and try to persuade us that it is in the Nation's interest. I think it is a very, very tough sell, which tells you a lot about what is wrong with this effort and why the Constitution requires that we weigh in.

I urge my colleagues: Do your job under the Constitution and vote aye on the War Powers Resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I will speak against the War Powers Resolution, but first I have a unanimous consent request to make, and so I ask that I be recognized for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized for that purpose.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar No. 645, with the exception of Brigadier General Eric S. Strong; Calendar No. 669; Calendar No. 702 through Calendar No. 705; Calendar No. 706, with the exception of Lieutenant General Calvert L. Worth, Jr.; Calendar No. 707 through Calendar No. 710;

and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy, with the exception of PN681, Vincent J. Noble, and PN835, Thomas P. MacNeil; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, all en bloc; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

#### IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Kirk E. Gibbs

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be brigadier general*

Col. Thomas M. Siverts

#### IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be brigadier general*

Col. John F. Popiak

#### IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

##### *To be brigadier general*

Col. Bryan W. Preece

#### IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be brigadier general*

Col. Tracy Michael

#### IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be rear admiral (lower half)*

Capt. Milton W. Troy, III

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

##### *To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Fulford

Lt. Gen. Benjamin T. Watson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

##### *To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Robert B. Brodie

Brig. Gen. Michael A. Brooks, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Simon M. Doran

Brig. Gen. Fridrik Fridriksson

Brig. Gen. Garrett R. Hoffman

Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Lightfoot

Brig. Gen. Michael E. McWilliams  
Brig. Gen. David C. Walsh

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

*To be brigadier general*

Col. Arnold Rivera-Sanchez

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

*To be brigadier general*

Col. Paul A. Lucci, Jr.  
Col. Scott C. Valley

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

*To be major general*

Brig. Gen. Thad J. Collard

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S  
DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN686 AIR FORCE nomination of Blake A. Page, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 10, 2025.

PN860 AIR FORCE nomination of Tor J. Langehaug, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN861 AIR FORCE nominations (4) beginning DAVID J. DUVAL, and ending DANIEL C. WRAZIEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN862 AIR FORCE nomination of Yunior I. Cruz, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN863 AIR FORCE nomination of Joshua J. Bates, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN864 AIR FORCE nomination of Daniel D. Ince, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN865 AIR FORCE nomination of Megan W. Bryant, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

IN THE ARMY

PN688 ARMY nominations (876) beginning ALEXANDER T. ABBOTT, and ending 1512001021, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 10, 2025.

PN689 ARMY nominations (477) beginning CHARLES H. ABRAHAM, and ending 1515383006, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 10, 2025.

PN690 ARMY nominations (534) beginning EDDIE A. AARON, IV, and ending 1500639306, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 10, 2025.

PN691 ARMY nominations (54) beginning KAREEM A. ABIOSE, and ending 1455092775, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 10, 2025.

PN853 ARMY nomination of Timothy T. M. Chan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 3, 2026.

PN866 ARMY nomination of Daniel L. Kirschman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in The Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN867 ARMY nominations (5) beginning JULIA R. APPT, and ending ROBERT W. WILKINS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN868 ARMY nomination of Ignacio D. Maramba, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN869 ARMY nomination of Christian M. Gregoire, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN870 ARMY nomination of Matthew J. Braddock, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

PN871 ARMY nomination of Raymond P. Phillips, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN681-2 MARINE CORPS nominations (2) beginning DUSTIN B. ELLIOTT, and ending VINCENT J. NOBLE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 2, 2025, except Vincent J. Noble.

PN854 MARINE CORPS nomination of Vince S. Margiotta, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 3, 2026.

IN THE NAVY

PN872 NAVY nomination of Dmitriy Yakubov, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 9, 2026.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session. The Senator from Mississippi.

S.J. RES. 114

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, and now, just briefly, to rise and oppose this additional War Powers Resolution, which has been brought by my colleague from Wisconsin.

We don't mind debating things on the floor of the Senate, and I welcome them and certainly understand my friend's right and the right of my fellow Senators to disagree with the President's actions in Iran.

I do not disagree with the President's actions in Iran. I support them, but I oppose this resolution. We have been through these votes before. We have been through these votes recently, and nothing has occurred in the makeup of this body or in the situation in Iran or the Middle East to materially change since the last time we voted on this matter.

I think passing this resolution would be unwise, as it would have been unwise the numerous times we have turned it down already. It would curtail the President's authority; it would curtail his discretion while so many servicemembers remain engaged in the region; and I think it would be dangerous. It would tie the Commander in Chief's hands at a time when he needs maximum flexibility to eliminate the threat from Iran.

I don't think negotiations are going to get us anywhere, but if my colleagues think they are worthwhile, then they should vote no on this reso-

lution because a "yes" vote would weaken the hands of the negotiators the President has designated. If negotiations have a chance, the Senate should give them the leverage they need. We could, with one voice, give them a show of support and maximize whatever negotiating power they have.

I think history will vindicate the decision that President Donald J. Trump has made with regard to the situation in Iran. Iran must never acquire a nuclear weapon, and what we have done with our military goes a long way to assuring that they will never acquire a nuclear weapon.

It is time for over 4½ decades of terrorist support from the Iranian regime to stop. And for that reason and also for the reasons that have been so eloquently enunciated by my colleagues on this side of the aisle for the past several weeks, I urge my colleagues not to support this resolution and to do so on behalf of the future of the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. I rise today again to make a final plea to my colleagues. This President has campaigned for years and espoused the principle of no new foreign wars. Look, this is something I wholeheartedly agree with him on. This sentiment, of course, is, in part, a reaction to the United States' forever wars in the Middle East, and that is the irony of this.

So much of what we have seen over the last 50 days has parallels with the war in Iraq. In both wars, we went to war under false pretenses of a threat to our security. In both wars, we had zero plans for the days to come and failed to outline our specific goals. In both wars, we had zero strategy to get out. And in both wars, we had servicemembers dying overseas for a cause that Americans did not support.

But there is one key difference: In 2001, President Bush made his case to Congress and got signoff. We had public hearings and an open debate about the cost of a war—the cost to the American taxpayers, the cost to military families. Congress then voted on it. Look, I voted against the Iraq war, and all my fears were sadly proven right, but at least the American people had a say in it.

This time around, President Trump—who has over and over again called this a war—hasn't bothered to make his case to the American people. They have bypassed the people's branch and skirted our very Constitution. Let's be clear: This Chamber is not powerless. We do have the power to rein in this President when he breaks a promise and breaks the law. We have the power to end this war of choice that is costing American troops their lives and American families their savings. Those