

SENATE RESOLUTION 608—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT GHISLAINE MAXWELL SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON OR ANY FORM OF CLEMENCY FOR HER CRIMES WITH JEFFREY EPSTEIN RELATING TO THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE OF MINORS

Ms. ROSEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 608

Whereas, in December 2021, a jury in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York found Ghislaine Maxwell guilty of multiple felony offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of minors, resulting from her illegal activities with convicted child trafficker Jeffrey Epstein;

Whereas, in June 2022, a judgment of conviction was entered against Ghislaine Maxwell in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of—

(1) conspiracy to transport minors with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity in violation section 371 of title 18, United States Code;

(2) transportation of a minor with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity in violation of section 2423(a) of title 18, United States Code; and

(3) sex trafficking of a minor in violation of subsections (a) and (b)(2) of section 1591 of title 18, United States Code;

Whereas Ghislaine Maxwell was subsequently sentenced to 20 years in Federal prison for her role in facilitating and enabling the sexual abuse and exploitation of minors;

Whereas the accountability of individuals convicted of crimes involving the sexual exploitation and trafficking of minors is essential to the protection of children and the integrity of the justice system; and

Whereas President Donald Trump has publicly stated that he possesses the authority to grant a pardon to Ghislaine Maxwell in this matter and has declined to categorically rule out exercising such authority: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the conviction and sentence imposed upon Ghislaine Maxwell reflect the seriousness and gravity of her offenses involving the sexual exploitation and trafficking of minors;

(2) granting a pardon, commutation, or any other form of executive clemency to Ghislaine Maxwell would be inconsistent with the interests of justice and accountability for crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children;

(3) the President should not grant a pardon, commutation, or any other form of executive clemency to Ghislaine Maxwell; and

(4) the Senate stands with the victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking and affirms its commitment to justice, accountability, and the protection of children.

SENATE RESOLUTION 609—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. CROUSE

Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 609

Whereas, in the case of *United States of America v. Crouse*, Cr. No. 23–393, pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from employees of the offices of Senator Ted Budd, Senator Kevin Cramer, and Senator John Cornyn;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current or former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Ryan Alban, an employee of the office of Senator Ted Budd, is authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Crouse*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That Lisa Gibbens, an employee of the office of Senator Kevin Cramer, is authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Crouse*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 3. That Jill Wyman, an employee of the office of Senator John Cornyn, is authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Crouse*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 4. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the employees of the offices of Senators Budd, Cramer, and Cornyn in connection with the production of testimony authorized in sections one, two, and three of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 610—CONGRATULATING THE SEATTLE SEAHAWKS FOR WINNING SUPER BOWL LX

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 610

Whereas, on February 8, 2026, the Seattle Seahawks defeated the New England Patriots by a score of 29 to 13 to win Super Bowl LX in Santa Clara, California;

Whereas the game marked the second Super Bowl victory and fourth Super Bowl appearance for the Seahawks;

Whereas the Seahawks finished 14–3 in the regular season, coming first in the National Football Conference (referred to in this preamble as the “NFC”) Western Division, on their way to victories over the San Francisco 49ers in the NFC Divisional Round and the Los Angeles Rams in the NFC Championship Game;

Whereas the Seahawks opened up a lead in the first quarter of Super Bowl LX, which the Seahawks never relinquished throughout the game;

Whereas running back Kenneth Walker III dominated the defense of the Patriots, running 94 yards over 14 plays in the first half

alone and becoming the first running back to win the honor of being named the Super Bowl Most Valuable Player in almost 30 years;

Whereas the unmatched “Dark Side” defense by the Seahawks held the Patriots scoreless through the first half of the game and forced punts on 8 of the first 9 possessions of the Patriots;

Whereas kicker Jason Myers scored 5 field goals, setting a new record for the most field goals in a Super Bowl and becoming the first player at any position to score more than 200 points over an entire season in the history of the National Football League (referred to in this preamble as “NFL”), establishing a new record of 206 points, as part of a strong special teams performance;

Whereas quarterback Sam Darnold capped a strong first season with the Seahawks with a 16-yard pass to AJ Barner to score the first touchdown of the game;

Whereas cornerback Devon Witherspoon hit the quarterback of the Patriots, Drake Maye, in the fourth quarter and forced an interception by linebacker Uchenna Nwosu, who carried the ball 45 yards to a touchdown;

Whereas the remarkable season of wide receiver Jaxon Smith-Njigba made him a unanimous All-Pro selection and the second Seahawk ever to win AP NFL Offensive Player of the Year;

Whereas the second-year head coach of the Seahawks, Mike Macdonald, led his team to victory, becoming the first head coach to win a Super Bowl as the primary defensive play caller and the third-youngest head coach to win a Super Bowl;

Whereas the general manager of the Seahawks, John Schneider, who was named the NFL Executive of the Year for 2025, constructed a second Super Bowl-winning roster for the Seahawks, with entirely new players and a new head coach, becoming the first NFL executive to do so with the same organization;

Whereas the chair of the Seahawks, Jody Allen, played an important role in maintaining the winning culture established by previous owners while pushing the organization to develop innovative strategies;

Whereas the Seahawks became the first team in NFL history to win the Super Bowl and commit 0 turnovers over the course of their full postseason;

Whereas every member of the Seahawks roster contributed to their decisive victory in Super Bowl XL; and

Whereas the victory of the Seahawks would not have been possible without the support of the “12s”, the greatest fans in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Seattle Seahawks, their staff, and “12s” everywhere for the victory of the Seahawks in Super Bowl LX; and

(2) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the chair of the Seattle Seahawks, Jody Allen;

(B) the president of the Seattle Seahawks, Chuck Arnold, and the general manager of the Seattle Seahawks, John Schneider; and

(C) the head coach of the Seattle Seahawks, Mike Macdonald.

SENATE RESOLUTION 611—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE PHILIP A. HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR A BIPAWTISAN DOGGI GRAS PAWRADE ON FEBRUARY 25, 2026, FROM 4:00PM TO 6:00PM

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

S. RES. 611

Whereas President Harry Truman stated, "If you want a friend in Washington, get a dog.":

Whereas over 65,000,000 households in the United States are enriched by having a dog in the home;

Whereas dogs have a unique ability to bring people of the United States with different backgrounds and beliefs together; and

Whereas the Senate welcomes canine companions on a regular, "bipawtisan" basis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR A BIPAWTISAN DOGGI GRAS PAWRADE.

The atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building is authorized to be used on February 25, 2026, from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., for a Bipawtisan Doggi Gras Pawrade.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 27—CELEBRATING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 27

Whereas, on February 2, 1901, the Army Nurse Corps was established, marking the entry of the first nurses and the first women into the United States military;

Whereas the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps was a culmination of decades of service by American women in caring for wounded soldiers, dating back to the Revolutionary War;

Whereas, during the Civil War, volunteers, including notable figures like Dorothea Dix and Harriet Tubman, served as nurses and paved the way for future generations of professional military nurses;

Whereas the Army Nurse Corps has served with honor and distinction in every major conflict since its inception, including World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the conflicts in the Balkans, Iraq, and Afghanistan;

Whereas, during World War I, more than 10,000 Army nurses served overseas, with many receiving distinguished service awards for their bravery and dedication;

Whereas, during World War II, Army nurses landed in North Africa and Italy, cared for soldiers on the beaches of Normandy and on the Pacific islands of Japan and the Philippines, and treated the wounded shortly after the Normandy invasion;

Whereas, during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts more than 5,000 Army nurses provided lifesaving care, advancing the practice of nursing and serving with courage and tenacity;

Whereas, during the Cold War and the War on Terror, Army Nurses answered the call serving with valor and honor in forward medical units, combat support hospitals, and conserving the fighting strength; and

Whereas the Nation honors the sacrifices of Army nurses, with 653 of them interred in

Arlington National Cemetery's "Nurses Section": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) pays tribute to the Army Nurse Corps;

(2) recognizes their 125th anniversary on the 2nd day of February 2026;

(3) expresses profound gratitude for their unwavering commitment to the health care and well-being of our soldiers;

(4) commends the unwavering steadfast dedication, skill, and sacrifice of Army nurses throughout history and their continuous vital contributions to the health and well-being of our service members; and

(5) expresses profound gratitude to all past and present members of the Army Nurse Corps for their selfless service to the Nation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4297. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4298. Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4299. Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4300. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4301. Mrs. BRITT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4553, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4297. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7147, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) This section may be cited as the "Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement Act of 2025" or the "VISIBLE Act".

(b) Congress finds that—

(1) transparency and accountability in public immigration enforcement are essential to maintaining public trust and upholding constitutional governance; and

(2) immigration enforcement officers should be visibly identifiable during any civil immigration enforcement activity at which members of the public may be directly engaged or present, including actions involving civil and criminal authority, unless the activity is truly covert and not observable by the public.

(c) Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1)(I) In this subsection:

"(A) The term 'covered immigration officer' means any individual who is—

"(i) authorized to perform immigration enforcement functions; and

"(ii)(I) an officer or employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

"(II) an officer or employee of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; or

"(III) an individual authorized, deputized, or designated under Federal law, regulation, or agreement to perform immigration enforcement functions, including pursuant to section 287(g) or any other delegation or agreement with the Department of Homeland Security.

"(B) The term 'public immigration enforcement function'—

"(i) means any activity that involves the direct exercise of Federal immigration authority through public-facing actions, including a patrol, a stop, an arrest, a search, an interview to determine immigration status, a raid, a checkpoint inspection, or the service of a judicial or administrative warrant; and

"(ii) does not include covert, non-public operations or non-enforcement activities.

"(C) The term 'visible identification' means a display of an immigration officer's agency and name or badge number in a size and format that complies with the requirements under paragraph (3).

"(2) Each covered immigration officer who directly engages in a public immigration enforcement function within the United States shall, at all times during such engagement, wear visible identification, which shall include—

"(A) the full name or widely recognized initials of the officer's employing agency; and

"(B)(i) the officer's last name; or

"(ii) the officer's unique badge or identification number.

"(3) The identifying information described in this paragraph shall be—

"(A) for the immigration officer's agency, displayed in a size and format that is clearly legible from a distance of not less than 25 feet, using materials or markings suitable for visibility in both daylight and low-light conditions, under normal operation conditions;

"(B) for the officer's name or badge number, displayed in a manner that is clearly visible and readable during direct engagement with the public; and

"(C) displayed on the outermost garment or gear and not obscured by tactical equipment, body armor, or accessories.

"(4) Covered immigration officers may not wear non-medical face coverings, including masks or balaclavas, that impair the visibility of the identifying information required under this subsection or obscure the officer's face unless such face coverings are operationally necessary—

"(A) to protect the integrity of a covert, non-public operation; or

"(B) to guard against hazardous environmental conditions."

(d)(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that any covered immigration officer who fails to comply with the requirements under section 287(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (c), receives appropriate administrative discipline, including written reprimand, suspension, or other personnel actions, consistent with agency policy and any applicable collective bargaining agreement.

(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the