

Whereas this “mentoring gap” demonstrates the need for collaboration between the private, public, and nonprofit sectors to increase resources for relationship-centric supports for youth in communities, schools, and workplaces; and

Whereas volunteer mentors report getting as much out of a mentoring relationship as the young person, with 70 percent of mentors reporting finding the relationship highly satisfying, 80 percent indicating they plan to continue mentoring, and 76 percent recommending stepping up to be a volunteer mentor to friends and family: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes January 2026 as “National Mentoring Month”;

(2) recognizes the caring adults who serve as staff and volunteers at quality mentoring programs and help the young people of the United States find inner strength and reach their full potential;

(3) acknowledges that mentoring is beneficial because it supports educational achievement, engagement, and self-confidence, supports young people in setting career goals and expanding social capital, reduces juvenile delinquency, and strengthens communities;

(4) promotes the establishment and expansion of quality mentoring programs across the United States to equip young people with the tools needed to lead healthy and productive lives; and

(5) supports initiatives to close the “mentoring gap” that exists for the many young people in the United States who do not have meaningful connections with adults outside the home.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 601—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 2, 2026, AS “NATIONAL TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK”**

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SHEEHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 601

Whereas there are 35 Tribal Colleges and Universities operating on more than 90 campuses in 16 States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are tribally chartered or federally chartered institutions of higher education and therefore have a unique relationship with the Federal Government;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities serve students from more than 250 federally recognized Indian Tribes;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities offer students access to knowledge and skills grounded in cultural traditions and values, including Native languages, which—

(1) enhances Indian communities; and

(2) enriches the United States as a Nation;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities provide access to high-quality postsecondary educational opportunities for—

(1) American Indians; and

(2) Alaska Natives; and

(3) other individuals that live in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas in the United States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited institutions of higher education that prepare students to succeed in the global and highly competitive workforce;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2023, alumni from Tribal Colleges and Universities contributed \$3.8 billion to the national economy, which is the equivalent of supporting 40,732 jobs;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2023, for every \$1.00 spent on Tribal Colleges and Universities—

(1) students of those colleges and universities gain \$7.50 in lifetime earnings;

(2) taxpayers gain \$1.60 in added tax revenue and public sector savings; and

(3) society gains \$4.80 in added income and social savings;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities have open enrollment policies, and approximately 16 percent of the students at Tribal Colleges and Universities are non-Indian individuals; and

Whereas the collective mission and the considerable achievements of Tribal Colleges and Universities deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning February 2, 2026, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”;

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 602—SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE 2026 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES**

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KING, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. KIM, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. REED, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. JUSTICE, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 602

Whereas, for more than 100 years, the Olympic and Paralympic Movements have—

(1) educated young people through amateur athletics;

(2) brought together athletes from many countries in friendly competition; and

(3) forged new relationships among athletes bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the Milano Cortina 2026 Olympic Games will take place in Italy from February 6, 2026, to February 22, 2026, and the Milano Cortina 2026 Paralympic Games will take place in Italy from March 6, 2026, to March 15, 2026;

Whereas the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this preamble as “Team USA”) have won 2,077 gold medals, 1,780 silver medals, and 1,657 bronze medals, totaling 5,514 medals, during the past Summer and Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games;

Whereas, at the 2026 Olympic Games, over 2,900 athletes from 93 countries will compete in 16 sports disciplines and 116 medal events, and at the 2026 Paralympic Games, 665 athletes from more than 50 countries will compete in 16 sports disciplines and 79 events;

Whereas, at the 2026 Olympic Games, Team USA will compete in 16 sports disciplines and 111 contested events;

Whereas the United States plans to send 232 athletes to participate in the 2026 Olympic Games, including 115 women and 117 men;

Whereas the United States has already qualified at least 36 athletes to participate in the 2026 Paralympic Games, with many more expected to qualify;

Whereas the people of the United States stand united in respect, admiration, and pride for the athletes of Team USA and their athletic accomplishments, sportsmanship, grace under pressure, goodwill toward other competitors, and commitment to excellence;

Whereas the many accomplishments of Team USA would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the many sports organizations, administrators, coaches, and family members who have provided critical support to the athletes;

Whereas the United States maintains a commitment to the safety and security of Team USA;

Whereas the United States Government is grateful to Italy for hosting the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Games;

Whereas, upon the conclusion of the 2026 Milano Cortina Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the United States will assume the role of host-country of the next Summer Games and stands ready to support the athletes and organizers of the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games and those of the 2034 Utah Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games; and

Whereas Team USA exemplifies rigorous competition, fair play, and the pursuit of dreams: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the athletes and coaches of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this resolution as “Team USA”) and the families who support them;

(2) commends the Government of Italy and the regional and local governments of Italy, including the governments of Milan and Cortina d’Ampezzo, for their efforts to commit tremendous resources to provide a safe and secure environment for the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Games;

(3) supports the athletes of Team USA in competing at the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games; and

(4) commits to ensuring a safe and secure environment for the fans attending and athletes competing in the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games, at events in both Los Angeles and Oklahoma City, and in the 2034 Utah Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. THUNE, Mr. President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 5, 2026, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,  
AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 5, 2026, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 5, 2026, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to a member of my staff, Henry Wu, for today, February 5, 2026.

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

RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2026 AS  
"NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH"

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration S. Res. 600, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 600) recognizing January 2026 as "National Mentoring Month".

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

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 600) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANUARY 8, 2011, TUCSON, ARIZONA, SHOOTING AND HONORING THE SURVIVORS AND VICTIMS, INCLUDING FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN GABBY GIFFORDS, A GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVOR AND ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL VOICES OF COURAGE IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIGHT TO END GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Con. Res. 25.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) recognizing the 15th anniversary of the January 8, 2011, Tucson, Arizona, shooting and honoring the survivors and victims, including former Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, a gun violence survivor and one of the most influential voices of courage in the United States in the fight to end gun violence.

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

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of January 8 (legislative day, January 7), 2026, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY  
9, 2026

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m., Monday, February 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, morning hour deemed expired time, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; finally, notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture motion with respect to Calendar No. 608, Daniel Burrows, ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator GRASSLEY.

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

Mr. MORENO. The great Senator from Iowa.

WHISTLEBLOWERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, I am here to again speak about the New York Times' anti-whistleblower reporting. Obviously, it is very misleading.

On January 18, 2026, Glenn Thrush, Alan Feuer, and Adam Goldman gave another big, wet kiss to their fired friends from the Biden Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and they did so in an effort to intimidate, to smear, and to discredit brave and patriotic whistleblowers. This has now become a pat-

tern of conduct by the New York Times, dating back to articles starting in 2023.

On January 30, 2025, Alan Feuer and Adam Goldman mischaracterized my and Senator JOHNSON's Arctic Frost disclosures by saying "messages showed that FBI investigators took normal bureaucratic steps and precautions" when opening the case.

Now, was this supposed to be an opinion piece on behalf of terminated FBI agents or a real news article?

Normal steps weren't taken. As I noted in my February 3, 2025, floor speech about FBI agent Thibault:

Does the New York Times [truly] believe that it is normal for an Assistant Special Agent in Charge to prepare case predication for the opening of an investigation and then feed it to a street agent?

Is it normal for an Assistant Special Agent in Charge responsible for the most sensitive political investigations in the FBI to be forced to resign for partisanship on the job and then be found to have violated the Hatch Act for that same partisanship?

These two New York Times articles are merely examples out of others that could be addressed with the same rebuttals. So, in the interest of time, I will only address the January 18, 2026, article that I came here to discuss with my colleagues.

In that article, Thrush, Feuer, and Goldman issued the same slobbering defense of fired FBI agents whose emails Senator JOHNSON and I made public. So who does the Times end up attacking? They have chosen this Senator, and they have also chosen to attack my whistleblowers.

First, Thrush, Feuer, and Goldman did get something right. Can you believe that? They said the FBI is producing records "in response to long-standing inquiries by Republicans on Capitol Hill." The House and Senate have finally begun to receive responsive productions to our oversight requests as the New York Times has correctly stated. Some of those requests date back many years. Indeed, some requests date back to the first Trump administration. This isn't a scandal the Times would like to create. The Justice Department and the FBI have an obligation to respond to congressional inquiries.

To Attorney General Bondi's and FBI Director Patel's credit, they have done better in that regard than any of their predecessors of Republican Presidents and Democrat Presidents. Now, am I fully satisfied? Of course not, but Bondi and Patel deserve credit. If the Biden administration had done the same, I would have given the Biden administration credit as well.

By and large, the records I have made public in this and the last Congress are directly from whistleblowers in unredacted form to which my office applied limited redactions or the records are from the government in response to whistleblower disclosures that I have shared.

There have been examples in this Congress and the last where the government had no idea what records were