

the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act with respect to sport fish restoration and recreational boating safety, and for other purposes.

S. 4276

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4276, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

S. 4425

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4425, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to implement the Executive order entitled "Promoting the National Defense by Ensuring an Adequate Supply of Elemental Phosphorus and Glyphosate-Based Herbicides", and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 163

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) 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. 171

At the request of Mr. KIM, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) 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. RES. 526

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 526, a resolution withholding the pay of Senators if a Government shutdown occurs.

S. RES. 657

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 657, a resolution commending Taiwan on the 30th anniversary of its first direct presidential election in 1996, and expressing support for Taiwan in the preservation of its democratic institutions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 4494. A bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in biomedical research; to the Committee on Appropriations.

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. 4494

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 "American Cures Act".

SEC. 2. APPROPRIATIONS FOR INNOVATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, and appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following:

(1) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—For the National Institutes of Health at the Department of Health and Human Services—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, \$52,467,132,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2028, \$56,507,101,164;
(C) for fiscal year 2029, \$60,858,147,954;
(D) for fiscal year 2030, \$65,544,225,346;
(E) for fiscal year 2031, \$70,591,130,698;
(F) for fiscal year 2032, \$76,026,647,762;
(G) for fiscal year 2033, \$81,880,699,640;
(H) for fiscal year 2034, \$88,185,513,512;
(I) for fiscal year 2035, \$94,975,798,052;
(J) for fiscal year 2036, \$102,288,934,502; and
(K) for fiscal year 2037 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(2) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.—For the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at the Department of Health and Human Services—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, \$ 9,911,621,307;
(B) for fiscal year 2028, \$10,674,816,148;
(C) for fiscal year 2029, \$11,496,776,991;
(D) for fiscal year 2030, \$12,382,028,819;
(E) for fiscal year 2031, \$13,335,445,038;
(F) for fiscal year 2032, \$14,362,274,306;
(G) for fiscal year 2033, \$15,468,169,428;
(H) for fiscal year 2034, \$16,659,218,474;
(I) for fiscal year 2035, \$17,941,978,296;
(J) for fiscal year 2036, \$19,323,510,625; and
(K) for fiscal year 2037 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(3) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.—For the research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, \$2,939,358,093;
(B) for fiscal year 2028, \$3,165,688,666;
(C) for fiscal year 2029, \$3,409,451,694;
(D) for fiscal year 2030, \$3,671,979,474;
(E) for fiscal year 2031, \$3,954,721,894;
(F) for fiscal year 2032, \$4,259,235,480;
(G) for fiscal year 2033, \$4,587,196,612;
(H) for fiscal year 2034, \$4,940,412,751;
(I) for fiscal year 2035, \$5,320,824,534;
(J) for fiscal year 2036, \$5,730,508,023; and
(K) for fiscal year 2037 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(4) MEDICAL AND PROSTHETICS RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—For the medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, \$1,071,765,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2028, \$1,096,132,905;
(C) for fiscal year 2029, \$1,180,535,138;
(D) for fiscal year 2030, \$1,271,436,344;
(E) for fiscal year 2031, \$1,369,336,942;
(F) for fiscal year 2032, \$1,474,775,887;

(G) for fiscal year 2033, \$1,588,333,630;
(H) for fiscal year 2034, \$1,710,636,320;
(I) for fiscal year 2035, \$1,842,355,321;
(J) for fiscal year 2036, \$1,984,218,681; and
(K) for fiscal year 2037 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.—The term "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention" means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(2) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.—The term "research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program" means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program.

(3) MEDICAL AND PROSTHETICS RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The term "medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs" means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(4) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—The term "National Institutes of Health" means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the National Institutes of Health.

(d) EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FROM SEQUESTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 255(g)(1)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (2 U.S.C. 905(g)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after "Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds (16-0327-0-1-600)." the following:

"Appropriations under the American Cures Act."

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any sequestration order issued under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—

(1) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(2) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 4501. A bill to bar aliens from admission to the United States to give birth on United States soil or remaining in the United States to undermine the sovereignty of the United States through birth tourism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, on another matter, I am introducing a bill

called the Barring American Citizenship by Keeping Out Foreign Fraudsters or the BACK OFF Act. This bill is designed to address a problem that has been festering in our country for some time, and that is the crime of birth tourism.

In the United States, we grant citizenship to virtually everyone born on U.S. soil except for children born to diplomats and a few other categories. And indeed, there is a case now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court to determine what the breadth and depth of what that birthright citizenship should look like under the Constitution.

But America is one of the few countries to allow individuals to obtain citizenship at birth regardless of parentage or immigration status, and our generosity was never meant to be exploited by our adversaries.

You don't have to be a conspiracy theorist to believe that some of these individuals may even use this cover of citizenship in order to engage in espionage against the United States, indeed, especially the People's Republic of China.

According to the Center for Immigration Studies, more than 30,000 births in the United States each year are to women on tourist visas, while many more are born to women who are here illegally or people who simply overstay their temporary visa.

Worse, entire cottage industries have sprung up over the past several decades designed to actually help facilitate foreign nationals to visit the United States on a temporary basis solely to obtain the coveted privilege of U.S. citizenship for their children.

In 2020, a report from the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee found that several companies—these are businesses—several companies existed to assist individuals trying to exploit America's generosity in this regard. One such company, Ada International, worked largely with Chinese individuals while another was known as Miami Mama, which specialized in helping Russian nationals secure U.S. citizenship for their children.

When we start to see foreign nationals securing U.S. citizenship for their children but with no intention of staying here or actually assimilating into our society and pledging allegiance to our Constitution and laws, it becomes clear that something is terribly wrong.

Citizenship in this country, the greatest country in the world, is a great privilege. And the practice of birth tourism undermines what it means to be an American.

This is why I am introducing the BACK OFF Act which will make aliens involved in birth tourism inadmissible and deportable from the United States.

This bill would also require the Department of Homeland Security to detain aliens who commit crimes related to birth tourism. It would require anyone engaged in this practice who entered the United States from Mexico or

Canada to return to those countries for legal proceedings while they are pending, which would prevent them from actually giving birth here in the United States while they await the decision of their case.

And it would also prevent people from using the Biden-era Visa Waiver Program to give birth in U.S. territories. This legislation would create new criminal penalties and enforcement actions against those running birth tourism rings, including new criminal penalties under the Immigration and Nationality Act for those who facilitate this practice.

Finally, it would create a task force to investigate and refer cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution involving individuals and organizations that are involved in birth tourism schemes.

There is no greater privilege in the world than to be a citizen of this great country, and we must treat U.S. citizenship as such. But the practice of birth tourism trivializes this great privilege, and I hope the Senate will adopt my legislation to crack down on this atrocity.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 725—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2026 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP, THE EIGHTH NATIONAL TITLE IN PROGRAM HISTORY

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. ARMSTRONG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 725

RESOLUTION

Congratulating the University of Oklahoma women's gymnastics team for winning the 2026 National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship, the eighth national title in program history.

Whereas the 2026 University of Oklahoma women's gymnastics team (referred to in this preamble as the "Sooners"), under the direction of head coach K.J. Kinder, won the program's eighth National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") championship title with a final score of 198.1625, defeating Louisiana State University, the University of Florida, and the University of Minnesota.

Whereas the Sooners scored a 49.600 on vault, a 49.4875 on bars, a 49.4375 on beam, and a 49.6375 on floor;

Whereas the Sooners have competed for the NCAA championship in the team finals 12 out of the last 13 years;

Whereas the Sooners rank third in the number of team national titles in NCAA women's gymnastics history;

Whereas the Sooners posted a 35-1-1 record, secured the Southeastern Conference regular season title for the second year in a row, and won an NCAA Regional Championship for the 16th straight year;

Whereas 8 Sooner student athletes combined for 15 All-America honors; and

Whereas Faith Torrez won the individual all-around national championship and Keira Wells won the vault national championship, giving the Sooners 24 all-time individual national titles; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 2026 University of Oklahoma women's gymnastics team for their hard work and dedication to the sport and for the excitement they bring to the University of Oklahoma, the State of Oklahoma, and to Sooners everywhere; and

(2) congratulates the 2026 University of Oklahoma women's gymnastics team on a wonderful season.

SENATE RESOLUTION 726—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 5, 2026, AS "NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS"

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SHEEHY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 726

RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the designation of May 5, 2026, as the "National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls".

Whereas, according to a 2016 study commissioned by the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice, more than 4 in 5 (84.3 percent) American Indian and Alaska Native women experienced violence in their lifetime, with 56.1 percent being a result of sexual violence and 55 percent being from intimate partner violence;

Whereas, according to 2017 data, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found homicide was the sixth-leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls under 44 years of age, with murder rates more than 10 times the national average;

Whereas approximately 1,500 American Indian and Alaska Native missing persons have been entered into the National Crime Information Center index throughout the United States, and approximately 2,700 cases of murder and nonnegligent homicide offenses involving American Indian and Alaska Native victims have been reported to the Federal Government's Uniform Crime Reporting Program;

Whereas, according to a 2020 joint study completed by the State of Hawaii and the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women, 64 percent of human trafficking victims in Hawaii identified as at least part Native Hawaiian;

Whereas, in 2019, Operation Lady Justice was launched through Executive Order 13898 (84 Fed. Reg. 7521), which established the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives aimed at mitigating the missing and murdered Indigenous women (referred to in this preamble as "MMIW") crisis by improving the investigatory and prosecutorial capabilities of Federal justice agencies and generating new guidelines for data sharing and law enforcement responses;