

“(1) the underlying conduct or circumstances giving rise to the claim resulted from actions to comply with United States sanctions impeding the performance of a contract; or

“(2) the court or tribunal issuing the judgment or arbitral award asserted jurisdiction based, in whole or in part, on the imposition of United States sanctions or export controls (or any foreign law enacted in response to the imposition of United States sanctions or export controls).

“(b) REMOVAL AND DISMISSAL.—An action to recognize or enforce a foreign judgment or foreign arbitral award described in subsection (a) may be removed by any defendant to the appropriate United States district court, which shall dismiss the action.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit—

“(1) the authority of the President, any delegate of the President (including the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury), or any other officer or official of the United States to bring any action or exercise any responsibility under any applicable State or Federal law;

“(2) any right, remedy, or cause of action available to a victim of international terrorism, torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or hostage taking, who is, or was at the time of the victim's injury, a national of the United States, a member of the United States Armed Forces, an employee of the United States Government, or an individual performing a contract awarded by the United States Government acting within the scope of the individual's employment, or a family member of any such victim, under any applicable State or Federal law, including—

“(A) chapter 97 of this title;

“(B) chapter 113B of title 18; and

“(C) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.) and any other laws providing for the application of sanctions with respect to Iran or Syria;

“(3) any right, remedy, or cause of action available to any party arising under or relating to the party's contractual rights (other than an action to enforce a foreign judgment or foreign arbitral award described in subsection (a)) where the parties agreed to resolve all disputes by litigation in a State or Federal court within the United States or by arbitration within the United States; or

“(4) any other right, remedy, or cause of action available to any party arising under State or Federal law (other than an action to enforce a foreign judgment or foreign arbitral award described in subsection (a)) where the underlying conduct or circumstances giving rise to the claim resulted from the imposition of United States sanctions or export controls.

“(d) UNITED STATES SANCTIONS DEFINED.—In this section:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘United States sanctions’ means any prohibition, restriction, or condition on transactions involving any property in which any foreign country or national thereof has any interest that is imposed by the United States to address threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States pursuant to—

“(A) section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702); or

“(B) any other provision of law, including any provision of law relating to export controls.

“(2) DUTIES.—The term ‘United States sanctions’ does not include the imposition of a duty on the importation of goods.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by in-

serting after the item relating to section 1659 the following new item:

“1660. Limitation on civil actions affected by United States sanctions.”.

(c) APPLICATION.—Section 1660 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), applies with respect to civil actions pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

PROTECT INFANT FORMULA FROM CONTAMINATION ACT

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 306, S. 272.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 272) to improve the safety of infant formula through testing of infant formula for microorganisms and toxic elements, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Protect Infant Formula from Contamination Act”.

SEC. 2. NOTIFICATIONS FOR TESTING OF INFANT FORMULA.

Section 412(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350a(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter following subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking “promptly”;

(B) by inserting “, within 1 business day of acquiring such knowledge” after “such knowledge”; and

(C) by striking “the infant formula” and inserting “an infant formula”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) If the result of any testing of a sample from any production aggregate of finished infant formula product is confirmed as a positive analytical result for any microorganism for which finished product testing is required under section 106.55(e) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), the manufacturer shall—

“(A) within 1 business day of acquiring a confirmed positive analytical result, notify the Secretary of such result, regardless of whether such product has left an establishment subject to the control of the manufacturer;

“(B) promptly consult with the Secretary for proper isolation of the affected product, and, as the Secretary may require, cease distribution and properly dispose of the affected product; and

“(C) promptly provide to the Secretary results and isolates from a positive sample of such product or the whole genome sequence data from any confirmed positive analytical result.

“(3) Not later than 1 business day after receipt by the Secretary of a notification under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall respond to the manufacturer of the infant formula to begin discussions regarding investigation and corrective action, and, as appropriate, share the findings of the Secretary with the manufacturer.

“(4) Not later than 90 days after receipt of a notification under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary shall confirm, including through the collection of documentation, that the manufacturer

submitting the notification performed, or is performing, an appropriate investigation and corrective action, if applicable. The Secretary shall consider, as part of the review of the root cause investigation, the analytical method used to conduct laboratory testing and, as appropriate, the potential for cross contamination of the sample by handling and testing. The manufacturer shall make such documentation available to the Secretary electronically and for inspection under section 704.”.

SEC. 3. REPORTING TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY AND SUPPLY OF INFANT FORMULA.

Section 412 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) REPORTING TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY AND SUPPLY OF INFANT FORMULA.—

“(1) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Protect Infant Formula from Contamination Act, the Secretary shall issue a progress report on implementation of the recommendations to improve the safety and supply of infant formula contained in the report titled, ‘Long-Term National Strategy to Increase the Resiliency of the U.S. Infant Formula Market’, issued by the Food and Drug Administration in January 2025. Such progress report shall include additional authorities or resources that the Secretary may require for purposes of improving the safety and supply of infant formula and any revisions to the recommendations as a result of any infant formula recalls since the publication of the report, as appropriate.

“(2) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON SUPPLY CHAIN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Protect Infant Formula from Contamination Act, and not less frequently than quarterly for the 5-year period thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report on the most current critical supply chain data for infant formula, including in-stock rates, to—

“(A) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; and the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce; the Committee on Agriculture; and the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall engage with the Department of Agriculture and other relevant agencies of the Federal Government regarding ongoing efforts to address immediate formula needs and build long-term resiliency into the infant formula market.

“(4) REPORTS ON ADEQUACY OF SUPPLY.—Not later than 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years after the date of enactment of the Protect Infant Formula from Contamination Act, the Secretary shall—

“(A) engage with public stakeholders, infant formula manufacturers, and other stakeholders, as determined by the Secretary, to determine evidence-based practices that can be implemented to maximize infant formula supply and infant safety, which may include the value of high frequency testing for purposes of identifying contamination events, including events associated with botulism or other contaminants, and bracketing potentially contaminated product, the impact of corrective action on contamination events, including events associated with botulism or other contaminants, and evidence-based recommendations for enhancing infant formula supply and safety; and

“(B) submit a report to the committees described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) that identifies the modifications to manufacturer practices and actions described in subparagraph (A), if any, that could be implemented to improve infant formula supply and safety.”.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 272), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the title amendment be agreed to on Calendar No. 306, S. 272.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment to the title was agreed to as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to improve the safety of infant formula through testing of infant formula for microorganisms, and for other purposes."

MAVERICK ACT

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of S. 4161 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4161) to authorize the transfer by the Secretary of the Navy to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center Commission in Huntsville, Alabama, of certain F-14 Tomcat aircraft.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. LUMMIS. I ask unanimous consent that the Scott of Florida amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5437) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To clarify the provision of excess spare parts to the Commission)

In section 2(d), strike paragraph (3) and insert the following:

(3) a condition that the Secretary may provide excess spare parts to make one of the F-14D aircraft flyable or able to complete a static display, provided that any part transferred from existing Navy stock is replenished at fair market value by the Commission, with no items being procured by the Secretary on behalf of the Commission; and

The bill (S. 4161), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 4161

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 "Maverick Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF F-14D TOMCAT AIRCRAFT FROM THE NAVY TO THE U.S. SPACE AND ROCKET CENTER COMMISSION IN HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Navy (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") may convey, without consideration, to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center Commission in Huntsville, Alabama (in this section referred to as the "Commission"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to 3 surplus F-14D Tomcat aircraft (Bureau Numbers 164341, 164602, 159437), which are excess to the operational requirements of the Navy.

(b) FORM OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance under subsection (a) shall be made by means of a conditional deed of gift.

(c) CONDITION OF AIRCRAFT.—The aircraft being conveyed under subsection (a) do not have any capability for use as a platform for launching or releasing munitions or any other combat capability that it was designed to have.

(d) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the instrument of conveyance of the aircraft under subsection (a)—

(1) a condition that the Secretary is not required to repair or alter the condition of the aircraft before conveying ownership of the aircraft;

(2) a condition that the Secretary shall provide any maintenance and operations manuals that—

(A) are specific to the F-14D aircraft; and
(B) the Secretary has sufficient intellectual property rights to convey;

(3) a condition that the Secretary may provide excess spare parts to make one of the F-14D aircraft flyable or able to complete a static display, provided that any part transferred from existing Navy stock is replenished at fair market value by the Commission, with no items being procured by the Secretary on behalf of the Commission; and

(4) a condition that the Secretary will not be responsible for transferring any additional parts or providing any additional support beyond what is stated in this section, during or after the conveyance of the aircraft.

(e) AGREEMENTS FOR RESTORATION AND OPERATION.—The Secretary may—

(1) authorize the Commission to enter into agreements with qualified nonprofit organizations for the purpose of restoring and operating the aircraft transferred under subsection (a) for public display, airshows, and commemorative events to preserve naval aviation heritage; and

(2) if the Secretary authorizes any such agreement, require such additional terms and conditions in the instrument of conveyance as appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) REVERTER UPON BREACH OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall include in the instrument of conveyance of the aircraft under subsection (a)—

(1) a condition that the Commission shall operate and maintain the aircraft in compliance with all applicable limitations and maintenance requirements imposed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(2) a condition that the Commission shall not convey any ownership interest in, or transfer possession of, the aircraft to another party without the prior approval of the Secretary; and

(3) a condition that if the Secretary determines at any time that the Commission has failed to comply with the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), all right, title, and interest in and to the aircraft, including any repair or alteration of the aircraft, shall revert to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate possession of the aircraft.

(g) CONVEYANCE AT NO COST TO THE UNITED STATES.—The conveyance of an aircraft under subsection (a) shall be made at no cost to the United States. Any costs associated with such conveyance, costs of determining compliance with terms of the conveyance, and costs of operation and maintenance of the aircraft conveyed shall be borne by the Commission.

(h) CLARIFICATION OF LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the conveyance of ownership of the aircraft under subsection (a), the United States shall not be liable for any death, injury, loss, or damage that results from any use of such aircraft by any person other than the United States.

(i) APPLICABLE LAW.—The transfer and use of the aircraft under subsection (a) is subject to all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including—

(1) the Arms Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(2) the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811 et seq.);

(3) International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR 120 et seq.);

(4) Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 730 et seq.);

(5) Foreign Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR 500 et seq.); and

(6) chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the "Espionage Act").

SECOND CHANCE MONTH

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 668.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 668) designating April 2026 as "Second Chance Month".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. LUMMIS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 668) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 14, 2026, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed on the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions, which are at the desk: S. Res. 692, S.