

students who have completed secondary school education in a home school setting as high school graduates, and for other purposes.

S. 3855

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3855, a bill to enhance bilateral defense cooperation between the United States and Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 3869

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) were added as cosponsors of S. 3869, a bill to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

S. 3893

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3893, a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to reauthorize and reform certain authorities and to provide greater transparency and oversight.

S.J. RES. 104

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 104, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

S. RES. 61

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 61, a resolution expressing support for the continued value of arms control agreements and negotiated constraints on Russian and Chinese strategic nuclear forces.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3911. A bill to designate the Pride flag as an authorized flag eligible for display at units of the National Park System, to express the sense of the Senate that the Pride flag should be on display at the Stonewall National Monument in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF PRIDE FLAG FOR DISPLAY AT UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM; SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DISPLAY OF PRIDE FLAG AT STONEWALL NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) FINDINGS; PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Stonewall National Monument in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of New York City, New York, commemorates the June 1969 uprising that occurred at the Stonewall Inn in response to a targeted police attack and longstanding discrimination against the LGBTQ community;

(B) the uprising described in subparagraph (A) was a critical moment in the modern fight for LGBTQ rights in the United States;

(C) on June 24, 2016, the Stonewall National Monument was established as the first national monument in the National Park System to be dedicated to the protection of LGBTQ individuals and the ongoing fight for freedom in the United States; and

(D) the Stonewall National Monument serves as a daily reminder not only to the LGBTQ community but to all residents and visitors of New York City of the Stonewall Inn uprising in June 1969.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(A) to designate the Pride flag as an authorized flag eligible for display at units of the National Park System;

(B) to condemn the removal of the Pride flag at Stonewall National Monument; and

(C) to express the sense of the Senate that the Pride flag should be restored at Stonewall National Monument.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Pride flag is designated as an authorized flag eligible for display at units of the National Park System.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DISPLAY OF THE PRIDE FLAG AT THE STONEWALL NATIONAL MONUMENT.—It is the sense of the Senate that a Pride flag should be on display within the boundary of the Stonewall National Monument established in the State of New York by Presidential Proclamation 9465, as issued on June 24, 2016 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note).

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 3917. A bill to prohibit the issuance of commercial driver's licenses to individuals who are not citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States or holders of certain work visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. President, I came to the floor 2 weeks ago to speak about illegal immigrant truckdrivers causing chaos on our roads. Earlier this month, a father, his two sons, and a family friend were killed on an Indiana highway when an illegal immigrant swerved his semitruck right into them.

Two weeks ago, when I came to the floor to speak about this, I asked how many more people would have to die before we get serious about deporting illegal immigrants, and I am absolutely devastated that we now have one more name since I spoke here 2 weeks ago to add to that count. Tragically, just last week, another Hoosier was killed on an Indiana highway by an illegal immigrant truckdriver in a horrific accident. Terry Schultz was a 64-year-old man who was killed by an ille-

gal immigrant from India when the illegal truckdriver reportedly ran a red light. Although the truckdriver is now in ICE custody, nothing can bring back Terry Schultz.

I am tired of coming to this floor and sharing the news about people being killed on Indiana roads because of illegal immigrants. This is the eighth Hoosier killed by an illegal immigrant on an Indiana road in just the last 6 months, that I know of, and the seventh because of illegal immigrant truckdrivers, specifically.

This is a national crisis, and I am sick of it. We need real accountability and a major overhaul of the system. Too much blood has already been stained on Indiana's roads. Things need to change, and they need to change now.

Last night, President Trump delivered an incredible State of the Union Address. One of the President's guests was a little girl named Delilah Coleman. When Delilah was just 5 years old, she suffered life-changing injuries caused by an illegal immigrant driving a semitruck in California, and it was the Democrat State of California that gave the illegal immigrant his commercial driver's license.

She is one of way too many people who have been hurt or killed by illegal immigrant truckers on our roads. Eight Hoosiers have been seriously injured—again, that is just what I know of—on Indiana roads by illegal immigrant drivers in the past 6 months. And that is just the eight that we know of.

Thank God Delilah, whom we saw last night up in the Gallery, is recovering well. In honor of Delilah, President Trump called on Congress to pass the Delilah Law, which would bar any State in the country from granting an illegal immigrant a commercial driver's license.

Many illegal immigrants cannot speak English or read the basic road signs. They have no business being on our roads, especially not behind the wheel of a semitruck.

Well, today, I am answering President Trump's call, and today, I am introducing the Delilah Law in the U.S. Senate. The Delilah Law not only bars States from giving CDLs to illegal immigrants, but it also revokes all trucking licenses that are currently issued to illegals and mandates that the CDL knowledge and skills tests are only given in English. This is common sense.

This will be a commonsense law, and I hope that we will get a chance to vote on it in the Senate very soon.

Another way that we can make our roads safer is by aggressively going after chameleon carriers that are employing illegal drivers. As I said 2 weeks ago, when I spoke on the floor about this, chameleon carriers are trucking companies that, after being shut down or heavily fined, just disguise themselves by changing their name or address or Department of Transportation number to continue operating.

It turns out that the trucking company that employed the illegal immigrant who killed those four people earlier this month in Jay County—they were four Amish men—was a company called AJ Partners. And they have been put out of service after it was investigated by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and deemed a chameleon carrier. Since then, Secretary Sean Duffy and the Department of Transportation have shut down two other shady carriers connected to AJ Partners, as well as the sham school that helped the illegal immigrant get his CDL in the first place.

Last year, the Department of Transportation closed 7,500 sham commercial driver schools, known as CDL mills. The Department of Transportation has also placed 14,000 drivers out of service for English language proficiency violations. And I want to thank Secretary Duffy right here, right now, for his leadership. The Department of Transportation is cracking down, and what they are doing is making our roads safer because of it.

The carrier reportedly involved in the accident that killed Terry Schultz just last week was incorporated from an address in Greenwood, IN. That is the principal place of business for six other carriers. Six carriers at one address.

Earlier this week, I sent a letter to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and urged them to investigate carriers operating out of Greenwood and elsewhere in my home State. We need to know about chameleon carriers that are operating in Indiana and shut them down, and that is why, last week, my office announced the creation of the Truck Safety Tip Line. The tip line is for those who work in the trucking industry to report concerns about companies that are operating illegally, hiring drivers who can't read or speak English, and hiring drivers who are illegally in the country and without the proper licenses and documents. The tip line gives truckers and people working in the trucking industry a way to speak up when they see carriers that are breaking the law and putting lives at risk on the road.

Any reports that are submitted to the Truck Safety Tip Line will be reviewed and shared with the U.S. Department of Transportation and its Office of Inspector General to help protect roadway safety and ensure a fair and lawful trucking industry. But the job of keeping our roads safe depends on more than just government. We need everyone—but especially truckers—to help us out.

Look, Indiana sits at the crossroads of America. It is a proud slogan for our State. And as I said before, Indiana is the fifth busiest State in the country for commercial freight traffic. Each year, 724 million tons of freight travel through Indiana. The truckers who operate in Indiana and throughout the country keep our economy going and going strong. They help us get the food we eat and the clothes that we wear.

Over 90 percent of truckers in America voted in the 2024 election. They are patriotic and good people who love this country and care about what is going on in America. Law-abiding truckers care about law and order, and they are outraged by what is happening on our roads. They are tired of unsafe drivers and companies who hire illegal immigrants because they can pay them less and take good jobs away from hard-working Americans. Hard-working American truckers are tired of being turned away from jobs because carriers hire cheap foreign labor instead, and it shouldn't be this way.

So if you are a trucker and you have concerns about illegal trucking companies and practices, we want to hear from you. In fact, we need to hear from you. That is why I am encouraging truckers who are on the road or those who are in the business to visit our website, [banks.senate.gov](https://banks.senate.gov), where you can find the Truck Safety Tip Line in the top corner.

We can't wait any longer. We have to do everything that we can to deport illegal immigrants from this country and get them off of our roads. We cannot allow illegal immigrants to terrorize our roads and kill more innocent lives like we have seen happen over and over again. I can't tell you how many people I have heard from who have texted me recently and said that they are afraid to take their families on the road in their vehicle and drive on the highways because this keeps happening over and over again. It is a national crisis.

While Democrats continue to moan on and on about ICE, shutting down the Department of Homeland Security because of it, I will work to keep the people of Indiana safe from illegal immigrants, especially illegal immigrants who are behind the wheel of semitrucks.

The time to act is now. President Trump called on us to do something about this national crisis now. I hope that truckers will use the tip line to help keep our roads safe, and I hope that we will get to vote on the Delilah Law soon. It is long past time to do something about it.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3924. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit disabled individuals to elect to receive disability insurance benefits during the disability insurance benefit waiting period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the We Can't Wait Act, a bipartisan bill with my colleague from New Hampshire Senator HASSAN. This legislation addresses a pressing and unnecessary hardship in our Social Security Disability Insurance Program. This program, known as SSDI, provides eligible individuals with benefits if they become disabled and are unable to work. Our bill would

give eligible individuals with disabilities the option of bypassing the current 5-month waiting period and allow them to access the benefits that they have earned without further delay.

As my colleagues are aware, SSDI benefits are available only to those who have worked long enough and contributed sufficiently through payroll taxes to the Social Security Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

When an individual becomes disabled and meets the program's strict eligibility standards, he or she should be able to rely on the benefits that they paid for, benefits intended to provide critical support during a time of great need.

Imagine that you have worked for many years and you find that you have contracted a disease that is fatal and that you have very little time to live. Surely, you should be able to tap into what essentially is an insurance fund set up for people in exactly that situation. But because of the 5-month waiting period, there are individuals who receive no payments at all.

During those 5 months, no payments are made, even though the disability has been confirmed by the Social Security Administration. This delay prevents individuals from accessing the insurance they have earned, at a critical and difficult time in their lives.

Lack of benefits can make it more difficult to obtain timely medical treatments, cover basic living expenses, and, in some cases where it is not a terminal condition, begin the process of rehabilitation toward an eventual return to work, if possible.

The burden of this delay can be heartbreaking. I have heard from constituents whose loved ones could get no help from SSDI when they were overtaken by a sudden and terminal diagnosis. Faced with a terrible disease that demanded every ounce of their energy and their total focus, they were forced instead to worry over their finances at the very end of their lives.

This just isn't right. The broader disability determination process already imposes significant hardships. A 2020 Government Accountability Office report documented what can be severe consequences of the long wait times for applicants who appealed initial denials for a Social Security disability.

Between fiscal years 2014 and 2019, approximately 48,000 individuals were forced to file for bankruptcy while awaiting a final decision on their appeals. From 2008 through 2019, an estimated nearly 110,000 people died before receiving a final decision.

These heartbreaking outcomes occur even before many applicants reach the point of approval. Yet even once they are approved, the additional 5-month exclusion period compounds the suffering for those who have already proven their eligibility.

Congress has already acted to address this delay in certain circumstances. In 2020, we passed the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act. It eliminated the

5-month waiting period for individuals with ALS, a progressive, terminal disease where every month, every day is critical. That bipartisan reform was the right thing to do, and I was proud to cosponsor it.

The We Can't Wait Act builds directly on that precedent. Under our bill, claimants would have a choice. They could either opt to begin receiving benefits immediately after approval, rather than waiting 5 months, in exchange for a modest actuarially sound reduction in their monthly benefit amount, or they could decide to wait the 5 months and receive the full amount.

As the chief actuary of the Social Security Administration explains in a letter released today, this small reduction in benefits maintains the actuarial balance in the trust fund over the 75-year projection period.

Let me emphasize that this bill makes no other changes in the SSDI Program. It does not alter eligibility criteria, the determination process—although that should be speeded up—benefit levels for those who choose not to bypass the wait, or any other core element in the program.

It is a precise reform that honors the contributions hard-working Americans with disabilities have made while removing an arbitrary barrier to the benefits that they have earned and deserve.

While this reform is carefully targeted, its impact would be profound. It would end the tragic reality in which Americans with disabilities suffer and, in some cases, die during an unnecessary 5-month delay after their disability has been officially certified by the Social Security Administration.

This is a key point made in a letter supporting the bill by a broad coalition of organizations committed to the rights, dignity, and well-being of people with disabilities—groups that advocate every day for those who need this relief most.

The letter, which is signed by more than two dozen organizations, goes on to make the point that the 5-month exclusion period is unnecessary and harms disabled Americans who are often financially hanging on by a thread.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter of endorsement from this coalition printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

The We Can't Wait Act is straightforward, compassionate, and fiscally responsible. It would provide a crucial option to Americans who simply can't wait even 5 months for the benefits they have worked for and desperately need.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this commonsense and much needed legislation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**WE CAN'T WAIT**

The undersigned organizations are proud to join in support of the We Can't Wait Act.

Today, hundreds of thousands of Americans with disabilities are unable to access Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits when they need them most, even though they have paid into the SSDI program all their working lives. In fact, current law and policy impose obstacles to workers that unfairly delay their insurance, medical treatment, and return to work.

By design, SSDI is not a benefits program—it is a funded insurance program supported by workers' paycheck deductions, is only available to those who have contributed enough through work, and is limited based on how long one has worked. In return, SSDI ensures that if eligible workers ever become disabled, they will be able to access the insurance they need to survive.

However, hundreds of thousands of American workers who have paid into SSDI face obstacles each year as they try to access the benefits they need. Disabled workers are denied their insurance for the first five months after becoming eligible. This exclusion period is fundamentally unfair. As the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported, more than 100,000 American workers died while awaiting a decision on their SSDI eligibility, a process that can often take 18 months. In addition, an estimated 50,000 workers were forced to file for bankruptcy while they waited for SSDI coverage. The five-month exclusion period is unnecessary and harms disabled Americans who are often financially hanging on by a thread.

By passing the We Can't Wait Act, Congress can ensure an equitable and cost-effective system that supports all individuals with significant health challenges and does not harm the SSDI Trust Fund. The We Can't Wait Act would allow disabled Americans to elect to access their benefits during the five-month exclusionary period in exchange for a small reduction in their monthly benefits. The election would be voluntary and the Social Security Administration would be required to provide a benefits calculator and other resources to help applicants decide. The adjustment rate would be set initially at 5.75%, which is much less than the interest rates at which people often have to borrow money to meet their immediate needs. The Social Security Administration would assess and adjust the rate periodically to ensure it does not reduce the SSDI Trust Fund.

Considering these crucial factors, we, the undersigned, urge Congress to pass the We Can't Wait Act.

Alliance for Aging Research; American Association of People with Disabilities; American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network; American Council of the Blind; Assure Disability; Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law; Bender Consulting Services, Inc.; Brain Injury Association of America; Center for HIV Law & Policy; Communication First; disABILITY Law Center of Virginia; Disability Rights Maine; Disability Rights North Carolina; Disability Rights Pennsylvania; Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund; National Alliance on Mental Illness; National Association of Disability Representatives; National Association of the Deaf; National Disability Institute; National Disability Rights Network; National Federation of the Blind; National Industries for the Blind; National Organization of Social Security Claimants' Representatives; National Organization on Disability; Paralyzed Veterans of America; Respectability; World Institute on Disability.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3925. A bill to establish the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 3925

*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 "Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park Act".

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to establish a unit of the National Park System—

(A) to commemorate the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, who—

(i) was the son of German-Jewish immigrants;

(ii) helped make Sears, Roebuck and Co. the leading retailer in the United States for many years;

(iii) used his enormous fortune to become a visionary philanthropist; and

(iv) partnered with Booker T. Washington and approximately 5,000 African American communities in the segregated South to build schools for children who had few or no educational opportunities;

(B) to recognize the impact of the Rosenwald Schools, which—

(i) were constructed between 1912 and 1932 in 15 States; and

(ii) educated more than 600,000 African American children, including a number of graduates who became leaders in the civil rights movement, such as—

(I) Representative John Lewis;

(II) Maya Angelou;

(III) Medgar Evers;

(IV) Nina Simone; and

(V) Carlotta Walls LaNier; and

(C) to honor other important parts of the legacy of Julius Rosenwald, including—

(i) the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which—

(I) between 1928 and 1948, awarded fellowships to nearly 900 talented men and women—

(aa)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of whom were African Americans; and

(bb) including—

(AA) Marian Anderson;

(BB) Langston Hughes;

(CC) Ralph Bunche;

(DD) James Baldwin;

(EE) Dr. Charles Drew;

(FF) Drs. Kenneth and Mamie Phipps Clark;

(GG) Ralph Ellison; and

(HH) Woody Guthrie;

(II) supported early legal cases of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that led to the Supreme Court opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954); and

(III) provided support for a significant number of historically Black colleges and universities, particularly to train teachers;

(ii) the founding, and service as the first president of, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago;

(iii) service as a member of the board of Jane Addams' Hull House for 20 years;

(iv) being the founding donor of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry; and

(v) otherwise embodying social justice;

(2) to preserve a small number of representative sites of the Rosenwald Schools (including the San Domingo School in Sharptown, Maryland, a 3-teacher restored school built during the Tuskegee phase of the Rosenwald School program, the Saint George Rosenwald School in Saint George, South Carolina, a 6-teacher restored school

built during the Julius Rosenwald Fund phase of the Rosenwald School program, and the Woodville Rosenwald School in Gloucester County, Virginia, a restored 2-teacher school built during the Julius Rosenwald Fund phase of the Rosenwald School program) and to establish a headquarters and visitor center for the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park within or near the former Sears Merchandising Complex in North Lawndale in the city of Chicago, Illinois, to enlighten visitors on—

(A) the overall life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald; and

(B) the ways in which the Rosenwald Schools—

(i) significantly improved African American education in the South; and

(ii) helped to make the United States a more democratic society; and

(3) to establish a network in the National Park Service to connect the remaining Rosenwald Schools to disseminate more fully the story of the Rosenwald Schools throughout the United States.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map prepared under section 4(b)(2)(A).

(2) NETWORK.—The term “Network” means the Rosenwald Schools National Network established under section 5(a)(1).

(3) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park established by section 4(a)(1).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

### SEC. 4. JULIUS ROSENWALD AND ROSENWALD SCHOOLS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—

(A) DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The Park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land within the boundary of the Park has been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

(B) FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of a determination under subparagraph (A).

(b) BOUNDARY; MAP.—

(1) BOUNDARY.—The Park shall consist of the following:

(A) The 40-acre site selected for the Sears merchandising complex constructed in 1905–1906, which includes the original Sears Administration Building, the catalog building, the power plant, and the Nichols Tower, which now comprise the Sears Roebuck and Company Complex National Historic Landmark, and the Sears Sunken Garden directly across the street from the Sears Administration Building.

(B) The San Domingo Rosenwald School in Sharptown, Maryland, as generally depicted on the Map.

(C) The Saint George Rosenwald School in Saint George, South Carolina, as generally depicted on the Map.

(D) The Woodville Rosenwald School in Gloucester County, Virginia, as generally depicted on the Map.

(E) Any Rosenwald School or other area designated by Congress to be included in the Park after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the boundary of the Park.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) sections 100101(a), 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapters 1003 and 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES.—For the purposes of establishing the Park, the following properties shall be associated with the Park but shall not be transferred to, or directly managed by, the National Park Service:

(A) The Saint George Rosenwald School in Saint George, South Carolina.

(B) The Woodville Rosenwald School in Gloucester County, Virginia.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To further the purposes of this section and notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Illinois, the city of Chicago, the States of Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, other appropriate State and local government officials, and public and nonpublic entities, subject to subparagraph (B)—

(i) to support collaborative interpretive and educational programs at non-Federal historic properties within the boundary of the Park; and

(ii) to identify, interpret, and provide assistance for the preservation of non-Federal land within the boundary of the Park and at sites related to the Park but located outside the boundaries of the Park, including providing for—

(I) the placement of directional and interpretive signage;

(II) exhibits; and

(III) technology-based and other interpretive devices.

(B) PUBLIC ACCESS.—A cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall provide for reasonable public access to any property subject to the cooperative agreement.

(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may use appropriated funds to carry out a project to mark, interpret, improve, restore, or provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of any property that is subject to a cooperative agreement under paragraph (3).

(B) INCONSISTENT PURPOSES.—Any payment made by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to an agreement that the conversion, use, or disposal of a project carried out under subparagraph (A) for purposes that are inconsistent with the purposes of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to reimbursement in an amount that is the greater of—

(i) the amount provided by the Secretary to the project; and

(ii) an amount equal to the increase in the value of the project that is attributable to the funds, as determined by the Secretary as of the date of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(5) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may, within the National Historic Landmark District in Chicago, Illinois—

(i) acquire a facade or other easement interest on the Nichols Tower; and

(ii) enter into a lease or other agreement for purposes of providing for administration of the Park and appropriate visitor services.

(B) OUTSIDE OF PARK BOUNDARY.—If the Secretary is unable to identify appropriate space for administration and visitor services in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary may acquire the appropriate land or interests in land, or enter into other appropriate agreements, in the vicinity of, but outside the boundary of the Park, for administration and visitor services.

(C) LIMITATION.—The San Domingo School in Sharptown, Maryland, may only be acquired by the Secretary under this section by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase with donated funds; or

(iii) exchange.

(6) INTERPRETATION.—To further the dissemination of information about the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, with an emphasis on the partnership of Julius Rosenwald with Booker T. Washington and the approximately 5,000 communities in the South that led to the establishment and success of the Rosenwald Schools, the Secretary shall include interpretation of the story of Julius Rosenwald at—

(A) the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, within the boundary of which is located the childhood home of Julius Rosenwald; and

(B) the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site in the State of Alabama, which was founded by Booker T. Washington for the education of African Americans and at which architects designed the early Rosenwald Schools.

(7) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall complete a general management plan for the Park in accordance with—

(A) section 100502 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) any other applicable laws.

### SEC. 5. ROSENWALD SCHOOLS NATIONAL NETWORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the “Rosenwald Schools National Network”;

(2) as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from sites, facilities, and programs interested in being a part of the Network; and

(3) administer the Network.

(b) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—

(1) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of the historical importance of the Rosenwald Schools;

(2) produce and disseminate appropriate educational and promotional materials relating to the life and work of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools that are part of the Network, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(3) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide assistance, as appropriate;

(4)(A) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(B) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under this paragraph;

(5) conduct research relating to the Rosenwald Schools;

(6) make recommendations for any additional Rosenwald School sites that should be considered for inclusion within the Park due to the significance, integrity, and need for

management by the National Park Service of the sites; and

(7) have the authority to provide grants to Network elements described in subsection (c).

(c) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:

(1) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the story of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools.

(2) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—

(A) relate to Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools; and

(B) are included, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion, in the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 613—RECOGNIZING THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME AS AMERICA'S GAME

Mr. SHEEHY (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 613

Whereas, since 2009, the annual football game played between the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy (referred to in this preamble as the “Army-Navy Game”) is played on the second Saturday of December;

Whereas the Army-Navy Game is a tradition dating back to 1890, serving as a living symbol of patriotism, unity, and the true spirit of college football, and inspiring current and future service members;

Whereas the Cadets and Midshipmen that play in this game exemplify American values of service, sacrifice, and leadership;

Whereas any competing college football games risk diminishing the singular national attention and patriotic spirit that the Army-Navy Game inspires, including its role in celebrating current, and motivating future, service members;

Whereas it is in the national interest to preserve the Army-Navy Game as the only college football game during its broadcast time slot;

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission has an interest in understanding how broadcasting impacts access to, and prominence of, events that serve the United States; and

Whereas the Department of Defense has an interest in ensuring that the Army-Navy

Game continues to create public engagement with the Armed Forces and military service academies: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the annual football game played between the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy (referred to in this resolution as the “Army-Navy Game”) is a cornerstone of the collegiate sport tradition of the United States and an important influence on military recruiting;

(2) the Army-Navy Game should retain its preeminent and exclusive status as the only college football game played on the second Saturday of December aired during its scheduled time slot to promote nationwide viewership, shared civic engagement, and recognition of the service and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces;

(3) broadcasters, collegiate athletic associations and conferences, and institutions of higher education should avoid scheduling college football games during this time slot; and

(4) relevant Federal agencies should review existing policies to enhance coordination around, and the public promotion of the civic importance of, the Army-Navy Game.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 614—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2026 AS “AMERICAN HEART MONTH”

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

S. RES. 614

Whereas cardiovascular disease (referred to in this preamble as “CVD”) affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas CVD continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, claiming the lives of over 919,000 individuals in the United States in 2023;

Whereas heart disease and stroke claimed more lives in 2022 in the United States than all forms of cancer and chronic lower respiratory disease combined;

Whereas, from 2019 to 2020, deaths from heart disease increased by 4.8 percent, the largest increase in heart disease deaths since 2012;

Whereas the United States has made great progress in reducing the death rate for CVD, but this progress has been more modest with respect to the death rate for CVD among certain racial and ethnic minority populations;

Whereas CVD results in tremendous health care costs and lost productivity, and it is estimated that the United States will spend over \$1,000,000,000 by 2035 on costs relating to CVD;

Whereas, between 2020 and 2021, heart disease accounted for \$417,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity in the United States;

Whereas approximately every 40 seconds an individual in the United States will have a heart attack;

Whereas, in 2022, stroke accounted for approximately 1 in every 20 deaths in the United States;

Whereas, in 2022, sudden cardiac arrest accounted for over 19,000 deaths in the United States;

Whereas heart valve disease accounts for approximately 28,000 deaths in the United States every year;

Whereas CVDs are a leading cause of maternal death among women in the United States, accounting for more than 1 in 10 pregnancy-related deaths in 2021;

Whereas congenital heart defects are—

(1) the most common types of birth defects in the United States; and

(2) a leading cause of death for infants with birth defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of CVD, including—

- (1) high blood pressure;
- (2) high blood cholesterol;
- (3) poor diet;
- (4) tobacco use and exposure to nicotine;
- (5) physical inactivity;
- (6) insufficient or poor-quality sleep;
- (7) obesity; and
- (8) diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of CVD through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors for CVD can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, under section 101(1) of title 36, United States Code, the President is requested to issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month”;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate National Wear Red Day during February by “going red” to increase awareness about CVD as the leading cause of death for women; and

Whereas, every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as “American Heart Month”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2026 as “American Heart Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month;

(3) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to fighting cardiovascular disease (referred to in this resolution as “CVD”) by—

(A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of CVD;

(B) supporting research on CVD; and

(C) improving access to affordable, quality care to reduce long-term disability and mortality;

(4) recognizes and supports efforts to address the long-term implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, including its influence on cardiovascular health and mortality rates;

(5) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Heart Month; and

(6) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about their risk for CVD.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 615—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WICKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KING, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Mr. KIM, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr.