

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.

SCHIFF, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 615

Whereas, in 1776, people envisioned the United States as a new nation dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”;

Whereas Africans were first brought involuntarily to the shores of the United States as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas, in 2026, the vestiges of those injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas, in the face of injustices, people of good will and of all races in the United States have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have fought courageously for the rights and freedom of African Americans and others;

Whereas African Americans, such as Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Maya Angelou, Arthur Ashe, Jr., James Baldwin, James Beckwourth, Clara Brown, Blanche Bruce, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Holt Collier, Miles Davis, Louis Armstrong, Larry Doby, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Medgar Evers, Aretha Franklin, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Jon Hendricks, Olivia Hooker, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, B.B. King, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Rosa Parks, Walter Payton, Bill Pickett, Homer Plessy, Bass Reeves, Hiram Revels, Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, the Greensboro Four, the Tuskegee Airmen, Prince Rogers Nelson, Recy Taylor, Fred Shuttlesworth, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Muhammad Ali, Elijah Cummings, Ella Fitzgerald, Mamie Till, Toni Morrison, Gwen Ifill, Diahann Carroll, Chadwick Boseman, John Lewis, Katherine Johnson, Rev. C.T. Vivian, Hank Aaron, Edith Savage-Jennings, Septima Clark, Mary McLeod Bethune, Cicely Tyson, John Hope Franklin, Colin Powell, bell hooks, Bob Moses, Sidney Poitier, Bill Russell, Chief Justice of South Carolina Ernest Finney, Willie Mays, Jr., and James Earl Jones, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition those individuals deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of business, government, and the military;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation

of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of the efforts of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the “Father of Black History”, to enhance knowledge of Black history through *The Journal of Negro History*, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

Whereas Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, originated in 1926 when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black people in the United States;

Whereas Dr. Carter G. Woodson stated, “We have a wonderful history behind us . . . If you are unable to demonstrate to the world that you have this record, the world will say to you, ‘You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.’”;

Whereas, since its founding, the United States has imperfectly progressed toward noble goals;

Whereas the history of the United States is the story of people regularly affirming high ideals, striving to reach those ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of that failure, before committing to try again;

Whereas, on November 4, 2008, the people of the United States elected Barack Obama, an African-American man, as President of the United States; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, people across the United States celebrated the groundbreaking of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened to the public on September 24, 2016, on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history provided by Black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to commemorate the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided country, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as a nation “indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4302. Mr. MORENO (for Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 602, supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 4302.** Mr. MORENO (for Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 602, supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2026 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games; as follows:

In the third whereas clause, strike “won 2,077” and all that follows through “during” and insert “won, between 2000 and 2026, 622 gold medals, 622 silver medals, and 559 bronze medals, totaling 1,803 medals, during”.

#### NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator RON WYDEN, intend to object to proceeding to the nomination of Lt. Gen. Joshua M. Rudd for appointment in the United States Army to the grade of general, dated February 25, 2026.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I have six 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 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 25, 2026, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 25, 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 Wednesday, February 25, 2026, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 25, 2026, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

##### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 25, 2026, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 25, 2026, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.