

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, either individually or as part of a consortium, based on applications by such institutions that—

(i) set forth detailed plans for using grant funds to further such objectives;

(ii) include an institutional commitment to expanding access to study abroad;

(iii) include plans for evaluating progress made in increasing access to study abroad;

(iv) describe how increases in study abroad participation achieved through the grant will be sustained in subsequent years; and

(v) demonstrate that the study abroad programs have established health, safety, and security guidelines and procedures, informed by Department of State travel advisories and other appropriate Federal agencies and resources, including the Overseas Security Advisory Council and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(B) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may give priority to—

(i) minority-serving institutions listed under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a));

(ii) eligible institutions (as defined in section 312(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058(b)) that qualify for the Strengthening Institutions Program of the Department of Education; and

(iii) institutions that offer study abroad programs with a significant world language learning component, as applicable.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION OF LINCOLN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—In administering the Program, the Secretary of State shall take fully into account the recommendations of the Lincoln Commission, including—

(A) institutions of higher education applying for grants described in paragraph (3) shall use Program funds to support direct student costs;

(B) diversity shall be a defining characteristic of the Program; and

(C) quality control shall be a defining characteristic of the Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of State shall consult with representatives of diverse institutions of higher education and educational policy organizations and other individuals with appropriate expertise.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that details the implementation of the Program during the most recently concluded fiscal year.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, for fiscal year 2027 and for each subsequent fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Program.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 729—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK, AND THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY, FOR THEIR EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Mr. SCHMITT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 729

Whereas, on May 14, 1804, Captain Meriwether Lewis, Captain William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery departed from St. Louis, Missouri, embarking on a journey that would span more than 8,000 miles across the American continent;

Whereas May 14, 2026, marks the 222nd anniversary of the departure of the Corps of Discovery from the St. Louis region to explore the vast territory acquired through the Louisiana Purchase;

Whereas the expedition endured extreme hardship, including harsh weather, dangerous terrain, disease, hunger, and isolation, while displaying extraordinary resilience and determination;

Whereas the Corps of Discovery produced invaluable maps, scientific observations, and geographic records that deepened the country's understanding of the American frontier and laid the groundwork for future settlement, commerce, and development;

Whereas the expedition strengthened the sovereignty and strategic position of the United States in North America during a pivotal period in the early history of the United States;

Whereas the Lewis and Clark Expedition stands as a lasting symbol of the American spirit of exploration, courage, and national ambition;

Whereas generations of Americans have continued to draw inspiration from the perseverance and vision demonstrated by the Corps of Discovery;

Whereas, as the United States commemorates the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Lewis and Clark Expedition reminds Americans that the Founding generation passed to posterity not only a set of principles, but a country to be explored, strengthened, defended, and passed on; and

Whereas the 222nd anniversary of the expedition's departure provides an opportunity to reflect upon the character, sacrifice, faith, courage, and determination that helped build the United States into a great nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the enduring legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and recognizes its profound importance to the history, development, and identity of the United States;

(2) honors the extraordinary courage, endurance, and patriotism of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery on the anniversary of the launch of their historic expedition from St. Louis, Missouri;

(3) recognizes the Lewis and Clark Expedition as one of the greatest feats of exploration and national achievement in the history of the United States;

(4) commemorates the vision of President Thomas Jefferson in commissioning the expedition following the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the United States and helped secure the continental future of the United States by executing the principles of “manifest destiny”;

(5) acknowledges the indispensable contributions of every member of the Corps of Discovery, including the assistance provided by Sacagawea, York, and other members, which aided the expedition along its journey;

(6) recognizes that the expedition helped establish the geographic, commercial, and strategic foundations for the expansion of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean;

(7) celebrates the enduring connection between the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the State of Missouri, the State from which the Corps of Discovery embarked into the western frontier;

(8) recognizes that the spirit, self-reliance, perseverance, faith, courage, scientific curiosity, and confidence in the promise of the United States displayed through the expedition remains central to the character, heritage, and soul of the country; and

(9) encourages all Americans to study and reflect upon the legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its lasting significance in the history of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 730—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2026 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEN'S VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 730

Whereas the 2026 University of Hawaii men's volleyball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Rainbow Warriors”), under the direction of coach Charlie Wade, won the program's third National Collegiate Athletic Association championship title with a final score of 3 to 1, defeating the University of California, Irvine; and

Whereas the Rainbow Warriors set a program record for victories in a season: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 2026 University of Hawaii men's volleyball team for their hard work and dedication to the sport and for the excitement they bring to the State of Hawaii; and

(2) congratulates the 2026 University of Hawaii men's volleyball team on a successful season.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 731—RECOGNIZING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ALPHA DELTA PI SORORITY

Mrs. MOODY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 731

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority was founded as the Adelphean Society on May 15, 1851, at Wesleyan Female College in Macon, Georgia;

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority was the first secret society for college women, founded at the first college chartered to grant degrees to women;

Whereas the recognized founders of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority include Eugenia Tucker Fitzgerald, Mary Evans Glass, Octavia Andrew Rush, Ella Pierce Turner, Sophronia Woodruff Dews, and Elizabeth Williams Mitchell;

Whereas membership of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority stands at over 290,000 lifetime initiates as of the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, has established chapters at over 220 colleges and universities across the United States and Canada and has 165 active alumnae associations;

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority is a private membership organization whose mission is to provide women with a meaningful lifelong experience that empowers them to reach their full potential through leadership,

educational, philanthropic, and social opportunities;

Whereas the objects set forth by the Adelphean Society were the mental, moral, social, and domestic improvement of its members, and Alpha Delta Pi Sorority now recognizes the core values of sisterhood, service, character, and knowledge to be the guideposts by which all members live;

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority, whose open motto is “We Live For Each Other”, whose collegians log over 300,000 community service hours annually, and whose platforms regularly educate members and the public about the dangers of hazing and the importance of sisterhood in relation to wellness and belonging, consistently raises over \$1,000,000 per year for Ronald McDonald House;

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority counts among its alumnae 1 Academy Award winner, 6 Emmy Award winners, 2 Grammy Award winners, 4 New York Times best-selling authors, 6 United States Olympians, 2 Pulitzer Prize-winning journalists, and 1 recipient of the Walter Cronkite Award for Excellence in Journalism and the Peabody Award for Journalistic Integrity, is home to 2 sitting United States Representatives and 1 sitting United States Senator as of the date of introduction of this resolution, and can claim several “firsts”, including the first Treasurer of the United States to be named National Director of the Savings Bond Division and the first woman to hold the highest education post in the Federal Government; and

Whereas Alpha Delta Pi Sorority will hold its 175th Anniversary Grand Convention in Palm Desert, California, from June 17 through June 20, 2026: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Alpha Delta Pi Sorority on the occasion of its 175th anniversary;

(2) acknowledges the contributions of Alpha Delta Pi members to education, science and technology, the arts, athletics, government, the military, business, and community service; and

(3) recognizes the members of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority for their lifelong commitment to personal growth, friendship, and community enrichment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 732—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT OVER 25 YEARS OF REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE AND HUNDREDS OF PEER-REVIEWED STUDIES PROVING THAT MIFEPRISTONE IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE SHOULD BE RESPECTED, AND LAW AND POLICY GOVERNING ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING, TIME-SENSITIVE MEDICATION ABORTION CARE IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE EQUITABLE, TRANSPARENT, AND BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE PEER-REVIEWED EVIDENCE-BASED SCIENCE

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MAR-

KEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 732

Whereas Congress, by enacting the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), authorized the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to determine, based on the scientific evidence, whether a drug is safe and effective for the intended use of the drug;

Whereas Congress authorized the FDA to impose or maintain a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for a drug only where “necessary to ensure that the benefits of the drug outweigh the risks of the drug” considering certain statutorily enumerated factors;

Whereas Congress prohibited the FDA from imposing or maintaining an Element to Assure Safe Use (ETASU) within a REMS program if, inter alia, the ETASU is “unduly burdensome on patient access,” considering in particular “patients who have difficulty accessing health care”;

Whereas mifepristone is a medication recommended by leading medical authorities for its FDA-approved use to terminate a pregnancy and for its off-label use to manage miscarriage;

Whereas mifepristone received approval from the FDA more than 25 years ago, and according to the FDA, the “efficacy and safety have become well-established by both research and experience, and serious complications have proven to be extremely rare”;

Whereas the FDA approved mifepristone following a rigorous 54-month review period that included the review of 3 complete phases of clinical trials that involved thousands of participants and that showed mifepristone was safe and effective for termination of an early pregnancy;

Whereas, despite mifepristone’s exceptional safety record, the FDA still regulates this medication more heavily than 99 percent of prescription drugs;

Whereas, in December 2021, after an extensive review of high-quality research and years of real-world data confirming that mifepristone remains just as safe when patients can fill their prescription by mail or at a pharmacy, the FDA concluded that the Mifepristone REMS should be modified to lessen the burdens on patient access and the health care system and, in January 2023, approved this modification to the REMS that removed the in-person dispensing ETASU and added a pharmacy certification ETASU, allowing Mifeprex and its approved generics to be dispensed by certified pharmacies, both in-person and by mail, as well as by or under the supervision of certified prescribers;

Whereas numerous peer-reviewed studies since January 2023 have further established that mifepristone remains highly safe and effective;

Whereas mifepristone is more accessible when dispensed to eligible patients by mail or at a pharmacy after clinical evaluation and counseling through telemedicine;

Whereas few drugs have been studied so extensively after their FDA approval and few hold such an explicit and convincing safety record as mifepristone;

Whereas leading medical and scientific organizations, including the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians

& Gynecologists, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the Society of Family Planning, and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine, recognize that mifepristone is safe and effective, including when prescribed through telemedicine and dispensed to eligible patients by mail or at a pharmacy, and continue to recommend the use of mifepristone as part of an evidence-based regimen to safely end a pregnancy;

Whereas the importance of medication abortion is recognized globally, and the World Health Organization has included mifepristone on its list of essential medicines since 2005;

Whereas the safety record of mifepristone is demonstrated by its availability in more than 90 countries, including countries without restrictions like the mifepristone REMS;

Whereas medication abortion accounted for 63 percent of all abortions in the United States in 2023;

Whereas, following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022), to overturn decades of precedent in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), as of May 2026, bans have eliminated all or some abortions in 20 States, compounding an already complex landscape and exacerbating the existing abortion-access crisis;

Whereas, in the years since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022), anti-abortion politicians and groups have filed multiple baseless lawsuits against the FDA over its approval and regulation of mifepristone, attempting to use misinformation about mifepristone to justify restricting access to this essential medication nationwide, despite its longstanding safety record;

Whereas the impact to the health and well-being of patients across the country would be devastating if any action reduced patient access to medication abortion or increased barriers to prescribing and dispensing medication abortion;

Whereas abortion bans and restrictions force patients to travel greater distances for care and face longer wait times, and force some patients who are unable to access care to remain pregnant against their will;

Whereas scientific research has demonstrated that restricting access to abortion increases the risk of domestic violence for pregnant people and data suggests that the privacy of a telehealth consultation may increase a patient’s willingness to disclose abuse or coercion; and

Whereas, due to discrimination, unnecessary restrictions on abortion, including medication abortion, disproportionately push care out of reach for—

- (1) Black and Indigenous people;
- (2) people of color;
- (3) immigrants;
- (4) people with lower incomes;
- (5) people in rural communities;
- (6) LGBTQ+ people;
- (7) people living with disabilities;
- (8) people experiencing intimate partner violence; and

(9) other pregnant people who have been disproportionately harmed by systemic inequities in health care: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) FDA policies affecting access to medication abortion care in the United States must be based on transparent scientific review of the full body of gold-standard medical evidence, as well as considerations of potential burdens on patient access and the health care delivery system, as required by