

MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3622, a bill to prohibit the naming, renaming, designating, or redesignating of any Federal building, land, or other asset in the name of a sitting President, and for other purposes.

S. 3784

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3784, a bill to amend the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant program to promote career awareness in accounting as part of a well-rounded STEM educational experience.

S. 3934

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3934, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the availability of medical nutrition therapy services under the Medicare program.

S. 4144

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4144, a bill to amend the Credit Repair Organizations Act to add additional protections against harmful practices within the credit repair organization industry, and for other purposes.

S. 4221

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4221, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the modification of the definition of adjusted taxable income for purposes of the limitation on business interest.

S. 4233

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4233, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to codify the Medicare low-wage index hospital policy.

S. 4329

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4329, a bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit family planning grants from being awarded to any entity that performs abortions, and for other purposes.

S. 4437

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4437, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4467

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4467, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with re-

spect to nursing facility requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 4501

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 4775

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4775, a bill to amend the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act to clarify liability protections for firearms and associated manufacturers and retailers, and for other purposes.

S. 4814

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4814, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate Haiti for temporary protected status.

S. 4999

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4999, a bill to prohibit certain transfers of aircraft provided by the Government of Qatar, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 6583

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 6583 intended to be proposed to S. 4784, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mrs. FISCHER):
S. 5015. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to review and evaluate the processes for updating maps that depict the extent of the availability of broadband internet access service in the United States, 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. 5015

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 “Broadband Mapping Accurate Providers Act of 2026” or the “Broadband MAP Act of 2026”.

SEC. 2. MAPPING PROCESS REVIEW AND EVALUATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term “broadband internet access service” has the meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) BROADBAND MAPS.—The term “broadband maps” means the maps created under section 802(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 642(c)(1)).

(3) BROADBAND SERVICEABLE LOCATION.—The term “broadband serviceable location” means an area in the United States where a provider of broadband internet access service provides, or could provide, broadband internet access service.

(4) CHALLENGE PROCESS.—The term “challenge process” means the challenge process established pursuant to section 802(b)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 642(b)(5)).

(5) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking to review and evaluate the processes for updating the broadband maps, including the challenge process.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In the rulemaking initiated under subsection (b), the Commission shall consider—

(1) the relative equities and burdens of any proposed changes to the broadband maps;

(2) the impact of any proposed changes with respect to the use of the broadband maps when making funding decisions;

(3) the impact of any changes proposed in that rulemaking on providers of broadband internet access service; and

(4) ongoing Commission efforts relating to broadband mapping, the restoration of broadband serviceable locations, and the challenge process.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 5018. A bill to approve certain requests for a major disaster declaration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the *Disaster Relief Fairness Act*, along with Senator WHITEHOUSE. This bill would approve major disaster declarations requested under the Trump administration for incidents that meet or exceed FEMA’s damage thresholds. I wish that this bill was not needed, but it is because President Trump has chosen to block disaster assistance based on political partisanship.

According to the Urban Institute, roughly 84 percent of disaster requests from States that voted for President Trump in 2024 have been approved under this administration, compared to just 42 percent from States that voted for Kamala Harris. Further, POLITICO reported that Republican-led States have waited 39 days on average for a decision compared to the 80-day average for Democratic-led states.

This winter, Rhode Island was struck by the largest blizzard in State history. Over 3 feet of snow fell on the State in a 24-hour period—the highest 1-day snowfall on record for Rhode Island. The storm hit Rhode Island with the

intensity of a category 2 hurricane, with heavy winds up to 74 miles per hour. It caused widespread power outages and tragically resulted in two fatalities and hundreds of emergency room visits. Local businesses faced prolonged closures due to disruptions to transportation, utilities, and public services across the State.

Following the storm, the State of Rhode Island worked with FEMA to develop a preliminary damage assessment of the storm's impact. The assessment found over \$19 million in damages, amounting to more than nine times the threshold required for a major disaster declaration. Under any other administration, this disaster declaration would have been approved on the merits, given its historic nature and FEMA's own damage assessment. However, after months of waiting, on July 2, 2026, President Trump denied the request from Rhode Island with no explanation. On the same day Trump denied Rhode Island's request, he also denied requests from New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts that all reportedly exceeded FEMA's damage thresholds. Yet, that same week, he approved disaster aid for six Republican-led States.

Disaster aid and helping communities recover from deadly storms should never be political. Yet President Trump's record proves that he cannot be trusted to adjudicate disaster money fairly without invoking his own partisan biases. The *Disaster Relief Fairness Act* would address that problem by granting all disaster declarations requested between January 20, 2025 and January 20, 2029 that meet the Federal requirements and thresholds for assistance. This will help ensure that States and Tribes get the relief they need—regardless of who they voted for—and allow them to fully recover from disasters.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator WHITEHOUSE and me in supporting this legislation.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 5020. A bill to require a study on manufactured homes in areas at high risk of natural hazards and weather extremes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of my legislation to require a study on how to improve the resiliency of manufactured homes in areas that are at high risk of natural hazards and weather extremes, which I introduced today.

More than 22 million Americans, most of whom earn less than the median national income, call manufactured housing home. These homes are significantly less expensive than traditional site-built homes and will play a key part in how we address our country's affordable housing crisis and increase home ownership.

I was proud to work with my colleagues across the aisle to pass the 21st

Century ROAD to Housing Act, which includes provisions to increase the supply of America's manufactured housing. Yet manufactured housing is disproportionately located in areas that are the most exposed to climate hazards. As we continue to see a pattern of increased extreme climate events, we need all our housing to be resilient in areas at high risk of natural hazards and weather extremes.

Congress should be aware of what strategies industry leaders are currently employing and understand potential options to increase the performance of manufactured homes in high-risk areas.

I want to thank my colleague Senator CASSIDY for introducing this bill with me. I hope our colleagues will join us in taking a step towards improving the resiliency of our nation's housing stock.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 806—DESIGNATING JULY 2026 AS “PLASTIC POLLUTION ACTION MONTH”

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 806

Whereas plastic pollution represents a global threat that will require individual and collective action, both nationally and internationally, to address;

Whereas approximately 450,000,000 tons of plastic are produced each year, a number that is projected to triple by 2050;

Whereas, in the United States—

(1) the rate of plastic waste recycling is less than 10 percent; and

(2) less than 3 percent of plastic waste is recycled into a similar quality product;

Whereas a study from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that, in 2022, the United States—

(1) mismanaged 4 percent of plastic waste;

(2) landfilled 73 percent of plastic waste;

(3) incinerated 19 percent of plastic waste; and

(4) recycled 4 percent of plastic waste;

Whereas single-use plastics account for at least 40 percent of the plastic produced every year;

Whereas more than 12,000,000 tons of plastic waste enter the ocean every year from land-based sources alone;

Whereas, if no action is taken, the flow of plastics into the ocean is expected to triple by 2040;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, studies estimate that there are approximately 171,000,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the oceans of the world;

Whereas, of those 171,000,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the ocean, 1 percent floats, 5 percent washes up on beaches, and 94 percent sinks to the bottom;

Whereas nearly 1,300 marine species have consumed plastics;

Whereas peer-reviewed modeling has found that ingesting plastic in an amount the size of less than 3 sugar cubes can kill a seabird;

Whereas plastics, and associated chemicals of plastics, are ingested by humans and are

associated with well-established human health risks;

Whereas studies have found microplastic particles in human blood, lungs, colons, and placentas;

Whereas studies suggest that humans ingest more than 800 microplastics per day;

Whereas taking action to reduce plastic use, collect and clean up litter, and reuse and recycle more plastics will lead to less plastic pollution;

Whereas, every July, people challenge themselves to reduce their plastic footprint through “Plastics Free July”;

Whereas, during the 40-year period preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, more than 19,000,000 volunteers have joined the International Coastal Cleanup to collect more than 400,000,000 pounds of plastic and debris while simultaneously recording their findings to inform research and upstream action;

Whereas switching from single-use items to reusable items can prevent waste, save water, and reduce litter; and

Whereas July 2026 is an appropriate month to designate as “Plastic Pollution Action Month” to recommit to taking action, individually and as a nation, to reduce plastic pollution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2026 as “Plastic Pollution Action Month”;

(2) recognizes the dangers to human health and the environment posed by plastic pollution; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to protect, conserve, maintain, and rebuild public health and the environment by responsibly participating in activities to reduce plastic pollution in July 2026 and year round.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6701. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6702. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6701. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Insert after section 111 the following:

SEC. 111A. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF MINERALS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION; SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO MINING INDUSTRY.

(a) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, no mineral specified in paragraph (2) may be imported into the United States if the mineral is—

(A) produced in the Russian Federation or by a Russian entity; or