

Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 721. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Robert S. Mueller, III and commending him for a life dedicated to public service and the defense of the democracy of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S. Res. 722. A resolution addressing the politicization of war crimes allegations against allied special operations forces; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 463

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 463, a bill to facilitate the implementation of security measures undertaken by the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

S. 567

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 567, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. HUSTED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 925

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 925, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for working family caregivers.

S. 942

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for interest-free deferment on student loans for borrowers serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program.

S. 1839

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1839, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to defer recognition of reinvested capital gains distributions from regulated investment companies.

S. 1879

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Massachu-

setts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1879, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to require Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children to place certain assets into blind trusts, and for other purposes.

S. 2014

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2014, a bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to agencies requiring special districts to be recognized as local government for the purpose of Federal financial assistance determinations.

S. 2663

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2663, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to generally permit holding merchant banking investments of up to 15 years.

S. 3304

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3304, a bill to provide for the coverage of medical food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorders under Federal health programs, to ensure State and Federal protection for existing coverage, and for other purposes.

S. 3917

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to prohibit the issuance of commercial driver's licenses to individuals who are not citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States or holders of certain work visas, and for other purposes.

S. 3992

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3992, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to codify authority for the Joint Medical Facility Fund of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4083

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4083, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain modifications in relation to the taxation of income required to fund basic living expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4297

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor 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. 4374

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4374, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into multiyear contracts for the procurement of F-35 and F-15EX aircraft, and for other purposes.

S. 4437

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4437, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4441

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. HUSTED) were added as cosponsors of S. 4441, a bill to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 112

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 112, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce relating to "One Year Suspension of Expansion of Certain Listed Entities".

S.J. RES. 163

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors 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. 185

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 185, 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.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4448. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to create tools for tracking the progress of grant recipients under the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program, to require the Assistant Secretary to help

executive agencies improve compliance with the statutory deadline for processing communications use applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. 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. 4448

*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 “Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026”.

**SEC. 2. TRACKING BEAD PROGRESS AND PERMITS.**

(a) **PROGRESS DASHBOARD.**—Section 60102(j) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1702(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **PROGRESS DASHBOARD.**—The Assistant Secretary shall make available on a public website a dashboard that tracks the progress of each eligible entity through major milestones under the Program, including—

“(A) the amount of grant funds received under this section that the eligible entity has expended; and

“(B) the number of locations at which broadband service has been made available using grant funds received by the eligible entity under this section, and the number of those locations at which broadband service has been utilized.”.

(b) **TRACKING PERMITS.**—Section 60102(h) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1702(h)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) **TRACKING PERMITS.**—The Assistant Secretary shall create a tool to help each eligible entity—

“(A) identify the relevant Federal permit requirements for each subgrantee of the eligible entity; and

“(B) monitor the progress of each subgrantee of the eligible entity toward obtaining Federal permits.”.

**SEC. 3. TRACKING AND IMPROVING PROCESSING TIMES FOR COMMUNICATIONS USE APPLICATIONS.**

Section 6409(b)(3) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1455(b)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) **TRACKING AND IMPROVING PROCESSING TIMES.**—

“(i) **DATA CONTROLS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026, the Assistant Secretary shall develop controls to ensure that data is sufficiently accurate and complete for an executive agency to track the processing time for each application described in subparagraph (A) received by the executive agency.

“(ii) **REQUIREMENT TO ANALYZE, ADDRESS, AND REPORT ON DELAY FACTORS.**—With respect to the factors that contribute to delays in processing applications described in subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

“(I) analyze the factors as the delays are occurring;

“(II) take actions to address the factors; and

“(III) provide an annual report on the factors to—

“(aa) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(bb) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

“(cc) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

“(dd) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

“(iii) **METHOD FOR ALERTING STAFF TO AT-RISK APPLICATIONS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026, the Assistant Secretary shall establish a method to alert employees of an executive agency to any application described in subparagraph (A) with respect to which the executive agency is at risk of failing to meet the 270-day deadline under that subparagraph.”.

**SEC. 4. MINIMUM BROADBAND PROJECT COST.**

Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v); and

(3) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv)(I) is subject to NEPA;

“(II) involves the construction of infrastructure for broadband; and

“(III) is likely to require a total investment of more than \$5,000,000; or”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4449. A bill to strengthen Federal data collection regarding the teacher and principal workforce; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. 4449

*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 “Strengthening Educator Workforce Data Act”.

**SEC. 2. CIVIL RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION ON THE EDUCATOR WORKFORCE.**

(a) **MANDATORY EDUCATOR WORKFORCE DATA COLLECTION.**—In carrying out the civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall, as part of the data collection, collect and publish the data described in subsection (b) on the educator workforce with respect to teachers and principals.

(b) **METRICS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A civil rights data collection described in subsection (a) shall include the following metrics from each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school that is required to respond to such data collection:

(A) **PRINCIPAL DATA.**—For each local educational agency, the following data regarding principals employed at public elementary schools and secondary schools served by the local educational agency:

(i) The number of full-time principals employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection—

(I) the median number of years of principal experience of full-time principals employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time principals employed, based on the following categories:

(a) Less than 1 year of principal experience.

(b) At least 1 year but less than 3 years of principal experience.

(c) At least 3 years but less than 7 years of principal experience.

(d) At least 7 years but less than 15 years of principal experience.

(e) 15 or more years of principal experience.

(B) **TEACHER DATA.**—For each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school, the following data regarding teachers employed at all public elementary schools and secondary schools served by a local educational agency, and each such school, respectively:

(i) The number of full-time teachers employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection, but excluding student teaching and similar teaching preparation experiences—

(I) the median number of years of teaching experience of full-time teachers employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time teachers employed, based on the following categories:

(a) Less than 1 year of teaching experience.

(b) At least 1 year but less than 2 years of teaching experience.

(c) At least 2 years but less than 5 years of teaching experience.

(d) At least 5 years but less than 10 years of teaching experience.

(e) At least 10 years but less than 20 years of teaching experience.

(f) 20 or more years of teaching experience.

(iii) The number of full-time teachers employed who meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(iv) The number of full-time teachers employed who do not meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(v) The numbers of full-time teachers employed who meet all State license, certificate, and endorsement requirements in each of the following:

(I) Mathematics.

(II) Science.

(III) English as a second language.

(IV) Special education.

(2) **DISAGGREGATION AND CROSS-TABULATION.**—The Secretary shall collect the data described in paragraph (1) in a manner that allows the disaggregation and cross-tabulation of each data category (including each subcategory) described in such paragraph by race, ethnicity, and sex, subject to subsection (d).

(c) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **SPECIAL REPORT.**—Upon the conclusion of each civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department, shall prepare a special report regarding the educator workforce.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be accessible through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department;

(B) include information on—

(i) for each State, the total number of principals in the educator workforce, as calculated in the most recent civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(ii) for each State, the total number of teachers in the educator workforce, as calculated in such data collection, based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(C) for each category described in subparagraph (B), present in an easily accessible manner, such as through percentages or a graph or other visual representation, the—

(i) disaggregated results based on race, ethnicity, and sex; and

(ii) the disaggregated results based on the years of experience categories under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) or (B)(ii)(II) of subsection (b)(1), as applicable.

(3) ACCESS TO DATA.—The Secretary shall make the underlying data used for the report under paragraph (1) accessible to the public through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department.

(d) DATA PRIVACY.—In carrying out data collection, disaggregation, cross-tabulation, and reporting in accordance with this section and under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall coordinate with the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department to ensure that teacher and principal privacy is protected and that individually identifiable information about teachers and principals remains confidential.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms “Department”, “elementary school”, “local educational agency”, “secondary school”, and “State” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) TEACHER.—The term “teacher” means an individual employed as a teacher, including a preschool teacher, at a public elementary school or secondary school.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply with respect to each civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act that begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 707—EX-PRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE INCREASING INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND CALLING FOR STRENGTHENED UNITED STATES ECONOMIC, SECURITY, AND DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION

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

S. RES. 707

Whereas the People’s Republic of China (PRC) has pursued a strategy of strengthening its security, economic, and diplomatic ties with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which has advanced dramatically over the last decade and poses significant risks to the national interests of the United States;

Whereas the PRC has leveraged economic, security, and political incentives to induce countries to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan, leaving Belize, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as the only countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that retain diplomatic ties with Taiwan;

Whereas the PRC has fostered security relationships with almost every country in Latin America through arm sales, equipment donations, joint exercises, and professional military education exchanges, with the most significant security assistance going to repressive regimes hostile to the national interests of the United States;

Whereas, according to the former commander of the United States Southern Command, Craig Faller, the PRC has trained more military officers in Latin America than the United States annually since 2015, and the PRC’s National Defense University was training five times more personnel from the Latin America and Caribbean region than the United States Army War College as of 2020;

Whereas the PRC is engaged in arm sales with several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Ecuador, Argentina, and Peru, and has donated dual-use equipment, including surveillance equipment from Huawei, ZTE, Dahua, and Hikvision, to several countries in the region;

Whereas PRC-based criminal organizations operate in tandem with transnational criminal organizations in Latin America on illegal wildlife trafficking, money laundering, and the shipment of precursor chemicals for fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, and the PRC has taken insufficient steps to address those activities;

Whereas, in 2015, the PRC surpassed the United States as South America’s largest trade partner;

Whereas the PRC has transformed a \$12 billion trade relationship with Latin America in 2000 into a \$518 billion trade relationship as of 2024, leading to projections that the PRC could overtake the United States as the region’s largest trade partner by 2035;

Whereas 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have joined the PRC’s Belt and Road Initiative, 10 of the 11 South American countries maintain “strategic partnerships” with the PRC, and 5 Latin American countries have signed free trade agreements with the PRC;

Whereas, at the 2025 China-CELAC Forum, President of Colombia Gustavo Petro announced Colombia’s entrance into the PRC’s Belt and Road Initiative, its intention to join the BRICS New Development Bank, and its interest in purchasing PRC-made fighter aircraft;

Whereas the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China have loaned more than \$120 billion to Latin America since 2005;

Whereas investments from the PRC have been concentrated in strategic sectors including energy, mining, surveillance, and port infrastructure, with the PRC and associated companies funding projects such as the \$3.5 billion Chancay mega port in Peru, a \$1.3 billion investment in Mexican cloud infrastructure, and \$2.72 billion in Mexico’s automobile industry in 2023 alone;

Whereas technology from the PRC has been adopted by repressive regimes, including Maduro’s illegitimate government in Venezuela, to police and intimidate citizens, while other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have increasingly come to rely on PRC-made telecommunications infrastructure, putting sensitive consumer data and government systems at risk;

Whereas the majority of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean do not have an equivalent mechanism to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to conduct oversight of foreign investment in strategic sectors and potential threats to their national interests;

Whereas, despite the predatory nature of loans from the PRC, the poor quality of completed infrastructure projects, and the risk

to national interests posed by many projects undertaken by PRC companies throughout the region, the PRC touts itself to Latin American and Caribbean audiences as a reliable partner focused on mutually beneficial partnerships, successfully amplifying that message through Spanish and Portuguese media content, journalist exchange programs, and high-level diplomacy with Latin American and Caribbean state leaders;

Whereas the People’s Daily has established content-sharing and other partnerships with outlets in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil and recently organized the 2024 China-Latin America and Caribbean Media Cooperation Forum in Rio de Janeiro;

Whereas 247 journalists from 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries were brought to the PRC in April 2024 to induce more favorable coverage of the PRC in the journalists’ home countries;

Whereas Latin American and Caribbean countries now house 44 Confucius Institutes, state-led educational programs that include Chinese language lessons, cultural exchanges, and academic collaborations;

Whereas the dismantlement of the United States Agency for Global Media has limited the operations of the 450 affiliates of Voice of America in Latin America, leaving many people in the region without independent media as the PRC escalates its dissemination of malign propaganda and information operations;

Whereas the PRC has solidified its engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean through its participation and investment in multilateral institutions such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Organization of American States, and the Inter-American Development Bank;

Whereas President Xi Jinping has visited the Latin America and Caribbean region six times since 2013 and has prioritized high-level engagement, pledging to invite 300 political officials from the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to Beijing annually in 2026 and 2027; and

Whereas, in May 2025, the PRC hosted 17 foreign ministers and 3 heads of state in Beijing for the China-CELAC Forum and made several significant commitments, including a 9 billion yuan credit line for countries in the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the United States Government is positioned to be the closest and strongest partner to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and remains committed to taking the necessary steps to counter the growing influence of the PRC while promoting the region’s prosperity;

(2) emphasizes the importance of continued investment by the United States, including through Millennium Challenge Corporation programs and Development Finance Corporation financing, in energy, port, and mining infrastructure to provide countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with viable financial alternatives to predatory loans from the PRC;

(3) calls on the Trump administration to devise a strategy to counter the PRC’s influence in Latin America and the Caribbean across security, economic, and diplomatic areas;

(4) urges the Trump administration to strengthen its ability to compete with the PRC in Latin America and the Caribbean by increasing engagement with security, political, and media personnel in the region through the enhancement and enlargement of training and exchange programs; and

(5) encourages countries in Latin America and Caribbean to adopt mechanisms similar to the Committee on Foreign Investment in