

In the past, I have reported that our oceans are measured absorbing around 14 zettajoules of excess heat every year. If you want a comparison, you can image that that is the equivalent of seven Hiroshima atomic bombs detonating in the ocean every second. That is the size of the heat transfer, and, indeed, that is the number in this resolution.

Sadly, since we introduced this resolution, that measure has increased. Our oceans now are warming by 23 zettajoules a year. We are breaking the ocean heat content record for the ninth consecutive year.

To put that in context, the total energy consumption of all humankind on planet Earth is about one-half of a zettajoule per year—all of it, every turbine, every boiler, every engine. All of our energy is one-half of a zettajoule.

That means that, for the fossil fuel component of that one-half of a zettajoule that human beings create, we add 23 zettajoules of excess heat to the oceans. It is a 50-to-1 magnification, nearly, and it is driving ocean temperatures skyward.

Since 1955, the top 2,000 meters of the global ocean have gained approximately 372 zettajoules of heat. And, as you can see, the trajectory is that things are going to get a lot worse.

By 2100, it is projected that the rate of ocean warming will be somewhere between two and six times greater than the rate of warming at the 14-zettajoule level of annual excess heat. A world in which the ocean is warming at six times 14 zettajoules of excess heat every year rapidly becomes an unlivable world for a great many human beings.

This amount of heat has horrific effects on biodiversity and sea life, happening already—happening already. Fishermen know that fish populations are moving across international boundaries or out into the high seas, causing economic uncertainty and harm for fishermen.

Warming sea surface temperatures shrink populations of the world's most abundant phytoplankton, significantly damaging the ocean food webs on which so many humans ultimately depend. Warming and acidification combined prevents species from being able to create their calcium carbonate shells.

I have often spoken on the Senate floor about the humble pteropod—a species that I think nobody cares very much about here, but they are enormously abundant in the oceans. They have been measured as suffering extreme shell damage in the oceans. And they are not a very long trophic hop from things we do care about, like salmon. When you kick the foundation out from under a food chain, it collapses.

Harmful algal blooms grow in warmer water and become more and more severe, taking a toll on fisheries, on public health, on recreation and tourism. If you want a description of what rot-

ting algae on beaches does to tourism, just look at the stories about what Florida has experienced.

Warmer oceans increase evaporation rates, which increases atmospheric humidity, which fuels extreme precipitation and stronger hurricanes. Those stronger, wetter storms and other climate change-induced threats crashing into insurance markets pose a roughly \$25 trillion risk to the global housing market over the next 25 years. When the climate risk gets so severe that it crashes insurance markets, that cascades into mortgage markets, and that cascades into property values. That is where the \$25 trillion estimate comes from. If you want to look more locally, Florida now leads the country in property value loss as the first and worst exposed to this climate risk.

The threats don't end there. The risks that stronger, wetter storms pose to agriculture and food production, insurance, tourism, infrastructure, the energy sector, and more are very, very real. Mature and responsible warnings abound.

As we noted in my last resolution, 30 percent of Americans live in coastal areas. Ten trillion dollars of goods and services are produced in coastal counties across the United States each year. There is a lot in jeopardy due to our warming oceans.

It is the simple truth: Climate change is real. Sea level rise is real. Ocean warming by the zettajoule is real. And all of it is already disrupting American lives, pocketbooks, and families, and it is getting steadily worse.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session and notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 552; further, that the resolution be agreed to, that the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am here to object. I will keep it short.

I was down here a couple weeks ago when the Senator from Rhode Island had a similar type of what he called a simple-truth resolution, but it is not that simple.

The purpose of his putting forth this resolution is he wants to do something about it. I am not a climate change denier. I am just not a climate change alarmist. I am not subscribing to Chicken Little scare tactics here.

The problem with trying to do something about climate change is there is nothing we can really do to impact it. We have spent, according to testimony in the Budget Committee when the Senator from Rhode Island was chair, \$5 to \$6 trillion globally. I saw a recent speech given by Secretary of Energy Wright saying that we had spent about \$10 trillion trying to hold back the

tides, trying to address this climate change emergency—which, by the way, two Nobel laureate physicists, Dr. Ivar Giaever and Dr. John Clauser, signed on to a “World Climate Declaration: There is no Climate Emergency.” There isn't.

What we have done, though, is we have taken a \$6 to \$10 trillion cost—the largest malinvestment in human history—and we obviously haven't even denied climate change because we still have the Chicken Littles here claiming a climate change emergency.

So, again, this isn't a simple truth. The simple truth is, yes, climate has always changed. It always will. And I would argue the simple truth is there is not much we can do about it. There is no consensus in terms of the extent that man may impact the climate. We certainly can impact the environment, and we all are—from my standpoint, we are all environmentalists. We want a clean environment. But just think what we could have done with that \$6 to \$10 trillion rather than spending it—wasting it—trying to hold back the tide.

So for those reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I would just note for the record that the University of Wisconsin in the good Senator's home State teaches the science of climate change, teaches courses with names like “Climate and Climate Change,” “Climate Change, Human and Planetary Health,” “Climate Change Ecology,” “Ice and Climate Dynamics,” “Climate Change and Health Disparities,” “Soils and Climate Change,” “Climate Change Medicine,” “Climatic Environments of the Past,” “Agricultural Weather and Climate,” “Climate Action Planning: Sustainable Transportation,” “Case Studies Exploring Infrastructure, Sustainability and Climate Change,” “Climate Change Governance,” “Climate Change, Sustainability, and Education,” and as a lawyer, I would add “Climate Change, Human Rights, and the Environment.”

I would strongly recommend that all of my colleagues who are unfamiliar with what is happening in the real world with climate change go to their home State universities that teach the stuff and listen to what their home State universities have to say.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the postcloture time with respect to the Warsh nomination be expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the Warsh nomination at 2 p.m. tomorrow; further, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider the en bloc nominations listed in S. Res. 690.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 690, the nominations listed therein are pending en bloc.

CLOTURE MOTION

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion, having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the provisions of S. Res. 690 (119th Congress), do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar Nos.: 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 648, 649, 650, 652, 653, 654, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 694, 695, 698, 699, 700, 701, 711, 712, 714, 715, 716 en bloc.

John Thune, Tim Sheehy, John Barrasso, Mike Crapo, Ted Budd, James Lankford, Joni Ernst, David McCormick, Steve Daines, John Kennedy, Pete Ricketts, John Cornyn, Ashley Moody, Jon Husted, Roger Marshall, John Hoeven, Bill Hagerty.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask consent that the reading of the nominations be waived.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar No. 719 through Calendar No. 724, with the exception of Rear Adm. Douglas L. Williams, Calendar No. 725 through Calendar No. 726, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy, with the exception of PN681-4, PN835-2, PN919, and PN925; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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:

To be brigadier general

Col. Stephanie A. Bagley
Col. Joseph D. Becker
Col. John D. Bishop
Col. Robert K. Bryant
Col. Jesse T. Curry
Col. Ethan J. Diven
Col. Brian M. Ducote
Col. Donald A. Fagnan
Col. Timothy D. Gatlin
Col. Jarrod J. Gillam
Col. Reginald R. Harper
Col. Raphael S. Heflin
Col. Daniel J. Herlihy
Col. Ryan A. Howell
Col. Ronald Iammartino, Jr.
Col. Joseph A. Katz
Col. Jim D. Keirsey
Col. Alexander C. Lovasz
Col. Edwin D. Matthaides, III
Col. Robert S. McChrystal
Col. Stephen J. Miko
Col. Andrew R. Morgan
Col. Jennifer A. Mykins
Col. Peter A. Patterson
Col. Marc E. Pelini
Col. Kelly K. Steele
Col. Lucas S. VanAntwerp
Col. Patrick E. Workman
Col. Guy Yelverton, III

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 brigadier general

Col. Brian M. Gatti

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 1044f:

To be brigadier general

Col. Peter D. Houtz

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. Roger B. Turner, Jr.
Maj. Gen. James B. Wellons
Maj. Gen. George B. Rowell, IV
Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Savage
Maj. Gen. Keith D. Reventlow

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army 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

Maj. Gen. Monte L. Rone

IN THE NAVY

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

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. John F. Wade

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force 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

Maj. Gen. Christopher J. Niemi

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

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Bogart
Brig. Gen. Leigh A. Swanson

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN877 AIR FORCE nomination of Michael P. McFadden, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN878 AIR FORCE nomination of Benjamin T. Canipe, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN879 AIR FORCE nomination of Sarah L. Pergande, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN880 AIR FORCE nomination of Ilda Y. Isaza, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN910 AIR FORCE nomination of Joseph M. Vanoni, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN911 AIR FORCE nomination of Jonathan E. Menashi, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

IN THE ARMY

PN881 ARMY nomination of Aziz Atakuzi, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN882 ARMY nomination of Jin H. Yoo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN884 ARMY nomination of Harrison C. Kennedy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2026.

PN912 ARMY nominations (3) beginning JAMES L. BOND, II, and ending MICHAEL A. SWEETLAND, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN913 ARMY nominations (5) beginning MICHAEL A. BLEW, and ending ORRIN W. VINER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN914 ARMY nominations (9) beginning RYAN C. BOILEAU, and ending DENNIS R. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN915 ARMY nominations (14) beginning SARAH A. ARMSTRONG, and ending JEREMIAH D. ULRICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN916 ARMY nominations (2) beginning BRUCE L. MAYEAUX, and ending HANS P. ZELLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN917 ARMY nomination of Michelle L. Elliott, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.

PN918 ARMY nomination of Sang S. Row, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2026.