(ii) requires information that could not have been obtained during the project-related environmental review conducted by the Commission.

(B) COMMENTS; RECORD.—The Commission shall not, with respect to an agency that is not designated as a participating agency under paragraph (3) with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f)—

(i) consider any comments or other information submitted by such agency for the project-related environmental review conducted by the Commission; or

(ii) include any such comments or other information in the record for such project-related environmental review.

(e) SCHEDULE.—

(1) DEADLINE FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—A deadline for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f) set by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1)) shall be not later than 90 days after the Commission completes its project-related environmental review, unless an applicable schedule is otherwise established by Federal law.

(2) CONCURRENT REVIEWS.—Each Federal and State agency—

(A) that may consider an application for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f) shall formulate and implement a plan for administrative, policy, and procedural mechanisms to enable the agency to ensure completion of Federal authorizations in compliance with schedules established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1)); and

(B) in considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization required with respect to an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f), shall—

(i) formulate and implement a plan to enable the agency to comply with the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1));

(ii) carry out the obligations of that agency under applicable law concurrently, and in conjunction with, the project-related environmental review conducted by the Commission, and in compliance with that schedule, unless the agency notifies the Commission in writing that doing so would impair the ability of the agency to conduct needed analysis or otherwise carry out such obligations;

(iii) transmit to the Commission a statement—

(I) acknowledging receipt of the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1)); and

(II) setting forth the plan formulated under clause (i);

(iv) not later than 30 days after the agency receives such application for a Federal authorization, transmit to the applicant a notice—

(I) indicating whether such application is ready for processing; and

(II) if such application is not ready for processing, that includes a comprehensive description of the information needed for the agency to determine that the application is ready for processing;

(v) determine that such application for a Federal authorization is ready for processing for purposes of clause (iv) if such application is sufficiently complete for the purposes of commencing consideration, regardless of whether supplemental information is necessary to enable the agency to complete the consideration required by law with respect to such application; and

(vi) not less often than once every 90 days, transmit to the Commission a report describing the progress made in considering such application for a Federal authorization.

(3) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If a Federal or State agency, including the Commission, fails to meet a deadline for a Federal authorization set forth in the schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1)), not later than 5 days after such deadline, the head of the relevant Federal agency (including, in the case of a failure by a State agency, the Federal agency overseeing the delegated authority) shall notify Congress and the Commission of such failure and set forth a recommended implementation plan to ensure completion of the action to which such deadline applied.

(f) CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION.—

(A) IDENTIFICATION.—Federal and State agencies that may consider an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization shall identify, as early as possible, any issues of concern that may delay or prevent an agency from working with the Commission to resolve such issues and granting the Federal authorization.

(B) ISSUE RESOLUTION.—The Commission may forward any issue of concern identified under subparagraph (A) to the heads of the relevant agencies (including, in the case of an issue of concern that is a failure by a State agency, the Federal agency overseeing the delegated authority, if applicable) for resolution.

(2) REMOTE SURVEYS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a Federal or State agency considering an aspect of an application for a Federal authorization requires the person applying for the Federal authorization to submit data, the agency shall consider any such data gathered by aerial or other remote means that the person submits.

(B) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.—The agency may grant a conditional approval for a Federal authorization based on data gathered by aerial or remote means, conditioned on the verification of such data by subsequent onsite inspection.

(3) APPLICATION PROCESSING.—The Commission, and Federal and State agencies, may allow a person applying for a Federal authorization to fund a third-party contractor to assist in reviewing the application for the Federal authorization.

(g) ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f) that requires multiple Federal authorizations, the Commission, with input from any Federal or State agency considering an aspect of the application, shall track and make available to the public on the website of the Commission information related to the actions required to complete the Federal authorizations.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The information described in paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The schedule established by the Commission under section 15(c)(1) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717n(c)(1)).

(B) A list of all the actions required by each applicable agency to complete permitting, reviews, and other actions necessary to obtain a final decision on the application.

(C) The expected completion date for each action described in subparagraph (B).

(D) A point of contact at the agency responsible for each action described in subparagraph (B).

(E) In the event that an action is still pending as of the expected date of completion, a brief explanation of the reasons for the delay.

(h) PIPELINE SECURITY.—In considering an application for an authorization under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) or a certificate of public convenience and necessity under section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 717f), the Commission shall consult with the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration regarding the compliance of the applicant with security guidance and best practice recommendations of the Transportation Security Administration regarding pipeline infrastructure security, pipeline cybersecurity, pipeline personnel security, and other pipeline security measures.

SEC. 3004. TOLLING ORDER REFORM FOR THE NATURAL GAS ACT.

Section 19(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717r(a)) is amended, in the fourth sentence, by striking ''thirty'' and inserting ''60''.

SEC. 3005. TOLLING ORDER REFORM FOR THE FEDERAL POWER ACT.

Section 313(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 825l(a)) is amended, in the fourth sentence, by striking ''thirty'' and inserting ''60''.

SEC. 3006. DE NOVO REVIEW OF CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE NATURAL GAS ACT.

Section 22(b) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717t–1(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', in accordance with the same provisions as are applicable under section 31(d) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 823b(d)) in the case of civil penalties assessed under that section of that Act (16 U.S.C. 823b)''.

SEC. 3007. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Section 19(d)(3) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717r(d)(3)) is amended, in the first sentence, by inserting '', is not supported by clear and convincing evidence,'' after ''such permit''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 766—ACKNOWLEDGING AND APOLOGIZING FOR THE MISTREATMENT OF, AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST, LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES, THE FOREIGN SERVICE, AND THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE AND COMMITTING TO THE PURSUIT OF EQUAL RIGHTS, PROTECTIONS, AND RESPECT FOR ALL LGBT SERVICEMEMBERS AND FEDERAL CIVIL SERVANTS

Mr. KAINE (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 766

Whereas the Federal Government discriminated against and terminated hundreds of thousands of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (referred to in this preamble as ''LGBT'') individuals who served the United States in the uniformed services, the Foreign Service, and the Federal civil service (referred to in this preamble as ''civilian employees'') for decades, causing untold harm to those individuals professionally, financially, socially, and medically, among other harms;

Whereas Congress enacted legislation, led oversight hearings, and issued reports and public pronouncements against LGBT military service members, Foreign Service members, and civilian employees;

Whereas the policy that led to the discharge and systematic screening of gay, lesbian, and bisexual military service members was codified in a 1949 decree by the newly consolidated Department of Defense, which mandated that ''homosexual personnel, irrespective of sex, should not be permitted to serve in any branch of the Armed Forces in any capacity and prompt separation of known homosexuals from the Armed Forces is mandatory'';

Whereas the Federal Government maintained policies to drive hundreds of thousands of LGBT military service members, who honorably served the United States in uniform, including many who were fighting in wars around the world, from its military ranks;

Whereas, in 1993, Congress enacted the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 107 Stat. 1547), which contained the so-called ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy that prohibited lesbian, gay, and bisexual military service members from disclosing their sexual orientation while they served in the Armed Forces;

Whereas, despite the ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy, LGBT military service members continued to be investigated and discharged solely on the basis of the sexual orientation of those military service members;

Whereas historians have estimated that at least 100,000 military service members were forced out of the uniformed services between World War II and 2011 simply for being LGBT, while countless others were forced to hide their identities and live in fear while serving, with many being denied access to the benefits granted to honorably discharged veterans;

Whereas, although the ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy was intended to allow qualified citizens to serve in the Armed Forces regardless of their sexual orientation, the policy was inherently discriminatory against LGBT military service members because it prohibited those service members from disclosing their sexual orientation;

Whereas, with the enactment of the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010 (10 U.S.C. 654 note; Public Law 111–321), Congress joined military leaders in acknowledging that lesbian, gay, and bisexual military service members serve the United States just as bravely and well as other military service members;

Whereas the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010 (10 U.S.C. 654 note; Public Law 111–321) and the 2016 policy shift of the Department of Defense, which permitted transgender individuals to enlist and openly serve in the Armed Forces, made the Armed Forces stronger and more effective;

Whereas, in 2023, 12 years after the repeal of the ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy, the Department of Defense announced a proactive review initiative to identify veterans discharged due to their sexual orientation and assess whether an upgrade in discharge is warranted;

Whereas military leaders have likewise acknowledged that, in addition to lesbian, gay, and bisexual military service members, transgender service members also serve the United States just as bravely and well as other service members;

Whereas, under the pressures of the Cold War, and at the instigation and direction of Congress, the Federal Government also pursued anti-LGBT policies, which resulted in tens of thousands of LGBT civilian employees being terminated;

Whereas the Department of State began investigations into employees for alleged homosexual activity as early as the 1940s;

Whereas following the targeting of gay employees in the Department of State by Senator Joseph McCarthy in 1950, the Senate held hearings on ''The Employment of Homosexuals and other Sex Perverts in the Government'', which—

(1) led to the issuance of a widely read report that falsely asserted that gay people posed a security risk because they could be easily blackmailed; and

(2) found that gay people were unsuitable employees because ''one homosexual can pollute a Government office'';

Whereas, in response to allegations against gay people made by Senator McCarthy, the Department of State increased its persecution of lesbian, gay, and bisexual employees;

Whereas more than 1,000 Department of State employees were dismissed due to their sexual orientation, and many more individuals were prevented from joining the Department of State due to discriminatory hiring practices;

Whereas thousands of lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals served honorably in the Department of State as Foreign Service officers, Foreign Service specialists, civil servants, and contractors, upholding the values, and advancing the interests, of the United States even as the country discriminated against them;

Whereas the effort to purge gay and lesbian employees from the Federal Government was codified in 1953 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10450 (18 Fed. Reg. 2489), which—

(1) defined ''perversion'' as a security threat; and

(2) mandated that every civilian employee and contractor pass a security clearance;

Whereas, over many decades, the Federal Government, led by security officials in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Civil Service Commission (referred to in this preamble as the ''CSC''), and nearly every other agency of the Federal Government, investigated, harassed, interrogated, and terminated thousands of lesbian, gay, and bisexual civilian employees for no other reason than the sexual orientation of those employees;

Whereas these discriminatory policies by the Federal Government, the largest employer in the United States, encouraged similar efforts at the State and local level, particularly in higher education and the private sector;

Whereas, in 1969, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled in Norton v. Macy, 417 F.2d 1161 (1969) that—

(1) ''homosexual conduct'' may never be the sole cause for dismissal of a protected civilian employee; and

(2) the potential embarrassment stemming from the private conduct of a civilian employee may not affect the efficiency of the Federal civil service;

Whereas, despite the decision in Norton v. Macy, the CSC continued its efforts to rid the Federal Government of gay, lesbian, and bisexual employees until 1973, when the United States District Court for the Northern District of California ruled in Society for Individual Rights, Inc. v. Hampton, 63 F.R.D. 399 (1973) that the exclusion or discharge from Federal civil service of any lesbian, gay, or bisexual person because of prejudice was prohibited;

Whereas many Federal Government agencies, including the National Security Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State, none of which were subject to the rules of the CSC, continued to harass and seek to exclude lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals from their ranks until 1995, when President Bill Clinton issued Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note), which barred the practice of denying a Federal Government security clearance solely on the basis of sexual orientation;

Whereas transgender military service members, Foreign Service members, and civilian employees continued to be harassed and excluded from Federal civil service until 2014, when President Barack Obama issued Executive Order 13672 (79 Fed. Reg. 42971), which prohibited the Federal Government and Federal contractors from discriminating on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas, on January 9, 2017, Secretary of State John Kerry issued a formal apology for the pattern of discrimination against LGBT Foreign Service members and civilian employees at the Department of State;

Whereas, on January 21, 2025, Executive Order 14173 (90 Fed. Reg. 8633), rescinded Executive Order 13672 (79 Fed. Reg. 42971) and Executive Order 11246 (30 Fed. Reg. 12319), removing previous protections on the basis of gender identity for Federal employees and rescinding Federal contractor non-discrimination protections, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas, on January 21, 2025, Executive Order 14148 (90 Fed. Reg. 8237), rescinded Executive Order 13988 (86 Fed. Reg. 7023), which made it the official Government policy of the United States across agencies to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas, on January 27, 2025, Executive Order 14183 (90 Fed. Reg. 8757), was signed, implementing a ban on individuals from serving in the military based on their gender identity;

Whereas on May 8, 2025, the Department of Defense began the process of separating thousands of transgender servicemembers from military service with the promise to continue the policy in the months and years to come;

Whereas, despite persecution and systematic mistreatment by the Federal Government beginning in the early 1940s, including what historians have labeled the ''Lavender Scare'', LGBT individuals have never stopped honorably serving the United States;

Whereas LGBT individuals continued, as always, to make significant contributions to the United States through their work as clerks and lawyers, surgeons and nurses, Purple Heart recipients and Navy Seals, translators and air traffic controllers, engineers and astronomers, teachers and diplomats, rangers and Postal Service workers, and advisors and policy makers;

Whereas other countries throughout the world, including some of the closest allies of the United States, have apologized for similarly discriminating against LGBT military service members, Foreign Service members, and civilian employees; and

Whereas, in order for the United States to heal and move forward, the Federal Government must accord all LGBT individuals who were discriminated against, wrongfully terminated, and excluded from serving in the uniformed services, the Foreign Service, and

the Federal civil service the same acknowledgment and apology: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Senate—

(1) acknowledges and condemns the discrimination against, wrongful termination of, and exclusion from the Federal civil service, the Foreign Service, and the uniformed services of the thousands of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (referred to in this section as ''LGBT'') individuals who were affected by the anti-LGBT policies of the Federal Government;

(2) on behalf of the United States, apologizes to—

(A) the affected LGBT military service members, Foreign Service members, veterans, and Federal civil service employees; and

(B) the families of those service members, veterans, and Federal civil service employees; and

(3) condemns any and all efforts within the Armed Forces or any Federal agency, department, office, or bureau to discriminate against LGBT individuals or undermine the dignity and respect to which such individuals are entitled;

(4) reaffirms the fundamental necessity for the Federal Government to honor its commitment to treat all military service members, Foreign Service members, veterans, and Federal civil service employees and retirees, including LGBT individuals, with equal respect and fairness.

SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this resolution—

(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or

(2) serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 767—CELEBRATING THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 2026 FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) WORLD CUP AND WELCOMING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO NORTH AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TOURNAMENT HOSTED BY 3 NATIONS

Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 767

Whereas soccer is the most popular sport in the world, with an estimated fan base of 3,500,000,000 people across every continent;

Whereas soccer remains the most accessible sport on the planet, requiring only a ball and a field of play, which allows it to serve as a universal language for people of all ages and backgrounds;

Whereas the 1994 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (referred to in this preamble as ''FIFA'') World Cup, which was hosted by the United States, remains the most attended tournament in history, with 3,600,000 spectators;

Whereas the legacy of the 1994 FIFA World Cup fundamentally changed the trajectory of soccer in the United States, leading directly to the 1996 launch of Major League Soccer and the creation of new professional pathways for players from the United States;

Whereas the 2026 FIFA World Cup will be a milestone in sporting history as the first edition to feature an expanded field of 48 national teams and a record 104 matches;

Whereas, for the first time in the history of the competition, the FIFA World Cup will be jointly hosted by 3 nations, the United States, Canada, and Mexico; and

Whereas the ''United Bid'' of our 3 nations exemplifies the spirit of continental unity and cooperation among our great neighbors, with matches scheduled across 16 iconic host cities, including 11 in the United States, 3 in Mexico, and 2 in Canada: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the world's fans and players to the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the 2026 Fédération Internationale de Football Association World Cup;

(2) thanks our neighbors and partners, Canada and Mexico, for their historic collaboration in bringing the world's most popular tournament back to North America;

(3) honors the decades of peace and prosperity grounded in mutual respect that have characterized the relations between our 3 nations, making possible our joint hosting of the tournament;

(4) recognizes the 16 host cities for their dedication to providing a ''home team'' atmosphere for fans and players from all 48 participating nations;

(5) commits to upholding equal access to the tournament for teams, media, and fans of all nations and equal protection under the laws of the United States, acknowledging the heritage of the United States of freedom and justice on our 250th anniversary; and

(6) supports the continued use of sports as a banner of peace, friendship, and fair competition to unite a diverse global public.

SENATE RESOLUTION 768—COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTISEMITIC ATTACK ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE RUN FOR THEIR LIVES WALK IN BOULDER, COLORADO ON JUNE 1, 2025

Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 768

Whereas, on June 1, 2025, participants in a peaceful walk organized by Run for Their Lives in Boulder, Colorado, held in solidarity with the hostages taken during the October 7, 2023, Hamas terrorist attacks on Israel, were targeted in a violent antisemitic terrorist attack;

Whereas the attack was a targeted act of antisemitic terrorism directed at members of the Jewish community and their allies;

Whereas Karen Diamond, an 82-year-old participant, was critically injured in the attack and later died from those injuries, and numerous individuals sustained severe and life-altering injuries, including an 88-year-old Holocaust survivor;

Whereas the attack occurred amid an unprecedented rise in antisemitism directed at Jewish individuals and institutions in the United States following October 7, 2023, including harassment, intimidation, vandalism, violence, and acts of terrorism;

Whereas survivors of the attack and members of Colorado's Jewish community experienced profound trauma in its aftermath, underscoring the devastating impact antisemitic violence has on individuals, families, and entire communities; and

Whereas, 1 week after the attack, more than 15,000 people attended the Boulder Jewish Festival, standing in solidarity with the Jewish community and demonstrating resilience, compassion, and a steadfast rejection of antisemitism and hate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memory of Karen Diamond, who died on June 25, 2025, from injuries sustained in the antisemitic terrorist attack on participants in the Run for Their Lives walk in Boulder, Colorado, on June 1, 2025, and expresses its deepest condolences and support to the survivors, their families, and all members of the community impacted by the attack;

(2) commends the Boulder Jewish community, local leaders, medical personnel, first responders, and district attorney's office for their swift response, and for their courage and compassion in the aftermath of the attack; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to combating antisemitism, terrorism, and all forms of hate-motivated violence and intimidation in the United States, and affirms the right of Jewish Americans to gather, worship, advocate, and live openly without fear of harassment, intimidation, or violence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 769—HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HEINOUS ATTACK AT THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB ON JUNE 12, 2016

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mrs. MOODY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 769

Whereas, on June 12, 2016, a gunman inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria targeted the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, where he killed 49 innocent victims and wounded dozens more in a despicable attack;

Whereas the attack at the Pulse nightclub was an attack on the LGBTQ community, the Hispanic community, the City of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States;

Whereas the Orlando community continues to mourn the tragic loss of life but has demonstrated remarkable strength, unity, and resilience in the aftermath of the horrendous event;

Whereas June 12 is designated as ''Pulse Remembrance Day'' in the State of Florida to honor the victims and survivors of the senseless attack;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for those affected by the tragedy; and

Whereas June 12, 2026, marks 10 years since the lives of the 49 innocent victims were tragically cut short by this senseless act of terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 49 innocent victims killed in the attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the dozens of survivors of the attack and pledges continued resolve to stand against terrorism and hate; and

(3) expresses gratitude to the brave law enforcement and emergency medical personnel who responded to the attack.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5820. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. WHITEHOUSE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 567, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.