

includes language to counter emergent cyber security threats, and it would help Federal law enforcement handle and plan for national security events. The resolution allows the administration immediate access to the full funding amounts for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund and for the Forest Service and Department of the Interior's wildfire suppression efforts. We have only to look at the news to know just how critical those efforts and programs are.

This bipartisan agreement also prevents the Office of Management and Budget from implementing a proposed rule regarding Federal financial assistance—from taking effect for the coming months. I advocated for significant changes to the proposed rule in a July 6 letter to the Agency, citing its potential to politicize the grant-making process and harm small, rural communities; our university, college, and non-profit laboratories; our hospitals; our families; and biomedical research in general.

There have been nearly 500,000 comments on this proposed rule, the vast majority of them against the changes that are proposed. I don't think that in the time I have been privileged to serve in the Senate, I have ever seen a proposed rule generate that many negative comments.

This CR also gives Congress the time that it needs to continue our work on bipartisan appropriations bills. Last cycle, we were successful in getting 11 out of the 12 bills passed and signed into law. I hope we can do that this time as well, and the additional time the continuing resolution will give us should help bring that about. It is so important that Congress not abrogate its power of the purse—our constitutional responsibility.

Senate passage of this continuing resolution would be a major step toward averting a damaging shutdown that could harm vital programs and throw the lives of Federal workers into disarray. We saw what happened in the shutdowns that occurred during the last cycle that were both unwarranted and unfair to so many of our Federal employees, particularly those who are forced to work without knowing when they would be paid. We cannot allow that to happen again.

I very much appreciate the overwhelming bipartisan vote earlier today of 91 to 6, with 1 person voting "present," to move forward with this legislation. I urge another "aye" vote tonight so that we can keep our government open and working for the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

STOP SECRET SPENDING ACT OF 2025

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, taxpayers deserve to know how the money they send to Washington is being spent. For 20 years now, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act has

required unclassified government spending to be put online in a searchable public website, USAspending.gov. This allows taxpayers to review the receipts for themselves. Bureaucrats, however, have been hiding tens of billions of dollars distributed through secret spending arrangements known as other transaction agreements, or OTAs, by not publicly disclosing these expenditures on USAspending.gov.

With fraudsters stealing \$1.4 billion every single day, we need this information now so we can account for who is taking tax dollars and why.

In June, the Senate unanimously passed my bipartisan Stop Secret Spending Act to require OTAs to be publicly disclosed on USAspending.gov, just like all other government spending. Last month, the House approved the bipartisan companion bill introduced by Representatives MOORE and PANETTA. Democrats and Republicans in both the House and Senate agree that Washington needs to finally end the secrecy about how tens of billions of dollars are being spent every year. That is a win for everyone, especially our taxpayers.

Let's send this bill to the President today so it becomes law.

Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2069, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2069) to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to ensure that other transaction agreements are reported to USAspending.gov, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. ERNST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 2069) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

DOUG LAMALFA FEDERAL DISASTER TAX RELIEF CERTAINTY ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5366 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5366) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify and extend

the rules for personal casualty losses arising from major disasters and the rules for the exclusion from gross income of compensation for losses or damages resulting from certain wildfires.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 5366) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and those following the debate, what this is all about is when you lose your home in a wildfire, the last thing you ought to be worried about is being hit by a massive tax bill.

The bipartisan disaster relief bill that we just passed would give Oregonians and westerners affected by these blazes some real peace of mind. It would lift the massive tax burden and deliver financial relief to each American impacted by a federally designated natural disaster. It is going to get rid of totally unfair taxes on settlement payments and ensure disaster victims can deduct losses after disasters. That is an issue the Republicans created under Donald Trump in 2017.

So, this is an important day for my constituents at home in Oregon and folks in the West because we are taking away what really amounts to a wrecking ball that has been hitting them in terms of the form of a massive tax hit.

I urge my colleagues to get the word out about the important relief that has just been passed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

FEDERAL BUILDING THREAT NOTIFICATION ACT

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I will shortly ask for unanimous consent to pass the Federal Building Threat Notification Act, a bipartisan legislation that I introduced with Senators LANKFORD and ERNST to improve emergency communications in Federal buildings. This bill was voted unanimously out of committee yesterday.

The men and women who serve our country should be able to do their jobs in a safe and secure workplace, and members of the public who enter Federal buildings to receive essential services should be confident of that—if a violent threat occurs, that they will be quickly informed and told that they need to stay safe.

Unfortunately, that is not what is always happening today. Last January, shots were fired directly outside the McNamara Federal Building in Detroit, in my home State of Michigan. Yet the Federal employees working inside the

building were not informed about the incident until hours after it happened. This is simply unacceptable.

When a firearm is discharged near a Federal building and chaos ensues, the people inside should not be left wondering what the heck is happening. They should not have to rely on social media, a phone call from a family member, or news reports to learn about a threat outside of their workplace. They should receive clear and timely information from the officials responsible for protecting that building in an emergency because, as you know, every minute matters. Employees and visitors need to know whether they should shelter in place, evacuate the building, avoid a particular entrance, or take other immediate steps to protect themselves and to protect the public.

The incident in Detroit exposed a serious gap in our Federal security procedures, and it occurred at a time when threats against government facilities are increasing. Over the last 5 years, there has been a sharp increase in terrorist attacks and plots against government targets, including bomb threats.

We have a responsibility to make sure everyone inside these buildings has the information they need during a crisis, and that is exactly what this bipartisan bill will do.

The Federal Building Threat Notification Act would require the Federal Protective Service and the Department of Homeland Security to develop and implement clear guidance for emergency communications within 1 year. That guidance would establish best practices and protocols for promptly notifying building tenants that violent threats are occurring inside or immediately surrounding a Federal building. That includes shootings and other firearm incidents, threats involving other types of weapons, and potential terrorist activity as well as suspicious devices.

Just as importantly, the guidance must provide employees and other building tenants with clear instructions about the appropriate safety measures they should take in response. This bill would also ensure that every building protected by the Federal Protective Service has a designated security official responsible for carrying out these procedures.

Finally, the Department of Homeland Security and Federal Protective Service would report back to Congress on the guidance they put into place.

These are straightforward, commonsense protections, and I am proud to have the support of my colleagues from across the aisle, Senator LANKFORD and Senator ERNST. We know these threats are real, we know there is a gap in our current system, and we know what needs to be done to address it.

This legislation is bipartisan because keeping Federal employees and the public safe should never be a partisan issue. We should not wait for another dangerous incident or a tragedy before

taking action. So I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill, strengthen emergency communications in Federal buildings, and help ensure that employees and visitors receive timely information when their safety is at risk.

Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 545, S. 2542.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2542) to direct the Director of the Federal Protective Service to establish guidance relating to emergency protocols for buildings, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Building Threat Notification Act".

SEC. 2. GUIDANCE FOR BUILDINGS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "law enforcement-related" means requiring a law enforcement response.

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, develop and implement guidance for emergency communication regarding law enforcement-related events for Federal tenants in buildings under the protection of the Federal Protective Service.

(2) CONTENTS.—The guidance developed under paragraph (1) shall include best practices and protocols relating to—

(A) standard operating procedures to inform building tenants in a timely manner of violent threats in the building or within approximately 150 feet of the building perimeter, including all firearm events, other weapons threats, acts of or threats of potential, suspected, or confirmed terrorism, and the discovery of suspicious devices or materials; and

(B) ensuring that tenants receive instructions for safety practices in response to an immediate threat or a heightened risk of a threat.

(c) SECURITY OFFICIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designated official of the Facility Security Committee for each building under the protection of the Federal Protective Service shall be responsible for implementing the guidance at the respective building.

(2) DESIGNATED OFFICIAL.—Consistent with the Interagency Security Committee guidelines and applicable Federal law, the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall confirm that each department or agency with a building or office space under the protection of the Federal Protective Service has a designated official of the Facility Security Committee.

(d) ASSESSMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED CRISIS RESPONSE.—The Director of the Federal Protective Service shall—

(1) ensure that all Federal tenants in buildings under the protection of the Federal Protective Service are able to adequately respond to a law enforcement-related crisis; and

(2) conduct periodic testing to prepare for such event.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director

of the Federal Protective Service shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, electronically submit to Congress a report, not longer than 10 pages, on the best practices and protocols implemented under this Act.

(2) BRIEFING.—The Director of the Federal Protective Service shall provide to Congress a briefing on the report required under paragraph (1) and shall present any information relating to support needed to maintain the safety of buildings under the protection of the Federal Protective Service.

(f) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2542), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). The Senator from Ohio.

RECESS

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 7:30 p.m. and that all time in the recess count postcloture.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:25 p.m., recessed until 7:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HAGERTY).

AGOA EXTENSION ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

RECESS

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 8:15 p.m. and that all time in the recess count postcloture.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:30 p.m., recessed until 8:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. MORENO).

AGOA EXTENSION ACT—Continued

(Mr. HUSTED assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ARMSTRONG). The Senator from Ohio.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Secretary's