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No. 11

## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we pray for strength and courage.

Grant us the inner strength that comes with the serenity to accept the things we cannot change: things about our situation, about other people's personalities, and about our own flawed human nature.

Yet give us the moral courage to change the things we can: our own attitudes, our responses to people whose opinions and perspectives differ from our own, and our willingness to trust in You.

Then grant us the wisdom not only to know the difference between what is within our control and what is not, but also, in our discernment, not to be afraid; for You, Lord God, are with us. You never leave nor forsake us.

In this promise may we place our hope and live one day at a time, trusting that in Your perfect timing, You will make things right.

May we surrender our all to Your will.

In Your merciful name, we pray.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CASTEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### PROTECTING PRUDENT INVESTMENT OF RETIREMENT SAVINGS ACT

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 988, I call up the bill (H.R. 2988) to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to specify requirements concerning the consideration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary factors, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Nebraska). Pursuant to House Resolution 988, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Workforce, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2988

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### DIVISION A—INCREASE RETIREMENT EARNINGS

Sec. 1001. Short title.

Sec. 1002. Limitation on consideration of non-pecuniary factors by fiduciaries.

#### DIVISION B—NO DISCRIMINATION IN MY BENEFITS

Sec. 2001. Short title.

Sec. 2002. Service provider selection.

#### DIVISION C—RETIREMENT PROXY PROTECTION

Sec. 3001. Short title.

Sec. 3002. Exercise of shareholder rights.

#### DIVISION D—PROVIDING COMPLETE INFORMATION TO RETIREMENT INVESTORS

Sec. 4001. Short title.

Sec. 4002. Brokerage window disclosures.

#### DIVISION A—INCREASE RETIREMENT EARNINGS

##### SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Increase Retirement Earnings Act”.

##### SEC. 1002. LIMITATION ON CONSIDERATION OF NON-PECUNIARY FACTORS BY FIDUCIARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 404(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **INTEREST BASED ON PECUNIARY FACTORS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a fiduciary shall be considered to act solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan with respect to an investment or investment course of action only if the fiduciary’s action with respect to such investment or investment course of action is based solely on pecuniary factors (except as provided in subparagraph (B)). The fiduciary may not subordinate the interests of the participants and beneficiaries in their retirement income or financial benefits under the plan to other objectives and may not sacrifice investment return or take on additional investment risk to promote non-pecuniary benefits or goals. The weight given to any pecuniary factor by a fiduciary shall reflect a prudent assessment of the impact of such factor on risk and return.

“(B) **USE OF NON-PECUNIARY FACTORS FOR INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVES.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (A), if a fiduciary is unable to distinguish between or among investment alternatives or investment courses of action on the basis of pecuniary factors alone, the fiduciary may use non-pecuniary factors as the deciding factor if the fiduciary documents—

“(i) why pecuniary factors were not sufficient to select a plan investment or investment course of action;

“(ii) how the selected investment compares to the alternative investments with regard to the composition of the portfolio with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current return of

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow requirements of the plan, and the projected return of the portfolio relative to the funding objectives of the plan; and

“(iii) how the selected non-pecuniary factor or factors are consistent with the interests of the participants and beneficiaries in their retirement income or financial benefits under the plan.

“(C) INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR PARTICIPANT-DIRECTED INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT PLANS.—In selecting or retaining investment options for a pension plan described in subsection (c)(1)(A), a fiduciary is not prohibited from considering, selecting, or retaining an investment option on the basis that such investment option promotes, seeks, or supports one or more non-pecuniary benefits or goals, if—

“(i) the fiduciary satisfies the requirements of paragraph (1) and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph in selecting or retaining any such investment option; and

“(ii) such investment option is not added or retained as, or included as a component of, a default investment under subsection (c)(5) (or any other default investment alternative) if its investment objectives or goals or its principal investment strategies include, consider, or indicate the use of one or more non-pecuniary factors.

“(D) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this paragraph:

“(i) The term ‘pecuniary factor’ means a factor that a fiduciary prudently determines is expected to have a material effect on the risk or return of an investment based on appropriate investment horizons consistent with the plan’s investment objectives and the funding policy established pursuant to section 402(b)(1).

“(ii) The term ‘investment course of action’ means any series or program of investments or actions related to a fiduciary’s performance of the fiduciary’s investment duties, and includes the selection of an investment fund as a plan investment, or in the case of an individual account plan, a designated investment alternative under the plan.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to actions taken by a fiduciary on or after the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### **DIVISION B—NO DISCRIMINATION IN MY BENEFITS**

##### **SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the “No Discrimination in My Benefits Act”.

##### **SEC. 2002. SERVICE PROVIDER SELECTION.**

Section 404(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) by selecting, monitoring, and retaining any fiduciary, counsel, employee, or service provider of the plan—

“(i) in accordance with subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

“(ii) without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.”.

#### **DIVISION C—RETIREMENT PROXY PROTECTION**

##### **SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the “Retirement Proxy Protection Act”.

##### **SEC. 3002. EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 404 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO EXERCISE SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The fiduciary duty to manage plan assets that are shares of stock in-

cludes the management of shareholder rights appurtenant to those shares, including the right to vote proxies. When deciding whether to exercise a shareholder right and in exercising such right, including the voting of proxies, a fiduciary must act prudently and solely in the interests of participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and beneficiaries and defraying the reasonable expenses of administering the plan. The fiduciary duty to manage shareholder rights appurtenant to shares of stock does not require the voting of every proxy or the exercise of every shareholder right.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to voting, tender, and similar rights with respect to qualifying employer securities or securities held in an investment arrangement that is not a designated investment alternative in the event such rights are passed through pursuant to the terms of an individual account plan to participants and beneficiaries with accounts holding such securities.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS.—A fiduciary, when deciding whether to exercise a shareholder right and when exercising a shareholder right—

“(A) shall—

“(i) act solely in accordance with the economic interest of the plan and its participants and beneficiaries;

“(ii) consider any costs involved;

“(iii) evaluate material facts that form the basis for any particular proxy vote or exercise of shareholder rights; and

“(iv) maintain a record of any proxy vote, proxy voting activity, or other exercise of a shareholder right, including any attempt to influence management; and

“(B) shall not subordinate the interests of participants and beneficiaries in their retirement income or financial benefits under the plan to any non-pecuniary objective, or promote non-pecuniary benefits or goals unrelated to those financial interests of the plan’s participants and beneficiaries.

“(3) MONITORING.—A fiduciary shall exercise prudence and diligence in the selection and monitoring of a person, if any, selected to advise or otherwise assist with the exercise of shareholder rights, including by providing research and analysis, recommendations on exercise of proxy voting or other shareholder rights, administrative services with respect to voting proxies, and recordkeeping and reporting services.

“(4) INVESTMENT MANAGERS AND PROXY ADVISORY FIRMS.—Where the authority to vote proxies or exercise other shareholder rights has been delegated to an investment manager pursuant to section 403(a), or a proxy voting advisory firm or other person who performs advisory services as to the voting of proxies or the exercise of other shareholder rights, a responsible plan fiduciary shall prudently monitor the proxy voting activities of such investment manager or advisory firm and determine whether such activities are in compliance with paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(5) VOTING POLICIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In deciding whether to vote a proxy pursuant to this subsection, the plan fiduciary may adopt a proxy voting policy, including a safe harbor proxy voting policy described in subparagraph (B), providing that the authority to vote a proxy shall be exercised pursuant to specific parameters designed to serve the economic interest of the plan.

“(B) SAFE HARBOR VOTING POLICY.—With respect to a decision not to vote a proxy, a fiduciary shall satisfy the fiduciary responsibilities under this subsection if such fiduciary adopts and follows a safe harbor proxy voting policy that—

“(i) limits voting resources to particular types of proposals that the fiduciary has prudently determined are substantially related to the business activities of the issuer or are expected to have a material effect on the value of the plan investment; or

“(ii) establishes that the fiduciary will refrain from voting on proposals or particular types of proposals when the assets of a plan invested in the issuer relative to the total assets of such plan are below 5 percent (or, in the event such assets are under management, when the assets under management invested in the issuer are below 5 percent of the total assets under management).

“(C) EXCEPTION.—No proxy voting policy adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall preclude a fiduciary from submitting a proxy vote when the fiduciary determines that the matter being voted on is expected to have a material economic effect on the investment performance of a plan’s portfolio (or the investment performance of assets under management in the case of an investment manager); provided, however, that in all cases compliance with a safe harbor voting policy shall be presumed to satisfy fiduciary responsibilities with respect to decisions not to vote.

“(6) REVIEW.—A fiduciary shall periodically review any policy adopted under this subsection.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to an exercise of shareholder rights occurring on or after January 1, 2026.

#### **DIVISION D—PROVIDING COMPLETE INFORMATION TO RETIREMENT INVESTORS**

##### **SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the “Providing Complete Information to Retirement Investors Act”.

##### **SEC. 4002. BROKERAGE WINDOW DISCLOSURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 404(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR BROKERAGE WINDOWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a pension plan which provides for individual accounts and which provides a participant or beneficiary the opportunity to choose from designated investment alternatives, a participant or beneficiary shall not be treated as exercising control over assets in the account of the participant or beneficiary unless, with respect to any investment arrangement that is not a designated investment alternative, each time before such a participant or beneficiary directs an investment into, out of, or within such investment arrangement, such participant is notified of, and acknowledges, each element of the notice described under paragraph (B).

“(B) NOTICE.—The notice described under this paragraph is a four part information that is substantially similar to the following information:

“1. Your retirement plan offers designated investment alternatives prudently selected and monitored by fiduciaries for the purpose of enabling you to construct an appropriate retirement savings portfolio. In selecting and monitoring designated investment alternatives, your plan’s fiduciary considers the risk of loss and the opportunity for gain (or other return) compared with reasonably available investment alternatives.

2. The investments available through this investment arrangement are not designated investment alternatives, and have not been prudently selected and are not monitored by a plan fiduciary.

3. Depending on the investments you select through this investment arrangement, you may experience diminished returns, higher fees, and higher risk than if you select from the plan’s designated investment alternatives.

4. The following is a hypothetical illustration of the impact of return at 4 percent, 6 percent, and 8 percent on your account balance projected to age 67.

“(C) ILLUSTRATION.—The notice described under paragraph (B) shall also include a graph

displaying the projected retirement balances of such participant or beneficiary at age 67 if the account of such individual were to achieve an annual return equal to each of the following:

- “(i) 4 percent.
- “(ii) 6 percent.
- “(iii) 8 percent.”.

(b) DESIGNATED INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVE DEFINED.—Section 3 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1002) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(46) DESIGNATED INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘designated investment alternative’ means any investment alternative designated by a responsible fiduciary of an individual account plan described in subsection 404(c) into which participants and beneficiaries may direct the investment of assets held in, or contributed to, their individual accounts.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘designated investment alternative’ does not include brokerage windows, self-directed brokerage accounts, or similar plan arrangements that enable participants and beneficiaries to select investments beyond those designated by a responsible plan fiduciary.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Workforce or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part A of House Report 119-440, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2988.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 2988, the Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act, introduced by Representative RICK ALLEN, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

At its core, this legislation is about one simple principle: Retirement savings should be managed to protect workers' futures and not to advance political agendas.

Over the past several years, the Biden administration pushed a rule that encouraged retirement plan fidu-

ciaries to consider environmental, social, and governance—ESG—factors, when making investment decisions. That might sound harmless, but in practice, it shifts the focus away from what retirement investing is supposed to be about: maximizing returns and minimizing risk for workers and retirees.

Americans set aside money in their 401(k)'s and pension plans to retire with dignity. They do it so that they can pay their bills, cover medical costs, and support their families. They do not invest their hard-earned savings so that Federal bureaucrats can push ideological priorities.

That is exactly the concern here. ESG investing has become a tool for advancing a broader political agenda. Instead of asking: Is this the best investment for the worker, the ESG framework often asks: Does this investment align with certain social or environmental goals?

Those goals are not what ERISA was created to promote. ERISA, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, was established to ensure that fiduciaries act in the best interests of plan participants. It requires loyalty, prudence, and a clear focus on financial outcomes that workers rely on.

Mr. Speaker, the problem with the Biden-Harris rule is that it created permission and, in many cases, pressure for fiduciaries to prioritize ESG factors over the economic interests of participants. When that happens, retirement security is placed at risk.

ESG funds are often more costly and less transparent. In many cases, they underperform compared to traditional options. That means that workers may be paying more and getting less—less growth, less stability, and less certainty about their future.

This is not a theoretical issue. When a fiduciary chooses investments based on nonfinancial criteria, the person paying the price is not the bureaucrat in Washington or the corporate executive on a conference call. The person paying the price is the worker who depends on that retirement account to survive. That is why H.R. 2988 is needed.

Mr. Speaker, this bill restores the proper purpose of retirement investing: financial security. It makes clear that retirement plan decisions must be made based solely on economic factors—things like risk, return, liquidity, and diversification. It also addresses how fiduciaries use shareholder rights, like proxy voting.

Under current practices, some fiduciaries use the shares held in retirement plans to push political policies through proxy votes, whether or not those policies benefit the workers whose money is at stake.

H.R. 2988 stops that. It makes clear that exercising shareholder rights, including proxy votes, must be done in the economic interests of plan participants, not to advance radical political initiatives, not to appease advocacy

groups, and not to satisfy trends in the corporate boardrooms.

In addition, the bill strengthens fairness and nondiscrimination in the selection of service providers. It states clearly that race, color, religion, sex, or national origin may not be considered when selecting fiduciaries, counsel, employees, or service providers for ERISA plans. Retirement plan service providers should be chosen on performance and price, not on ideology or race-based preference.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2988 increases transparency for workers. It includes a notice requirement for defined contribution plans that explains the difference between selecting investments chosen by ERISA fiduciaries and selecting investments through a brokerage window.

□ 0910

Why does that matter? It matters because many workers do not realize that when they move money into a brokerage window, they may be stepping outside the protections provided by plan fiduciaries. This bill ensures workers are informed and can make decisions with clarity. In short, H.R. 2988 is a course correction. It protects retirees from financial experimentation. It protects workers from political interference, and it reinforces the idea that retirement plans exist for one reason: to help Americans retire with stability and security.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2988, the Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act. This bill is premised on the Republicans' mistaken belief that they know best when it comes to investing workers' retirement savings.

Under the present law, the retirement plan fiduciary is required to make prudent investment decisions in the best interests of plan participants and beneficiaries. The bill codifies two rules from the first Trump administration that impose first-of-their-kind restrictions on plan fiduciaries' abilities to consider what are called environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, factors when making investment decisions and exercise shareholder rights.

The appropriate course of action is to permit fiduciaries to consider ESG factors so long as they don't diminish investment returns. As we know, such factors, whether it be sea level rise or poor corporate governance, are relevant to a company's performance. Considering whether a real estate investment will literally be underwater because of sea level rise is not ideology. It is sensible for plan fiduciaries to be permitted to consider such factors and to be able to adopt them if they don't reduce investment returns. That is precisely what the rule from the Biden administration permitted.

Predictably, the Trump administration is walking away from that rule, and now the House is continuing to go in the wrong direction. For example, H.R. 2988 will impose unnecessary barriers to considering things like sea level rise. The supporters are making up some risk, suggesting that some of these funds may be worse than others. I think the studies have shown that they are as good or better, in fact, than others. Meanwhile, the Trump administration appears to be poised to green light what are clearly consensus-held risky investments such as cryptocurrency and put those in retirement plans. That makes no sense at all.

Finally, H.R. 2988 would undermine the worthwhile efforts to increase diversity among asset managers. There are about \$82 trillion in financial assets in retirement funds. Only 1.4 percent of those assets are managed by women or minority firms. Women and minorities, represented by two-thirds of the population, they are managing 1.4 percent of the assets.

Now, apparently that creates a problem, and the problem is: How did they get the 1.4 percent? How did the good old boys lose 1.4 percent? So they are going to change the rules to limit access to women- and minority-owned firms. This bill would needlessly undermine what little progress has been made and actually raise questions about what problem we are trying to solve.

We should be trusting our professionals bound by law, not House Republicans to make sound decisions about Americans' retirement savings.

For those reasons, I oppose the bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2988 codifies the principles in the Trump Department of Labor's 2020 rule on retirement plan ESG investing.

Under the bill, as with the 2020 Trump rule, if a fiduciary finds that an ESG factor is a financial factor, then that factor can be considered when investing and exercising shareholder rights.

Nothing in H.R. 2988 prevents a fiduciary from appropriately considering any material risk of an investment. Like the 2020 Trump rule, H.R. 2988 recognizes that ESG factors can present an economic risk or opportunity, which qualified investment professionals would appropriately treat as material economic considerations under generally accepted investment principles.

H.R. 2988 neutrally applies these principles to all investment decisions.

To suggest this bill bars a fiduciary from appropriately considering any factor that may be material to investment is blatantly false. Unlike the Biden-Harris rule, this legislation ensures neutrality and prudent decision-making by fiduciaries.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have made many claims about the supposed advantages of ESG investing.

Allow me to set the record straight. ESG funds have underperformed for years. According to Morningstar, ESG funds lagged the U.S. Market Index and the S&P 500 in 2023 and 2024. To make matters worse, ESG products charge higher fees to participants than traditional investment funds, which can significantly limit the growth of participants' retirement savings over time.

Finally, according to researchers at George Mason University, ESG funds expose workers and retirees to additional investment risk that traditional investments typically do not face. Increased costs, increased risk, and lackluster returns make for a bad cocktail.

Participants and beneficiaries of employer-sponsored retirement plans rely on the expertise of fiduciaries, who are required by law to act solely in the financial interests of participants. Weakening that expectation to advance partisan ideological objectives is wrong and hurts the safety and stability of Americans.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in response to my friends on the other side, many Democrats want to make race and sex the most important factors in choosing ERISA retirement plan service providers. In so doing, they are advocating for blatant race and sex discrimination, which we should all strongly oppose.

Discrimination is never justified, and the use of quotas is inherently discriminatory. ERISA plan service providers must be selected using a prudent and nondiscriminatory process. That is what H.R. 2988 requires.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2988.

I am going to be honest. I cannot believe we are still engaged in this anti-capitalist doublespeak; but if my Republican colleagues are going to keep bringing bills to the floor to destroy the fabric of our market-based economy, I am going to keep standing up for it.

Let's be clear: ERISA already requires fiduciaries to act solely in the financial interests of plan participants and beneficiaries. H.R. 2988 does not strengthen that standard. It simply assumes that a handful of paternalistic legislators know more about the interests of America's businessowners than they do.

Before coming to Congress, I was a CEO of an energy company. We raised a couple hundred million dollars to build that business, and I was understandably accountable to a board appointed by those investors.

I am trying to imagine a world where I showed up at a board meeting and told the owners of the company that I

was leading that they were not allowed to ask me certain questions because, in my judgment, I had determined that their questions were nonpecuniary. That is not a world where I would have been employed for very long.

It also wouldn't have been good for our business because different investors have different time horizons. You have got short-term investors who are concerned about next year's cash flows, but then you can have long-term investors, like pension funds, endowments, and family offices, who are going to be concerned about longer term risks including, but not limited to, your governance, your environmental exposures, who you hire, what kind of liabilities you are taking on, and that is fine. That is how a functioning market works.

But H.R. 2988 prioritizes those short-term investors by creating an arbitrary distinction between pecuniary and nonpecuniary risk factors. That requires investors to ignore financially relevant information that they, in their sole discretion, believe impact long-term performance.

□ 0920

Why should we mandate ignorance? It is not the Federal Government's job to tell fiduciaries what categories of risk they can consider. Making investors dumber will only serve to drive capital out of U.S. markets, and that is not just theoretical.

In Oklahoma, public pension officials estimated that complying with a similar blacklist policy could cost them nearly \$10 million. In Arkansas, the State retirement system estimated comparable restrictions could reduce returns by \$30 million to \$40 million a year. In Indiana, an analysis found it could cost pension returns as much as \$6.4 billion over 10 years.

This legislation is not about protecting retirees. It is about protecting mediocre businesses from the vibrancy of well-informed, competitive capital markets. Maybe that satisfies some short-term, partisan political purpose, but it ain't patriotic and certainly ain't capitalism. All this will accomplish is to drive long-term investors out of U.S. equity markets.

For the retirement savings of our police officers, teachers, and firefighters, and for the preservation of U.S. capital markets and capitalism that is free of the meddlesome government intervention that Republicans seem to love, I urge a "no" vote and oppose this legislation.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN), the chairman of the Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions Subcommittee and the sponsor of this good bill.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding his time, for his tireless work on behalf of American workers, and specifically for his support of the legislation before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2988, the Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act, legislation I introduced earlier this year to ensure hardworking Americans do not have their retirement savings jeopardized by politically motivated mismanagement. What I am hearing is that, I think, this bill fixes everything that the other side has been talking about as far as free markets and capitalism.

For those listening at home, it is important to understand how we got here. In 2022, the Biden administration heavy-handedly put the retirement security of over 150 million Americans at risk by issuing a deeply flawed rule to enable retirement plan fiduciaries to consider or choose investments based on environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, factors. That is not free market. That is not capitalism.

It is proven that ESG factors often charge steeper fees, carry higher risks, have lower returns, and are well-known underperformers. That is precisely why this rule garnered bipartisan, bicameral disapproval in the form of a Congressional Review Act resolution that passed both the House and Senate. However, the Biden-Harris administration vetoed the resolution, choosing to prioritize leftwing environmental and social issues ahead of retirees' financial security.

As chairman of the HELP Subcommittee, I remain committed to protecting the retirement savings of workers, retirees, and their families. The Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act would codify that retirement plan sponsors must make investment decisions solely based on economic factors and financial returns.

Additionally, the bill states that the decision to exercise a shareholder right is subject to the purchase and loyalty duties under ERISA. It states that proxies held by ERISA plans must be voted in the economic interests of the plan, not used to advance radical policies and favors to crony capitalists.

The bill declares that race, color, religion, sex, or national origin may not be taken into consideration when selecting a fiduciary, counsel, employee, or service provider of an ERISA plan.

Lastly, it implements a notice requirement on defined contribution plans, explaining the difference between choosing from investments selected by ERISA fiduciaries and choosing from investments through a brokerage window.

Mr. Speaker, I think most would agree that advancing a political agenda at the expense of retirement savings is wrong. Let's be clear: Americans invest to secure a brighter future for themselves and their families, not to bankroll Democrats' radical initiatives and pet projects and take care of their crony capitalists.

Retirement plan sponsors have a duty to prioritize financial returns, ensuring Americans' hard-earned savings

are invested in a sensible manner. The Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act delivers a significant win to retirees across the Nation, and I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support its passage.

I thank my staff for their diligent work on this bill. I thank Chairman WALBERG for his support throughout the committee process and Leader SCALISE and Speaker JOHNSON for bringing H.R. 2988 to the House floor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER).

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding. I rise in opposition to this bill, which will only hurt the retirement savings of millions of Americans.

Our Republican colleagues are once again prioritizing culture wars over working people and threatening the retirement savings of nurses, teachers, police officers, and healthcare workers, who are just trying to save for their future with peace of mind.

The bill before us today injects politics into investment decisions that should be guided by sound financial judgment.

Let me be clear. Environmental, social, and governance risks are material and pecuniary, and companies that adopt thoughtful policies on these risks outperform those that don't over the long term.

If an oil company is cutting corners, and it leads to a spill that is expensive to the company, that hurts shareholders. That hurts people who are saving for retirement. That is a failure to manage an environmental risk.

If a company maintains a culture in the office that allows rampant discrimination that causes lawsuits that are expensive to the company, that is a social factor. That is a material risk.

If executive pay is structured in a way where it is not tied to shareholder performance, that is a risk.

As a former State treasurer, I know that ignoring these risks does not make them disappear.

By the way, the proxy voting process is an important way for shareholders to tell executives at companies when they think that something needs to change. They are nonbinding. What this bill would do is make it harder for shareholders to vote to put even non-binding items in front of a board to consider.

I have heard the other side say that this bill does not preclude ESG factors from being considered if they are material, but that is not true in practice. What will happen in practice is that SEC bureaucrats and political appointees will get to choose what is material and what is not.

Any time an executive, a corporate executive, doesn't like what a shareholder proposal is about, they can go to the SEC and say: "Keep this off the ballot. I don't want to see it." It will be up to those bureaucrats and polit-

ical appointees to decide what is material and what is not.

How about we trust the investors? How about we trust the people who are actually doing the work? How about we trust the plan participants, the workers, and the retirees? Anyone who has a 401(k) or an IRA will tell you that they can go on the website and pick from a range of different plans based on what they think is a good idea for them. Why don't we trust them instead of trusting bureaucrats and political appointees to make decisions for everybody else?

Understand why we are here and who this bill helps. This bill helps corporate executives who do not want to be held accountable by their own shareholders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, this bill helps executives who do not want to be held accountable by their own shareholders for material ESG risks.

It all comes down to time horizons, as Mr. CASTEN said. When I was State treasurer, I had 60,000 people who were relying on me for their retirement. I had people who were 90- or 100-year-old retirees, and I had first-year teachers who were 23 years old. I owed just as much of a fiduciary duty to those 23-year-olds as the 90-year-olds.

□ 0930

So long-term factors and ESG factors matter even when corporate executives who are focused on the short term don't care about them.

This bill claims to be about free markets. It is the opposite. It is taking choice away from investors and away from retirees and plan participants and putting it in the hands of bureaucrats and political appointees.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), who is vice chair of the Financial Services Committee and extremely well-versed in being able to deal with this issue.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Michigan granting me a little time here. I was not planning on speaking on this. I am actually down here for an amendment, but let me clean it up.

Mr. Speaker, the hot garbage that we are hearing right now from the other side prompts me to address this. I am vice chair of the Financial Services Committee. One of our speakers earlier serves on that committee where we regularly cross swords philosophically about what the role of ESG is. Environmental, social, and governance has been a hot topic, Mr. Speaker. I can tell you that.

When he is trying to compare what we are talking about today, regarding what we are dealing with with some of the other retirement plans and publicly traded companies and what the SEC

has been doing, we are not talking apples and oranges. We are talking apples and pinecones. They might both grow on trees, but they are not anything like what the reality is.

He is talking about being a CEO. One of our colleagues was talking about being a CEO of a wind company. Mr. Speaker, that is, by definition, one of those ESG companies. When he is talking about pecuniary questions not being allowed to be asked, that is completely false. Materiality is the watchword.

What we saw under the last administration, by the way, is they blew through that legal definition which was from 1976. Thurgood Marshall is the one who developed the materiality definition by law.

They blew through that and said: Do you know what, these issues are so important to us that we are going to just set the law aside and say: No, you must have an environmental or social or governance lens with which to drive this through.

That has nothing to do with return. It has nothing to do with return. What we have seen is that the activist investors who have gotten involved, who have driven these, who have put these shareholder proposals in place and have put these requests in place, don't care about return. That isn't their goal. Their goal is social change.

What we have seen, Mr. Speaker, is over the years we have seen time and time again the cudgel of government and the cudgel of regulators being used to pound business and investment into what they think is the right place. What it has done is actually cheated those who are dependent upon the return, whether it is a firefighter or a teacher.

By the way, in CalPERS, they have actually extracted themselves from a number of these ESG programs and portfolios.

Why is that?

It is because they were having lawsuits from their own members demanding more return and less concern.

What I would just say is that the Financial Services Committee put together an ESG work group that I had the pleasure of chairing, and we came up with a report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I will wrap this up.

Mr. Speaker, what that report identified was that what we are seeing is materiality. By the way, material issues are legally required to be disclosed for a publicly traded company or for any of these investment folks. So nobody is trying to hide things. In fact, they are legally required to disclose any of those material issues that may affect stock price.

What we are seeing here is that the gentleman from Illinois and others have argued that all questions regard-

ing the environment or social issues are somehow material.

Mr. Speaker, it simply isn't true. We have to put the investor—that retiree, that person who is desperate for returns so that they can retire—first, not second, behind social issues that bureaucrats have decided is the primary goal.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding and for his leadership in opposition to this bill.

Environmental, social, and governance are factors that retirement plan fiduciaries may consider when making investments on behalf of retirement plans covered by ERISA. Factors that may fall within ESG include impact of the company's actions on climate change, working conditions, and employee safety at the company, and its management structure.

Weighing ESG factors when making investment decisions is not only more socially responsible, it is also more fiscally responsible for the type of long-term investments managed by retirement plan fiduciaries. Factors like sea level rise due to climate change, child labor violations, or track records for mistreating workers could cause unnecessary investment risks over time. Investors should be protected from those kinds of unethical management practices. That is why it should be considered a best practice for retirement plan professionals to appropriately weigh ESG factors—just weigh them.

Unfortunately, this bill would establish unnecessary barriers to retirement plan fiduciaries who want to consider these factors. This is despite the fact that even those fiduciaries who consider ESG factors are still required under ERISA to run plans solely in the best interest of participants and fiduciaries.

I filed an amendment to this bill that would permit plan fiduciaries to consider ESG factors when they make investment decisions, which aligns with the Biden administration's ESG rule that was upheld twice by Federal district courts before being abandoned by the Trump administration.

Crucially, my amendment would have also upheld core ERISA protections and explicitly ensured that fiduciaries do not sacrifice investment returns when they consider ESG factors. Unfortunately, House Republicans and House Republican leadership prevented the amendment from being approved in the committee.

Mr. Speaker, we should trust the professionals who are legally obligated to make prudent decisions on behalf of retirement plan participants, not undermine their ability to make sound investment decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2988. Once again, I thank the ranking member for his leadership.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, we are getting to a point, I think, that the old adage that everything has been said, just not everyone has said it yet. But with fear of offending that specific adage, I must respectfully, again, address the fact of the misconception that is being put forward about the Biden ESG rule as being neutral. That was, is, and always will be patently false.

The Biden-Harris ESG rule was explicitly intended to advance the left's radical climate and social agenda that harms Americans' retirement and long-term financial well-being. Even though the debate can be made about ESG issues, that is not what we want to see taking place for the best benefit of retirees.

This legislation is needed to combat the Biden rule which was issued in response to not one but two executive orders on climate change. The Biden Labor Department expressly stated that the intended effect of the rule is to loosen restrictions on fiduciaries and encourage them to consider ESG factors in their decisionmaking; to encourage them, not simply allow it, but to encourage them.

The Biden Labor Department's explanation of the rule lists ESG factors that it believes are relevant to investment performance, including impacts to climate change, corporate board composition, and workplace diversity and inclusion.

H.R. 2988 is essential to restore the neutrality of financial factor-only evaluation when investing to protect America's retirement savers.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0940

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this bill unnecessarily restricts the free market. It dictates what private sector fiduciaries can and cannot consider when making investment decisions that directly affect the savings and retirement savings of hardworking Americans.

For this reason and at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee.

If House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would have been the text of H.R. 1357, the Susan Muffley Act.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD immediately prior to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. KAPTUR. H.R. 1357 is a bill that addresses a true injustice to thousands



of workers and retirees across this country, a bill to restore the Delphi salaried retirees' pensions.

For decades, the men and women who built Delphi—and they worked hard—were told that if they worked hard and kept their end of the deal, their retirement benefits would be there for them.

However, that promise was broken through no fault of their own when Delphi collapsed, leaving more than 23,000 salaried workers, including over 5,000 in Ohio, with sharply reduced or eliminated pensions. Those are the folks that I mean. This is simply wrong. It is un-American.

Mr. TURNER, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MOORE, and I have a bipartisan bill to restore dignity, fairness, and economic security to people who earned it the hard way. They worked hard.

For too long, Delphi retirees have been asked to wait, to be patient, and to accept less than what they were promised and worked for and earned. Many are now well into their retirement years. It almost seems like a conspiracy to keep their retirement benefits away from them. They face rising healthcare costs, higher prices at the grocery store, and fixed incomes that were unjustly cut.

These are not abstract numbers. These are real people who planned their lives around commitments and promises that were made to them and then broken.

Let me remind you that when the auto rescue moved forward, corporate interests were stabilized, made whole, but working people were left behind, and that imbalance has lingered for two decades. Shame on us as a country. Shame on us and the people who allowed that to happen.

The Susan Muffley Act corrects that injustice. It directs the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to recalculate benefits without arbitrary gaps that punished Delphi retirees alone. It is a narrowly tailored fix, but one that delivers profound relief and long-overdue justice.

This legislation is also about reaffirming a core American value: If you work hard, play by the rules, and keep your word, your company and country should keep its word to you.

These retirees did not speculate. They did not gamble. They paid into a system that was supposed to protect them. Congress has a moral obligation to fix what was broken. Too bad the market can't do it alone.

Every year of delay compounds the harm. The Susan Muffley Act will finally make these workers whole. I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD links to letters in opposition to H.R. 2988: One led by the Americans for Financial Reform and signed by dozens of

organizations representing labor, civil rights, environmental, and other relevant policy issues; another from the AFL-CIO; a letter from SIREs; another letter signed by the National Employment Law Project, the Economic Policy Institute, and the National Partnership for Women and Families; one letter from SEIU; and one letter from the U.S. Sustainable Investment Forum. The link is: <https://house.app.box.com/s/xpixugm5qpcckl4kxrc4h4u55i3to8roy>

Mr. Speaker, right now across the country, workers are struggling to pay their bills and meet basic needs, let alone save for retirement. It is incredibly hard for workers to do much on their own for retirement when, according to the Federal Reserve, many would struggle to come up with the money to finance an unexpected \$400 expense, such as a car repair or medical bill.

That being the case, it should not be controversial for retirement plan professionals to appropriately weigh environmental, social, and governance factors in their clients' best interests. H.R. 2988 would restrict the fiduciary's ability to consider all relevant factors that might affect investment decisions to the detriment of retirees.

Of course, it has been pointed out that some ESG funds do better, some do worse, just like all other categories of funds. The committee chair's opening statement suggested that ESG funds don't do as well as the S&P 500. The fact is, most funds don't do as well as the S&P 500 index funds, but the other funds are not restricted. A consideration, not a mandate, of ESG factors ought to be allowed.

They said the present law is not neutral. This law is not neutral because if you want to consider environmental possibilities and concerns or governance or other factors like that, extra paperwork is needed, and it is much more difficult to have those considered.

Mr. Speaker, the professionals ought to be able to decide what are the best investments for the retirees, not politicians. For that reason, I oppose the bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me close with this: H.R. 2988 is about keeping retirement investing focused on what matters—protecting workers and retirees.

The Biden-Harris ESG rule encouraged fiduciaries to consider political and ideological factors in retirement plans, even when that could increase risk and reduce returns. That is unacceptable.

Representative RICK ALLEN's bill restores the ERISA standard by requiring that investment decisions be based only on economic factors. It ensures proxy voting and shareholder rights are exercised solely in the financial interest of plan participants, not to push

radical policies. It bans discrimination in selecting plan fiduciaries and service providers based on race, religion, sex, or national origin. It almost sounds American in its idea. It improves transparency by requiring plans to explain the difference between fiduciary-selected investments and brokerage windows.

This bill puts retirement savers first, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 119-440.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 4003. GAO STUDY OF BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS.**

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress comparing the returns generated by any investment arrangement that—

(1) is not a designated investment alternative (as defined in section 2(46) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(46));

(2) is subject to section 404(c)(7) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1104(c)(7)); and

(3) is available in defined contribution plans (as defined in section 3(34) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1002(34))

with the returns generated by other investment options available in such plans.

Page 3, line 7, insert after the item relating to section 4002 the following:

Sec. 4003. GAO study of brokerage accounts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 988, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment requires the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, to submit a report to Congress comparing brokerage window investments in the context of defined contribution plans.

The GAO report will compare investment returns generated through participant-controlled brokerage windows and similar arrangements with the investment returns generated by investments selected and monitored by plan fiduciaries.

What does that mean in plain English? It means basically, do you want to be involved in the decisions surrounding your investments?

Most defined contribution plans, like 401(k) plans allow participants to direct their investments from a menu of options selected by investment fiduciaries, who are the experts. Those are

the professionals who have a legal obligation to maximize return for the investor.

□ 0950

Plan fiduciaries go through an extensive selection and monitoring process, evaluating fees, risks, performance, and how each option compares to available alternatives.

If the plan fiduciary places pooled asset funds, like mutual funds, on the investment menu, the fees are almost always lower, which bolsters the fund's net return, meaning more money in the pockets of the investor.

Brokerage window participants are bypassing the investments selected by the plan's investment fiduciaries and self-selecting investments for their retirement savings.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this is about whether you want to be involved in your own retirement savings decisions. I do, by the way.

If the participant purchases a mutual fund through a brokerage window, the participant would likely be subject to the highest retail share class fee for that mutual fund. This amendment calls for the GAO to study whether the net returns generated through brokerage windows are comparable to those generated by the investments selected by plan fiduciaries.

We have had, Mr. Speaker, quite a discussion about ESG and the overarching bill. The point that I had been trying to make earlier was that materiality and return should be the watchword. It is the legal requirement, by the way, but we have seen a warping of government and the regulations surrounding it to try to pound these investments into a social circle that some, not all of us, believe is the right direction to go.

Here is what I want to do, Mr. Speaker. I want to maximize return for that firefighter, that teacher, that police officer. I want to make sure that those who traditionally have not had choice in how they are going to invest their retirement savings get some selection in that through approved funds, through fiduciary responsibilities of professionals. This is the right thing to do and the right direction to go.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this amendment appears to require GAO to submit a report to Congress that compares the returns generated through the brokerage windows with those of other investments available through retirement plans.

Brokerage windows allow plan participants to invest outside the menu of designated investment alternatives available under their plan. Such investments can include mutual funds and, in

some cases, individual stocks and bonds.

Of the amendments that were filed at Rules Committee, my Democratic colleagues and I would have preferred one from the ranking member of the Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions Subcommittee, Mr. DESAULNIER of California, to be made in order. His amendment would have fixed the fundamental flaw of division A of the bill, which simply would have ensured that plan fiduciaries would be permitted to consider ESG investments if they can be done without sacrificing investment returns.

Although I do not oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan, I do have a couple of observations about it.

First, the effect of this amendment could be accomplished by just writing a letter to GAO, along with the chair of the Education and Workforce Committee. That would be faster than sticking it on this bill and hoping the bill passes.

We may draw the conclusion that this amendment was made in order so that the Republican majority could say they have an open process on this flawed bill and avoid yet another criticism of all of their closed rules.

With respect to the substance of the amendment, I am concerned that it needlessly pits two things that are not in conflict, that is, brokerage windows and the plan's designated investments.

My colleagues know, in 2021, the ERISA Advisory Council examined brokerage windows. They noted that fewer than one-third of the retirement plans even offer a brokerage window, and roughly 2 percent of plan participants with access to one actually choose it. When you look at the average brokerage window account, it exceeded over \$300,000, which is far greater than what many Americans have in their total retirement funds.

While few people are using the brokerage windows, the ones that do may be interested in exploring funds or stocks that are not affected by their plan. Of those mutual funds that are offered, some may be ESG-themed.

If that is the concern of my colleagues, and if they are banking on the GAO to produce a report that shows ESG-themed funds offered in a brokerage account will underperform, they may be disappointed because researchers at New York University noted that "empirical studies and meta-analyses consistently demonstrate a positive relationship between ESG integration and financial performance."

GAO itself has already examined this issue in the past and stated: "The vast majority, 88 percent, of the scenarios in studies we reviewed . . . reported finding a neutral or positive relationship between the use of ESG information in investment management and financial returns."

Finally, the gentleman's amendment must be considered alongside the House Republicans' efforts to decimate GAO's

budget. Last summer, House Republicans proposed cutting the GAO budget by 50 percent. Fortunately, that was restored in the final version, but it is curious that the House Republicans now want to give the GAO more work after they were so intent on cutting its budget.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether it makes much difference whether it passes or not, but I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I will close with this. I appreciate where the gentleman is coming from. This has been a long debate regarding some of these issues surrounding what I believe is the core issue. I believe the core issue, Mr. Speaker, is that it is time for us to put retirees first, not second, in investment decisions.

The gentleman was talking about it in ESG funds. I have no problem with the existence of an ESG fund. If someone, for whatever personal reason, decides that they want to invest in a fund that does not have holdings in oil or in pharmaceuticals or something along those lines, that is quite all right, but, Mr. Speaker, it has to be voluntary. It has to be voluntary.

It is okay to invest in that ESG fund, but it is not okay, Mr. Speaker, to force someone into that ESG fund who is then going to suffer for that decision because of a lack of return.

The gentleman cited one study, and I am actually familiar with the study. I can show you five studies for every one that is opposed to this notion that ESG funds are more expensive and have a lower return. At the end of the day, it needs to be about choice for those retirees and their opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the amendment will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Motion to recommit H.R. 2988, if offered; and

Passage of H.R. 2988, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 22, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 29]  
YEAS—395

Adams	Auchincloss	Bean (FL)
Aderholt	Babin	Beatty
Aguilar	Bacon	Begich
Alford	Balderson	Bell
Allen	Ballint	Bentz
Amo	Barr	Bera
Amodei (NV)	Barragán	Bergman
Ansari	Barrett	Beyer
Arrington	Baumgartner	Bice



Biggs (AZ) Frost  
Biggs (SC) Fry  
Billirakis Fulcher  
Bishop Garamendi  
Boebert Garbarino  
Bonamici Garcia (CA)  
Bost Garcia (IL)  
Boyle (PA) Garcia (TX)  
Breechen Gill (TX)  
Bresnahan Gillen  
Brown Gimenez  
Brownley Golden (ME)  
Buchanan Goldman (TX)  
Budzinski Gonzales, Tony  
Burchett Gonzalez, V.  
Burlison Gooden  
Bynum Goodlander  
Calvert Gosar  
Cammack Gottheimer  
Carbajal Graves  
Carey Gray  
Carson Green, Al (TX)  
Carter (GA) Griffith  
Carter (LA) Grijalva  
Carter (TX) Grothman  
Case Guest  
Cherfilus- Guthrie  
McCormick Hageman  
Chu Hamadeh (AZ)  
Ciscomani Harder (CA)  
Cisneros Haridopolos  
Clarke (NY) Harrigan  
Cleaver Harris (MD)  
Cline Harris (NC)  
Cloud Harshbarger  
Clyburn Hayes  
Clyde Hern (OK)  
Cohen Higgins (LA)  
Cole Hill (AR)  
Collins Himes  
Comer Hinson  
Conaway Horsford  
Correa Houchin  
Costa Houlihan  
Courtney Hoyer  
Craig Hudson  
Crane Huizenga  
Crank Hurd (CO)  
Crawford Issa  
Crenshaw Ivey  
Crockett Jack  
Crow Jackson (TX)  
Cuellar Jacobs  
Davids (KS) James  
Davidson Jayapal  
Davis (IL) Jeffries  
Davis (NC) Johnson (GA)  
De La Cruz Johnson (LA)  
Dean (PA) Johnson (SD)  
DeGette Johnson (TX)  
DeLauro Jordan  
DelBene Joyce (OH)  
Deluzio Joyce (PA)  
DeSaulnier Kamlager-Dove  
DesJarlais Kaptur  
Dexter Kean  
Diaz-Balart Keating  
Dingell Kelly (IL)  
Doggett Kelly (MS)  
Donalds Kelly (PA)  
Downing Kennedy (NY)  
Dunn (FL) Kennedy (UT)  
Edwards Khanna  
Ellzey Kiggans (VA)  
Emmer Kiley (CA)  
Espallat Kim  
Estes Knott  
Evans (CO) Krishnamoorthi  
Evans (PA) Kustoff  
Ezell LaHood  
Fallon LaLota  
Fedorchak Landsman  
Feenstra Langworthy  
Fields Larsen (WA)  
Figures Larson (CT)  
Fine Latimer  
Finstad Latta  
Fischbach Lawler  
Fitzgerald Lee (FL)  
Fitzpatrick Lee (NV)  
Fleischmann Leger Fernandez  
Flood Letlow  
Fong Levin  
Foster Liccardo  
Foushee Lieu  
Foxx Lofgren  
Frankel, Lois Loudermilk  
Franklin, Scott Lucas  
Friedman Luna

Luttrell  
Lynch  
Mackenzie  
Magaziner  
Malliotakis  
Maloy  
Mann  
Mannion  
Massie  
Mast  
Matsui  
McBath  
McCaul  
McClain  
McClain Delaney  
McClellan  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCormick  
McDonald Rivet  
McDowell  
McGuire  
McIver  
Meeks  
Menendez  
Meng  
Messmer  
Meuser  
Mfume  
Miller (IL)  
Miller (OH)  
Miller (WV)  
Miller-Meeks  
Mills  
Min  
Moolenaar  
Moore (AL)  
Moore (NC)  
Moore (UT)  
Moore (WI)  
Moore (WV)  
Moran  
Morelle  
Morrison  
Moskowitz  
Mrvan  
Mullin  
Nadler  
Neal  
Neguse  
Newhouse  
Nunn (IA)  
Oberholte  
Ogles  
Olszewski  
Onder  
Owens  
Pallone  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Patronis  
Pelosi  
Perez  
Perry  
Peters  
Pettersen  
Pfluger  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Pou  
Pressley  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Reschenthaler  
Riley (NY)  
Rivas  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose  
Ross  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Ruiz  
Rulli  
Rutherford  
Ryan  
Salazar  
Salinas  
Sánchez  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schmidt  
Schneider  
Scholten  
Schrier  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin

Scott, David  
Self  
Sessions  
Sewell  
Sherman  
Shreve  
Simon  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Sorensen  
Soto  
Spartz  
Stansbury  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Strickland  
Strong  
Stutzman

Casten  
Castro (TX)  
Clark (MA)  
Elfreth  
Escobar  
Fletcher  
Goldman (NY)  
Gomez

Baird  
Casar  
Castor (FL)  
Hunt  
Mace

Subramanyam  
Suozy  
Sykes  
Takano  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thanedar  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Tiffany  
Timmons  
Titus  
Tokuda  
Tonko  
Torres (CA)  
Torres (NY)  
Trahan  
Tran  
Turner (OH)  
Underwood  
Valadao  
Van Drew  
Van Dwyne  
Van Epps

NAYS—22

Hoyle (OR)  
Huffman  
Jackson (IL)  
Lee (PA)  
McBride  
McGarvey  
McGovern  
Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1029

Mr. HUFFMAN, Mses. ELFRETH, RANDALL, and OCASIO-CORTEZ changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. DELBENE, BUDZINSKI, Mr. COHEN, Mses. LOFGREN, LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mses. DEGETTE, BALINT, Mr. DOGETT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. AMO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MRVAN and Ms. STANSBURY, changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Kaptur of Ohio moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2988 to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

The material previously referred to by Ms. KAPTUR is as follows:

Ms. Kaptur moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2988 to the Committee on Education and the Workforce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

#### DIVISION E—SUSAN MUFFLEY ACT

##### SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Susan Muffley Act of 2025”.

#### SEC. 5002. GUARANTEED BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) INCREASE TO FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining what benefits are guaranteed under section 4022 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (in this section referred to as “ERISA”) with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary under a covered plan specified in paragraph (4) in connection with the termination of such plan, the amount of monthly benefits shall be equal to the full vested plan benefit with respect to the participant.

(B) NO EFFECT ON PREVIOUS DETERMINATIONS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change the allocation of assets and recoveries under sections 4044(a) and 4022(c) of ERISA as previously determined by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (in the section referred to as the “corporation”) for the covered plans specified in paragraph (4), and the corporation’s applicable rules, practices, and policies on benefits payable in terminated single-employer plans shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, continue to apply with respect to such covered plans.

(2) RECALCULATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the amount of monthly benefits with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary described in paragraph (1) was calculated prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the corporation shall recalculate such amount pursuant to paragraph (1), and shall adjust any subsequent payments of such monthly benefits accordingly, as soon as practicable after such date.

(B) LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS OF PAST-DUE BENEFITS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, shall make a lump-sum payment to each eligible participant or beneficiary whose guaranteed benefits are recalculated under subparagraph (A) in an amount equal to—

(i) in the case of an eligible participant, the excess of—

(I) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the participant for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

(II) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible participant; and

(ii) in the case of an eligible beneficiary, the sum of—

(I) the amount that would be determined under clause (i) with respect to the participant of which the eligible beneficiary is a beneficiary if such participant were still in pay status; plus

(II) the excess of—

(aa) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the eligible beneficiary for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

(bb) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible beneficiary.

Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the corporation shall increase each lump-sum payment made under this subparagraph to account for foregone interest in an amount determined by the corporation designed to reflect a 6 percent annual interest rate on each past-due amount attributable to the underpayment of guaranteed benefits for each month prior to such recalculation.

(C) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, an eligible participant or beneficiary is a participant or beneficiary who—

(I) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is in pay status under a covered plan or

is eligible for future payments under such plan;

(II) has received or will receive applicable payments in connection with such plan (within the meaning of clause (ii)) that does not exceed the full vested plan benefits of such participant or beneficiary; and

(III) is not covered by the 1999 agreements between General Motors and various unions providing a top-up benefit to certain hourly employees who were transferred from the General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan to the Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

(i) **APPLICABLE PAYMENTS.**—For purposes of this paragraph, applicable payments to a participant or beneficiary in connection with a plan consist of the following:

(I) Payments under the plan equal to the normal benefit guarantee of the participant or beneficiary.

(II) Payments to the participant or beneficiary made pursuant to section 4022(c) or otherwise received from the corporation in connection with the termination of the plan.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) **FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.**—The term “full vested plan benefit” means the amount of monthly benefits that would be guaranteed under section 4022 of ERISA as of the date of plan termination with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary if such section were applied without regard to the phase-in limit in subsection (b)(1) of such Act and the maximum guaranteed benefit limitation in subsection (b)(3) of such Act (including the accrued-at-normal limitation).

(B) **NORMAL BENEFIT GUARANTEE.**—The term “normal benefit guarantee” means the amount of monthly benefits guaranteed under such section with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary without regard to this Act.

(4) **COVERED PLANS.**—The covered plans specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

(B) The Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees.

(C) The PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan.

(D) The ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program.

(E) The PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan.

(F) The Delphi Mechatronic Systems Retirement Program.

(5) **TREATMENT OF PBGC DETERMINATIONS.**—Any determination made by the corporation under this section concerning a recalculation of benefits or lump-sum payment of past-due benefits shall be subject to administrative review by the corporation. Any new determination made by the corporation under this section shall be governed by the same administrative review process as any other benefit determination by the corporation.

(b) **TRUST FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INCREASED BENEFITS.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the “Delphi Full Vested Plan Benefit Trust Fund” (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “Fund”), consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to the Fund as provided in this section.

(2) **FUNDING.**—There is appropriated from the general fund such amounts as are necessary for the costs of the payment of the portion of monthly benefits guaranteed to a participant or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payment. The Fund shall be credited with amounts from time to time as

the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Director of the corporation, determines appropriate, from the general fund of the Treasury.

(3) **EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.**—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the payment of the portion of monthly benefits guaranteed to a participant or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payment.

(c) **REGULATIONS.**—The corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, may issue such regulations as necessary to carry out this section.

(d) **TAX TREATMENT OF LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Unless the taxpayer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) to have this paragraph not apply with respect to any lump-sum payment under subsection (a)(2)(B), the amount of such payment shall be included in the taxpayer's gross income ratably over the 3-taxable-year period beginning with the taxable year in which such payment is received.

(2) **SPECIAL RULES RELATED TO DEATH.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the taxpayer dies before the end of the 3-taxable-year period described in paragraph (1), any amount to which paragraph (1) applies which has not been included in gross income for a taxable year ending before the taxable year in which such death occurs shall be included in gross income for such taxable year.

(B) **SPECIAL ELECTION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES OF ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.**—If—

(i) a taxpayer with respect to whom paragraph (1) applies dies,

(ii) such taxpayer is an eligible participant,

(iii) the surviving spouse of such eligible participant is entitled to a survivor benefit from the corporation with respect to such eligible participant, and

(iv) such surviving spouse elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this subparagraph, subparagraph (A) shall not apply and any amount which would have (but for such taxpayer's death) been included in the gross income of such taxpayer under paragraph (1) for any taxable year beginning after the date of such death shall be included in the gross income of such surviving spouse for the taxable year of such surviving spouse ending with or within such taxable year of the taxpayer.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 210, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 30]

YEAS—206

Adams	Barragán	Bonamici
Aguilar	Beatty	Boyle (PA)
Amo	Bell	Brown
Ansari	Bera	Brownley
Auchincloss	Beyer	Budzinski
Balint	Bishop	Bynum

Carbajal	Horsford	Peters
Carson	Houlahan	Pettersen
Carter (LA)	Hoyer	Pingree
Case	Hoyle (OR)	Pocan
Casten	Huffman	Pou
Castro (TX)	Ivey	Pressley
Cherfilus-	Jackson (IL)	Quigley
McCormick	Jacobs	Ramirez
Chu	Jayapal	Randall
Cisneros	Jeffries	Raskin
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Riley (NY)
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (TX)	Rivas
Cleaver	Kamlager-Dove	Ross
Clyburn	Kaptur	Ruiz
Cohen	Keating	Ryan
Conaway	Kelly (IL)	Salinas
Correa	Kennedy (NY)	Sánchez
Costa	Khanna	Scanlon
Courtney	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Craig	Landsman	Schneider
Crockett	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Crow	Larson (CT)	Schrier
Cuellar	Latimer	Scott (VA)
Davids (KS)	Lee (NV)	Scott, David
Davis (IL)	Lee (PA)	Sewell
Davis (NC)	Leger Fernandez	Sherman
Dean (PA)	Levin	Simon
DeGette	Liccardo	Smith (WA)
DeLauro	Lieu	Sorensen
DelBene	Lofgren	Soto
Deluzio	Lynch	Stansbury
DeSaulnier	Magaziner	Stanton
Dexter	Mannion	Stevens
Dingell	Matsui	Strickland
Doggett	McBath	Subramanyam
Elfreth	McBride	Suozi
Escobar	McClain Delaney	Sykes
Espallat	McClellan	Takano
Evans (PA)	McCollum	Thanedar
Fields	McDonald Rivet	Thompson (CA)
Figures	McGarvey	Thompson (MS)
Fletcher	McGovern	Titus
Foster	McIver	Tlaib
Foushee	Meeks	Tokuda
Frankel, Lois	Menendez	Tonko
Friedman	Meng	Torres (CA)
Frost	Mfume	Torres (NY)
Garamendi	Min	Trahan
Garcia (CA)	Moore (WI)	Tran
Garcia (IL)	Morelle	Underwood
Garcia (TX)	Morrison	Vargas
Gillen	Mrvan	Vasquez
Golden (ME)	Mullin	Velázquez
Goldman (NY)	Nadler	Vindman
Gomez	Neal	Walkinshaw
Gonzalez, V.	Neguse	Wasserman
Goodlander	Ocasio-Cortez	Schultz
Gottheimer	Olsewski	Waters
Gray	Omar	Watson Coleman
Green, Al (TX)	Pallone	Whitesides
Grijalva	Panetta	Williams (GA)
Harder (CA)	Pappas	Wilson (FL)
Hayes	Pelosi	
Himes	Perez	

NAYS—210

Aderholt	Cline	Flood
Alford	Cloud	Fong
Allen	Clyde	Fox
Amodei (NV)	Cole	Franklin, Scott
Arrington	Collins	Fry
Babin	Comer	Fulcher
Bacon	Crane	Garbarino
Balderson	Crank	Gill (TX)
Barr	Crawford	Gimenez
Barrett	Crenshaw	Goldman (TX)
Baumgartner	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Bean (FL)	De La Cruz	Gooden
Begich	DesJarlais	Gosar
Bentz	Diaz-Balart	Graves
Bergman	Donalds	Griffith
Bice	Downing	Grothman
Biggs (AZ)	Dunn (FL)	Guest
Biggs (SC)	Edwards	Guthrie
Billirakis	Ellzey	Hageman
Boebert	Emmer	Hamadeh (AZ)
Bost	Estes	Haridopolos
Brecheen	Evans (CO)	Harrigan
Bresnahan	Ezell	Harris (MD)
Buchanan	Fallon	Harris (NC)
Burchett	Fedorchak	Harshbarger
Burlison	Feenstra	Hern (OK)
Calvert	Fine	Higgins (LA)
Cammack	Finstad	Hill (AR)
Carey	Fischbach	Hinson
Carter (GA)	Fitzgerald	Houchin
Carter (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Hudson
Ciscomani	Fleischmann	Huizenga

Hurd (CO)	McClintock	Schmidt	Fitzgerald	Kiggans (VA)	Pfluger	Pappas	Schneider	Titus
Issa	McCormick	Schweikert	Fitzpatrick	Kiley (CA)	Reschenthaler	Pelosi	Scholten	Tlaib
Jack	McDowell	Scott, Austin	Fleischmann	Kim	Rogers (AL)	Perez	Schrier	Tokuda
Jackson (TX)	McGuire	Self	Flood	Knott	Rogers (KY)	Peters	Scott (VA)	Tonko
James	Messmer	Sessions	Fong	Kustoff	Rose	Pettersen	Scott, David	Torres (CA)
Johnson (LA)	Meuser	Shreve	Foxx	LaHood	Rouzer	Pingree	Sewell	Torres (NY)
Johnson (SD)	Miller (IL)	Simpson	Franklin, Scott	LaLota	Roy	Pocan	Sherman	Trahan
Jordan	Miller (OH)	Smith (MO)	Fry	Langworthy	Rulli	Pou	Simon	Tran
Joyce (OH)	Miller (WV)	Smith (NE)	Fulcher	Latta	Rutherford	Pressley	Smith (WA)	Underwood
Joyce (PA)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (NJ)	Garbarino	Lawler	Salazar	Quigley	Sorensen	Vargas
Kean	Mills	Smucker	Gill (TX)	Lee (FL)	Scalise	Ramirez	Soto	Vasquez
Kelly (MS)	Moolenaar	Spartz	Gimenez	Letlow	Schmidt	Randall	Stansbury	Veasey
Kelly (PA)	Moore (AL)	Stauber	Goldman (TX)	Loudermilk	Schweikert	Raskin	Stanton	Velázquez
Kennedy (UT)	Moore (NC)	Stefanik	Gonzales, Tony	Lucas	Scott, Austin	Riley (NY)	Stevens	Vindman
Kiggans (VA)	Moore (UT)	Steil	Gooden	Luna	Self	Rivas	Strickland	Walkinshaw
Kiley (CA)	Moore (WV)	Strong	Gosar	Luttrell	Sessions	Ross	Subramanyam	Wasserman
Kim	Moran	Stutzman	Graves	Mackenzie	Shreve	Ruiz	Suozzi	Schultz
Knott	Moskowitz	Taylor	Gray	Malliotakis	Simpson	Ryan	Sykes	Waters
Kustoff	Newhouse	Tenney	Griffith	Maloy	Smith (MO)	Salinas	Takano	Watson Coleman
LaHood	Nunn (IA)	Thompson (PA)	Grothman	Mann	Smith (NE)	Sánchez	Thanedar	Whitesides
LaLota	Obornolte	Tiffany	Guest	Massie	Smith (NJ)	Scanlon	Thompson (CA)	Williams (GA)
Langworthy	Ogles	Timmons	Guthrie	Mast	Smucker	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Latta	Onder	Turner (OH)	Hageman	McCaul	Spartz			
Lawler	Owens	Valadao	Hamadeh (AZ)	McClain	Stauber			
Lee (FL)	Palmer	Van Drew	Haridopolos	McClintock	Stefanik	Baird	Moulton	Swalwell
Letlow	Patronis	Van Duyne	Harrigan	McCormick	Steil	Casar	Murphy	Van Orden
Loudermilk	Perry	Van Epps	Harris (MD)	McDowell	Steube	Castor (FL)	Nehls	Womack
Lucas	Pfluger	Wagner	Harris (NC)	McGuire	Strong	Hunt	Norcross	
Luna	Reschenthaler	Walberg	Harshbarger	Messmer	Stutzman	Mace	Norman	
Luttrell	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)	Hern (OK)	Meuser	Taylor			
Mackenzie	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)	Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)	Tenney			
Malliotakis	Rose	Westerman	Hill (AR)	Miller (OH)	Thompson (PA)			
Maloy	Rouzer	Wied	Hinson	Miller (WV)	Tiffany			
Mann	Roy	Williams (TX)	Houchin	Miller-Meeks	Timmons			
Massie	Rulli	Wilson (SC)	Hudson	Mills	Turner (OH)			
Mast	Rutherford	Wittman	Huizenga	Moolenaar	Valadao			
McCaul	Salazar	Yakym	Hurd (CO)	Moore (AL)	Van Drew			
McClain	Scalise	Zinke	Issa	Moore (NC)	Van Duyne			
			Jack	Moore (UT)	Van Epps			
			Jackson (TX)	Moore (WV)	Wagner			
			James	Moran	Walberg			
			Johnson (LA)	Newhouse	Weber (TX)			
			Johnson (SD)	Nunn (IA)	Webster (FL)			
			Jordan	Obornolte	Westerman			
			Joyce (OH)	Ogles	Wied			
			Joyce (PA)	Onder	Williams (TX)			
			Kean	Owens	Wilson (SC)			
			Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Wittman			
			Kelly (PA)	Patronis	Yakym			
			Kennedy (UT)	Perry	Zinke			

## NOT VOTING—15

Baird	Moulton	Steube
Casar	Murphy	Swalwell
Castor (FL)	Nehls	Van Orden
Hunt	Norcross	Veasey
Mace	Norman	Womack

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

## □ 1036

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 205, not voting 13, as follows:

## [Roll No. 31]

## YEAS—213

Aderholt	Brecheen	Crenshaw
Alford	Bresnahan	Cuellar
Allen	Buchanan	Davidson
Amodeli (NV)	Burchett	De La Cruz
Arrington	Burlison	DesJarlais
Babin	Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Bacon	Cammack	Donalds
Balderson	Carey	Downing
Barr	Carson	Dunn (FL)
Barrett	Carter (GA)	Edwards
Baumgartner	Carter (TX)	Ellzey
Bean (FL)	Ciscomani	Emmer
Begich	Cline	Estes
Bentz	Cloud	Evans (CO)
Bergman	Clyde	Ezell
Bice	Cole	Fallon
Biggs (AZ)	Collins	Fedorchak
Biggs (SC)	Comer	Feenstra
Bilirakis	Crane	Fine
Boebert	Crank	Finstad
Boat	Crawford	Fischbach

Adams	DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)
Aguilar	Dexter	Kennedy (NY)
Amo	Dingell	Khanna
Ansari	Doggett	Krishnamoorthi
Auchincloss	Elfreth	Landsman
Balint	Escobar	Larsen (WA)
Barragán	Espallat	Larson (CT)
Beatty	Evans (PA)	Latimer
Bell	Fields	Lee (NV)
Bera	Figures	Lee (PA)
Beyer	Fletcher	Leger Fernandez
Bishop	Foster	Levin
Bonamici	Foushee	Liccardo
Boyle (PA)	Frankel, Lois	Lieu
Brown	Friedman	Lofgren
Brownley	Frost	Lynch
Budzinski	Garamendi	Magaziner
Bynum	Garcia (CA)	Mannion
Carbajal	Garcia (IL)	Matsui
Carter (LA)	Garcia (TX)	McBath
Case	Gillen	McBride
Casten	Golden (ME)	McClain Delaney
Castro (TX)	Goldman (NY)	McClellan
Cherfilus-	Gomez	McCollum
McCormick	Gonzalez, V.	McDonald Rivet
Chu	Goodlander	McGarvey
Cisneros	Gottheimer	McGovern
Clark (MA)	Green, Al (TX)	McIver
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Meeks
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	Menendez
Clyburn	Hayes	Meng
Cohen	Himes	Mfume
Conaway	Horsford	Min
Correa	Houlahan	Moore (WI)
Costa	Hoyer	Morelle
Courtney	Hoyle (OR)	Morrison
Craig	Huffman	Moskowitz
Crockett	Ivey	Mrvan
Crow	Jackson (IL)	Mullin
Dauids (KS)	Jacobs	Nadler
Davis (IL)	Jayapal	Neal
Davis (NC)	Jeffries	Neguse
Dean (PA)	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez
DeGette	Johnson (TX)	Olsewski
DeLauro	Kamlager-Dove	Omar
DelBene	Kaptur	Pallone
Deluzio	Keating	Panetta

## NAYS—205

Kelly (IL)	Kennedy (NY)	Khanna
Krishnamoorthi	Landsman	Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)	Latimer	Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)	Leger Fernandez	Levin
Liccardo	Lieu	Lofgren
Lynch	Magaziner	Mannion
Matsui	McBath	McBride
McClain Delaney	McClellan	McCollum
McDonald Rivet	McGarvey	McGovern
McIver	Meeks	Menendez
Meng	Mfume	Min
Moore (WI)	Morelle	Morrison
Moskowitz	Mrvan	Mullin
Nadler	Neal	Neguse
Ocasio-Cortez	Olsewski	Omar
Pallone	Panetta	

## NOT VOTING—13

Baird	Moulton	Swalwell
Casar	Murphy	Van Orden
Castor (FL)	Nehls	Womack
Hunt	Norcross	
Mace	Norman	

## □ 1043

Mr. MRVAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent and unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 29, NAY on Roll Call No. 30, and YEA on Roll Call No. 31.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 2026; AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 2026, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2026

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. tomorrow, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, January 20, 2026, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CELEBRATING PASTORS TODD AND KELLY HUDNALL 20 YEARS OF MINISTRY

(Mr. CRANK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 20 years of ministry of Pastors Todd and Kelly Hudnall of Colorado Springs Radiant Church. Pastor Todd's compelling expository preaching of the Bible has strengthened Radiant Church as well as the broader Pikes Peak region.

The Hudnalls have raised their children in our community, and we admire their testimony of a Christ-honoring home. I thank the Hudnalls for courageously applying Bible teaching to

every sphere of life, including public issues of concern.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating Pastors Todd and Kelly Hudnall for their 20 years of ministry, and here is to the next 20.

#### WILSON PREP FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in a thrilling finish, Wilson Prep claimed the 2025 North Carolina High School Athletic Association's 1A Football State championship by defeating Robbinsville 9-8.

With just 25 seconds left on the clock and down by 2 points, never having attempted a field goal all season, Ethan Nelson got the call. He got sent and successfully kicked a 28-yard field goal winning the game.

Such a remarkable victory marked the Tigers' first State championship title.

Senior quarterback and linebacker Travon Usher was the MVP pick.

Congratulations to Coach Phil Dickens and the entire Tiger football team. I thank the coach for living by Jeremiah 29:11, drawing inspiration from the Scripture he keeps in his desk and allowing me to tell his story—the Tiger story—to the American people.

#### RECOGNIZING PENNSYLVANIA STATE WRESTLING

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Penn State University wrestling team which set a new NCAA record on Saturday.

The Nittany Lions won 78 consecutive dual matches. This record surpasses the NCAA Division II record previously held by St. Cloud State.

The Nittany Lions' current winning streak began in February 2020 when they defeated the University of Maryland. Since 2020, the team has won five consecutive Big Ten regular season titles, three Big Ten championships, and four NCAA championships.

This past weekend marked the team's first Big Ten conference match of the 2025-2026 season. The Nittany Lions won 46-0, performing in front of a sellout crowd of more than 6,000 fans.

The team broke the NCAA Division I record in December, which had been held by Oklahoma State University since 1951. The Nittany Lions are led by Coach Cael Sanderson, who has been with the team since 2009.

Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the Penn State wrestling team on this historic achievement.

#### ICE ATROCITIES

(Mr. MCGARVEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Speaker, today I speak out of grave concern for my neighbors in Louisville, in Minneapolis, across the country, and for my colleagues here in Washington who somehow continue to excuse, dismiss, and ignore the atrocities that ICE exhibits each day.

Mr. Speaker, do not look away. Watch as people in the freest country on Earth get dragged from their cars down the street by masked men. Watch as parents are pinned to the ground in the pick-up line outside their kids' schools. Watch as Renee Nicole Good, a 37-year-old mother of three, is killed in front of her wife.

Watch, because looking away will not absolve you from the violence and atrocities made possible when you voted to hand over taxpayer money to fund this government's campaign of terror.

Mr. Speaker, every single day you look away from what this President is doing is another day that our neighbors face unimaginable cruelty at the hands of their own government.

Mr. Speaker, do not look away.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF SAM CORYELL

(Mr. BURLISON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of a remarkable constituent and dedicated Missourian, Sam Coryell, whose impact on Springfield and southwest Missouri will be remembered for generations.

Sam started his career as a teacher, serving for 30 years as a college music professor at Evangel University before focusing his talents on entrepreneurship. In 1988 Sam cofounded TLC Properties, helping oversee the development and management of thousands of residential units across southwest Missouri. What began as a local venture grew into a family of businesses rooted in service, integrity, and community that created homes and opportunity for countless families in Missouri's Seventh District.

Those who knew Sam described him as a visionary leader who believed in helping others, always doing the right thing, and serving the community. His personality and flair will be missed, but his impact will be felt for generations.

While he is welcomed into the glory and presence of our Lord and Savior, we who remain get to benefit from the amazing and lasting legacy that he leaves behind.

May you rest in peace, Sam. We look forward to our reunion in Heaven.

□ 1050

#### FSGG FEDERAL DEFENDERS FUNDING

(Ms. BONAMICI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the House passage of full funding for the Federal Defender Services. This is an issue I have worked on for years. It affects the overall operation of the Federal criminal justice system, and it continues to be non-partisan.

Defendants have a constitutional right to counsel in criminal cases, and for indigent defendants, counsel is appointed from the Federal Defender Service. If there aren't enough Federal defenders, justice could be delayed. Panel attorneys can be hired, but from the panel they could be more expensive.

In fiscal year 2024, there was an inadvertent budgeting error that resulted in initial funding levels that were at least \$100 million less than what the program needed. As a result of underfunding, Federal Defender Services began fiscal year 2026 significantly in the red. We just fixed that.

I thank Chair COLE, Ranking Member DELAUNO, Chair JOYCE, and Ranking Member HOYER for leading this issue in the House. I urge my Senate colleagues to quickly advance this legislation because it is in everyone's interests to have an efficient, reliable, and fair criminal justice system.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY NOMINATIONS

(Mr. STUTZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize nine students from Indiana's Third District that I have nominated to attend our Nation's military academies: Christian Touzard from Spencerville; Samantha Aselage from Hometown; Oliver Werling from New Haven; Luke Wonderham from Monroeville; and Allison Heine, Jacob Levitt, Jacob Farrell, Jonah Haines, and Hayden Oberlin, all from Fort Wayne.

Our service academies breed the best of the best, where strong leadership and impeccable fortitude are forged in service to our Nation.

Throughout our Nation's history, America has been a shining example to the world for our commitment to democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

As we celebrate America's 250th anniversary this year, I commend these students for choosing to defend these values foundational to our national identity.

I am truly grateful to see that such patriotism and dedication to service thrives in the next generation.

These nine individuals have already demonstrated excellence, and I know

they will continue to make our country and State proud.

#### ICE OPERATIONS

(Ms. SALINAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call out President Trump for abusing his power, acting in secrecy, and threatening our safety, all while failing to address the rising costs in America.

Trump is deploying ICE to our neighborhoods to terrorize our immigrant communities. His operations rely on brutal tactics, avoiding deescalation and due process against U.S. citizens. Although the administration claims it is only targeting undocumented criminals who pose a threat, we know that is an outright lie.

At every turn, the administration erodes any trust it has ever had with the public. That became even clearer when Secretary Noem signed an order barring Members of Congress from conducting oversight of ICE facilities without 7 days' notice.

I visited an ICE facility in Tacoma, Washington. I did provide that 7 days' notice, even though I was not legally required to do so, and yet I was still denied access to meet with my constituents due to so-called scheduling issues.

This is not transparency. This is an attempt to control access, suppress oversight, and manipulate the narrative.

Instead of terrorizing our communities, Trump needs to get back to the real work of solving the affordability crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### HONORING SHERIFF WESLEY DOOLITTLE

(Mr. LUTTRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUTTRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the law enforcement officers in my district, specifically in Montgomery County. I thank Constable Chris Jones and his deputies and actually to honor the Montgomery County Sheriff, Wesley Doolittle, whose extraordinary service exemplifies the best of law enforcement in Texas' Eighth Congressional District.

Just last year, shortly after his election, Sheriff Doolittle personally disarmed an individual during a road rage incident. His acts are absolutely what defines service, character, and fearlessness in law enforcement.

Sheriff Doolittle has led by example to protect our communities for decades. His hands-on approach and unwavering commitment to public safety has made Texas' Eighth Congressional District a safe place to live, work, and raise a family.

Our community, State, and Congress continue to be thankful for Sheriff Doolittle's service.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS

(Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, 2020, while serving as St. Louis County prosecutor, we were notified of a crime scene at a local restaurant by homicide detectives. Myself and our outreach director at the time, Captain Clay Farmer, responded to that scene to support the investigation that shortly after would be issued by our office.

What I witnessed at this scene still haunts me to this very day. I had intended this to be more celebratory to honor posthumously the great Demetrius Johnson and the legendary St. Louis American photographer Wiley Price on his retirement, and I will in the near future. In light of the conviction secured in this case yesterday, my thoughts are with the family of Kimberly Pelton and my friends, Lakeshia Finch and Arlydia Bufford.

Arlydia is a remarkable young woman, full of energy, and she beat me in UNO. Lakeshia, who has documented her heroic recovery from this atrocity, exemplifies courage, resiliency, and an unrelenting determination.

These three victims are our St. Louis stars.

#### HONORING GERALD ZEEK

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of an incredible American, a devoted patriot, and a pillar of the DeBary community in Florida's Seventh District, Mr. Gerald Zeek, who peacefully passed away on January 5, 2026, at the remarkable age of 96.

Gerald's life was defined by the quintessential American values of hard work, service, and family. Born on Halloween in 1929, he learned the value of a dollar early, taking his first job baling hay for just 25 cents an hour. That work ethic stayed with him throughout his entire life.

Following the Second World War, Gerald answered the call of duty and joined the United States Navy, completing an honorable tour of service, but his commitment to our Nation's defense didn't end there. He went on to dedicate 34 years of his life to Picatinny Arsenal, ensuring that freedom and servicemembers had the tools that they needed to defend this Nation.

In the 1980s, Gerald and his beloved wife, June, moved to DeBary, Florida. He was a man who appreciated the simple and the classic, often found working on his 1929 Ford Model A, a car as enduring and reliable as the man himself.

Above all, Gerald was a man of profound devotion. He was a husband to June for over 75 years, a testament to a love and loyalty that is rare to find in this world today. He was a father to his sons, Dave and Dan; and a grandfather to Christopher, Jeffrey, Deanna, Dave; and great-grandfather to eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I have a personal connection to this family's legacy of service. Gerald's own grandson Dave, who is with me today, is currently serving as my U.S. Army War Fellow, carrying forward the torch of excellence and patriotism that his grandfather lit nearly a century ago as a command sergeant major who has proudly served in our Joint Special Operations Command, 75th Ranger Regiment, and other units.

Gerald Zeek was an honorable, compassionate, and hardworking man. He was a great father, a great husband, and a great American. From one soldier to another, I want to take a moment to salute him and his lifetime of service.

May his memory be a blessing to his family and an inspiration to our district.

Airborne.

□ 1100

#### CHAMPIONS OF THE WEEK: DAVE EWERS, MARK HARPER, DOMINIC BAGNOLI

(Mrs. SYKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Akron Fire Department Lieutenant Dave Ewers, retired Akron Firefighter Mark Harper, and Lynx EMS worker Dominic Bagnoli as Ohio's 13th Congressional District champions of the week.

Late last year, a man went into cardiac arrest at a roller skating rink in Jackson Township, Ohio. While not on the job and simply enjoying the rink, Lieutenant Ewers, retired Firefighter Harper, and Mr. Bagnoli leapt into action, giving the man CPR and other lifesaving support until Jackson Township EMS arrived.

Due to their quick response and effective CPR, the man made a full recovery and even started skating again this past weekend.

The three were recognized this week by Jackson Township with the EMS Excellence Award for their quick response during the incident.

Lieutenant Ewers and retired Firefighter Harper, both avid skaters themselves, said they have come to know a lot of the regulars at the roller rink, including the man who went into cardiac arrest. They said their fellow skaters are like family, so they were glad to be able to help one of their own.

Again, I extend my sincere gratitude to Akron Fire Department Lieutenant Dave Ewers, retired Akron Firefighter Mark Harper, and Lynx EMS worker

Dominic Bagnoli for their heroic actions and for stepping in to help a neighbor in need. They are just one more reason as to why Ohio's 13th Congressional District is the Birthplace of Champions.

#### CONGRATULATING 2006 IOLA FILLIES ON DON BAIN HALL OF FAME INDUCTION

(Mr. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago this spring, there was a Cinderella moment in southeast Kansas. The Iola High School girls' basketball team, known as the Fillies, won the 2006 Kansas State High School Activities Association Class 4A State basketball championship. This came on top of a remarkable 24-2 season.

As a Kansas State senator at the time, I had the privilege of sponsoring a resolution in our State legislature to commend the team's win and to host the team at the Kansas State House to see the resolution's unanimous adoption.

A week ago, on the 20th anniversary, the community in Iola came together and inducted that 2006 team into the Iola High School's Don Bain Hall of Fame. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, the community has not forgotten what they accomplished.

The auditorium was packed. Former classmates and teachers came home to join in the celebration. Back in 2006, the student members of this outstanding basketball team received statewide recognition for their fine sportsmanship and athletic accomplishments. At the Hall of Fame induction last week, the team was also recognized for the ongoing camaraderie and success of its members in the years since.

As I said in the Kansas State House back in 2006, the team did an outstanding job of representing Allen County and southeast Kansas in the State tournament. I am very proud of their achievements, and I am honored to say in the United States Capitol today, 20 years later, I continue to be very proud of this team, the young women who composed it, and the community who supported it.

Congratulations, Fillies.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF BETTY REID SOSKIN

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Betty Reid Soskin, who used all 104 years of her life to the fullest.

Betty lived in the East Bay since 1927, when her family moved from New Orleans. As a young woman during World War II, Betty worked as a ship-

yard clerk for the all-Black auxiliary lodge of the segregated Boilermakers Union.

In 1945, she and her husband founded one of the first Black-owned music stores, which remained open until 2019.

Over the years, she has worked with many elected officials, State senators, and assembly members.

In the early 2000s, she became involved in the plans for opening the Rosie the Riveter WWII/Home Front National Historical Park. This led to her later career as a park ranger, which she began in 2007 at the age of 85.

Betty led talks explaining the importance of the park in memorializing the contributions of women and African Americans working in the war industries supporting the U.S. effort at the home front.

Betty used her experiences and observations as a Black woman to bring light to the untold stories of African Americans during World War II and underscored the racism experienced by her and countless other women of color.

Through Betty's hard work and storytelling, she has touched the lives of thousands of park visitors and millions of Americans. It was just 2 months ago that she and I were together at one of the premier facilities, the Mare Island Dry Docks, where she was able to, once again, call upon all of us.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and prayers are with Betty's family. From all of us, I thank Betty for her tireless service and dedication to the community. We will deeply miss her.

#### CELEBRATING AKA FOUNDERS' DAY

(Ms. SEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride and profound gratitude to celebrate Founders' Day 2026 for Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated, the first Greek letter organization established for African-American college-educated women.

For 118 years, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority has been a beacon of scholarship, sisterhood, and service, lighting the way for generations of women who dared to lead and uplift their communities.

As proud members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, we stand on the shoulders of visionary founders, who believed that excellence and service were not just aspirations but obligations. From advancing educational equity to promoting economic empowerment and civic engagement, the women of AKA continue to answer the call to serve with grace, compassion, and unwavering commitment.

Today, we honor our legacy, a 118-year legacy that has shaped leaders in every field and strengthened communities across this Nation. May we continue to carry forward our mission with purpose and pride.

Happy Founders' Day 2026 to my beloved Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated. Let us continue to be of service to all mankind.

#### UNITED STATES NATURALIZES 850,000 PEOPLE EVERY YEAR

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, immigration is in the news again, and I don't feel the Republicans have done a good enough job of explaining what is going on here.

During the Biden administration—people are going to argue—somewhere between 8 million and 10 million people were allowed in this country who were not coming here legally.

Obviously, if we are going to have immigration laws, in the future, we have to make it clear that people who broke the laws in the past are not allowed in the country.

What is going on is that we have riots in Minnesota, and important Democratic officials who are saying something is wrong here.

Let us not forget: Every year in this country, 850,000 people are naturalized. They are sworn in as new citizens. We are at an all-time record of the number of foreign-born people in this country. The United States has nothing to apologize for about the number of people being allowed in this country, as we try to remove people.

Right now, in Minnesota, the Governor and mayor aren't even in favor of ICE removing criminals, and we should be removing other people who came here.

In any event, remember in America, we naturalize 850,000 people every year.

□ 1110

#### CONSTITUENT OF THE WEEK ALEXANDRA VAKOS

(Mr. VINDMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINDMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Alexandra Vakos on being named the 2025 Distinguished Assistant of the Year in a medium-sized office by the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys.

Each year, this award honors just three prosecutors across the Commonwealth. Alexandra was selected from approximately 1,000 prosecutors who were qualified. She stood out because of her outstanding trial accomplishments and contributions to the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys.

She played a pivotal role in establishing a regional behavioral health docket in the Fredericksburg area. This initiative helps connect individuals with serious mental health illness and substance abuse disorders to treatment and support through evidence-based practices and judicial oversight.



As her Representative in Congress, I am grateful for her commitment to justice and strengthening our community. That is why I am proud to name her Constituent of the Week.

#### CELEBRATING SCOUTING AMERICA

(Mr. LATIMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, there is a dynamic energy going on in my Westchester backyard in the world of scouting in the village of Port Chester. It deserves our attention and appreciation. Boy Scout Troop 400 and Troop 420 are growing in membership and service.

Under the tremendous leadership of Modesto "Moe" Acevedo, the young men and women of this community have flocked to involvement like never before.

Based at the Port Chester Carver Center, home to many other worthwhile efforts, Troop 400 serves boys and Troop 420 serves girls. This is a recent change in Scouting America policies. They are reaching kids growing up in an urban village, who are now learning the joys of outdoor life such as camping and hiking, expanding their sense of citizenship with merit badges in a host of disciplines that make for better adults and better citizens.

The troops draw from the heavily Hispanic youth of Port Chester and have developed incredible numbers of qualified Eagle Scouts who have taken their oath to Eagle and completed worthwhile Eagle Scout projects that benefit the community.

I have attended five separate Eagle Scout Courts of Honor to see five outstanding young people in the last year alone make their first mark on responsible leadership. Moe assures me there are more on the way.

From the floor of the House of Representatives, we salute Moe Acevedo, his team of Scoutmasters, supportive parents, and community leaders in Port Chester that have shown Troop 400 and Troop 420 to be a sign that scouting is thriving in the 21st century.

#### DENOUNCING IMMUNIZATION STANCE OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR.

(Ms. DEXTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEXTER. Mr. Speaker, last week RFK, Jr., upended the childhood immunization schedule, reducing the number of universally recommended vaccines without substantive input from relevant medical experts. One of the vaccines RFK, Jr., downgraded was the flu vaccine.

The science is clear. This decision will hurt our children, our elderly, and our families. Science doesn't care about our feelings. Science doesn't care

about our politics. Science is built on data, evidence, and facts.

RFK, Jr., seems to think if he ignores the science, it will simply go away. It won't. His decision will mean fewer kids get vaccinated against preventable diseases. More children will get sick, and more children will have morbidity and mortality as a result.

It is shameful. RFK, Jr., is absolutely unfit and should resign. Let's give our kids the healthy future they deserve.

#### DENOUNCING CANCELLATION OF LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY SEED PROGRAM

(Ms. BARRAGÁN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, the Trump administration continues to take away access to STEM education from students across the country, including hundreds of middle school students in my district.

For years, the Long Beach Public Library's Youth SEED program delivered hundreds of workshops in science, technology, engineering, and math to students in Long Beach, California.

Educators, mentors, and community partners in these programs spark students' curiosity and help them build real-world skills. It is a place where students dream of developing the next cure or the latest cutting-edge technology.

These funding cuts mean less investments in American innovation, less opportunities for kids to pursue STEM careers, and less investment in the next generation.

Don't cut programs like SEED. Expand them so every child has a fair chance to thrive and excel.

#### GREENLAND IS NOT FOR SALE

(Ms. STANSBURY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, you know you have lost in 2026 when Republicans in the United States House of Representatives are openly talking about impeaching the President of the United States if he invades Greenland, as one was quoted today in the press.

Let us be clear. Mr. President, Greenland is not for sale. Greenland is not for war. Greenland is not to be invaded. Greenland is for the Greenlandic people and our NATO allies, and we in the House of Representatives stand with our allies.

You have been duly warned, Mr. President. The American people want the Epstein files, not Greenland. If you violate the law and one of our longest standing allyships on the planet, there will be consequences. It is long overdue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from en-

gaging in personalities toward the President and address their comments to the Chair.

#### HONORING LIFE OF MATEO CAMARILLO

(Mr. VARGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mateo Camarillo, a great trailblazer and leader in San Diego, who passed away recently.

Mateo was born in 1941 in Tijuana and immigrated to the United States as a child. As a fierce advocate for social justice and civil rights, Mateo put community at the heart of everything he did.

He was the force behind many incredible organizations and efforts that changed San Diego for the better. Mateo began organizing and helped create Casa Familiar and the San Ysidro Health Center. He fought to expand bilingual access in public institutions. He also served as the executive director of The Chicano Federation.

In addition to his public service, he was a very successful entrepreneur and educator. Despite his many accomplishments, his family—his family—was his pride and joy.

Mateo was once asked what his biggest motivation was for his work. He said it was helping immigrant communities reach for the American Dream of equal opportunity for all. He did more than that. He did great things. May Mateo rest in peace. A job well done.

#### HONORING MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(Ms. SIMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, in 1968, 75 percent of Americans disapproved of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Today is his birthday.

The FBI called him the most dangerous Negro in America. They wiretapped his home and his office. They sent him a letter, suggesting that he should take his own life. King kept walking.

One year before Memphis, at Riverside Church, he said what cost him resources and allies. He said: "The greatest purveyor of violence in the world today is my own government." He said: "A nation that continues year after year to spend more money on military defense than on programs of social uplift is approaching spiritual death."

Then he built the Poor People's Campaign. Black, White, and Brown came together, demanding that Congress address poverty in the richest Nation on this Earth.

This is the King that we must remember, not the safe icon but the dangerous peacemaker. He wrote: "I refuse to accept despair as the final response to the ambiguities of history."

As we honor his legacy, let us refuse what he refused. Let us walk where he walked: Toward justice, toward the oughtness that forever confronts us.

□ 1120

#### WHERE DO YOU STAND

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. GREEN of Texas was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today on this, the birth date of Dr. Martin Luther King, a man so great in the eyes of this country that we honor his birthday as a holiday, but it is more than a holiday. It is an opportunity for us to do some introspection, to examine some of the many things that are occurring within our country that should be addressed in a King-like fashion.

Dr. King had something that many other intellectuals of his time did not have. He was an intellectual. He had something that many of the persons who did speak up did not have; he had something called courage.

Many of the great intellectuals could expose and expound on some of the great issues of the time, but they didn't have the courage to take a stand, as Dr. King did, to go out into the public—into the streets, if you will—with protest—peaceful protest—to bring about a change in this country, and he did bring about a change.

So today, on his birthday, I want to honor Dr. King by speaking from one of his quotes. He had many quotes that are quite quotable, to be quite honest. It is difficult to single out just a few, but today I will mention a couple. But there is one that I will focus on, the third one. He, of course, is known for having said: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Injustice in Minnesota is a threat to justice in every other State in the Union.

He didn't say that about Minnesota, but he was giving us the words to help us understand that what is happening in Minnesota, if it is an injustice, it can happen in your State. It can happen in Texas, my State. "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." I think that is probably one of his most-quoted quotes.

But then he also had one that is not quoted too often. This one is one that people don't like to associate with Dr. King because it speaks to his militancy, in a sense, but it also speaks to things that people don't want us to do. We have a State that has as its motto Live Free or Die.

Well, it is all right for a State to have that, but Dr. King's quote was: "A man who hasn't found something worth dying for isn't fit to live."

A man, a person, who has not found something worth dying for isn't fit to live. Very few people will cite Dr. King

for having said this. By the way, I paraphrase a lot of what I am saying in terms of his quotes.

"A man who hasn't found something worth dying for isn't fit to live."

But the one that I would like to quote today and say much about is his quote that deals with the ultimate measure. "The ultimate measure of a man . . ." is the way he put it, but I will be paraphrasing.

The ultimate measure—the ultimate measure of the person is not where the person stands in times of comfort—comfort, when all of your bills are paid and you are living the high life—not where the person stands in times of comfort and convenience—when everything is at your fingertips. You have at your fingertips all of the luxuries of life, all of the things that make life worth living.

The ultimate measure is not where the person stands in times of comfort and convenience, but, rather, where do you stand in times of challenge—challenge, when you have a reckless, ruthless, lawless President who is breaching the Constitution, who is doing things that we never expected to see in our lifetimes. Where do you stand when you have a President who is doing things within and without the country that we did not anticipate?

Dr. King says that the ultimate measure of the person is not where you stand in times of comfort and convenience, but where do you stand in times of challenge and controversy—controversy because what he is doing is being justified by many people who stand in the corridors of power. What he is doing is being justified by members of the clergy, who ordinarily would take the righteous stand. Where do you stand?

"The ultimate measure of a man . . ." Where do you stand in times of challenge and controversy?

Let's talk about this. Where do you stand when the President of the United States has replaced Congress with corporate America; when the President of the United States will consult corporate America before he consults Congress; and when the President of the United States goes into another country, Venezuela, bombs this country, and consults with corporate America but does not consult with the Congress of the United States of America? Where do you stand?

Well, here is where the Senate has taken a position. Here is where the Senate stands. Let's first read what the Senate has in S.J. Res. 90. This is a resolution brought before the Senate and has been voted on but was voted down. Let's examine briefly an excerpt from the resolution.

The resolution reads: "A joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress."

Remember, this is the President, who consulted with corporate America but not the Congress of the United States

of America. The Senate has this resolution, S.J. Res. 90.

It continues in the Findings. "Congress makes the following findings." I will read a portion of one.

This is what Congress finds. This is the United States Senate: "Congress has the sole power to declare war under Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the United States Constitution."

Congress, the sole power to declare war.

It goes on to say: "Congress has not yet declared war upon Venezuela or any person or organization within Venezuela. . . ."

Mr. Speaker, Congress not having declared war, a President who has declared that he visited with corporate America before taking kinetic activity in Venezuela, where do we stand?

Well, the Members of the Senate, 50 of them, stood with this resolution. I would stand with them. I stand with them now, 50 of them who stood for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, 50 Members were antithetical to the resolution. When this occurs, the Vice President of the United States has a vote.

The Vice President of the United States voted with those who were antithetical to this resolution, S.J. Res. 90. You can research and pull up the entirety of it, and I beg that you would.

So where do you stand when the Senate of the United States of America cannot reclaim its power to declare war? And we ought to do it while we can. We are losing it.

□ 1130

The ultimate measure of the United States Senate—what is the ultimate measure of it when it has the opportunity to reclaim its power to declare war and it doesn't?

We are finding ourselves now with the National Guard being sent into various cities around the country, various States, without a request from the Governors, without a request from the mayors, without a request from the officials who are in a position to make that request, without a request from the people, we the people not making that request. I know that we the people don't make the request; the Governor makes the request. But the point is we the people put the Governor in place.

So we the people are not making the request by and through our official agent, Governors, but the President has decided he would do this. And he always concocts some fallacious, some fictitious means by which this should be done, and he does it. And, unfortunately, we have to ask: Where do the courts stand?

Some of the courts are yielding to the President's pressure. He has threatened judges. Where do we stand when the President is threatening judges? Where do we stand when the President has decided that there is no separation of powers, that he can determine when a judge is right or wrong and if that judge is wrong, that judge should be

impeached? Where do we stand when the Senate holds a hearing to discuss the impeachment of judges who differ with the President of the United States of America? It has been done. I saw it myself. Where do we stand?

Where do we stand when, after the President has sent the National Guard into various places, more turmoil has been committed as a result of the Guard being there than was being committed before they arrived? The President is the person who is creating the turmoil so that he can then say: I am justified in sending the National Guard.

Where do we stand when a woman seated in her vehicle, a woman, Ms. Renee Nicole Good, seated in her vehicle when she is approached by a member of the constabulary in a rather aggressive way—and I am being kind, because with that aggression was an insufficient amount of profanity, more than sufficient. It was really insufficient, not necessary, profanity.

Now, do we expect the constabulary to approach people and in this process swear at them, or do we expect them to be respectful, be respectful even when the person that the member of the constabulary is approaching is disrespectful? That is our job. We are to be respectful, notwithstanding the disrespect we have to suffer.

I was a judge. I remember having a man come before me in court and said some very unkind things with profanity. I could have held him in contempt. All I had to do was say: Mr. Bailiff, take this man over to a certain area and hold him until I finish the docket. I have to have a further discussion with him.

I could have held him in contempt, but I had heard enough of that case to know that he was right about the facts in the case; he was wrong in how he expressed himself. I never held that man in contempt. I had the black robe on. I had the power.

How you use power determines whether you are a person who should possess power, whether you are the person that should be armed with lethality such that you can change a person's family's history and remove a person from existence.

Where do we stand when officers approach a person such as Ms. Good was situated and when Ms. Good says to this person: Dude, in a sense, I am not mad at you. I am not mad at you. To the person approaching aggressively: I am not mad at you. And as she is saying these things—it has been said that these were her last words—another officer comes across, near her, in front of her, and this officer with a video camera has his weapon just with him. This officer, as she turns away, shoots her and then, as she is passing by, shoots again.

I assume the first shot hit her. I don't know whether it did or didn't. That is my assumption, so I am saying that. But we do know this: There were additional shots fired as she passed by

through her window—the window was not up; it was not elevated—through her window. We do know that she died. We do know because we have seen it.

Now, you can justify this if you would like, but you can't justify the Justice Department concluding that it would not cooperate with the local authorities with the investigation, not if you want transparency. Where do we stand when the Justice Department refuses to be transparent after we see what appears to be an injustice to many people? I am one of them. I believe that the killing of Ms. Renee Nicole Good was a grave, gross injustice. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. So where do we stand when this is happening? Where do we stand? Sent in armed persons, and they have now taken a life in a way that is quite questionable.

Well, where do we stand when the President now is saying that he is declaring martial law? Well, he is not declaring it currently. He is saying that he may have to, talking about martial law. He talked about that some time ago. Actually now he is talking about the Insurrection Act, the Insurrection Act. He is talking about the Insurrection Act. He has spoken of martial law on other occasions long ago, a while ago, but now the Insurrection Act. So that means he is going to send in the military, if he does it, and then the next thing after that could be martial law.

So are we going to just stand by and witness the President replace Congress with corporate America, decide that he will send in the National Guard, send it in to cities across the country without a request from the Governor of the State? When he decides that he is going to talk about now the Insurrection Act as his next tool, National Guard already in, using the Insurrection Act, bring in the military, the only thing left is martial law. He hasn't said that he will resort to martial law at this time, but I want to say this: I have been trying to warn you. I have been trying to warn the American people that this President is moving us toward a dictatorship. I was among the very first, if not the first, to say publicly that this was an authoritarian, among the first to say it. It is difficult to be a part of the avant-garde when you are trying to warn powerful people about something that is taking place.

□ 1140

I have been trying to warn you. I say it is difficult because Voltaire was right. It is dangerous to be right in affairs where established men are wrong. It is dangerous to be right. It is dangerous to be right when the establishment in this country refuses to acknowledge what is taking place.

Thank God for people associated with free speech for people. Thank God for the impeach and removal coalition, people who are willing to be a part of the avant-garde, who are willing to take the proper stand when they see

democracy at risk, when they see the President absolutely disregarding the separation of powers, absolutely disregarding the fact that the judiciary has the authority to render opinions about circumstances that have been brought before the judiciary.

There are some people who are standing up. I am proud to say that, here in the Congress of the United States of America, there are people who are taking a stand against this President's unconstitutional behavior. They are taking a stand.

I am proud to tell you that many Articles of Impeachment have been filed since the first was filed. Many have been filed, and I am on every one of them.

December 9, a stand was taken. Articles of Impeachment were filed. I am on those articles.

December 10, a stand was taken. Articles of Impeachment were filed. I am on those articles.

January 14, a stand was taken. I am on these Articles of Impeachment.

I do not require people to stand with me when I take a stand, because I sincerely believe, as I have said here at this microphone many times, on some issues it is better to stand alone than not stand at all. I don't lead by telling people you have to follow me. No, I am an example. If you think I am a good example, then you can embrace the example.

I am not out whipping people for votes. I am not going to demand that people do something that I think is appropriate. I lead by example, and I try to be a good example. I am not always a good example, so no one should claim that I claim perfection because I do not.

I do claim this: On these issues related to the Constitution, I refuse to stand by and see what is happening in my country as it devolves into what I perceive as a dictatorship. I refuse to stand by and see that and say nothing.

The truest and the ultimate measure of the person is not where you stand in times of comfort and convenience when you have all of these things happening that I have cited, but where do you stand in times of challenge and controversy when these things are happening—not when all is right with the world, but where you stand in times of challenge and controversy.

Do you stand with the President who is behaving in an unlawful fashion as it relates to the Constitution, or do you stand with the Constitution? Do you stand with the Constitution of the United States of America?

This is where we Members of Congress now have to make a decision. Are we going to stand with the reckless, ruthless, lawless President, or are we going to stand with the Constitution of the United States of America?

I am proud to tell you that when we filed the last Articles of Impeachment—and I have filed many. I plan to file more, just for edification purposes. I will say more about that at a later time.

When the last Articles of Impeachment were filed, it was H. Res. 939. With these Articles of Impeachment, there was a vote. I believe that we ought to take a stand. We ought to take a stand. These are times of challenge and controversy. We were elected to take a stand in times of challenge and controversy.

Yes, I know that it can put my career at risk. There are people trying to get me out of office, and they are doing a pretty good job. I never know what my next day will bring.

I do know this: I will have my record show that I fought all the way out. I didn't come to stay forever, but I did come to make a difference while here on the great issues of our time.

Where do we stand? On H. Res. 939, 140 persons voted for H. Res. 939, 140 Members of Congress, not one from the other side of the aisle—140, Members who hold high positions. I am not calling anybody out.

As a result, we have identified all of them in this document. This is my copy. But all 140 Members who voted for H. Res. 939 will receive a similar copy, and their names are all listed. Each person's name is going to be highlighted one time, and that one time will be the time that we will acknowledge this person as being in the document by highlighting the name. That will be given to that person. Each person will have his or her name highlighted on the page when no other names are highlighted but that one person's.

It is important now for me to read a bit from H. Res. 939. It reads: "Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors."

I have to pause a minute and say this. The President said just recently that "they will find a reason to impeach me." Mr. President, we don't have to find a reason. You are giving reasons. You are providing reasons on a daily basis almost. I said "almost."

On a daily basis, you are providing reasons for people to file Articles of Impeachment against you. The question is not whether the reasons are there. You are providing them. The question is, Mr. President, will we have the courage to bring you to justice?

This is the bar of justice for you, Mr. President. You will be brought before this bar of justice, the House of Representatives, where impeachment is the indictment that will bring you to justice.

So, it reads: "Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors."

It goes on to read: "Resolved, That Donald John Trump, President of the United States, is an abuser of Presidential power who, if left in office, will continue to promote the incitement of violence"—and he has a done a job—I almost said "a good job," but I hate to use "good" in this context. He has "engender[ed] invidious hate,

undermine[d] our democracy, and dissolve[d] our Republic, that he is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following Articles of Impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate."

They were first exhibited to the House. The House took a vote. One hundred forty persons voted for the impeachment. We had another 47, I believe, who chose to vote "present."

For these 140, I have the courage to present to you this document in this fine piece of cover that has a very soft texture to it. We will present this to you. I want to read what it says above the patriotic 140.

□ 1150

It reads: Patriotism means to stand.

Where do you stand in times of challenging controversy? Remember Dr. King.

Patriotism means to stand by the country in times of challenging controversy.

That is what patriotism means: Stand by the country. Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand by the President.

Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand by the President.

Dr. King, today we honor your profound words in the ultimate measure of the man. As it was said at that time, the ultimate measure of the person is not where the person stands in times of comfort and convenience but where does a person stand in times of challenge and controversy.

The answer is from Theodore Roosevelt. I am a bipartisan guy. The answer is: Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand by the President.

This is Dr. King's birthday. I thought it most appropriate to pay tribute to the 140 patriotic Americans who took a stand.

For those who have concluded that there will not be impeachment: You are wrong.

It is the only solution available to prevent the next Donald Trump, the next would-be, from assuming the position that this Donald Trump has taken and imposed the kinds of horrific atrocities on society that this Donald Trump is the imposing.

We need to impeach right here and send it over to the Senate. The Senate would have a trial. Impeach, convict—conviction takes place in the Senate—and remove. The Senate has the power to do this. This is the solution.

I understand that the network television programs, for the most part—there are some exceptions, but for the most part, they stand with Donald Trump. Donald Trump does not want to be impeached. He as much as said so, and the networks don't want him impeached. They have said so. I have listened to many persons associated with the networks, and they said so. They don't want to see impeachment.

I differ with them. By the way, when you differ with them, they won't let

you say that. This is a free-speech country when people will allow you to speak broadly on their networks. So they are not going to let you do that. You won't see me on CNN. You won't see me on MSNBC, but you will hear from me here as long as I am allowed to speak because I just believe in speaking truth about power, not just speak truth to power, but speak truth about power.

Speak truth to power, you say: Power, there is a problem. Let's solve it.

Speak truth about power, you say: Power, there is a problem, and you are it.

That is just as I did from that seat right over to my right when the President was up at that podium and I told him he didn't have a mandate to cut Medicaid, Medicare, and Social Security.

The networks are a status quo institution for the most part. They want to maintain things as they are. I am not a status quo Representative. I want to see change, positive change, change that can make a difference in the lives of people.

I tell you this, Mr. Speaker, if we don't speak up, stand up, and meet the ultimate measure of the person that Dr. King calls to our attention, it may be too late at some point within the next 3 years for us to do so. Because this President is showing us that he intends to become a dictator. To a certain extent, he is already, to a limited extent, a dictator.

So we have to take back our power to declare war while we can before it is too late. We have got to take back the authority in the Constitution to have a separation of powers while we can before it is too late. We have got to stand up to this President.

Dr. King, that is what you would have us do. I believe you would have us take a stand.

I believe that Dr. King would not sit silently by and witness what has taken place now and do it without taking a stand.

Not everybody has to take a stand to impeach. Some people decided that they would peacefully protest. I am a peaceful protester. I will stand by people who peacefully protest. I will not stand by people who do not peacefully protest. If you introduce violence, then you just lost me. I am not with you. It doesn't matter who you are, I am not with you.

The ultimate measure of the person in times of challenge and controversy is with the Constitution of the United States of America. That is where I am, and that is where I stand. I assure you as I stand here, I want you to know, Mr. Speaker, that we who believe that Dr. King should be commemorated ought to commemorate his life respectfully.

There is nothing wrong with commemorating his life by engaging in peaceful protest. There is nothing wrong with commemorating his life by

standing on the authority vested in the Constitution of the United States of America which is imparted to us. The words are without us they just become words. We give meaning to the Constitution.

So there is nothing wrong with taking that stand. Stand on the Constitution of the United States of America. Dr. King, I know that is what you would have us do.

That is what I encourage others to do.

I assure you, Dr. King, I am going to bring additional Articles of Impeachment to a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHMIDT). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to direct their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1200

#### MISGUIDED POLICY IN CALIFORNIA

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. KILEY of California was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.)

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, every so often there comes along a policy so misguided, so self-destructive, so just utterly stupid that it has catastrophic consequences before it is even adopted.

Such is the case with the newly proposed wealth tax in the State of California, a proposal that is the height of folly, the height of insanity. The proposal would seize the assets, 5 percent of the net worth of citizens of our State who are purported to have a net worth over a billion dollars. Of course, that will simply be the first line that is drawn, with inevitably lower net worth levels ensnared in the future.

This measure, which would be adopted this November and put into effect next year, has a peculiar provision in it stating that it would apply even to people who are no longer residents of the State at the time of its enactment. It would apply to anyone who was a resident of California up until January 1 of this year, even though it doesn't take effect until January 1 of next year.

Those who would be affected by it got word that this is coming. Guess what they did? They made sure that they were not here as of January 1 of this year. For example, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, the founders of Google, have relocated from California because one analysis suggests that under this proposal the government could seize \$60 billion from each of them.

There are reports now that already \$1 trillion in net worth has exited California simply in anticipation of this policy being adopted. They simply can't take the risk. One person with

knowledge of the affected individuals said that 80 to 90 percent of them either will leave the State or have left already, not to mention those who don't quite meet that threshold but know that they will be next, who have already left or are looking at an exit strategy.

The consequences of this growing exodus cannot be overstated when it comes to the future of our State. Number one, with all of these high-net-worth individuals leaving, they are, of course, taking all of the taxes that they pay with them, so the State Treasury no longer receives anything.

Now, obviously, this is a drain on the Treasury. It would be in any State, but in particular in California because of the unusual extent to which our State relies on the highest earners.

In some years, our State budget, our State income tax revenue gets 50 percent of its total revenues from the top 1 percent of earners. When you see those people leaving the State, it means that the house of cards that is our State's finances will come tumbling down.

We also should note the impact this is going to have on the startup community in California, which is so central to our State's identity, vitality, and economic prosperity and so central to what has made California such a vital part of the American economy and such a driving force in progress all around the world.

However, because this proposal would seize liquid assets, would demand 5 percent of an individual's net worth even though they are assessing assets of all kinds, what that would mean for a startup that has a very high paper value—based simply upon the way that startups receive their valuation, for example, based upon a multiple of an initial seed investment—then essentially you would have startups that would be forced to liquefy their assets or would simply not be able to pay this bill. Therefore, it would no longer be viable to be a startup in California. The entire ecosystem would cease to function as it does now.

It is worth mentioning, by the way, that this exodus has been an ongoing phenomenon in California. It is not just limited to those who are of a high net worth. For the sixth straight year, U-Haul has just ranked California as number one in the country in outbound U-Haul rentals, in people leaving the State. It is usually not the wealthiest people. It is people who simply can't afford to get by in California because of the inordinately high cost of living.

This proposed wealth tax would take this trend to an entirely new level in a way that would make it so California is a failed State, is no longer viable as a political entity. That is why we need to make sure that this provision does not pass. In addition, importantly, we need to make sure that the unconstitutional scheme whereby former residents would be ensnared is not allowed to even begin to be executed.

That is why I am working on legislation here in the House of Representatives, Federal legislation to preempt that provision, which I believe is unconstitutional under the Commerce Clause, but we need to have express preemption in law to make sure that at the very least people do not feel the need to leave in anticipation of this measure or a future such measure passing.

Now that we have discussed this absolutely insane proposal, I want to take a closer look at the California State budget as it now stands because this last week we got an announcement from the Governor that the State will be spending \$348.9 billion in the coming fiscal year.

Now, notably, that is a massive increase over what the State spent just last year, and it is nearly double what the budget was when Gavin Newsom became Governor in 2019. At the time Newsom was sworn in, our State budget was \$197.5 billion, already quite high. During his tenure, he has increased the budget to \$348.9 billion, in the process putting the State's finances in dire straits.

A columnist for the San Francisco Chronicle noted that Newsom's gift to his successor is a \$22 billion deficit. The State's nonpartisan legislative analyst came out with an absolutely scathing report, calling the State's financial situation and the Governor's budget "alarming." The report raised "serious concerns about the State's fiscal sustainability" and noted that the Governor's budget does not materially address those concerns.

This, by the way, isn't even to mention the massive around \$1 trillion—shortfall when it comes to funding the State's long-term liabilities, the unfunded liabilities that we have in the State.

Let's just look at this increase in the size of the budget. Remember, this wealth tax is being offered on the premise that we need even more revenue. Over the course of this Governor's tenure, California's budget has grown by 75.7 percent.

Now, you might say, well, maybe that is what other States are doing, too. Surely, other States have increased their budget. However, they have not increased their budget nearly as much as California has.

Florida, for example, has a \$78.6 billion budget. That is compared to \$349 billion in California. Over that same period, Florida's budget grew by 56 percent, Ohio's budget grew by 36 percent.

You might say, well, those are red States, what about comparing California to other blue States? Well, Massachusetts' budget grew by 44 percent, New York's budget grew by 37 percent, while California's budget grew by 75.7 percent during that time period.

Now, you might say, okay, we are spending more, but surely the people of California are getting something worthwhile in return for this massive increase in tax revenue, this massive

increase in public expenditures. Surely, we are seeing major gains in the achievement of our students in schools. Surely, we have gotten beautiful new roads and transit systems. Surely, we are seeing the cost of living go down and the quality of life go up.

However, no, quite the opposite has happened. Infrastructure in California remains among the worst in the country. Our roads are routinely rated among the three worst roads in terms of their condition anywhere in the country. We pay the highest gas taxes, yet drive over the deepest potholes.

Despite tens of billions of dollars more being spent every year on education, educational achievement in California has flatlined, and we continue to have some of the most glaring achievement gaps of any State in the country.

Meanwhile, the cost of living in California is the highest anywhere in the United States. We have the highest taxes. We have the highest cost of housing of any State other than Hawaii. We have the highest gas prices. We have the highest electricity prices, including the highest increase in electricity prices during Newsom's tenure as Governor compared to any other State. We are among the top two or three in the country when it comes to water bills. In every single dimension of affordability, California is the Nation's least affordable State.

□ 1210

Mr. Speaker, the Governor has utterly failed to justify asking our citizens to pay even more when they receive a historically, unfathomably low return on that investment. The fact is, the people of California continue to sacrifice more and more and get less and less in return.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will examine one of the reasons why that is the case. I will take a moment today to look at the vast waste, fraud, and abuse that exists in the State of California and the proposal that I am working on to bring the full scale, extent, and breadth of it to light so that we can work to address it using every tool that we have here at the Federal level and to compel changes at the State level.

This is the simple reality: Every single time there has been any sort of independent audit of a program in California, the results have been the same. There has been mind-boggling waste and fraud identified, and the causality has been identified as unbelievable negligence and neglect on the part of the State, its agencies, and its government.

I will list just a few examples. During the COVID years, California had, at a bare minimum, \$32.6 billion in unemployment fraud through our EDD agency. A State audit that I initially requested, as a member of the legislature, and that Governor Newsom initially killed, found that the State spent \$24 billion on homelessness over

a 5-year span and failed to track the actual uses of those funds or whether they made any measurable improvement on the homelessness problem in our State. By the way, they didn't. The homeless population increased by some 50,000 individuals.

We have already seen charges brought in both San Francisco and Florida when it comes to fraud in relation to the expenditure of funds that were earmarked for homelessness. We have also seen convictions in Orange County in connection, for example, with workers' compensation fraud.

The State auditor also just came out with a scathing high-risk audit identifying the agencies in California that qualify as high risk, meaning they exhibit a serious risk of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement, and have failed to take corrective steps.

The number of these high-risk agencies is now at an all-time high. It has doubled during the course of Governor Newsom's tenure. Among the findings were error rates when it comes to food assistance benefits that could cost a loss of \$2.5 billion in Federal funds.

Billions more are at risk of being lost or are being lost through improper Medi-Cal determinations and through ongoing EDD fraud, which continues at staggering levels even after the \$32.6 billion lost during the COVID years.

The audit also found that California has missed six straight financial reporting deadlines, putting the State's very credit rating at risk. Then, of course, there is the matter of the high-speed rail, which was supposed to be completed, a full, functioning, high-speed rail line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 2020, 6 years ago. Yet, here we are in 2026, \$18 billion spent. The overall cost is now projected to be \$128 billion, and literally nothing has been built. No track has been laid, and not a single passenger has ridden this nonexistent train, which raises the question: Where has all of this money gone?

Even an audit during the Biden administration from President Biden's Health and Human Services agency found that California improperly claimed \$52.7 million in Medicaid reimbursement for noncitizens, which, of course, raises many questions about how pervasive these improper payments might be in our Medi-Cal system more broadly.

Mr. Speaker, this is just a snapshot into certain programs in the State of California. What we need is a comprehensive review to see just how staggering the problem is, just how many tens of billions of dollars our citizens are losing. Maybe that would be a better way to give Californians a higher return on their investments.

Rather than increasing the budget to \$349 billion, rather than imposing an absolutely ruinous wealth tax that will give our State government the unprecedented authority to simply confiscate the assets of anyone they choose, maybe it would be better to make it so

California is no longer the fraud capital of the United States.

HONORING AN EXTRAORDINARY AMERICAN,  
RICHARD "DICK" BURBINE

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary American, a man whose life story reflects the very best of our Nation's character, courage, and commitment to service. Richard "Dick" Burbine represents a generation that answered history's call with quiet resolve and uncommon bravery.

Dick Burbine was born on January 9, 1926, in Melrose, Massachusetts. Like so many young Americans of his time, his life was forever changed by the events of World War II.

In the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor, while most teenagers were still in high school, Dick Burbine chose service. At just 16 years old, he enlisted in the United States Merchant Marine, trained at Gallops Island in Boston Harbor, and soon found himself at sea, supporting Allied operations in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

One of the most defining chapters of his service came aboard the Liberty ship *SS Henry Bacon*. Dick served during the infamous Murmansk Run, an Arctic supply route widely regarded as one of the most dangerous missions of the war. Sailors faced brutal weather, freezing seas, and constant enemy attack, all to ensure vital supplies reached those fighting tyranny.

On February 23, 1945, tragedy struck when the *Henry Bacon* was attacked by enemy aircraft in the Barents Sea and ultimately sank. Dick Burbine was only 18 years old when he was thrown into icy, subzero waters. What he did next defines heroism.

At great personal risk, he righted a capsized lifeboat, pulled fellow sailors to safety, and helped rescue Norwegian women and children who were fleeing the war. Despite the loss of 28 crewmembers, every one of the 19 Norwegian refugees survived, making this a powerful testament to the courage and selflessness of Dick Burbine and his shipmates.

His service did not end with World War II. Dick continued to serve during the early Cold War and later enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. During the Korean war, he served with distinction as a helicopter mechanic and crew chief, eventually earning the rank of staff sergeant.

After leaving the military, Dick Burbine remained dedicated to protecting others. He served in law enforcement with the Contra Costa Sheriff's Department, the Danville Constable's Office, and the University of California Police Department at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. In 1987, he retired as a sergeant and watch commander, concluding yet another chapter of public service.

Even in retirement, Dick did not step away from giving back. He volunteered with the U.S. Forest Service in the Bridgeport Ranger District, helping maintain campgrounds for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.



Remarkably, even as he approaches his 100th birthday, he continues to harvest and donate firewood each winter to neighbors in need, quiet acts of kindness that say as much about his character as any medal ever could.

His legacy of service lives on through his family, including his son, Joseph, who also served in the United States Marine Corps and in law enforcement.

On January 9, 2026, just a few days ago, Richard “Dick” Burbine celebrated his centennial birthday, 100 years defined by courage under fire, unwavering devotion to country, and a lifelong commitment to community.

On behalf of a grateful nation and with deep respect and admiration, we thank Dick Burbine for his heroic military service, his distinguished public safety career, and his enduring example of what it means to serve others. It is an honor to represent exemplary individuals like Dick Burbine in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I offer our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes as he reaches this remarkable milestone. We say, simply and sincerely, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 269.—An act to improve coordination between Federal and State agencies and the Do Not Pay working system.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 16, 2026, at 3 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2674. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Application for Presidential Permit Authorizing the Construction, Connection, Operation, and Maintenance of Facilities for Transmission of Electric Energy at International Boundaries [DOE-HQ-2025-0011] (RIN: 1901-AB68) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2675. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings; Stay [EERE-2010-BT-STD-0031] (RIN: 1904-AB96) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2676. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's rescission of policy statement — Rescission of Policy Statement on Export Commencement Deadlines in Authorizations To Export Natural Gas to Non-Free Trade Agreement Countries received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2677. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Certain Consumer Products and Commercial Equipment; Corrections [EERE-2023-BT-CE-0001] received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2678. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Final Withdrawal of Determination of Miscellaneous Gas Products as a Covered Consumer Product [EERE-2025-BT-DET-0002] (RIN: 1904-AF70) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2679. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Collection of Information Under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 [EERE-2025-OT-0033] (RIN: 1904-AG04) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2680. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding Obsolete Transfer of Proceedings Regulations [DOE-HQ-2025-0018] (RIN: 1990-AA53) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2681. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding New Construction Requirements Related to Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs or Activities [DOE-HQ-2025-0015] (RIN: 1903-AA24) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2682. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Repeal of the Definition of Showerhead [EERE-2025-BT-DET-0005] (RIN: 1904-AF75) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2683. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Central Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps [EERE-2022-BT-TP-0028] (RIN: 1904-

AF49) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2684. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing [EERE-2009-BT-BC-0021] (RIN: 1904-AF73) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2685. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding Regulations Related to Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance [DOE-HQ-2025-0025] (RIN: 1903-AA22) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2686. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding Regulations Related to Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs or Activities (General Provisions) [DOE-HQ-2025-0024] (RIN: 1903-AA20) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2687. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Sports Programs Arising Out of Federal Financial Assistance [DOE-HQ-2025-0016] (RIN: 1903-AA25) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2688. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Sports Programs Arising Out of Federal Financial Assistance [DOE-HQ-2025-0016] (RIN: 1903-AA25) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2689. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding Regulations for Loans for Minority Business Enterprises Seeking DOE Contracts and Assistance [DOE-HQ-2025-0014] (RIN: 1903-AA23) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2690. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescinding Obsolete Financial Assistance Rules [DOE-HQ-2025-0017] (RIN: 1991-AC20) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2691. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Procedures for Acquisition of Petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve [DOE-HQ-2025-0009] (RIN: 1901-AB66) received

January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2692. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Revisions to the Office of Hearings and Appeals Procedural Regulations [DOE-HQ-2025-0013] (RIN: 1910-AA57) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2693. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Energy Dominance Financing Amendments [DOE-HQ-2025-0174] (RIN: 1901-AB72) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2694. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Amending the Administrative Procedures With Respect to the Import and Export of Natural Gas [DOE-HQ-2025-0010] (RIN: 1901-AB67) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2695. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Implementing Voluntary Agreements Under the Defense Production Act [DOE-HQ-2025-0175] (RIN: 1901-AB73) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2696. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Revisions to the Office of Hearings and Appeals Procedural Regulations for the DOE Contractor Employee Protection Program [DOE-HQ-2025-0012] (RIN: 1910-AA56) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2697. A letter from the Acting Branch Supervisor, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyriofenone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0239; FRL-13069-01-OCSPP] received January 13, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2698. A letter from the Agency Branch Supervisor, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Permethrin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0201; FRL-13107-01-OCSPP] received January 13, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2699. A letter from the Acting Branch Supervisor, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — New Source Performance Standards Review for Stationary Combustion Turbines and Stationary Gas Turbines [EPA-HQ-OAR-2024-0419; FRL-11542-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AW21) received January 13, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2700. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and

Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Revision of National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures [DOE-HQ-2025-0026] (RIN: 1990-AA52) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-2701. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions on Archaeological Material of Costa Rica [CBP Dec.: 26-03] (RIN: 1685-AA40) received January 13, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2702. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Categories of Archaeological Material of Italy [CBP Dec.: 26-01] (RIN: 1685-AA37) received January 18, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2703. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material From Morocco [CBP Dec.: 26-02] (RIN: 1685-AA39) received January 13, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. Hill of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 5577. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; with an amendment (Rept. 119-456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hill of Arkansas: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 6644. A bill to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 119-457, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6644 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MACKENZIE:

H.R. 7082. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for greater flexibility in the Federal programs supporting the planning and implementation of charter schools; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 7083. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for making payments to automobile sellers for automobiles purchased for certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MANN, and Mr. EDWARDS):

H.R. 7084. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to the types of vessels that may enter or operate in navigable waters of the United States or transfer cargo in any port or place under the jurisdiction of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 7085. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to repeal certain disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CISCOMANI (for himself and Mr. BISHOP):

H.R. 7086. A bill to support the creation and implementation of State policies, as well as the expansion of existing State policies, for improving the quality and affordability of charter school facilities and to authorize the provision of technical assistance to support the growth and expansion of high-quality charter schools; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 7087. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for deductions for transfers from estates or gifts to certain cemeteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AMO (for himself, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KEATING, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. MCBRIDE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 7088. A bill to prohibit actions or expenditure of funds to purchase a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member country or NATO-protected territory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AMO (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 7089. A bill to prohibit National Park System entrance fee waivers commemorating the birthday of a sitting President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FONG, Mr. HURD of Colorado, Mr. EZELL, Mr. BABIN, Ms. KING-HINDS, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 7090. A bill to designate the portion of Interstate Route 680 in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Hal Daub Freeway"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 7091. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an investigational research and extended access treatment program utilizing innovative treatments and emerging therapies to address conditions with unmet medical needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. MOYLAN, and Mr. MACKENZIE):

H.R. 7092. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require local educational agencies to include mental health and suicide prevention information on student identification cards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself and Mr. MACKENZIE):

H.R. 7093. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a charitable deduction for the contribution of the use of certain property by community learning centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. KEAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 7094. A bill to prohibit United States persons from providing petroleum equipment or services in the energy sector of the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BACON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 7095. A bill to amend the Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act to provide for a prohibition on importation of energy products produced at refineries outside the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 7096. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act ensure appropriate approval for certain skilled nursing facility and nursing facility nursing aide training and competency evaluation programs under the Medicare and Medicaid program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

H.R. 7097. A bill to prohibit international wire transfers by public assistance recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 7098. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the deployment and assistance of CBP relating to investigations of certain violent acts, shootings, and mass killings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GOODLANDER (for herself, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KEAN, and Ms. McDONALD RIVET):

H.R. 7099. A bill to increase access to higher education and center-based Head Start programs by providing public transit grants; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 7100. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a task force on anti-

Sikh hate and discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIJALVA (for herself, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. BALINT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ELFRETH, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LICCARDO, Mr. MANNION, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, Ms. POU, Ms. RANDALL, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SIMON, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 7101. A bill to require that an individual elected to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives pursuant to a special election shall be provided an opportunity to have the oath of office administered and seated as a member of that body not later than five legislative days after the day that the results of the special election are certified, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:

H.R. 7102. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require Federal civilian career employees to pass a citizenship test as a condition of employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:

H.R. 7103. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide greater opportunities for veterans to pursue education programs involving emerging technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 7104. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow disabled individuals with incurable terminal illnesses listed on the Compassionate Allowance list to receive disability insurance benefits without a waiting period, to prohibit concurrent receipt of disability insurance benefits and unemployment insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 7105. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide authority to suspend entry and immigration benefits during a declared invasion at the southern border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia (for herself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 7106. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline care delivery in skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities under the Medicare and Medicaid programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7107. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide a report to the Congress on the non-compliance of the New York City Housing Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7108. A bill to improve public housing agency accountability; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LEE of Nevada (for herself and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 7109. A bill to allow nonprofit child care providers to participate in certain loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. FOUSHEE, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 7110. A bill to require agencies that use, fund, or oversee algorithms to have an office of civil rights focused on bias, discrimination, and other harms of algorithms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 7111. A bill to require the Bureau of Prisons to submit to Congress an annual summary report of disaster damage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 7112. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out efforts to inform veterans of their rights with regards to the receipt of health care, benefits, and services furnished under provisions of law administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 7113. A bill to redesignate the Congressional Budget Office as the "China Budget Office"; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. MOORE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. EZZELL, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 7114. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize awards for the arrest or conviction of individuals that deliberately target law enforcement officials with acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of West Virginia (for himself, Mr. RULLI, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 7115. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish Jumpstart Programs for saving for apprenticeship and trade occupation training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORCROSS (for himself and Mr. KEAN):

H.R. 7116. A bill to establish programs to reduce rates of sepsis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OLSZEWSKI (for himself and Mr. MOYLAN):

H.R. 7117. A bill to increase rates of college completion and reduce college costs by accelerating time to degree, aligning secondary and postsecondary education, and improving postsecondary credit transfer; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CAREY, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 7118. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify that whole genome and whole exome sequencing for children with certain medical needs is covered under the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. RAMIREZ (for herself, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 7119. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require a policy on use of force and deescalation by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 7120. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to establish a disability benefit offset for Purple Heart recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHREVE (for himself and Mr. HARRIGAN):

H.R. 7121. A bill to prohibit the download or use of a Chinese application on any Federal Government device; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. DONALDS):

H.R. 7122. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to specify that a food shall be considered misbranded if the value of nutrients on its labeling deviates by more than 5 percent of the value specified on such labeling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 7123. A bill to abolish U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MENG, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 7124. A bill to prohibit the use of facial recognition mobile phone applications outside ports of entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SIMON, Ms. STANSBURY, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 7125. A bill to prohibit charging for access to certain camera video footage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 7126. A bill to establish a Strategic Resilience Reserve of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution affirming the partnership between the United

States and Denmark and Greenland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. MORELLE):

H. Res. 1002. A resolution recognizing the value of the Older Americans Act of 1965 nutrition program in addressing hunger, malnutrition, and isolation, and improving the health and quality of life for millions of our Nations seniors each year; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. BEYER:

H. Res. 1003. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that corporations should commit to utilizing the benefits of women in boards of directors and other senior management positions; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. IVEY, Mr. FIGURES, Ms. ANSARI, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. SIMON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. SYKES, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. BYNUM, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, and Mr. LANDSMAN):

H. Res. 1004. A resolution honoring Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by celebrating diversity, promoting tolerance, and condemning hate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H. Res. 1005. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that creators and digital workers, as a distinct and growing class of small businesses and independent economic contributors, deserve fair treatment, transparency, and economic opportunity in the modern platform-based economy; to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. Res. 1006. A resolution removing the Director of the Congressional Budget Office; to the Committee on the Budget.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MACKENZIE:

H.R. 7082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 7083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 7085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CISCOMANI:

H.R. 7086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 7087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. AMO:

H.R. 7088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. AMO:

H.R. 7089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 7090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 7091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 7092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18)

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 7093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGETT:

H.R. 7094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGETT:

H.R. 7095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 7096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 7097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 7098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. GOODLANDER:

H.R. 7099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 7100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 7101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 §1 and §8

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:

H.R. 7102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:

H.R. 7103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12 of the U.S. Constitution:

‘To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.’

Article I, Section 8, Clause 13 of the U.S. Constitution:

‘To provide and maintain a Navy.’

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution:

‘To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.’

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 7104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 7105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Sec. 8 and Sec. 9

By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia:

H.R. 7106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One Section Eight of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 7109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to ‘lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises’

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5 provides Congress the power “to enforce” the

substantive guarantees of the amendment, including the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses, by enacting “appropriate legislation.” The Supreme Court has recognized that, under Section 5, Congress may both proscribe unconstitutional conduct, as well as enact legislation that remedies and deters violations of rights guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment. See *Nev. Dep’t of Human Res. v. Hibbs*, 538 U.S. 721, 728 (2003).

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 7111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 7112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution: “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 7113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. MOORE of North Carolina:

H.R. 7114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. constitution.

By Mr. MOORE of West Virginia:

H.R. 7115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 7116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. OLSZEWSKI:

H.R. 7117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 7118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. RAMIREZ:

H.R. 7119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 7120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Mr. SHREVE:

H.R. 7121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 7122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 7123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Clause 18 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 7124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 7125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 7126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to provide for protection of critical minerals supply chains and rare earth elements as enacted this legislation is pursuant to clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 41: Mr. HURD of Colorado.  
H.R. 479: Mr. STUTZMAN.  
H.R. 485: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 539: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.  
H.R. 722: Mr. TIMMONS.  
H.R. 1065: Mr. SCHNEIDER.  
H.R. 1189: Mr. MACKENZIE.  
H.R. 1207: Mr. MCCORMICK.  
H.R. 1329: Mr. WALBERG.  
H.R. 1330: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.  
H.R. 1496: Mr. CARSON.  
H.R. 1522: Mr. TRAN.  
H.R. 1583: Mr. CAREY.  
H.R. 1700: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.  
H.R. 1810: Ms. DELAURIO.  
H.R. 2189: Mr. MOORE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2231: Mr. HORSFORD.  
H.R. 2672: Mr. HURD of Colorado.  
H.R. 2727: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2784: Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 2821: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 2928: Mr. LIEU.  
H.R. 3206: Mr. STEUBE.  
H.R. 3243: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
H.R. 3562: Mr. GOODEN and Mrs. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 3602: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3757: Mrs. MCBATH.  
H.R. 4099: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 4146: Mr. HERN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 4242: Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
H.R. 4294: Ms. MALOY.  
H.R. 4351: Mr. GUEST.  
H.R. 4406: Mr. MFUME.  
H.R. 4445: Mr. BACON and Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 4504: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 4667: Mr. TORRES of New York.  
H.R. 4792: Ms. NORTON and Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
H.R. 4849: Ms. CROCKETT.  
H.R. 5018: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 5106: Mr. VAN DREW.  
H.R. 5309: Ms. BYNUM.  
H.R. 5519: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
H.R. 5545: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 5722: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS.  
H.R. 5828: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 5944: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 5973: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 6011: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.  
H.R. 6249: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.  
H.R. 6318: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 6392: Mr. EVANS of Colorado.  
H.R. 6423: Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.  
H.R. 6469: Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 6601: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.  
H.R. 6644: Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STEIL, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MBUSER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. KIM, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. GARCIA of

Texas, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. FIELDS, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. BYNUM, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. LICCARDO, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mr. MOORE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 6684: Ms. MATSUI.  
H.R. 6731: Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 6766: Ms. SEWELL and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 6854: Mr. DONALDS.  
H.R. 6867: Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 6931: Mr. CISCOMANI.  
H.R. 6959: Ms. BOEBERT.  
H.R. 6972: Mr. WALBERG.  
H.R. 7016: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TRAN, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 7038: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. GARCIA of California.  
H.R. 7040: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 7046: Mr. FROST.  
H.R. 7051: Mr. MESSMER.  
H.R. 7074: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. KENNEDY of Utah, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.  
H.R. 7077: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.  
H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. FIELDS.  
H. Res. 100: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.  
H. Res. 935: Mr. GREEN of Texas.  
H. Res. 990: Mr. CARSON.  
H. Res. 993: Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BACON, Mrs.

LUNA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. FONG, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. STEIL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. EZELL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COLE, and Mr. LUCAS.  
H. Res. 996: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. CORREA.  
H. Res. 998: Mr. GUEST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.  
H. Res. 1001: Mr. SUBRAMANYAM and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 2026

No. 11

## Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARKWAYNE MULLIN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Sovereign God, our hope for the years to come, we magnify Your Name.

Lord, we sense that our battles are not simply with flesh and blood but against principalities and powers. Thank You for providing us with spiritual weapons to defeat carnal foes.

Lord, forgive us when we chase the temporary and flee from the permanent. Forgive us when we major in minors and minor in majors. Forgive us when we refuse to set our affections on things above but focus, instead, on the things of Earth.

Today, give our lawmakers an awareness of the complexity of the warfare between good and evil as they remember the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—that “truth crushed to earth will rise again.”

We pray in Your victorious Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, January 15, 2026.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARKWAYNE MULLIN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. MULLIN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE; ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 6938, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6938) making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Thune amendment No. 4208, to change the date of the enactment.

Thune amendment No. 4209 (to amendment No. 4208), of a perfecting nature.

Thune motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, amendment No. 4210, to change the enactment date.

Thune amendment No. 4211 (to the instructions (amendment No. 4210)), of a perfecting nature.

Thune amendment No. 4212 (to amendment No. 4211), of a perfecting nature.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

IRAN

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to stand with the brave people of Iran. These are people who have been in a fight for their freedom. For the past 2 weeks, they have taken to the streets in 185 different cities in all 31 of the Provinces in Iran. It is unlike anything their country has seen in a generation. Iranians are rejecting the poverty, the repression, and the ruin that have been brought forth by four decades of tyranny.

Americans stand with them. I think free people everywhere are watching. From Europe and South America to right here in the United States, we bear witness to the contrast—and it is a dramatic contrast—between the Iranian people's bravery and the Iranian regime's brutality. The regime's answer to these legitimate protests—we have seen it—has been mass murder. Ayatollah Khamenei has unleashed his Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and they are doing tremendous damage. He has unleashed them to massacre his own citizens.

Credible reports estimate that thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—are dead in Iran. This surpasses the death toll of previous crackdowns throughout the Iranian regime's history of bloodshed. Tens of thousands of protesters have been thrown into prison, we understand. The regime has shut off internet and phone access.

And the regime is doing that because it is anxious to hide its crimes. It has failed. The truth has gotten out. The world is seeing it.

For decades, Iran's government has been the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism. The world knows it. And now it has turned that same terror onto its own people.

● This “buller” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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I applaud President Trump's leadership on Iran. President Trump's strategy has brought Iran to this breaking point. He withdrew from a failed nuclear deal. He destroyed Iran's nuclear program. He rebuilt the sanctions the previous administration had torn down. President Trump has made a significant difference around the world and certainly in Iran. Maximum pressure has strangled the regime's revenue, and it exposed its weakness. A weak Iran is a safer America.

The Ayatollah has a history of paying his henchmen— Hamas, Hezbollah, the Houthis, and other terrorist groups. Iran kidnaps American citizens and holds them for ransom. We have seen this. Iranian-backed militias killed one in six American troops during the war in Iraq. Today, it continues to target our troops throughout the Middle East.

Iran's allies and enablers today are in Beijing and in Moscow. They share Iran's hatred of our freedom and our people. They share its determination to undermine our strength. That is why it is important for us to stand with the people of Iran. Their coconspirator from Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro, is now behind bars, thanks to a brave military action led by our Commander in Chief.

What is happening in Iran today will determine the future of this entire axis of aggression. It is opposed to what we do as Americans, as free people.

President Trump has made it very clear where the United States stands: Those who massacre innocent citizens will be held to account.

This week, President Trump announced that any country that trades with Iran will face tariffs of 25 percent. We must continue to take action to help the people of Iran. In recent weeks, the United States has successfully seized several tankers that were smuggling oil from Venezuela.

What were they doing? They were smuggling it in violation of international sanctions.

Well, we must now do the same with Iran's vast so-called ghost fleet and stop them with the same resolve. Those vessels smuggle Iranian oil in defiance of sanctions. Cash from the oil fills the regime's war chest. It funds its murderous ways. Every dollar that we deny Iran's government is one less bullet that they can fire at their own people.

The regime in Iran today is weaker, and it is weaker than it has been at any time since their revolution of 1979. The Iranian grip on power is slipping. The world sees Iran as true evil, and we must stand with those who risk everything for freedom.

That is what it means when we talk about American peace through strength. When America stands for freedom, our Nation and the entire world is safer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the work of the Appropriations Committee never seems to stop, and that has certainly been true over this past year. Under the leadership of Chair COLLINS, our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have held hearings and markups and done the hard work of writing legislation to fund the government.

They reported eight full-year bills from the committee, most of them with broad bipartisan support. That put us in a position to be able to pass three appropriations bills here in the Senate before the August State work period last year.

We hadn't passed a single government funding bill in this Chamber before August since 2018. In 2025, we passed three of them, and we were able to reconcile those three bills with the House and get them signed into law in November. That is the way we should be passing appropriations bills, through regular order—a process that gives all Senators the opportunity to make their voices and the voices of their constituents heard.

That is a far cry from how things have too often been done around here in the past. In too many years, we have had massive omnibus bills written behind closed doors. That is not how I wanted to operate. When I became majority leader, I said appropriations would be a priority. I said that I wanted to take bills through regular order to open up the process and ensure we were making the best use of taxpayer dollars.

We made considerable progress this past year getting back to regular order. I hope that progress will continue as we look ahead to the next appropriations cycle, but we have to finish this one first. We have a January 30 deadline to fund the remainder of the Federal Government, and we are on track to do that.

Before we leave this week, the Senate will send another package of three bills to the President's desk. This package received a big bipartisan vote in the House last week. We had a big bipartisan vote here in the Senate earlier this week, and we are on track to pass it later today, and President Trump is expected to sign it into law.

Yesterday, the House passed another package of two bills, again with broad bipartisan support. I want to point out that this package, like the three-bill package we are considering in the Senate, actually spends less money than if we were to do just another continuing resolution. It cuts \$10 billion or more than 10 percent from what we would ex-

pect to spend on these Agencies under a continuing resolution. That is thanks to our appropriators doing the hard work of going through the budget and making the tough budgeting decisions all Americans are familiar with, whether they are running a business or managing their household budget. That is the result of a better process, and it is what happens when we make government funding a priority.

Appropriators are working on another package of the four remaining bills, which I hope will receive the same bipartisan backing that has characterized the appropriations cycle thus far. Before the end of the month, the Senate will need to process all of these funding bills and get them to the President's desk.

Appropriations doesn't always make headlines, but it is an important responsibility. So I want to thank our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee again for their diligence in crafting these bills.

I know that when we finish this cycle, the next one is coming in right on its heels. My hope is that we will be able to build on the progress we have made this past year to get the appropriations process back to what it should be—an open process that every Senator can participate in.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### HOUSING COSTS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I just got back from an event at the Center for American Progress. I joined with Senator DUCKWORTH and Senator SCHATZ to roll out Senate Democrats' new vision to tackle the housing crisis, lowering housing costs for every single American. We call our housing agenda: Opportunity Starts at Home—Opportunity Starts at Home.

Democrats are going to focus on costs like a laser in 2026 and beyond. We are going to lay out, over the next few weeks and months, detailed platforms and plans on many issues related to costs.

In a few weeks, it will be groceries; then, a few weeks later, issues like childcare; then, energy costs, healthcare, and more. We talked about these issues in depth this morning, and I will get to that in a moment.

But, first, I just want to respond to an outrageous thing that happened with the Trump administration yesterday, showing how much of a clueless bubble these people are in. Hold on to your seats. It is hard to believe that

Donald Trump's Secretary Of Agriculture said this—oh yes, a very bold solution to the grocery costs.

She said, basically: Just eat less and spend less. Can you imagine the solution to higher grocery costs, eat less and spend less?

Now, it is hard for people to believe she said it. So let me read the quote.

We've run over 1,000 simulations. It can cost around \$3 a meal for a piece of chicken, a piece of broccoli, corn tortilla, and one other thing.

Do you hear that, America? This is what Donald Trump's golden age looks like: a piece of chicken, a piece of broccoli, a tortilla, and something else that the Secretary of Agriculture forgot.

The people who run this administration are just not serious. This is an insulting way to talk to the American people, telling them: Just get by with less, and stop complaining about affordability.

The American people have had enough of this. So as I just said, Democrats—every day, every week, every month this year—are going to put costs front and center in our agenda. This spring and over the next few months and throughout 2026, Democrats will talk about precisely how a Democratic majority would lower costs for everyday Americans.

We are going to go issue by issue, spending weeks at a time rolling out a plan to lower grocery costs. Then a few weeks later, we will unveil a vision for electricity and energy costs. We will roll out a plan to help people afford childcare and healthcare.

Lower costs is going to be the North Star now and throughout all of 2026. And when it comes to costs, it is important to begin with housing because it quite literally is the closest to home for most people.

For millions of Americans, owning a home is the most important part of the American dream. Young families, when they own a home, know they are building equity and they are building a future, knowing they have something they can give to their kids.

But as we all know, over the last few decades, the American dream of finding a home has become more of a mirage. The median price of a home is up 55 percent since COVID—55 percent. Rent is up by a third.

Listen to this horrifying statistic. This should shake every legislator in their boots because, it is so awful, we have to work to change it. The average first-time home buyer is now 40 years old. That is a record high.

And, again, what has Donald Trump done about all of this? Well, his tariffs have raised housing construction costs by \$17,000 per home. He is launching a criminal investigation against the Chair of the Federal Reserve. And when there is chaos and politicization at the Fed, interest rates are more likely to go higher and stay higher because lending institutions, when they are not sure of the future, keep rates high to avoid any sudden downside.

Then, Donald Trump, of all things, proposed 50-year mortgages, an idea so inane and unserious it was ridiculed by the right, left, and center, right after he issued it.

Ironically, the only decent idea Donald Trump has floated recently on housing is one he stole from Democrats, calling for an end to institutional investors gobbling up homes and crowding out individual families.

Democrats tried to get it done last year. Every Democrat voted for it, but the Republicans in Congress voted against it, and we didn't get it passed.

The American people have had enough. What they want isn't rocket science. They simply want lower costs. They want opportunity. And Democrats believe that when it comes to creating opportunity, opportunity must start at home. So that is what I am calling our housing agenda: Opportunity Starts at Home.

The Democratic majority will tackle the housing affordability crisis by working to reduce rent, boost home ownership, stop predatory corporations, supercharge construction, and provide housing security for all Americans. We spoke about these proposals and other things earlier this morning, like passing the ROAD to Housing Act, which Senator WARREN put together with great mastery, and it passed the Senate by unanimous consent—unanimously. In her bill, there are many things that Senate Democrats have fought for, many bills that other Members have introduced.

Democrats also want to expand downpayment assistance. We want to encourage local zoning reform by providing new incentives and disincentives—carrots and sticks—to localities to reform outdated rules that stand in the way of building housing. We want to stop institutional investors from gobbling up entire neighborhoods for profit.

We want to empower HUD to invoke the Defense Production Act, something Senator DUCKWORTH has emphasized, guaranteeing the purchase of housing materials in short supply and scaling production of modular and manufactured housing. And we want to create an ARPA Home to bring down housing costs. Just as DARPA was able to lower defense costs, we need an ARPA for housing. It is a national crisis, just as important as defense. So let's get an ARPA for housing.

And this isn't just talk. Democrats have delivered on housing relief when we had the majority. When I was majority leader, we delivered the largest rental relief package ever, and we expanded rental assistance and emergency housing vouchers. We saved millions from eviction in the depths of the COVID crisis.

Now, we need expanded rental relief to help during the housing crisis faced by so many Americans. It is not COVID. It is not happening all at once every place, but it is happening in so many places throughout America. We

need the same kind of large rental relief package.

In the weeks and months to come, the American people will also hear from Democrats on other areas where we are fighting to lower costs. As I mentioned, food costs, energy costs, groceries, healthcare, childcare, and so many other things Americans pay for every day.

Democrats are ready to get to work, and as I said, cost—the high cost of living—and the affordability crisis will be our focus throughout 2026 because that is what the American people are demanding. And we will show that the Trump administration and Republicans have made costs even worse, and what Democrats will do, when we get power, to reduce those costs in a very significant way that will affect every single American.

#### VERIZON OUTAGE

Mr. President, now, on the Verizon outage, yesterday, more than 100,000 Verizon users experienced outages and disruptions to their cell service for roughly 10 hours. Obviously, this caused real confusion and disruption for many Americans relying on service for work or emergencies. It is encouraging that Verizon said it will give account credits to customers affected by the outage, but this raises a very serious point.

At a time of high costs, consumers must always be automatically compensated for service disruptions, fully and completely. Last month, I led Senate Democrats in urging Chairman Carr of the FCC to ensure that when outages happen, customers are automatically compensated.

Full compensation to customers for service disruption should be mandated, not just a courtesy, not just a suggestion, not just when the company decides to do it, it is OK, and when they decide not to do it, it is OK, too, because that is wrong.

And, again, at a time when Americans want lower costs, automatic refunds when disruptions occur should be the norm for all telecommunication companies, and the FCC has a responsibility to require just that. Americans already facing high costs shouldn't be the ones paying the price for service disruptions, and the FCC must ensure that.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MOODY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Florida.

Mrs. MOODY. I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 5 minutes prior to the scheduled rollcall vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mrs. MOODY. I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to cloture on Calendar No. 299, H.R. 6938.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## TAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mrs. MOODY. Mr. President, I am honored to rise on the floor today to recognize some of Florida's—the Sunshine State—very best.

As you know, last week we celebrated Law Enforcement Appreciation Day, and I wanted to recognize two great officers from the Tampa Bay area, where I, as one of the newest U.S. Senators, hail from.

Last month, Tampa Police Department Officers Jason Sikoski and Kaleb Girard saved an 86-year-old man who was found dangling off of his roof.

The senior had gotten to the roof to clear foliage, lost his balance, and had inched his way, with no success, to climb back up to the edge of the roof. When the officers found him, he was already dangling and was almost falling off the roof.

And so you can imagine the quick response from Tampa Police Officers Sikoski and Girard, along with fire rescue, who showed up. They acted timely, without hesitation, and they were able to save this Florida man from falling.

And it was obvious from the situation that they found, had they not shown up, had they delayed in any way, had they not responded swiftly and acted quickly, that Floridian would have fallen 30 feet to the ground, where no doubt this story would have ended with a very tragic conclusion.

So I am very proud today to rise to recognize Officer Sikoski and Officer Girard on the Senate floor as some of Florida's finest and present them with our Florida's Finest Award.

Certainly, as attorney general of Florida before I came to the Senate a year ago, I had always recognized law enforcement for their courage, for dedicating their professional lives to enforcing the people's law. Certainly without that brave commitment by them, our society would not function as we know it. It has been important to me to honor the extraordinary work of those selfless officers that protect Floridians.

Our Florida's Finest Award honors those Floridians and law enforcement officers who demonstrate selfless courage, who go above and beyond to save lives. I am so thankful that these Tampa police officers saved this man's life and for all they do every day to keep the Tampa community safe.

Congratulations to Officers Sikoski and Girard for helping us make Florida stronger and safer. I am so honored to recognize them today on the Senate floor.

I will end by saying that each and every one of our law enforcement officers is essential to upholding the rule

of law, the people's law. Without them showing up day after day, faithfully executing their duties without obstruction or threats or attacks, certainly government and the people's government could not function the way it is intended to.

I will keep standing up for the men and women of law enforcement, every law enforcement officer, because we know that they are essential not only for a stronger and safer Florida but for a stronger and safer United States of America.

I yield the floor.

## CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 299, H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Susan M. Collins, Tom Cotton, Mike Rounds, Mike Crapo, Katie Boyd Britt, Jim Banks, Tommy Tuberville, David McCormick, Steve Daines, Markwayne Mullin, John Barasso, John R. Curtis, Roger F. Wicker, Deb Fischer, Jon A. Husted, Pete Ricketts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the bill, H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 85, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 10 Leg.]

## YEAS—85

Alsobrooks	Ernst	McConnell
Baldwin	Fetterman	McCormick
Banks	Fischer	Merkley
Barraso	Gallego	Moody
Blackburn	Gillibrand	Moran
Blumenthal	Graham	Moreno
Blunt Rochester	Grassley	Mullin
Boozman	Hagerty	Murkowski
Britt	Hassan	Murray
Budd	Hawley	Ossoff
Cantwell	Heinrich	Reed
Capito	Hirono	Ricketts
Cassidy	Hoeven	Risch
Collins	Husted	Rosen
Coons	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cornyn	Justice	Schatz
Cortez Masto	Kaine	Schmitt
Cotton	Kelly	Schumer
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	King	Shaheen
Cruz	Klobuchar	Sheehy
Curtis	Lankford	Slotkin
Daines	Lujan	Smith
Duckworth	Lummis	Sullivan
Durbin	Marshall	Thune

Tillis	Warnock	Wyden
Tuberville	Welch	Young
Van Hollen	Whitehouse	
Warner	Wicker	

## NAYS—14

Bennet	Lee	Sanders
Booker	Markey	Schiff
Hickenlooper	Murphy	Scott (FL)
Johnson	Padilla	Warren
Kim	Paul	

## NOT VOTING—1

Peters

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 85, the nays are 14.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the motion to commit and the amendments pending thereto fall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). The Senator from Illinois.

## CREDIT CARD COMPETITION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am trying to remember what year it was. It could have been 15 years ago in the Senate when I walked into a hearing chaired by Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania. It was the Senate Judiciary Committee. I didn't know what the topic of the hearing was, but as a member of the committee, I was curious, so I sat down and listened, and I learned about something I really wasn't aware of.

Testifying were retailers across the United States, talking about something called a swipe fee, interchange fee. I didn't know what that was. Turns out it is the fee that is paid to the banks that issue credit cards when you engage in a transaction. It is not identified to the ordinary consumer, but the retailer who is using the credit card certainly knows quite a bit about it. It is the fee that he is charged, he the retailer is charged, for the use of banks' credit cards.

They were complaining—the retailers were—that the terms in the agreement, the interchange fee between Visa and MasterCard, which, of course, dominate the credit card world, were so opaque that they couldn't even get a copy of the actual contract between Visa, MasterCard, and this retailer sitting at the table.

They had a stack of papers in front of them which was part of the contract and agreement for the interchange fee but not the complete agreement. They were frustrated because they had no control whatsoever in terms of what Visa and MasterCard were going to charge.

I took an interest in it and asked Chairman Specter at the time: Is the Senate Judiciary Committee going to do something?

He said: Of course.

The honest answer was no. We had a hearing, and that was the end of it.

But I took an interest in the issue and decided to author a study to see what the impact was on small businesses and retailers of these interchange fees and swipe fees charged by

the banks that issue Visa and MasterCard.

The industry had no interest in any study on any aspect of it. They made it clear to me they were going to oppose every effort I had to try to get to understand this issue better by a credible study.

I was frustrated by this and decided to make an offer of a change in the law when it came to debit cards. Debit cards are different than credit cards because they are virtually a checking account. You can only charge as much as you have on balance to pay. And the question of credit is not as paramount as it is with the credit cards.

So I came to the floor and offered with Dodd-Frank, the banking reform, an amendment on debit card swipe fees and interchange fees.

Just to show you what a different time it was in the U.S. Senate, this was a bill that was being offered by Senator Dodd in the Senate and a Republican Senator as well on a bipartisan basis.

I offered this amendment on the floor and got into the queue. I was about the 25th amendment that was considered. And it wasn't approved by the Banking Committee; I was just offering this on the floor. What I was trying to establish was the actual fee that was being charged for debit cards.

As I said, I was about the 25th amendment to be offered. It turned out that there were so many controversial amendments in Dodd-Frank that I didn't rise to the top as the most controversial.

And so the issue was called and, at the last minute, the chairman of the committee, Senator Dodd said: Of course, that would require 60 votes. His belief was, if he required 60 votes, the Durbin amendment would go away, would be defeated.

It turned out he was wrong. The retailers of America came together in a way they had never come together before to raise questions about debit cards and the fees that are being charged to them.

The amendment passed with more than 60 votes, to the surprise of this sponsor, as well as the other Members of the Senate.

As luck would have it, the House of Representatives decided—Barney Frank, in particular—that this issue showed enough support in the Senate not to be part of any meaningful negotiations in conference, and the so-called Durbin amendment went through.

Since then, there have been several efforts on the floor of the Senate, over the years, to remove the Durbin amendment on debit cards, where the fee was established with the cooperation of the Federal Reserve, and they have failed. So we have debit card world semiregulated or somewhat regulated, not so much on the credit card side.

ROGER MARSHALL is a colleague of mine—a Republican colleague—in the Senate today, from Kansas. He and I

and PETER WELCH of Vermont have co-sponsored legislation to extend the coverage of this issue to credit cards. Senator MARSHALL and I agreed, whichever of us had the majority party at the time would be the lead sponsor. So it is the Marshall-Durbin-Welch bill, today, that is considered when we discuss credit cards.

I give this lengthy introduction to show you there is a deep history on this issue, and it continues to this day, and it has particular relevance at this moment for several reasons. Let me explain.

Data released this week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics confirms what many in the Chamber already know from our daily lives: Americans feel, every day, prices are just too high. Consumer prices—from rent to groceries, to utilities and more—are up nearly 3 percent compared to last year.

Affordability is real. It is a concern that supercedes virtually every other political concern with basic American families. While costs continue to go up and everyday Americans are struggling, big banks are rolling in cash, with profit margins around 30 percent. That is right. Big banks have profit margins in this economy of over 30 percent.

Why are banks making so much money? It is because they profit off of something called a swipe fee, or an interchange fee. Every time you use your credit card, Visa or Mastercard charge the merchant what is essentially a service fee. The merchant pays a fee of 2 percent to 3 percent on each transaction, meaning, if you spend \$100, the merchant gets \$97 or \$98. While Visa and Mastercard keep some of the \$2 or \$3 themselves, most is pocketed by the big banks that issue the cards. A few bucks here, a few bucks there, and you have yourself a pretty good haul if you are a big bank.

How good? In 2024, the year before last, Visa and Mastercard and their big bank partners raked in \$111 billion in credit card swipe fees. These swipe fees are crushing small businesses and their customers through higher prices.

If you don't believe me, listen to what a constituent of mine in Chicago wrote. Rick is his name. He owns a gas station. He pays \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year in swipe fees. He says:

These fees have [an] impact on pricing in the store.

Small business owners like Rick have little recourse. Visa and Mastercard have a near-virtual grasp on the credit card network market, controlling 85 percent of it. That is right. Visa and Mastercard control 85 percent of the credit card market.

I will give you an example of some other businesses that wrote to me in relation to this issue. Credit processing fees are crushing businesses, taking up to 4 percent for credit card sales. "Currently," this individual wrote to me and said, "88% of my sales are credit card."

It has become, literally, the coin of the realm.

This individual, Laura, says she owns a coffee shop:

My per ticket amounts are low, roughly \$5, yet each transaction can take up to 25 cents in swipe a fee [to the credit cards].

We need competition in the credit card marketplace and options to choose from.

Just like small businesses have to compete for customers, credit card companies should have to compete for our business.

Laura has a coffee business in Elmhurst, IL.

Why are banks making so much money? The swipe fees are virtually unregulated. We would like to change that.

Another source of information is from Sesser, IL, which is in Downstate Southern Illinois. Greg Kelly writes me:

When combined with basic merchant processing fees and set monthly access fees, credit card fees can add up to nearly 5 percent of total transactions.

Greg writes:

This is insane. This prevents hiring and hinders business growth, as well as being able to compete. Credit card reform is needed now.

Small business owners like Rick have no recourse. Visa and Mastercard have a near-virtual death grasp on the credit card network market, controlling 85 percent of it. Because of this, Visa and Mastercard are free to set fee rates on credit cards wherever they like. For their retailers, take it or leave it.

This allows them to tell small business owners like Rick that they are going to set the standard. He has no negotiating power. There is no competition unless the Marshall-Durbin-Welch bill passes. This is not how our system and our economy are supposed to work. It is time we bring back real competition to the credit card industry, the kind that encourages growth and brings about lower prices.

This bipartisan bill that I described to you, the Credit Card Competition Act, was endorsed by President Trump this week. It was kind of a pleasant surprise. I didn't know it was coming. He was unequivocal in supporting it. It would address the outrageous swipe fees being charged to retailers.

Talk about a hidden cost of business. Every time you use your credit card, if it is for a transaction, for a meal at a restaurant, for a contribution to a charity, the swipe fee is being taken out of it, 5 percent or more. My bill would require the largest 30 or so banks—only the largest banks—to enable at least two credit card networks to be used on the credit cards they issue, with at least one being outside the Visa-Mastercard duopoly. That would create real competition.

The banking industry hates the Marshall-Durbin-Welch amendment like the devil hates holy water. To them, any kind of regulation is unacceptable. By injecting competition into the credit card market, this bill would help bring down swipe fees that small businesses pay and that ultimately get passed on to working families in the form of higher prices.

Opponents of our bill have falsely claimed such provisions would squeeze Visa and Mastercard and the big banks, and force them to scale back reward programs.

I learned something recently in lobbying on this bill. The major airlines all oppose this bill that would limit the swipe fees and interchange fees. I was curious why the airlines would be so interested in it. It turns out, for most of the major airlines, they make more money off their credit cards than they issue than they do off air operations. That is right—more money off the little square plastic than they do on the actual airplane passengers.

So when I go into Reagan National Airport, I am not surprised that they have banners flashing: Stop the Durbin amendment. Stop anything that might affect your frequent flier plan.

I often wonder in an airplane—I pay attention to this; most people don't—when they give the announcements from the flight attendants about their credit cards, as soon as you reach a point where they completed all their safety announcements and told you to buckle up and shut up because we are about to take off, then they announce their credit card program and want you to sign up for it. That is the reality of it.

Watch next time you get on an airplane when they do this. These poor flight attendants have to bring applications up and down the aisles, trying to get people to sign up for credit cards.

Visa and Mastercard and card-issuing banks have plenty of room for reform. In 2024, banks netted about \$378 billion in revenue from debit and credit cards, but they pay only \$47 billion in rewards.

I value frequent flier miles like everyone else, but the program will not even be touched. I am no mathematician, but banks have plenty of revenue to continue offering rewards without hurting their bottom line.

Those worried about airline miles and cash back, an analysis by payments consulting firm CMSPI found rewards would be reduced by less than one-tenth of 1 percent, at most, because of the Credit Card Competition Act.

They are crying wolf. This bill has the support of a conservative Republican Senator from Kansas, Senator MARSHALL, and a liberal Democrat, PETER WELCH from Vermont, and myself, of course. I urge my Senate colleagues: Let's come together and get this done on behalf of consumers and small businesses. You want to do something that really makes a difference to the bottom line and debt of families? Address the outrageous interest rates being charged on credit cards and address the swipe fees being charged to retailers that are fed into the inflationary aspects of this economy.

This is the time to do it, if we are going to meaningfully address the real expenses that families face. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this meas-

ure—this bipartisan measure, this commonsense measure—that will make a difference in the families that we represent.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to join Senator KELLY and many of our colleagues who spoke just yesterday afternoon to highlight the enduring damage done to our democracy, nearly 16 years ago, when a single decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States gave corporations and billionaires in our country unlimited spending power to influence our elections.

The case is referred to as *Citizens United*, and the ruling didn't just change campaign finance law. It fundamentally altered our democracy. It truly was a turning point. It was a moment where the voices of everyday Americans began to be drowned out every election cycle by a small and powerful few, armed with unlimited money and unprecedented access.

We see the consequences of it to this day. Just one example—this may shock you: a billionaire like Elon Musk, who was not shy nor discreet about spending nearly \$300 million to support President Trump's candidacy in 2024. Others were similarly involved, but he was not shy about it.

So it wasn't a surprise, it was not a coincidence, when early in the Trump administration, he was basically given the keys to the Federal Government and allowed to run roughshod through Federal Departments and Agencies and budgets through this experiment called DOGE.

That is just one of many, many examples of how those with a lot of money—corporations and individuals—can now influence elections and the election outcomes and then take folks into offices that were their preference to reap benefits, all while this administration continues to ignore the needs of America's working families, who are facing increasing electric bills, grocery bills, and certainly health insurance costs, among so much more.

Senator KELLY and others spoke to this eloquently yesterday afternoon. I wanted to add to that conversation and add to the picture of what is happening with campaign finance in America at this moment.

The American people are increasingly concerned with the influence of money in politics because they also see fewer efforts and resources being committed to enforcing what is left of campaign finance oversight and accountability on this administration.

What is left of campaign finance systems and accountability is also under further attack. President Trump has completely silenced our country's top campaign finance watchdog, the Federal Election Commission. Just last year, President Trump fired one of the Commissioners, Ellen Weintraub, with-

out cause or without justification. It was clear retaliation for her attempts to hold him accountable during his first term as President. Removing an FEC Commissioner like this was not only unlawful and without precedent, but it was soon followed by Republican members of the Commission also leaving voluntarily to pursue other jobs.

Under normal circumstances, when there is a vacancy or vacancies to the FEC, an administration would consult with the Senate on nominations to fill these vacancies quickly and on a bipartisan basis—but not with this administration. Now there are just two Commissioners who remain, and the Agency has lacked a quorum for 260 days and counting, with no end in sight. It is not an oversight. It is clearly intentional by the White House. President Trump is purposely leaving these vacancies open, refusing to send bipartisan nominees to the Senate for consideration and confirmation.

The reason it is so critical and the reason it is so urgent is that we are quickly entering the midterm election season. So imagine that. We are entering a midterm election—a very consequential midterm election—that will undoubtedly be met with unlimited spending not just by candidates but through super PACs and other dark forces without our having the tools of campaign finance oversight, regulation, and accountability. That should concern all of us as it concerns the American people.

Colleagues, we have the power to fix this. We can legislatively fix the wrongs of the *Citizens United* case by the Supreme Court, and we must immediately restore a quorum to the FEC so they can do their critical and important job in the months ahead.

I will continue to be a leading voice in this fight, and I look forward to working with all of you on both sides of the aisle to do what is right.

#### TRIBUTE TO TESS OSWALD

Mr. President, I rise today with the bittersweet task of saying goodbye and paying tribute to my communications director Tess Oswald.

Tess has done such outstanding work not just for me but on behalf of the people of California. She has been alongside me since my first days here in the Senate 5 years ago. I know I speak for our entire team when I say that we are honored to have had the privilege of working alongside her and that we are going to miss her.

She is a proud daughter of California and of parents who served the public as Federal prosecutors, so public service is in her blood. She has brought remarkable drive and passion to every facet of her work.

She has both led the communications team and has mentored so many of the communications team members with her heart and her presence of mind, which is not surprising to me given her tremendous past experience both in serving multiple Members of Congress



but also in working on political campaigns—to include a Presidential campaign many years ago—of the Members she has worked for in the past, to include that of my now colleague's, Senator ADAM SCHIFF, who also represents California.

I could go on and on about her resume and on and on about her contributions to different issues and to different engagements with the people of California—speaking engagements, speeches, et cetera—but of the many, many moments that were so impactful, I think the best example of her insights and value of her advice was in the aftermath of what has become known as an infamous incident at a Department of Homeland Security press conference that I attended last year in Los Angeles.

With the visuals of that incident that shook some across California and across the country, Tess, in her wisdom, took the worst of circumstances and both properly and successfully pivoted the attention and the message to where it rightfully belonged—in highlighting the cruelty of this administration and how it was terrorizing communities throughout the Los Angeles region and, soon, elsewhere around the country.

This administration has been targeting indiscriminately and in an increasingly cruel fashion immigrants and not just the worst of the worst—the dangerous, violent criminals that the administration likes to talk about so often. What we have seen in reality is so many of the immigrants being arrested, detained, and even deported without due process. The undocumented or otherwise hard-working people who contribute to our country are the vast majority of the victims of this administration's mass deportation efforts. Tess has helped to correct that narrative and to emphasize and highlight that narrative as part of her public service.

On a personal note, as a husband and as a father myself, I know—and I share it very frequently—that public service is not without personal sacrifice. Tess's family has seen nothing different. I have seen her in some of her personal milestones over the last few years—from an engagement, to marriage, to becoming a mother.

So I thank Quinn, her daughter; Justin, her husband; and her entire family for sharing Tess with us over these last 4 years and certainly throughout her career. Quinn may not appreciate it today, but I hope she one day learns to appreciate not just the value of that sacrifice but the importance of Tess's work to me, to our office, to the people of California, and to the Nation.

To Tess and her entire family, I just want to say that we thank you. We appreciate everything that you have done for me, for Angela, for our office, for California, and for our Nation. It is with a heavy heart that we both say thank you and send you off into your next chapter knowing that you won't

be that far away. We will have to call you back into action from time to time as life needs it, but we just so truly, truly appreciate everything you have done and how you have done it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

VENEZUELA

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, since the beginning of this year, there has been a lot of conversation both here in Washington and around the country about the future of American involvement in Venezuela and how that relates to the War Powers Act. So, as we head into the recess and as my colleagues head back to their respective States and to other locales, I just wanted to take a minute and update my constituents on how this U.S. Senator is approaching the situation.

First, I want to reiterate that I support President Trump's decision to bring Nicolas Maduro to justice for his many crimes. I know I speak for countless Hoosiers in expressing my gratitude that after years of oppression, the Venezuelan people now have new hope. In fact, I have taken meetings in recent days with diplomats, national security luminaries, business people, expats, and others. Those meetings have reinforced the reality for me that right now we have an opportunity for brighter days ahead in Venezuela, and I know the administration is working with multiple stakeholders to effect that sort of positive change that we are all hoping for.

I, of course, also want to commend the bravery and the professionalism of the U.S. service personnel who carried out this successful law enforcement mission in Venezuela earlier this month—highly impressive, highly sophisticated. I am awestruck by the mission and all that it accomplished, and I thank the men who were a part of that.

Now, while I applaud and stand with the President and his team on the law enforcement action taken in Venezuela to remove Nicolas Maduro, that law enforcement mission is now complete. I just want to clarify that for many of my constituents.

I have also expressed concerns about the possibility of American military involvement in Venezuela as we move forward. The President and members of his national security team have openly stated that the United States now runs Venezuela, and because we can't predict the future, no one can guarantee with certainty that an American military presence won't be required to stabilize the country.

So I, along with whom I believe to be the majority of Hoosiers, am not prepared to commit American troops to that mission. I strongly believe that any such commitment of U.S. forces in Venezuela must be subject to debate and authorization from Congress. That is what has animated so much of my activity in recent days and weeks.

That belief is not a new one to this situation or to this President. In fact,

for over a decade and under multiple Presidents, I have pushed for Congress to fulfill its role as defined in the Constitution on matters involving the use of military force. Since U.S. involvement in Venezuela began last year, I have pushed for briefings and other forms of congressional engagement. Just last week, because of those concerns, I ultimately voted to advance a War Powers Resolution to make my concerns crystal clear to the administration and to my colleagues.

The reality, though, is this: Even if the Senate had adopted that resolution, had it not been derailed through a procedural vote, it likely would have died in the House of Representatives—very likely—or at a minimum have been vetoed by the President of the United States. That much was clear.

Given that stark, incontrovertible, unavoidable reality, I have had numerous conversations with senior national security officials over the past week and since the first vote took place, and in those conversations—some in person, some by phone—I received assurances that there were, No. 1, no longer any American troops in Venezuela. I also received a commitment that if President Trump were to determine American forces were needed in any major military operation in Venezuela, the administration would come to Congress in advance—in advance—to ask for a formal authorization on the use of military force.

Lastly, Secretary Rubio has agreed to my request to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to provide a public update on Venezuela immediately after the recess, facilitating the very type of public debate and, if necessary someday, authorization around these matters, hopefully working the muscle memory of this institution and its various committees on issues of war powers so that they might be more inclined to operate those prerogatives—to exercise those prerogatives in the future.

For those like me who want Congress to perform its longstanding role on these issues, the commitments I have secured are major commitments that will help keep Congress better informed, help ensure we make better decisions, and ensure in this situation that any future commitment of U.S. forces in Venezuela is subject to public debate and authorization here in this body.

Let me just end by saying that President Trump campaigned against forever wars. Millions of people strongly supported him in that position. I strongly support him in that position still today, and I believe that a drawn-out campaign in Venezuela involving the American military, even if unintended, would be the opposite of President Trump's goal of ending foreign entanglements. But I also make that statement with humility, understanding that world events are fluid, that the world is complicated, and that circumstances can change.

What all of us in this body should want is the opportunity to perform oversight and provide input on these critical foreign policy issues on behalf of those we represent. If we must make a decision—a very difficult decision—at some point in the future, our constituents should be able to hold us accountable for those decisions.

Regardless of who serves as President or which party controls the White House, Congress must get back to carefully fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities. I am pleased that we have a path forward toward that goal now, and I look forward to the next steps in the weeks ahead.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon to congratulate the appropriations colleagues who have got us to this point of voting today on final passage of three important appropriations bills.

I want to congratulate specifically Senator COLLINS and Senator MURRAY from my home State of Washington. They have done an admirable job, and I certainly want to compliment Senator MURRAY for her hard work and attention on policies that affect our State, particularly in the areas of water. But we are here today because we want to say to our fellow colleagues: These are three important bills to preserving science and the role that science plays in moving our Nation forward.

Last May, I hosted an online roundtable with Senator VAN HOLLEN, a lead appropriator—and I thank him and the rest of the appropriators on the committee, both on the Democrat and Republican side—because we wanted to speak out about how Federal Agencies and scientists, including some from my State, were here to decry the impacts that we would see if the Trump administration was successful at cutting the National Science Foundation particularly, cutting NOAA, cutting NASA.

These participants made it clear that industry depends on strong partnerships with the government to conduct basic and applied science and that they can't do it on their own. Important people also were convened in a group in June—meteorologists from around the country—to specifically home in on how cuts to the NOAA budget would endanger Americans on issues like peak hurricane and wildfire season.

And we called on the administration to restore the Agencies to their full capacity. So I am very happy that these three bills, I think, represent a win for science as was recently reported in the New York Times. But it also was specifically important for the science NOAA research budget: \$634 million so that NOAA can continue to improve weather forecasting and development of tools that actually save lives and save money.

I know my colleagues from all over the country are plagued by weather

events. It could be a hurricane; it could be a tornado; it could be a flood. We obviously were just impacted in the Pacific Northwest, but we need the tools. We need new hurricane hunters. We need new radar systems. We need the meteorologists.

We need the people on the ground, like what happened in Texas, so that you can take weather information about how warmer events are creating more precipitation, and that precipitation could lead to record flooding. We need the whole system to work with the emergency responders, and we need the ability to get people out of harm's way.

These bills also maintain NOAA's fishery funding and increase investment in salmon hatcheries and the Columbia River, and it protects the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund from being zeroed out.

I see my colleague from Oregon here. I know, as an appropriator, he knows how well and important the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund is, just as my colleagues from Alaska, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Montana know. The whole region knows how important these funds are.

Congress has rejected the administration's attempts in the NOAA budget to cut \$1.7 billion out of the NOAA budget. It literally wanted to slash the entire R&D arm of NOAA and slash the NOAA fisheries budget by 29 percent, and these three bills today obviously reject that.

We are also sending a strong message that we believe in our scientists in other Agencies, and I will get to NASA in a minute. But just on this continued improvement of sensors and instruments, this bill invests in NOAA's critical research and lifesaving Agencies.

During the last month of record flooding in my State, over 100,000 people were forced to evacuate their homes, and now, 73 landslides have been reported. So these important reminders, like weather events, are why we sent a five-point plan to the President saying funding for research, technology, tools, buoys, and other information are important to modernizing the Nation's weather forecasting capabilities.

In addition, as I mentioned, there were other Agencies where the President thought we should make massive cuts. Thank God our bipartisan efforts by appropriators and our colleagues represented by the earlier votes on these bills show that we don't agree with that.

We will double the request for funding for the National Science Foundation, and we support the NSF fundamental applied research investment in universities across our Nation. This is important work in all sorts of medical devices, insulin pumps, pacemakers, important things for healthcare and for manufacturing competitiveness.

We also with this bill send a strong message that we stand by our NASA Agency. This legislation funds all

NASA mission areas and avoids jeopardizing our exploration of the moon and solar system. We are not going to put aviation safety at risk or leadership in aerospace technology such as advanced composites.

It restores NASA's budget from under \$19 billion, as proposed by the Trump administration, to \$24 billion to ensure that we can return to the Moon before China and sustain America's presence there.

So I am very happy that all of these things are really important investments, generational investments in science programs, rejecting the cuts by the administration, and instead fueling the innovation economy that is so important for America's competitiveness.

While I am very happy to celebrate these three bills, we also have more work to do. This week, it is clear that the economic numbers point to the fact that we are not lowering costs in America. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said this week that consumer prices are up 2.7 percent higher than a year ago. It has been a full year since this administration has set in motion its economic policies, and now, we know the prices of groceries are up 2.4 percent, the price of shelter is up 3.2 percent, the price of medical services is up 3.5 percent, the price of electricity is up 6.7 percent, and the price of natural gas is up 10.8 percent.

So the reality is, is that tariffs are having an impact. They are adding to the sticker shock on American families, and they are affecting the price of everything from coffee to clothes to cameras to furniture.

A team of Harvard economists have been tracking retail prices using realtime barcode data. So one thing I want to show is just look at this chart that we are presenting here, "Tariffs are Raising Prices for Americans." With January 2024 retail prices as a benchmark, you can see that, during 2024, retail prices were trending down on both domestic goods and imported goods.

These two lines here—these two lines on domestic and imported goods were basically trending downward—this upper line: domestic, imported goods. So here we are all the way through 2024; these numbers are going down.

But all of the sudden, in 2025 and particularly here in April, all of the sudden, the numbers for both imported and domestic products start going back up, all the way to where we are today, so 2024 policies of the last administration driving prices down. All of the sudden, tariff implementation and these policies, prices now going back up.

This is when so-called "Liberation Day" tariffs were announced. Americans started getting squeezed. I don't think they are feeling very liberated. This has been the centerpiece of the President's economic policies, and it remains, in my mind, a broken promise on trying to lower costs.

Inflation does remain a consistent problem. American businesses know it;

American families know it; and they are being squeezed by it. So I am hopeful the Supreme Court will act soon and help Americans by lowering the prices they are feeling because of the Trump tariffs and the fact that they are being imposed on manufacturers, on households, and consumers that are having an effect on our economy.

But I want Congress to act. I hope that, as the Supreme Court takes a look at this, that my colleagues will realize that it is their constitutional duty to play a role here and be responsible, similar to what the Cantwell-Grassley Trade Review Act says. That is, that we are saying Congress has the dutiful constitutional authority on tariffs and you have to have all trade policies come before Congress in a transparent and consistent fashion.

I hope that my colleagues will respond to this as the Supreme Court acts, and hopefully, we will get more attention to the oversight demanded on high costs being impacted by tariffs.

We also must work harder to stop inflation and support policies that my colleagues on our side of the aisle have been talking about: how we want to have more affordable housing, how we want to lower the cost on household goods in general, how we want to address energy prices, and how we want Americans to feel like they can keep pace.

Yet here we are on one of the biggest crisis that we could do something about right now—healthcare—and we are not doing anything about healthcare, the expired ACA—the Affordable Care Act—enhanced premium tax credits, the commonsense solution that we would have had, many Americans—millions of Americans—still having affordable insurance.

Our colleagues have not chosen to address this issue. The House passed an extension, a 3-year extension, and yet here we are, about to leave for a week, and our colleagues in the Senate will not even bring that extension up for a vote.

Mr. President, 80,000 people in my State are now at risk of losing their health insurance. So I asked our colleagues to do something about this. I see the President released a one-page healthcare framework today, and I am glad he is getting in that, but today is the end of enrollment. We need more than a one-page plan. There are a lot of details that go into something that is 18 percent of U.S. GDP. This is almost 1 in every \$5 spent in the American economy.

And after 15 years, we have heard nothing really from our Republican colleagues on how they are going to drive down the cost of healthcare. So my constituents now looking at these increased inflation numbers also know that they can't afford to get sick. If they are going to lose this healthcare, they can't afford the impacts of the economy, and they can't afford the impacts of healthcare disappearing out from under them.

It is time we address inflation on a daily basis here. It is time we really think about what we can do to help the U.S. economy, help Americans keep pace, and help Americans restore the healthcare that they deserve to have.

I yield the floor.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Washington State for her fierce advocacy on healthcare and on so much more in terms of the affordability of living in America. Our families are oppressed.

Mr. President, we are considering a trio of appropriations bills, and one of those is the appropriation bill, or spending bill, for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies. I believe that this Interior bill for fiscal year 2026 is an important step toward Congress reclaiming its constitutional power of the purse.

The bill protects funding for public lands, including national parks, wildlife refuges, conservation lands, and national forests.

President Trump's proposed budget slashed \$1 billion from the National Park Service and created the opportunity to transfer or sell off our national park treasures. This bill rejects that vision. It has a better plan: full staffing capacity for our national parks, full complement of seasonal staff, State and Tribal historic preservation offices funded, and needed park maintenance and repairs funded.

President Trump proposed massive cuts to the U.S. Forest Service, which would be devastating, \$1.4 billion in cuts. Those of us who live in the West who have significant amounts of Federal forests know how much investment it takes to appropriately manage these lands.

So this bill presents a better plan. It funds the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. It preserves State forestry grants and programs for research and forest health management. It invests in hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire preparedness and suppression efforts. It ensures that Federal wildlife firefighters are fully paid. The bill funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million instead of a much smaller amount proposed by the President. And this bill requires that all projects get funded, not simply projects that the President favors.

The bill fully funds Payments in Lieu of Taxes, normally known as PILT, to ensure counties across the country, especially rural communities, have resources they need. The bill upholds our commitment and treaty obligations to Tribes. It rejects President Trump's attempt to slash \$1 billion from Tribal programs. It boosts funding for the Indian Health Services. It provides resources to staff newly opened hospitals and clinics, and it preserves the Indian Health Services advanced appropriations for fiscal year 2027 to ensure that, if there is a government shutdown,

healthcare through the Indian Health Service will not shut down. That is protection for 2.5 million people across Indian Country.

President Trump proposed gutting the Environmental Protection Agency. This bill has a better plan. It provides almost \$5 billion above his budget. It protects the Energy Star Program, the water and wastewater State Revolving Funds—so important to so many communities across the land—and the WIFIA Program, the Water Infrastructure Finance Innovation Act, that provides low-cost loans for large water projects across the country that would otherwise be unaffordable.

It preserves programs for air quality management and pollution control. And the bill includes more than \$1.7 billion for community initiated projects. Now, these are projects where communities said, Here is our top priority, and Senators then advocated and House Members advocated that those projects be included in this budget. That is a powerful vision of a local understanding of the best and the most important need being addressed through this bill. Often, that involves replacing wastewater treatment plants or restoring critical watersheds.

This bill, in addition to these programs, takes another critical step forward. When programs are included in an appropriations bill, the details of how Congress intends for those funds to be spent are traditionally laid out in report language. The report language doesn't have the force of law, but in the understanding of the separation of powers, the administrations of the past respected and operated according to that report language.

Every single former Presidential administration has honored those directives, but not the Trump administration. That is why we have included 140 new line items in legislative text, moving items that used to be in report language into the actual language of the law.

It is a challenge if the administration does not respect the visions laid out through the language of our spending bills. How can Members of Congress negotiate a compromise that includes the priorities of different Senators from different parts of the country, different House Members from all over the country, if a President is going to say, Well, you know what, I have decided I am simply not going to act on some of those projects; maybe I will only implement the projects for red States and not blue States?

Or maybe a different President might say: I will to the projects for blue States but not red States—or Senators I like rather than Senators I don't like.

No. That is unacceptable. Every time you hear the phrase of the administration saying—a Cabinet Member or the President himself, We are going to cut programs that don't align with the administration's priorities, that is an authoritarian strongman state comment

that breaks the law and guts the Constitution. That is the administration stealing the power of the purse.

The Founders deliberately placed the power of the purse—the spending power—with Congress. You can read it in article I of the Constitution because it is therefore the people's representatives who decide the design of the programs and how much money they will receive. If just the Chief Executive makes those decisions, then we don't have a President; we have a King; we have a tyrant. And we here in Congress have failed our responsibility to defend the Constitution—yes, that Constitution, the one we took an oath to defend.

It is the vision of a democratic republic that we come together from all over the country, from different walks of life, and work together to forge spending bills and authorizing bills that serve interests across this Nation.

In a continuing resolution last year, Congress abdicated that responsibility. We failed in defending the Constitution and effectively handed the President a blank check. That is exactly what Trump wanted this year, another blank check to operate as a tyrant instead of a constitutional President.

But he is not getting it. We have protections in these spending bills that take a significant stride toward defense of our constitutional responsibility and the power of the purse. Now, it is not as strong a language as I would have liked, and yes, there is vulnerability to slow-walking or freezing or transferring, but we have taken a strong step in the right direction.

There is more we need to do in that, more than we ever thought we had to do, but it is going to take the majority and minority parties working together to fully restore our responsibility under the Constitution.

A huge thank you to the chair of the committee, the subcommittee, Senator MURKOWSKI. She is a great partner to work with. We come from different sides of the aisle, but we both come from States full of BLM lands—Bureau of Land Management lands, that is—full of forests, full of challenges that are addressed in this bill. We both care a great deal about the environment, that we have a responsibility to defend now and hand to the next generation in healthy condition. The bill that we worked on together here in the Senate, it passed the Senate committee 26 to 2. That says a lot.

To summarize, the bill before us today rejects the President's disastrous cuts. It defends our public lands and our Tribal programs and our environment. It keeps out new poison pill riders—and there were a lot of them in the House version of this bill.

Together, let's proceed to do more of this kind of bipartisan work and to enable the responsibilities invested in Congress to be fulfilled in responsibility to our constituents across the Nation and the structure of our democratic republic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

FLINT, MICHIGAN

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. President, I rise today as the new Senator from the State of Michigan and in particular to recognize the 10-year anniversary of the declaration of emergency in the city of Flint, MI, 10 years on.

In April of 2014, the city of Flint decided to switch the city's water source from Lake Huron to the Flint River. It was a decision made by State officials to save money at the time, but neither the city nor the State made sure to treat the new water before it came into Flint's taps.

Because of that, an American city was poisoned. In less than 2 years, 100,000 people were exposed to toxic levels of lead, bacteria, heavy metals like iron, and chemicals known to cause cancer. That includes about 10,000 children. Imagine the Big House at U of M packed on game day, and that is how many people were poisoned.

Ten years ago this week, President Barack Obama declared a Federal state of emergency for the city of Flint, and that declaration wasn't necessarily the beginning of the crisis, but it was supposed to be the beginning of the end, a turning point where Flint could begin to recover.

But let me be clear, the crisis in Flint has not ended—not in Flint, not in Michigan, and as a Michigander and Flint's Senator, not for me. Flint is a community still in pain, still seeking justice, still seeking accountability. As Flint's newest Senator, I wanted to be here on the 10-year anniversary to make sure Michiganders and Americans don't forget what happened.

Like I said, let's review the bidding. Flint is an apocalyptic poisoning of an American city, and it should be a warning to all Americans on what happens when there is not accountability. It is a story of government's failure to protect its citizens, and more than that, it is a human tragedy of ordinary people living ordinary lives, people like Brittney Thomas.

Brittney lives in Flint. She has two children, Jabari and Janiyah. Janiyah was just a year old when the city of Flint switched their water from the Flint River. Jabari was 4. Around her, Brittney's neighbors began seeing foam coming out of their taps. Their water was yellow or brown or rust-colored. It smelled metallic. Visible particles were floating around in the water.

Soon, Brittney and her children started developing unexplained rashes. Janiyah's soft baby skin was streaked with red, riddled with bumps. Concerned, Brittney, of course, reached out to her pediatrician. Then her children started having seizures. For months, they were in and out of the hospital. Brittney didn't know why. She could only watch in panic as her kids grew sicker.

To the parents watching this, imagine your 1-year-old baby, this tiny, helpless life that you are supposed to

protect, seizing again and again, and you have no idea what is going on. There are no words to describe that terror.

Being in and out of the hospital had other consequences. Brittney lost multiple jobs. She began struggling with her bills. She was forced to borrow money from loved ones, and the effects of these unexplainable illnesses seeped into every aspect of their lives.

For the rest of 2014, more and more families in Flint began to experience sudden, strange symptoms: thinning hair, rashes, seizures, pain, and chronic conditions. Kids began developing speech impediments, seemingly out of nowhere. Students consistently getting As and Bs were suddenly having a hard time being able to read or think clearly. Their grades slipped. Some developed learning disabilities. Many kids started showing changes in their behavior, where once they were calm, sweet, and curious, they became extremely anxious, emotional, and aggressive.

Their parents had no idea why. There was no visible reasons, no obvious explanation. Water, even when it is poisoned, leaves very few visible scars.

It wasn't until doctors ran blood tests that Brittney discovered that her children had lead poisoning. Families across the city started to get the same diagnosis. But that wasn't enough of an explanation. Brittney knew it. So did other parents. And they suspected there was a link between their kids getting sick and the brown water coming out of their tap, so they began demanding answers. They raised issues with the city council, with county leadership, with State officials. Every time, they got the same response: Our tests are showing that the water is just fine.

Others waved off the signs. Flint is a poor city. Its residents are mostly African American. It was way too easy for leaders to just shrug and look away. Sometimes, people actually laughed.

Some parents were spending days at a time in the hospital. They were living a nightmare, and they were asking their leaders for help. Instead of getting answers and support, they were dismissed.

Brittney and other parents, including Melissa Mays and Leanne Walters, wondered if the city's tests were actually accurate. They decided to test the water for themselves. So in January of 2015, they got boxes of test kits and instructions from a lab supervisor at Flint's water treatment plant. They paid for it with Melissa's tax refund.

The accepted limit for lead in drinking water is 15 parts per billion. One home, the home of Leanne Walters, showed a test reading 104 parts per billion. Leanne tested her water again a few weeks later. This time, it jumped to 400 parts per billion. The water her kids were drinking, bathing in, and brushing their teeth with contained more than 25 times the amount of lead that is safe for children.

Terrified and frustrated, she called the EPA to complain. She reached a researcher named Miguel Del Toral, who began investigating. Over the next few weeks, Miguel asked Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality over and over again whether Flint's water had been treated properly. First, they said it had been treated. Then they admitted it hadn't.

Miguel couldn't believe what he was hearing. Flint was an older city, which meant their plumbing was mostly lead pipes. In his field, it was common knowledge that corrosion control was needed to prevent exactly this type of crisis.

Brittney, Melissa, and other parents organized marches and protests almost every week. In July, over 500 people marched 70 miles from Detroit to Flint. Everyone, from local media, to international press, to Hollywood directors, started paying more attention. Yet, when Michigan outlets reached out to the State's environmental department, their spokesman said the following:

Anyone who is concerned about lead in the drinking water in Flint can relax.

Doctors like Dr. Mona Hanna, a pediatrician, compared the results to her own patients' records from the last 2 years. The results matched exactly. Flint was being poisoned by its own drinking water. Dr. Mona and other doctors teamed up with parents to shine a light on these results, and they talked to anyone who would listen.

It is an important lesson in banging pots and pans until you get the help you need. But it took almost 2 full years of advocacy and fight from Flint's parents for their kids to get this declaration of an emergency.

During those 2 years and beyond, the scale of the government's deception started coming out. Detroit press reported that the city had known about the risk to the water before they even switched the source. A city report back in 2011 had identified the Flint River as corrosive, in need of special chemicals. Both city and State officials reported that as early as 2013—a year before the city water was switched.

But Michigan's own State environmental department had been doing exactly what they accused others of doing—manipulating data. They had changed city reports to make the lead levels look within acceptable levels. The State's tests, which they had cited for months to discredit the Flint parents, were revealed to have been cherry-picked.

Meanwhile, Federal reports of lead in Flint's water had been buried by senior officials at the Environmental Protection Agency until Miguel—that one researcher we spoke about—risked his job and leaked the reports to the press.

Starting things off, 12 people died from Legionnaire's disease alone.

In fact, Flint knew how to fix these problems before they even changed the water and did it anyway. Treating Flint's water would have cost approximately \$60 a day. For \$60 a day, offi-

cials could have prevented 100,000 people from getting poisoned.

Now, what has that led to? Flint's advocacy changed more than just the city's water source; it changed Michigan. Michigan is the Great Lakes State. Water is part of our core identity. We have always seen ourselves as protectors of our Nation's water.

Threats to our water are threats to our very identity as Michiganders. To be frightened of our water hits at the core of who we are. But Flint helped us realize that protecting water doesn't start and stop at the Great Lakes; it includes the water around us—in our rivers and in our taps. Because of Flint, Michigan is now a powerful voice speaking out on issues like PFAS, chemical contamination, and river pollution. Republican or Democrat, Michiganders see themselves as stewards of all of America's water no matter where it flows, and it is no exaggeration to say that Flint changed our country.

More than 10 years after the crisis in Flint, billions of dollars have been spent, going to American cities to swap out lead pipes, including hundreds of millions for Michigan secured by Senators Debbie Stabenow and GARY PETERS.

The issue of aging lead pipes drew national attention. Cities in New Jersey, Colorado, and Kentucky began replacing their aging pipes. In 2018, Michigan became the first State to require the removal of all lead pipes. And citizens were empowered to hold elected officials accountable for environmental negligence rather than just companies.

But all of that is, frankly, cold comfort to the people of Flint. In their community, the damage has been done. More than a decade later, it is still ongoing.

An entire generation of Flint's children still live with the long-term effects of lead poisoning. It never leaves the body. There are learning disabilities, ADHD, anxiety and depression, not to mention PTSD. Studies estimate that roughly 3,000 children have been diagnosed with these conditions and more. The actual number could be much higher.

Flint's schools paid a heavy price. Test scores dropped dramatically. Special needs requests spiked. Enrollment in Flint schools plummeted from 8,500 students in 2012 to less than 3,000 this year. More than 20 school buildings are sitting empty.

Both Brittney's kids still suffer from recurring seizures almost 12 years after the crisis began. Her son Jabari has extreme anxiety and issues with his memory. He began struggling in school.

Around her, Brittney's friends and loved ones now have chronic, incurable conditions. There are children whose kidneys are so damaged that they are in constant risk of severe dehydration; women with repeated and above-normal miscarriage rates; teenagers with hardened heavy metal deposits in their

heels and in their knees, making it painful to sit or stand; parents with a slew of autoimmune disorders—lupus, rheumatoid arthritis.

With every hospital stay, every specialist's visit, every missed day of school, Brittney and her loved ones are forced to relive that trauma—helplessness, panic, and confusion, not to mention pain in their everyday lives.

The story is not over yet even 10 years on. They are still fighting to be heard. Flint wants accountability. Who wouldn't? They deserve nothing less after an American city is poisoned. People died. Children lost their parents. People lost their siblings, neighbors, friends. So nearly 10 years later, Flint residents have brought charges, criminal and civil, against everyone involved in this catastrophe. They sued the city. They sued the county. They sued the engineering firms that switched Flint's water. They sued the State of Michigan, including Gov. Rick Snyder at the time, for their staggering lack of oversight. They sued the EPA, which was supposed to be the backstop for everything, which consistently buried reports of lead poisoning instead of holding officials accountable.

Most of these cases have been settled, with one notable exception: the EPA. More than a decade later, the EPA is denying, deflecting, and dragging out this cause in court. In fact, the Trump administration, just like the Biden administration, has the ability to settle this case without Congress or anyone else. They should either take their day in court or settle fairly.

But it was never really about money for Flint. People wanted someone to take responsibility.

Unfortunately, Flint residents have yet to see anything from a settlement over the last decade. Timeliness for the rest of their payouts are vague and always changing, and estimated amounts of initial payments are unacceptably small.

It is possible that Flint families will not see the dollars they are owed. No apology, no amount of assigning blame, and certainly no amount of money can make Flint whole, but even after all they have endured over the past decade, this community is being denied what little they were promised, and that should make every American furious.

Now, as Flint's newest Federal Senator, I see my responsibility to fight for Flint. It is not their job to push, prod, or hope a decade later. Flint deserves someone who actually is up for that fight. I am determined to follow in the footsteps of the leaders who have come before me—former Congressman Dan Kildee, former Senator Debbie Stabenow, GARY PETERS, Jim Ananich, Mayor Sheldon Neeley, who is now still in office. These are people who have fought for Flint in Michigan and in this very building. I will take that torch proudly and strive to be worthy of the appreciation of Flint residents.

I know there will be more fights and setbacks for Flint. There will be consistent fights for dollars, to get over promises broken, for accountability and apologies. But I want to say here on the floor of the Senate directly to Flint:

No matter what is coming, I have your back, and it is my responsibility to fight for you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the Chair recognizes the Senator, I would like to note that the floor has been held open as a courtesy to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. I am grateful for that. Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you for holding open the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, last night, President Trump announced his attempt to disassemble the National Center for Atmospheric Research, or NCAR, which is based in Boulder, CO.

NCAR is the leading atmospheric research institution and a central part of our Nation's scientific infrastructure. Its research forms the backbone of weather forecasts, disaster preparedness, water planning, wildfire prevention, and aviation safety all across our country. Its work even protects American troops overseas by providing next-generation weather prediction for military operation.

NCAR scientists, engineers, and meteorologists equip emergency responders, airline pilots, farmers, local utility managers, and military planners with the tools they need to protect American lives, property, and our national security.

The President has blown all that up. But as he tries to shut down this institution, the world has not gotten any less dangerous. We can't wish away extreme drought or pause seasonal wildfires, which, as my colleagues from other Western States know, don't stop at State lines and barely have a season at all anymore because they are so present. You can't rebuild decades of scientific research and expertise once it is destroyed.

That is why, today, my colleague Senator HICKENLOOPER and I are offering an amendment to the appropriations package that would protect funding for NCAR. This isn't about one lab, one institution, or even one State. It is about protecting the foundation of our national research capacity, a capacity built over decades—decades—and generations of taxpayer investment and public service, capacity that once lost can't be replaced and may never be replaced.

But we know from painful experience that this attack on NCAR is just another instance of senseless destruction and political retribution, one we have all watched take place over the past year, time and again.

Colorado has been singled out by the President. The people of Colorado have

found themselves the victims of political retaliation. That is why he vetoed the bill to finally finish the Arkansas Valley Conduit and deliver to 50,000 rural Coloradans access to clean drinking water. This legislation would finally fulfill Washington's promise to deliver clean drinking water to farmers and ranchers in Southeastern Colorado, a promise made over 64 years ago by John F. Kennedy. The conduit has always been a partnership between the Federal and local governments, driven by the leadership of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

In the face of rising costs of materials and labor, once again, Southeastern Coloradans came together and put forward an inventive solution to lower costs by changing the project's financing, with no increase to Federal spending.

The bill passed both Chambers of Congress unanimously, with the most bipartisan support anybody could have. But President Trump used his first Presidential veto of his second term to deny Coloradans what should be a basic fundamental right—the access to clean drinking water.

This retaliation campaign is why he continues to delay Colorado disaster relief and is working to cancel hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal grants for childcare, for energy, for wildlife, and for transportation funding. That is why the President is interfering in the State's ability to decide how we clean up our air and deal with the aging costly energy infrastructure that we have. That is why the President has doubled down on his attacks, not just in Colorado but in other places, on food assistance programs, and, sadly, why he moved Space Command out of Colorado to a State that had voted for him.

But these attacks are just the beginning, when it comes to this singular lawlessness and recklessness of President Trump. As soon as he returned to power, President Trump weaponized his office, punishing political opponents, rewarding loyal allies, working tirelessly not for the benefit of the American people but for those—only those—who supported him and for himself and for his family.

That is not the American way. It is not how an American President should make decisions about anything. An election is one thing, but once we hold office, we have a responsibility to represent every citizen, regardless of their politics, regardless of who they voted for.

This President has taken the opposite approach, unleashing mayhem on American citizens, based primarily on whether they live in a State that voted for him or one that didn't vote for him.

We have seen a President send a surge of ICE agents to occupy Minnesota and deploy the National Guard into one American city after another. We have all watched the videos of the chaos and fear and heartbreak these decisions have wrought.

No matter your views on our immigration problems, I don't believe any person in America should have to wonder whether masked men in unmarked cars, carrying guns, might, at any moment, snatch them from the street or break their car windows or leave them bloodied on the side of the road.

That is not the country that I grew up in. That is not the country that we want to live in. But it is happening today in American cities all over our country.

We have seen the President, without congressional authorization or even notification, send helicopters to seize a foreign dictator and the next day tout the investment opportunities that he has created by this incursion—investment opportunities, by the way, that few American companies seem excited about and which promise only to flood the international oil market at a time when oil prices are the lowest that they have been in years.

When one oil company decided to dare to tell the truth—to say what any sane executive would be thinking, what any sane observer of the market would be thinking, what anybody who understood the oil markets would say, which is that a country that has a history of expropriating property is not the first investment choice—they were quickly punished. And that should come as no surprise.

President Trump's Federal Communications Commission attempted to silence a late-night comedian because he didn't like the criticism. That, itself, would be laughable if it weren't so troubling.

For decades—for decades—the United States has stood up for the freedom of expression and freedom of the press, for the right of journalists and authors and comedians to not hide their opinions in underground newspapers and in hidden leaflets but instead to deliver it honestly and widely; to hold power to account; to undergird an important public debate that is the root of our democracy. But those same rights are under threat today here in America.

Even the Federal Reserve is not immune from efforts to control or curtail its independence. The United States boasts the largest and most dynamic economy in the world, with the deepest and most appealing and most attractive capital markets. We print the global reserve currency here in America. We are the envy and the first destination of every entrepreneur and innovator in the world. But President Trump seems eager to throw all of that away through lawsuits and investigations designed not to deliver justice but to squeeze the Federal Reserve Chair until he gives President Trump what he wants—lower interest rates.

With every action like this, President Trump is undermining the American economy and driving up costs for communities all over our State, and he is doing it in almost every way imaginable.

Not even 6 months ago, I was here on the Senate floor during the longest



government shutdown in American history, all because President Trump refused to extend tax insurance, premium tax credits, and provide reliable, affordable healthcare that the American people deserve. Now healthcare premiums are set to double, to triple, and in some cases to quadruple. That comes on top of other price pressures that families all over this country are facing, which have been caused in part by the President's trade war with the entire world.

The dollar has depreciated sharply since March as investors hedge against the effects of the President's tariffs. Hiring has stagnated, and the unemployment rate has risen. Residential electricity prices increased over 10 percent in the first 8 months of 2025. The price of beef has risen 16 percent over the last year, and coffee is up almost 20 percent. The Agriculture Department expects grocery prices, which are already out of sight, to increase even more in the coming year.

Families and small businesses all across America are struggling to afford housing and struggling to afford groceries and other basics, and the President has only made things harder.

At the same time, President Trump has worked to withdraw our country from the world—at least when it comes to diplomacy.

One of his first acts as President was to shut down the U.S. Agency for International Development, which provided things like medical supplies, lifesaving vaccines, and clean water infrastructure to the most vulnerable populations around the world.

When his trade war with China began to go badly, he quickly capitulated in exchange for a relatively paltry amount of agricultural purchases. He gave our greatest strategic competitor access to cutting-edge technology. They didn't even ask for the semiconductors.

After aiding our adversary, he has turned his attention to our allies. He is threatening to annex Greenland—a NATO country's territory—and take military action against Colombia and Mexico, which are longstanding U.S. partners. In the case of Greenland, President Trump's threats risk the unity of NATO—the most successful alliance in human history. This dangerous behavior makes clear to our adversaries and to our allies that the United States is more focused on extracting concessions from its friends than in protecting our collective security.

His continued abandonment of basic principles of international law and order will eventually reverberate against American national interests. The only question is when.

Coloradoans don't need to look abroad to understand the President's destructive impulses; they have all the evidence they need here at home. When Coloradoans open a newspaper, they might see that the Federal Government has rescinded childcare funding

for themselves and for their neighbors; they might see that transportation funding that this Congress has appropriated has been canceled or that energy investments that this Congress has passed have been pulled back.

They feel like they are under attack from a Federal Government whose obligation is to protect them, to support them. This is a belief that is felt very strongly by the people of my State, and I think everybody here should understand that if it is happening to Colorado, it could happen anywhere in America, for any reason.

The Trump administration's announcement that it was dismantling NCAR was made on the evening of December 16. Over the next 2 days, my office received over 2,000 pieces of mail. By the end of the new year, we had received 500 phone calls on the same topic. We have since surpassed 4,000 letters. I know Senator HICKENLOOPER has had the same, especially in those first 2 days of outreach when fierce windstorms were sweeping across the Front Range of Colorado and creating an enormous wildfire risk.

Numerous citizens wrote to me as they recognized the important role that NCAR scientists play not just in Colorado but in the Nation and in the world. They identify communities that are in the greatest danger. They inform a power company's decision about where to shut off electricity to keep people safe. People in Colorado and throughout the West and I think throughout this country understand the value of NCAR, and they know that sort of essential information and those emergency services are at risk of disappearing possibly forever.

I really want to thank everybody who has written in, and I want to highlight some of the stories they took the time to share with me. I am going to read some of those letters now.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these letters be printed in the RECORD.

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

LETTER FROM DENVER WATER CEO, ALAN SALAZAR

On behalf of Denver Water, I want to express our deep appreciation for your collective efforts to prevent any effort to dismantle or degrade the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). This world-class facility plays an absolutely vital role in climate and weather research that has a direct impact on water management, not just in Colorado but across the country.

Denver Water provides safe, secure, treated drinking water to 1.5 million people in Denver and surrounding suburbs, accounting for roughly one quarter of Colorado's population. To fulfill its mission, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, Denver Water necessarily relies on expertise far beyond its own highly skilled and knowledgeable staff. NCAR is a key source of this critical expertise.

NCAR's value to Denver Water and other water utilities in the western United States includes flood and drought forecasting, streamflow assessment, ongoing study of major river systems, supercomputing, under-

standing of atmospheric rivers and their role in catastrophic flooding, maintaining open data platforms important to water supply managers, climate modeling for longterm forecasting, and other functions essential to managing and allocating scarce water supplies.

We have collaborated with NCAR for many years, both directly and indirectly, including on the preeminent report on Colorado River science. NCAR is considered among the most trusted and well-respected voices on weather, atmospheric and climate science, and we consider NCAR an invaluable partner in our role in providing a critical, life-giving resource to the people living in the Denver region.

A more detailed snapshot of NCAR's value to western water providers. NCAR:

Saves lives and protects property through operational hydrologic forecasting. NCAR created and maintains WRF-Hydro, the community hydrologic modeling system that underpins NOAA's National Water Model—the nation's backbone for streamflow and flood guidance across 2.7 million river reaches. Removing NCAR would directly degrade nationwide flood and drought intelligence that water utilities and emergency managers rely on.

Makes active improvements to streamflow forecasting skill for snow, runoff, and seasonal flows. NCAR's research teams improve sub-seasonal to seasonal streamflow forecasts for the West by integrating temperature predictions with snowpack and precipitation—capabilities that directly inform reservoir operations and demand management.

Produces authoritative reports and syntheses that are crucial to understanding major river systems such as the Colorado River. These reports integrate atmospheric science, hydrology, and water management insights, enabling utilities and policymakers to make informed decisions on allocation, infrastructure, and long-term resilience. A key example of a report co-produced by NCAR is the Colorado River Basin Climate and Hydrology: State of the Science' report, which is considered the preeminent scientific report on the Colorado River.

Provides world-class computing that makes actionable water intelligence possible. NCAR's Derecho supercomputer (19.87 petaflops, GPU-accelerated) is explicitly designed for data assimilation, machine learning, and high-resolution modeling used in hydrology and extreme-event prediction. Dismantling NCAR would strand this public investment and slow or halt models critical to water planning in complex terrain.

Advances understanding of atmospheric rivers—a major source of risk for catastrophic flooding. NCAR advances our understanding of atmospheric river precipitation extremes, giving utilities the science they need for forecast-informed reservoir operations and infrastructure design.

Sustains the open data platforms water managers depend on. NCAR's Research Data Archive (RDA), Geoscience Data Exchange (GDEX), and the Climate Data Guide are trusted, expert-curated sources for re-analyses, climate indices, and down-scaled products that are core to utility planning efforts. Defunding NCAR would jeopardize access and stewardship of these datasets.

Bridges research-to-operations (R2O) across agencies. NCAR is a partner with NOAA's National Water Center, collaborates with regional centers like the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes (CW3E), and partners directly with local water utilities through various workgroups and project-based efforts. These collaborative efforts help to bring cutting-edge coupled weather-hydrology models into practice for western basins as well as advance science to assist



general water management planning and operations.

Supplies climate models that utilities use for long-range planning. NCAR's Community Earth System Model (CESM) enables utilities and states to explore credible ranges of future hydrologic conditions, with recent work evaluating CESM from a water manager perspective and adding explicit human water use modules directly relevant to western water scarcity.

Defunding NCAR would create immediate, material harm to water supply operations, flood control operations, economic resilience, and national competitiveness. Dismantling NCAR's vital functions would disrupt operational forecasting, strand modern high performance computing investments, endanger crucial water management datasets, and harm research-to-operations collaborations that water utilities depend on every day.

Dismantling an organization of such importance to water supply, weather forecasting, drought and flood preparation, would make it harder and more expensive to plan for the challenges we face today and into the future, and will likely end up costing the American people more money due to water supply disruptions and the reduced ability to anticipate and plan for extreme weather events.

I am confident that we at Denver Water are not alone in our concern about the future of NCAR. The importance of NCAR to water planning and delivery across the country will be compromised by this proposal.

Thank you for your efforts. We look forward to working with you to ensure that NCAR's important work continues without disruption.

Other statements in support of the Arkansas Valley Conduit:

Norman Noe, manager South Swink Water Company: "The Arkansas Valley Conduit is important to South Swink not only to meet radionuclide standards and compliance orders, but also it would give us another source of water other than the deep wells we rely on."

Kevin Karney, former Otero County Commissioner and Southeastern District Director: "We've waited for so many years for the Arkansas Valley Conduit to be built. It's really the only way to resolve long-standing water quality and water supply issues in the Lower Arkansas Valley, and the longer we delay it the more expensive it becomes. Now that we finally have some momentum, this is not the time to stall the AVC project."

Rick Jones, manager of May Valley Water Company: "The Arkansas Valley Conduit is something we've been looking at to solve our issues with compliance with EPA standards. The EPA has been breathing down our necks and the AVC is the way to solve this issue."

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I will start with a constituent from Canon City.

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the administration's recent plans to dismantle the National Center for Atmospheric Research, NCAR. NCAR is a cornerstone of American scientific leadership and public safety. Since 1960, it has provided the essential infrastructure, including super computers, research, aircraft, and sophisticated modeling that protects American lives and our economy every single day. I urge you to push back against the move for the following reasons: public safety. NCAR's research is vital for predicting extreme weather events like hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires. Dismantling this center puts our emergency response capabilities at risk; aviation and transportation: NCAR technology is used at a major hub like Denver

International Airport to manage snow and ice, and their wind shear detection systems are crucial for aviation safety; economic security: from agriculture to energy, the private sector relies on NCAR's open source models to manage risk and maintain a competitive advantage; national defense: NCAR collaborates with the Department of Defense to develop tools that ensure our military can operate safely in any environment.

Stripping NCAR of its funding or breaking up its integrated labs will leave our Nation behind in the atmospheric threats of the 21st century. Please support the continued funding and operation of NCAR and its headquarters at the Mesa Laboratory.

From a constituent in Denver:

I am writing as a concerned Coloradan to urge you to stand up for the National Center for Atmospheric Research and oppose any plans to dismantle or significantly weaken the institution. NCAR is not only a world-class scientific organization; it is a major economic asset to Colorado and to the United States. Its presence strengthens our State's economy. It supports high-quality jobs, attracts private investment, and reinforces America's global leadership in science, technology, and national security. NCAR's direct economic value to Colorado is substantial. The center employs hundreds of highly skilled scientists, engineers, IT professionals, and support staff, many of whom live and raise families and pay taxes here in Colorado. These are stable, high-paying jobs that cannot be easily replaced. They won't be easily replaced. In addition, NCAR's operations support local contractors, suppliers, and small businesses across the Front Range, creating a multiplier effect that benefits the broader regional economy. NCAR is also a powerful driver of innovation and private-sector growth. Its research underpins advances in aviation safety, agriculture, water management, energy production, wildfire forecasting, and weather risk modeling—industries that collectively represent billions of dollars in economic activity. Private companies rely on NCAR's development tools and data to improve efficiency, reduce losses, and plan investments. The weakening of NCAR would not reduce regulation or bureaucracy; it would reduce the high-quality information that businesses need to compete. From a national perspective, NCAR strengthens U.S. security and resilience. Accurate weather and climate forecasting is essential for military readiness, disaster preparedness, infrastructure planning, and supply chain resiliency. These capabilities help save lives and taxpayer dollars by reducing the costs of natural disasters and improving long-term planning. Other nations are aggressively investing in atmosphere, science. Dismantling NCAR would cede leadership to global competitors at a time when American technological dominance is increasingly challenged. Finally, NCAR represents an excellent return on taxpayer investment. Its budget is modest relative to the economic losses it helps to prevent and the innovation it enables. Cutting or dismantling NCAR may appear to save money in the short term—I doubt very much anybody really believes it—but the long-term costs to businesses, farmers, municipalities, insurers, and emergency responders would be far greater. Colorado has been a leader in science, innovation, and pragmatic problem-solving, and NCAR is a cornerstone of that legacy. I respectfully ask for you to stand up for Colorado jobs, American competitiveness, and fiscally responsible governance by opposing efforts to dismantle or weaken the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Thank you for your service to our State and for considering the economic and strategic importance to our State.

From Boulder:

Thank you for supporting science and specifically for supporting NCAR. I don't need to tell you how important NCAR's work is for the safety of our Nation. This move against NCAR serves no valid purpose. It appears merely punitive as are many of the moves that the Trump administration has made against our State. I work in research at a university. We work closely with NOAA and with NCAR. The last shutdown was stressful to our researchers and our institutions, but if another shutdown were to happen in order to save institutions like NCAR from arbitrary posturing and governance, I know that our research and community would support that cause. Stand strong, Senator. We support you.

And here is a letter from an NCAR institutional stakeholder:

We write to express our strong support for continued—

This is from, I think, the Governors: Jared Polis, Josh Green, Spencer Cox, Bob Ferguson, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Gavin Newsom, and Katie Hobbs—Democrats and Republicans.

We write to express our strong support for continued Federal funding for the National Center for Atmospheric Research, NCAR, and to underscore its importance to States all across the Nation.

Governors rely on NCAR's research and modeling and data infrastructure to help protect lives, strengthen regional and national economies, and improve preparedness for increasingly complex environmental challenges.

NCAR's work directly informs decision making at the State and local level, supporting emergency management, infrastructure planning, and long-term resilience.

We agree with your administration's fiscal year 2026 National Science Foundation budget request to Congress that NCAR is a critical national research and infrastructure asset. As the budget request notes, NCAR is an NSF-sponsored, federally funded research and development center that integrates advanced observational facilities, widely used community weather and climate models, and high-performance computing. Together, these capabilities provide foundational tools used by Federal Agencies, the military, State and local governments, universities, and the private sector. For our States, NCAR's work delivers direct and practical value.

By the way, I have not found a single person on this floor who doesn't agree with what these Governors have to say, who hasn't said that NCAR is a vital resource to their State, that their work delivers direct and practical value.

In wildfire-prone regions, NCAR research improves understanding of fire behavior, smoke transport, and extreme weather conditions that exacerbate fire risk, supporting more effective mitigation and response and recovery efforts. Governors depend on these insights to inform emergency management decisions and to protect communities' infrastructure and public lands. Where else are we going to get this data and information?

NCAR's modeling and forecasting capabilities are also essential to agriculture and to water management across the West. Seasonal and subseasonal forecasts help producers plan for droughts, floods, and shifting precipitation patterns, while supporting more efficient use of scarce water resources. These tools are increasingly important as our States work to sustain agricultural productivity, rural economies, and food security amid growing variability.

I can't find a single person on this floor who would disagree with what the Governors have said.

In addition, NCAR's capabilities support national defense and homeland security priorities. Accurate, timely weather and Earth system information is critical for military operations, forest protection, aviation safety, and infrastructure resilience.

NCAR's high-performance computing and data integration capacity strengthens situational awareness and operational readiness across air, land, and maritime domains.

#### The Governors continued:

Tourism and outdoor recreation, cornerstones of many of our economies, also benefit from improved forecasting and hazard preparedness. Reliable weather and environmental information helps protect visitors, supports local businesses, and reduces disruption from extreme events, reinforcing economic stability in communities that depend on these sectors—

Which is to say, virtually every community in the American West.

We [these Governors] respectfully urge your administration to continue supporting NCAR, consistent with your 2026 fiscal year budget request, and to work with Congress to ensure stable funding for its core capabilities. Continued investment will allow NCAR to deliver high-value research and service that strengthens public safety, economic resilience, and preparedness all across the Nation.

Thank you for your leadership and your continued partnership with the Nation's Governors.

These Governors sign on.

Here is Tony Busalacchi, who is the president of UCAR, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, the operator of NCAR. Busalacchi—I apologize if I butchered that name.

NSF NCAR's research is crucial for building American prosperity by protecting lives and properties, supporting the economy, and strengthening national security. Any plan to dismantle NSF NCAR would set back our Nation's ability to predict, prepare for, and respond to severe weather and other natural disasters.

I have an open letter here from major scientific societies—from the American Meteorological Society, the Alliance for Data Science and AI. I won't read the rest, Mr. President.

The letter says:

The United States of America needs the National Center for Atmospheric Research. On behalf of the scientific societies we represent, we write to express our strong support of NCAR and the full breadth of scientific research undertaken by the scientists at NCAR.

The benefits of NCAR to the United States and the world are enormous. Since its inception in 1960, NCAR has made groundbreaking advances in weather, water, and climate science. Working with partners within the United States, as well as across the world, NCAR scientists have provided crucial insights on severe storms, flash floods, drought, air quality, wildfire, climate, and weather predictions, to name just a few key contributions.

These discoveries improve early warnings and weather forecasts, ensure enhanced transportation safety by air, sea, and ground, and reverse the adverse impacts of hazards. Crucially, they save lives and make America safer!

Recently, the White House announced plans to dismantle it. Sending various parts of NCAR to other cities will isolate expertise and reduce the synergies and enhanced productivity that results when people work together. NCAR is an incredible resource, and losing it would hurt the economic health of the Nation and the safety of its people. A better option would be to work to maintain and strengthen NCAR, including through enhanced cooperation with Federal science Agencies, academic institutions, and private sector researchers.

Science improves lives and drives economic prosperity.

"Science improves lives and drives economic prosperity," and we used to care around here whether we were the leader among nations in that.

Scientific innovation promotes public safety, enables new businesses, and helps us thrive in a competitive global marketplace. The United States has long been a world leader—

I would say the world leader—

in all science, including the science of environmental prediction. The Nation's strong support of science over the past century is a foundation of our success. A strong NCAR will lead to further forecast improvements that enhance our national well-being.

We stand ready to work with the administration and leaders in Congress to ensure that U.S. scientific preparedness, including with respect to environmental prediction, remains second to none.

And Colorado does as well.

Finally, from Arvada:

Thank you for defending NCAR and holding up the budget unless full funding is included.

As you know, parts of the State are out of power right now due to high winds and dry, warm conditions that put us at fire risk. We need to continue to study climate and weather to fight climate change but also to predict and respond to weather emergencies. Shutting down NCAR will be bad for everyone in the country.

Thank you, and please continue to fight for our State and the environment.

I could not have said it better myself. Shutting down NCAR will be bad for everybody in the country, and that is a fact. And the people there obviously don't deserve it.

And we also need to set a standard for what we expect out of the leadership in the White House, which is that they are going to actually serve everybody in the country, whether they voted for them or not.

What is happening to Colorado today could happen to your State tomorrow. (Mr. MORENO assumed the Chair.)

We also lost, to the President's first veto of his second term, the Arkansas Valley Conduit. That is a pipeline that I have been working on since the day I got here. It is the very first piece of legislation that I wrote. It was an effort to try to keep a promise that had been made to Colorado in 1960 by Jack Kennedy, who went out to Pueblo and said to the people there, to the farmers and ranchers—mostly Republicans then, in 1960, and still mostly Republicans today. That doesn't matter, but I just want to set the scene for what we are dealing with here, which is a group of people that have fought and fought

and fought, generation after generation after generation, to supply their farming families, their ranching families with clean water that the United States, the richest country in the world, promised them many, many years ago.

And I have a constituent from Pueblo who wrote in. The letter says:

I am writing as a deeply disappointed, concerned, and frankly angry constituent regarding President Trump's veto of the finishing of the Arkansas Valley Conduit. This legislation passed unanimously in both the House and the Senate, an increasingly rare example of true bipartisan agreement, because it addressed a fundamental responsibility of government: providing clean, safe drinking water to America.

Communities across Colorado's eastern plains, between Pueblo and Lamar, have waited too long for this project to be completed.

The AVC is not political theater. It is a public health necessity. Using access to clean water as a bargaining chip for punishment against a State is unacceptable.

Using access to clean water as a bargaining chip for punishment against a State is unacceptable.

It is unacceptable.

My constituent from Pueblo writes:

The President is obligated to represent and serve all Americans, regardless of party, State, or political disagreements. This action falls short of that standard and undermines trust in our democratic institution.

I could not agree with that more.

I urge you to do the right thing for the people of Colorado by supporting and voting to override this veto. Clean drinking water should never be held hostage to partisan grievances or personal vendettas. Congress spoke clearly and unanimously once. Now it must stand by that decision.

Please let me know what actions you will take to ensure this vital project moves forward and that the needs of Coloradans are placed above political calculation.

Here is a letter in support of the conduit from the Otero County Commission:

Your public statements of opposition to President Trump's veto to finish the Arkansas Valley Conduit Act are greatly appreciated by those of us who have long supported this project to ensure that residents in rural Southeastern Colorado have access to a safe drinking water supply. The challenges we face with naturally occurring contaminants in groundwater are precisely why the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act exists.

It is imperative that we work together to overturn this decision. We stand ready to assist you in any effort to override the veto or pursue an alternative path to enact this strongly supported legislation.

It is unanimously supported legislation. The conduit can't be viewed as a mere amenity or a frivolous investment. It is the most effective way to deliver safe drinking water to 50,000 people without creating harmful side effects that are associated with other treatment processes like reverse osmosis.

This is a public health issue, and shared investments by Federal, State, and local governments are critical to addressing it.

Indeed, H.R. 131 highlights the significant non-Federal investment—35

percent of the total cost—to say nothing of the blood, sweat, and tears that generations of South Coloradans in Southeastern Colorado have been willing to exert in this cause in their partnership with Federal Agencies to get this project built.

This is a classic case of Americans doing the work for the next generation of Americans and the generation after that—the county commissioners in Otero County who came and lived and died long before the ones that are here writing in about this right now without ever seeing their dream for clean water for their families or their communities realized in the richest country in the world. We are this close to having it done, and it was canceled out of spite.

In addition to pointing out the local share that the communities—and by the way, these are tiny farming communities. Every dollar they spend on a project like this is a hard dollar for them to spend, but they know why it is so important.

This bill—the bill that we passed unanimously, which the President vetoed—this bill adjusts the interest rate and extends the repayment period while also providing an option for economic hardship consideration, which is vital given the challenging economic conditions of our region.

The longstanding bipartisan support—

The commissioners continued—

for the Arkansas Valley Conduit speaks volumes about its clear purpose: a safe—safe—clean drinking water supply. Together, we must fight this attempt to stop the project and diminish its critical importance. We respectfully ask you to use all your tools available to overturn the decision and ensure the enactment of H.R. 131. Thank you for your leadership and commitment to the health and wellbeing of our Southeastern Colorado community.

I have got one last letter that I am going to read from the Pueblo County commissioners:

Thank you for your public statements opposing President Trump's veto to finish the Arkansas Valley Conduit Act. Your leadership on this issue is deeply appreciated by the communities of Southeastern Colorado who have worked for decades to secure a safe and reliable drinking water supply. As an elected body representing residents of Pueblo County, we see firsthand the challenges posed by naturally occurring groundwater contaminants. These conditions are precisely why the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act exists and why Federal partnership is essential. Access to clean drinking water is not optional; it is a fundamental public health responsibility.

It is critical that we work together to overturn this veto or pursue an alternative path to enactment. We stand ready to assist in any effort necessary to ensure this project moves forward.

The Arkansas Valley Conduit should not be characterized as discretionary or a non-essential investment. It is the most effective and sustainable way to deliver drinking water to approximately 50,000 people without the long-term complications and unintended consequences associated with other treatment methods.

H.R. 131 appropriately recognizes the significant commitment already made at the local and at the State level with other non-

Federal partners covering approximately 35 percent of the total cost. The bill's modest adjustments to the interest rate and repayment period, along with provisions for economic hardship, are especially important given the economic realities facing rural Southeast Colorado.

I can see that my colleague from Colorado has arrived at the floor, which means that I am going to have to wind up in a minute. Before I finish, I just had a few more closing remarks, and then I will turn it over to my friend.

Political decisions in America are not supposed to be made this way. I know they are sometimes in other countries. I know there are many countries around the world where there is corruption, and the way decisions are made is, might makes right, and whoever happens to get elected to a certain term—that person gets to reward their friends and punish their enemies.

I can guarantee you that every one of those places has a less successful economy than the United States of America. Our economy is based on the rule of law, not might makes right. Our economy is based on the idea that the citizens we represent and their futures are far more important than the political scorekeeping that any President or any chief executive officer should maintain.

This is not, I have to say, what the American Government is supposed to look like or what the American Government has ever looked like. Making these kinds of partisan decisions, like the one that is underlined, the cancellation of the Arkansas Valley Conduit or NCAR or the other hundreds of millions of dollars that are being taken away from poor families in Colorado who are just trying to raise their children, who are now not going to have access to food or access to schooling—which, by the way, just for political reasons, this strikes at the heart of the constitutional system that was envisioned by our Founders. That is not an exaggeration. The men who framed our founding document were raised in and were some of the greatest exponents of the scientific revolution and the fundamental shift in human thought and reason that we now call the enlightenment.

That tradition prioritized—and by the way, they weren't just politicians; many of them were scientists themselves. That tradition prioritized freedom of thought and considered debate. It held that truth was best drawn out from the contrast of opposing views and beliefs or disagreements.

The Founders understood that this philosophy could only reach its full potential within the framework of a constitutional republic. It had never existed before anywhere. They drew up the Bill of Rights, with its freedom of speech and its freedom of press, in order to protect that ability to face each other in the public square with our disagreements, and they ingrained their belief in the overwhelming power of reason to discern truth from falsehood and science from superstition in the original text of our Constitution.

In article I, section 8, they charged Congress with the responsibility to “fix the Standards of Weights and Measures” and provide for policies that “promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts.”

The Founders understood how fundamental these responsibilities were to the country they hoped to create. These directives are in the very same section as the power to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, and to declare war.

NCAR is a modern embodiment of the Founders' intent—the careful and objective collection of data to inform public policy and political debate free from restriction or censure or political punishment. And that is what is at stake today. That is why this should matter to everybody on this floor.

NCAR was founded in 1960, and it has operated over 13 Presidential administrations and 32 Congresses, Democratic and Republican alike. NCAR's work benefits Americans, as we have heard, from every State, from disaster forecasts, to aviation fog warnings, to drought predictions that guide crop planning and water management, to weather intelligence for military operations, to early detection for solar storms that threaten our electric grid and communications systems.

When it comes to NCAR, the President's effort at political retribution threatens the health and safety of communities all across the country—all across this country.

The entire implication of what the Founders were writing about in this context was that nobody has a monopoly of wisdom—least of all, a President. The Founders' greatest fear was to have a demagogue in that office unconstrained by the rule of law. And they knew how fragile all of this experiment was. They knew how easily, under the wrong direction, it could collapse.

Now we know this is not some temporary bump in the road; it is a reflection of what the Founders understood is a fundamental aspect of human nature: that there would always be somebody who would reach out to grab the kind of unconstrained power that this President has reached for.

In moments like this, what the Founders expected was that it would be up to all of us—the rest of us—to prevent exactly what they were worried about. There was no self-reinforcing mechanism. Nobody was riding to our rescue, because, as I mentioned earlier, what can happen to our State can happen to any other State. The Founders understood that the American people would know that and that they would rally to support the rule of law, they would rally to support their democracy.

What is happening today under a Republican President could happen with the wrong kind of Democratic President.

Our children and future generations have a reasonable expectation that their government should be designed to

work for them—all of them; all of them—regardless of their political leaning. We have a responsibility as legislators, as Americans, and an obligation to the Constitution, to our respective States no matter what color they are on the political map.

I urge my colleagues to reject these partisan games and to stand up for scientific integrity and the rule of law. It is what the people of Colorado and all Americans expect, and it is what they deserve.

As I come to a close, I am going to read what I have to read for the amendment. I just want to say how proud I am to be here today on the floor with my colleague Senator JOHN HICKENLOOPER, whom I have known for more years than I would care to actually admit to you, Mr. President.

But one of the things that I know about JOHN is that he embodies the hope, the aspiration that our Founders had for citizen legislators. He is somebody who came to politics with a business background but, I would say in the context of the discussion we are having today, with the background of a geologist, somebody who came to the West to begin with to be able to apply his scientific imagination to the challenges that we were facing at the time and was able to then use that in business but then also in politics and who has brought that intellect and scientific commitment to the Commerce Committee, where he sits.

I think all of Colorado has been incredibly well served and the country has been incredibly well served in this debate by that scientific background. If I dare say it—I am not saying that he is exactly who Ben Franklin was envisioning, but I will say that JOHN HICKENLOOPER and Ben Franklin would have gotten along extremely well had they had the chance to serve with each other.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4153

With that, I ask unanimous consent to call up and make pending amendment No. 4153 to H.R. 6938 to maintain operations and capabilities at the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Reserving the right to object, let me first say that I appreciate the advocacy from the Senators from Colorado for the National Center for Atmospheric Research, an NSF-funded research and development center in Boulder.

The bill before us includes robust funding for the National Science Foundation. That has been a top priority of mine and of many other members of the Appropriations Committee.

Consistent with longstanding practice, the bill does not have a carve-out for NCAR, nor any of the other NSF research facilities around the globe, and it does not direct grant-making to certain activities. This longstanding precedent is designed to preserve NSF's

autonomy in funding decisions and empowers the big foundation to prioritize scientific needs.

Let me emphasize that nothing—nothing—in this bill precludes continued support for operation of the center.

This is a carefully negotiated package that passed the House of Representatives with an overwhelming vote last week. Any amendment that would send the package back to the House would make its fate uncertain. We would risk a continuing resolution or, even worse, another disastrous government shutdown at the essential Agencies funded in this package.

Therefore, I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am going to talk for a moment about my path towards science and what it meant.

A lot of people know my mother was widowed twice before she turned 40. My father died when I was 8. I was the youngest kid. I had really thick glasses and acne, and I was let's just say marginalized when I was in third and fourth grade, the butt of many jokes. I was bullied on a regular basis.

But it is funny, as I went through school, I did have this natural curiosity. I mean, I loved sports, but it didn't keep me from doing schoolwork around discovery. And there is a whole peripheral culture in most schools—the high schools and the middle schools I went to—where the kids that are the nerds—I guess I would call myself a nerd back then—kind of hung out together, and they were also the people who were into the arts or into music, into tech.

It is really only in the last 25 years that that peripheral part of most colleges and universities became the foundation of—or I should say the fulcrum of our economic growth, and that is the beginning of the age of technology back in the 1990s.

We are here today because before the holidays, the Trump administration announced that they were going to dismantle the National Center for Atmospheric Research based in Boulder, as my colleague Senator BENNET so elegantly described. I am going to go through some of that, reiterate some of what he said, just because I think it is that important that we hear it more than once.

In our office—my office, Senator BENNET's office—we are determined to do everything we can to stand up to this administration and their actions that harm Coloradans and I think in many ways harm the country.

Our demand is simple: Put language into the appropriations bills that guarantees full funding for NCAR.

I understand the Senator from Maine's objection to—in history and certainly in recent history, there has been no precedent for this, but in recent history, there has been no precedent for a President to go back and tell

the National Science Foundation: You have to rescind this money from that specific office of research.

NCAR isn't just a research center, as Senator BENNET described, it is a national resource. Obviously, this administration has a different view.

When Russell Vought took to social media to announce his plan, he called NCAR “one of the largest sources of climate alarmism in the country.” Now, I am not sure that Mr. Vought knows exactly what NCAR does. If he did, I think he would understand the irony in that tweet. NCAR quite literally powers our country's alarm system around weather. It is our watchdog for extreme storms, fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, the things that cause floods.

Every single American, whether they are aware of it or not, relies on NCAR data. Most of them—this administration is included—aren't really aware of it. So here are a few more reasons why all of us should want NCAR to stick around:

If you are an American who likes to know whether a tornado is headed your way; if you are one of the people who appreciate an early text alert before you get an oncoming winter storm—let me say we have had far too few of those this year; if you would prefer to be on high ground instead of stuck in your car during a flash flood; if you like to look at maps to show you where and when extreme weather is going to hit, then you need NCAR. If you like any of those things, you are directly benefiting from the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Here is where the administration gets it really wrong. If we are going to call anything alarming, it is our weather patterns—wildfires, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, severe weather in all forms, winter storms. They are all becoming more intense and less predictable.

I, along with many scientists, refer to it as climate change. Back when I was in graduate school, we called it the greenhouse effect. But to call it a hoax or just extreme weather doesn't change what is happening right outside your front door.

We have had less snowfall in Colorado this winter than in any year in recorded history. Now, if you are going to get rid of NCAR, you are going to take away that opportunity to use history and the facts from recorded history. It is NCAR's job to use science to make extreme weather at least somewhat predictable and to make sure that we can save American lives and property.

The National Center for Atmospheric Research built the backbone of American weather forecasting models that are now used all around the world. Their weather prediction system is used by NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It is used by the National Weather Service, the Department of Defense, emergency managers in pretty much every State, and all the universities worldwide to

predict hurricanes, blizzards, floods, and wildfire behavior.

When we track hurricanes today, our 3- to 5-day forecast is as accurate as a 1-day forecast was back in the 1990s. That is from research, because NCAR research helped improve global radar systems.

Take Hurricane Sandy in 2012. High resolution models helped forecasters predict the hurricane's unusual path a whole week before landfall. That extra time meant emergency crews could get a head start, could evacuate entire communities and prepare for that storm's landfall. It wouldn't have been possible even a decade before.

Back home in Colorado, NCAR's fire weather research and modeling tools are critical for wildfire comparatives. NCAR's research helped us understand how extreme winds and local weather provided the fuel for the 2021 Marshall fire—the single most destructive fire in Colorado history. Almost 1,100 homes were destroyed. We vowed that would never happen again, but we can't make good on that promise without NCAR. Its research is actively improving wildfire prediction not just in Colorado but across the country.

NCAR is our safety net, and dismantling it to combat so-called climate alarmism is the policy equivalent of sticking your fingers in your ears and yelling "la, la, la" to drown out the tornado that is rearranging your living room. Without NCAR, our country isn't safer; we are just more unprepared.

NCAR also conducts the research on space weather. This allows us to know what threats there are for our satellites, especially our GPS satellites, which are crucial for the health of our infrastructure, not to mention our weather forecasting.

It is not just weather; it is also our national security. Without NCAR, our military defense systems could take a huge hit. NCAR has been central to President Trump's military adventure. On January 3, when the U.S. military launched 150 aircraft across the Western Hemisphere to capture Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro, they knew in advance that visibility would be clear.

Members of Delta Force had been training for weeks under the exact weather conditions they would be operating in. Conditions had to be perfect because there was a zero margin for error. How did they know that the conditions would be clear on January 3? The National Center for Atmospheric Research. NCAR's scientists developed the advanced weather prediction system the Pentagon relies on, known as the Global Climatology Analysis Tool or GCAT.

To put it simply, however you feel about the President's mission, a small failure—even the smallest failure would have been putting American lives at risk. NCAR's technology helps make our military the strongest in the world. It is a part of that strength.

The irony here is that this administration is too focused on retribution—

in this case, to our State of Colorado and our Governor—to actually understand the consequences of really what is going to be the consequence of what they are doing.

U.S. military success and our country's ability to keep Americans safe from natural disaster hinge on NCAR. This administration might as well declare war on smoke detectors in our homes or carbon monoxide alarms because those critical detection systems function in much the same way that NCAR's research does.

This administration's war on our premier weather research center isn't a stand-alone attack, and very sadly, it is part of a broader campaign to, well, spite our State. The President and his administration have set their sights on Colorado to settle what they perceive as a political score. He wants Colorado to release one of his most fervent supporters, Tina Peters, a former clerk and recorder of Mesa County. Ms. Peters is currently in prison after she was convicted on State charges of tampering with Colorado's election equipment in 2020.

This wasn't just a case of election denialism or spreading conspiracy theories; Ms. Peters is in prison because she tampered with the election equipment she took an oath to protect. She was tried and prosecuted by a Republican district attorney and convicted by her peers, a majority Republican jury, in Mesa County.

Now the President is pressuring our Governor to release her and in the process, hurting Coloradans to do it.

We have one strong message in that Colorado is not going to give in to a bully or bow to a King. We believe in the rule of law, and we are going to fight to protect the traditional notion of American democracy.

Even worse, most of Coloradans who these attacks harm have no clue who Tina Peters actually is. Many of the people most severely subject to the consequence of these decisions are Republicans.

And NCAR is just one of the recent targets.

As part of his campaign against Colorado, President Trump denied emergency disaster relief to help families rebuild after devastating wildfires and floods. He canceled millions of dollars for clean energy. He slashed hundreds of millions of dollars in childcare assistance for families and denied 50,000 rural Coloradans clean drinking water.

Let me say it again. The President of the United States denied emergency funding for American citizens to help them rebuild their lives after wildfires and flooding that, for many of them, destroyed the lives they knew this past summer.

This is not a game. These are people's lives. These are our constituents' lives.

We can start with the President's second attack on FEMA funding, in August, when the Elk and Lee fires tore across the Western Slope of Colo-

rado, burning more than 152,000 acres of land. Farmers and ranchers lost thousands of acres they were depending on for grazing and for farming. The fire also damaged electrical infrastructure that businesses and families depend on, not just to do their business but to live at home. They depend on it for energy.

Just weeks later, floods ripped through more communities in western Colorado, including La Plata, Archuleta, and Mineral County. Families lost homes. Businesses lost everything. The floods even destroyed drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, risking people's safety.

Residents have been left to pick up the broken pieces of their lives and try to rebuild. Colorado estimates the fires cost \$27 million of damage, and flooding cost at least \$13 million more.

Unfortunately, Colorado is no stranger to major disasters and the struggle to rebuild the lives hurt in the aftermath. It is, sadly, a part of our way of life. We band together, we lift each other up, and we rebuild back better than it was before. We rebuild stronger.

I will always remember the horrible wildfires and floods our State experienced when I was Governor. I remember visiting Lyons after the floods of 2013—the worst floods in the history of our State—and flying over that area in a helicopter and seeing people marooned on the roofs of their houses or their businesses. Some of them were there for a couple of days waiting to get help.

I saw and heard how neighbors and small business owners reached out and helped each other. They helped get each other through the worst hard times of their lives. They cleaned their stores out, their shops. They rebuilt their homes. It was a herculean effort, and our Federal Government stepped up with emergency FEMA help that could make it possible. They don't pay for everything. They pay for a very small amount, but it is a crucial piece of the recovery.

That is why President Trump's decision to reject Colorado's disaster request without any objective reason and to withhold resources that would help our communities recover—that is why it is so infuriating, not just to me and Senator BENNET but to so many people across our State and across the country. I mean, why in God's name would the Federal Government turn its back on its own citizens who have gone through, in many cases, the worst hard time of their lives?

Why should Coloradans not get the same support to rebuild their lives that the Trump administration had already delivered to the people of Alaska or North Dakota, following the natural disasters in their communities? Because people in Colorado opt to vote by mail, like in many red States, and President Trump hates vote-by-mail? I am not sure that is true. That is certainly not how America should work.

The President's third target was our booming energy economy. This October, the administration canceled \$7.5

billion in clean energy grants in blue States. Colorado's Noble Energy lost \$550 million in funding that had already passed into law and had already been appropriated. The rationale? He said the Democrats had a "Green New Scam."

I would really like to ask the President: Is making energy more efficient a scam and were all those grants—the majority of which went to red States, States that had a Republican Governor and a Republican general assembly—were they part of the scam? What about lowering energy prices so families can heat their homes this winter without sacrificing the ability to afford their kids' health insurance? Is that a scam?

What happened to the Republicans' so-called energy emergency? Canceling billions of dollars in energy projects ready to go or very close to ready to go, or in some cases almost complete, while disrupting much needed updates to our energy grid is going to increase prices. This is going to hurt American families. It is lunacy. It makes no sense.

Many millions of people voted for this President because they were struggling to afford their lives and they heard that promise to lower prices. But you don't lower energy prices by punishing communities and canceling energy projects that are almost complete. That wastes the money that has already been spent.

The fourth step on this revenge list—this revenge tour against Colorado—is a direct hit to our kids and to our families. At the beginning of this month, the administration tried to freeze \$10 billion of Federal funding for childcare, for Colorado and four other States—again, blue States.

Let me say this again. While prices are already increasing across the board, the President of the United States is cutting childcare services and other resources for the most vulnerable families. Childcare. No matter how you cut it, going after childcare services for American families and for Colorado families is just plain cruel. Even worse, these services are for families that need it the most. More than 1.4 million children around the country depend on those programs. In Colorado, these programs help more than 27,000 children get childcare so their parents can work.

The administration has tried to claim that this is about rooting out fraud and waste, but there is no record in Colorado of fraud to justify their actions. We have safeguards in place to prevent fraud at that scale and to ensure that Federal funds actually go toward the care of children. Parents have enough to worry about. Now they have to figure out how to keep their jobs, deal with rising costs, and care for their children. The result? Families are going to lose the support that helps them keep financial stability.

Thankfully, a Federal judge has temporarily blocked the administration's

attack on childcare. But that has not stopped this President in the past, and we are not going to stop pushing back.

That brings us to the President's other target: clean drinking water for rural Coloradans.

In certain parts of our State, we have high levels of radioactive minerals, heavy metals. And in some cases, this is from waste. In some cases, this is natural. But it makes the drinking water unsafe.

With one stroke of a pen, President Trump used the first veto of his second term to stand in the way of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, a 130-mile water project and infrastructure project that would bring clean drinking water to 50,000 Americans in Southeast Colorado. This is the first time a bill has gone through both the House and the Senate on a unanimous basis. It passed the Senate unanimously. It passed the House unanimously. But for the first time—for the first time since President Johnson—a President vetoed a bill that was passed by both houses unanimously—for the first time since President Johnson. I am not talking about Lyndon Johnson. I am going back to the Civil War, to Andrew Johnson. That is the last time this happened.

It is a decision that really does defy logic, but it fits a troubling pattern. While parts of this administration are spending time on personal grievances and political beefs, the basic needs of American families are being treated as afterthoughts, and, in many cases, the prices soar.

The Arkansas Valley Conduit has been in the works for 60 years—almost 65 years—after President John Kennedy came to Pueblo, CO, in 1962 and gave a rousing speech and promised that the Federal Government would see it through.

For six decades, Colorado leaders from both parties have fought to keep that promise. We are now in the final stages of the project, with the Arkansas Valley Conduit as the remaining piece. We secured more than \$500 million for the project from our historic bipartisan infrastructure law, and we broke ground on the conduit—the remaining portions of the conduit—in 2023.

We worked with Republican Representative LAUREN BOEBERT to introduce the Finish the Arkansas Valley Conduit Act to keep construction on track and to lower costs. This bipartisan bill passed the Senate unanimously; this bipartisan bill passed the House unanimously—both, last year. That means every single Senator and every single House Member was good with it.

But the President vetoed it. I am not sure why anyone would veto a unanimous, bipartisan rural water project, unless they had a pretty serious beef, especially when our bill and the project would actually help the President keep his campaign promises.

The completion of the Arkansas Valley Conduit would mean water for our

rural schools in communities like Lamar, which are teaching the next generation. It would mean water for our local hospitals in towns like La Junta, which keep Coloradans healthy.

Trump has left these communities out to dry—communities that have been waiting for clean drinking water for over 60 years, communities that overwhelmingly voted for him. If you go look at these counties, they are a large proportion of who voted for President Trump in 2024.

When a President puts a political grievance against the Governor of a State, against the working people that did their very best to elect him, against the schools and hospitals and ranchers that supported him, he isn't "shaking up" Washington. He is undermining the very people he swore to serve, and it is working people in rural communities who are paying the price.

If members of either party wanted to actually deliver for their constituents, then the best path forward would have been clear. Congress could have stood up to this intimidation, honored the promise that 60 years ago came from Washington, and overridden this veto.

But, last week, the House refused to do so. It was Washington at its worst.

Now, rural Colorado is going to pay the price. Southeast Colorado was the target this month, but it could be your community tomorrow. I wish the President could spend some time in Southeast Colorado. If you go back and look at the book, the worst hard times—talking about the Great Depression and the dust storms—the far northwest part of Oklahoma and the far southeast part of Colorado were the hardest hit. And that durability and willingness to withstand the worst hardships and keep on keeping on is what really sets Southeast Colorado apart.

They were still the target this month, but it could be any community across the country tomorrow.

President Trump's cuts aren't limited to Colorado or blue States. He seemingly made it a goal to hinder America's leadership in science and innovation. He has fired, literally, thousands of scientists from our leading government Agencies, like the National Renewable Energy Lab in Golden, or NREL, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Boulder.

And in the face of natural disasters, he has even shuttered NOAA facilities. That is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He shuttered their facilities and fired scientists there, weakening not just Colorado but the entire Nation's ability to respond to wildfires or to track the West's worsening drought.

The Trump administration also slashed funding for the National Institutes of Health, which is having a devastating impact on medical research projects in every State of this country. They left veterans battling PTSD who were beginning to find relief in clinical trials. They stripped resources from



critical research to improve the lives of people with Down syndrome. They cut support groups for LGBTQ persons struggling with mental health issues.

We can't be surprised that the President doesn't place a high priority in science and research. He has never shown a great respect or support for it.

Back when I graduated, in 1979, with my master's in earth and environmental sciences—we called it geology back in those days—I published peer review papers. And from that process and that experience, I have a reverence for the scientific method. It is not always right. The science doesn't always get it right. I am not saying there haven't been glaring mistakes in the history of science. But science always points us in the right direction, and it helps us determine when and where those mistakes are and how to rectify them.

MARK KELLY told me when I first got here—even though he was an engineer, I told him he was a scientist as well, and he said: No, no. You are the only one in here who has actually done experiments and then published peer-reviewed papers.

As I said, science can sometimes surprise us. It is always evolving. It is always trying to figure out what is next, what the next frontier is. It is why the field relies on constant evaluation and research to make new discoveries or deepen our understanding of some of the most complex problems facing the world. I also know that leading with science helps us get the most accurate information we can—not always perfect but the most accurate information we can get. So it really is frightening when the administration has shown a bias toward elevating people who peddle disinformation, and they sow doubt into every level of settled science.

Cuts to science funding are going to cause long-term and profound damage to our standing in the world in terms of innovation. How can we expect to beat China in the fight—in the race to succeed at AI or to find a cure for cancer or to remain the world's strongest economy if we are not investing in science?

Science has been the foundation of every aspect of our economy. If our scientists are fleeing to other countries—and we are seeing this now at an increasing rate—if our scientists are fleeing to other countries that recognize the economic and national security value of scientific research, what is next?

Not only are our scientists leaving to work in other countries, but our students are choosing different careers because they don't see a safe, reliable future in science. With the administration's cuts to research funding, some of those folks who are finishing their PhD research are now stopped. They won't get that degree that in some cases they have spent 3 or 4 or 5 years working on. We can't train the next generation of scientists, engineers, and innovators without having that upward flow.

President Trump's Secretary of the Department of Health and Human

Services, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., is an example of someone who in many cases seems willing to overlook facts and overlook settled science. One of his most anti-scientific claims—that autism is caused by childhood vaccines—is a claim that has been spread within communities for decades, but it is all based on one single paper that was published way back in 1988. That paper has been retracted for years. There have been hundreds of studies investigating the link between autism and the measles vaccine ever since, and they have found no—let me reiterate. They have found zero connection between vaccines and the cause of autism.

It is settled science. Vaccines are not only extremely safe but extremely effective. Every year, they save millions of lives around the globe, effectively eliminating some of the worst diseases, like polio, and we are already making considerable progress toward a vaccine for some of the other really debilitating diseases, like HIV and AIDS.

In the last 100 years, our country's life expectancy has increased by 30 years, and 25 of those 30 years have been attributed to public health intervention, including clean drinking water and widespread vaccine adoption. So 25 of those 30 years of our improved life expectancy came from those investments in science.

We should recognize and accept that vaccines have had a huge impact on all of our abilities to lead healthy lives and to get out of childhood being spared from diseases that in previous generations would have killed us.

Some of the damage from the disinformation about vaccines is almost impossible to undo. Why do some accept the results of one debunked paper rather than the conclusions of the hundreds of studies that have been conducted since in careful, measured processes? I mean, they have even tried to link Tylenol to autism with, again, no conclusive proof.

People who peddle vaccine skepticism are preying upon a parent's very rational fears. These skeptics are trying to advance their own conspiracy theories. Parents are trying their hardest to keep their kids safe and healthy, and I think it is irresponsible for people to plague them with misinformation and what is not real science when the science has been settled for decades. The measles vaccine is safe, and it doesn't cause autism.

We can't let ourselves backslide in the number of children getting vaccinated, but that is what is happening. President Trump and R.F.K., Jr., are moving full speed ahead in putting the health of our children and communities at risk by implementing health changes based on conspiracy theories and not science.

Measles cases are now higher than they were in 1991, with there being over 2,000 confirmed cases nationwide. We have literally slid backward in the progress of eradicating measles. The U.S. eliminated the disease in 2000, but

due to vaccine skepticism and vaccine rates going down, we have had a resurgence.

Mr. Kennedy seems unfazed that our kids are getting sick. He fired the top, nonpartisan public health officials at the CDC because they wouldn't adhere to his agenda. I asked two of them, in a Senate hearing back in September, what keeps them up at night when Mr. Kennedy is at the helm of America's public health. They both said the same thing: the next pandemic.

In President Trump's first term, which was at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, Operation Warp Speed helped bring vaccines to the public in record time. It was a remarkable success, and President Trump deserves credit for that. The National Institutes of Health estimates that Operation Warp Speed saved 140,000 lives by speeding up the development of the vaccines by 5 months.

It is not if the next pandemic comes but when. We will need a robust Federal response and a thorough preparedness plan, one guided by actual science. Otherwise, we will endanger lives and the health of Americans.

Reproductive health care—they are getting at that too. Back when I was Governor, we made free and low-cost birth control accessible to every Coloradan—low-cost, reversible contraception. We reduced unwanted pregnancies by nearly 60 percent. Those were pregnancies that were unwanted, but you were also looking in many cases at avoiding what would have been abortions.

Now this administration is doing everything it can to eliminate the last remaining protections. They are threatening access to mifepristone—a medication that has been proven to be safe and effective for decades, especially when someone has had a miscarriage as it allows them to deal with that safely at home.

Colorado understands the importance of reproductive freedom. Women deserve the right to make their own reproductive health care decisions without having politicians or the government telling them what to do with their bodies.

All of this comes at a time when some MAGA Republicans passed their One Big Beautiful Bill last summer. Some of us call it the "Big Ugly Betrayal Act." The bill cut more than \$1 trillion from Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act—more than \$1 trillion. The results are going to be clear, and they are already becoming clear. Over time, 15 million Americans are likely going to lose their health coverage. Again, about 240,000 of them are living in Colorado. Hundreds and hundreds of hospitals and nursing homes around the country are at risk of closing. Many of them are in Colorado.

Since both sides—well, certainly Republicans—have refused to work together to extend the ACA enhanced premium tax credits, 20 million more Americans have been hit with some of



the largest price hikes in recent memory for their health insurance. We have heard from Colorado families across the State that their monthly healthcare premiums have doubled, tripled, and in some cases quadrupled. In many cases, that is higher than their mortgages now. This is unsustainable and is crushing many Americans and many Coloradans. It means that working families are being forced to choose between putting food on the table or their healthcare or, even worse, dropping their insurance altogether.

Without a doubt, this is a crisis. It seems that the other side has realized that this will be devastating to their constituents. Hopefully, we can find some compromise to resolve this.

Last week, the House of Representatives passed a clean 3-year extension of the ACA enhanced premium tax credits in a bipartisan vote. Yet, yesterday, it got blocked here in the Senate.

Soaring healthcare costs are squeezing working families in ways we couldn't have imagined a few years ago. We should be making it easier for Americans to get healthcare that is affordable, accessible, and universal and not harder.

It is worth remembering why they made all of these cuts to healthcare in the first place, why they made all of the cuts to research funding or to childcare grants, why they fired so many government employees. It is because they wanted to pass a budget and find a way to pay for \$4.5 trillion in tax breaks, most of which go to the largest corporations and to some of the wealthiest people in this country. To do this, they cut food stamps and they cut healthcare in order to pass the largest transfer of wealth from the poor to the rich in the history of the country. I think that speaks volumes as to the values before us.

We are not going to let some of these actions go down without a fight.

It has been clear from the beginning that President Trump's goal in his second term is shock and awe—to bombard the American people with wall-to-wall coverage of every aspect of every decision that they make. They are trying to attack anything that is the status quo. I think he believes that this constant chaos will drown out all voices of opposition. Well, we are still here, we are still fighting, and we are not quitting.

This past year, we have seen the administration send masked armed agents—without identification—into communities to separate families and to pull people off the streets and into unmarked vans. We have seen them target people strictly based on the color of their skin or on the accents they may have when they speak.

In the past week, the footage out of Minneapolis and out of Portland, OR, was truly horrifying. An ICE officer shot a woman, Renee Good from Colorado Springs, apparently in cold blood. We are going to argue the legal aspects

of this case, but she was shot, to the best of our knowledge, while she was trying to have her voice heard that what was being done to her and to the communities in this country was wrong.

Our office has been working tirelessly trying to help families who have been desperately searching for loved ones who have been arrested by ICE. We have shown up repeatedly at the ICE detention facility in Aurora to press officials on the concerns about the conditions of the facility, on the delays in communication, on the irregular process changes and on the reports of ICE pressuring detainees—some of them minors—to voluntarily deport instead of proceeding through the judicial process.

We are also working on legislation with Senator CORTESZ MASTO to redirect the excessive increase in Federal funding for ICE that was snuck into the Big Beautiful Bill to triple ICE's budget, and we are working to redirect that money to actually keep our communities safe.

When President Trump shut down the government last fall, he went after the most vulnerable in this country, but we were resilient in raising awareness of the healthcare crisis and in fighting back against—we have to call them—the heartless SNAP cuts, which is the nutrition support for many of the neediest people in our communities. Both times, Republicans put forward a continuing resolution to keep business as usual, but we pushed back in every way we could.

Back in May, when Republicans were on an ill-fated mission to sell off public lands to the highest bidder to supposedly lower the public debt, we fought back hard and got them to abandon that plan. Some things just shouldn't be for sale, and one of them is our public lands.

Even as they continue to try to sneak in different pieces of legislation, we have tried to stop them every time, but we know that President Trump and his MAGA allies aren't going to stop. That is why they have nominated Steve Pearce to lead the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM manages many of our Federal lands and is the caretaker for some of the most breathtaking and sacred landscapes. Mr. Pearce, on the other hand, has proudly advocated to sell off these public lands.

I will say once again—I have said it a bunch of times—Colorado's public lands are not for sale, and they never will be for sale. So I will certainly vote no on Mr. Pearce, and I will be fighting his nomination every step of the way.

All of this brings us back to the final question: How did we get here?

It was the NCAR disaster relief, the canceling of clean energy projects, freezing childcare funding, the demolition of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, and the relentless attacks on science.

The President was elected, as I said earlier, because Americans thought he was going to make their lives better.

One year later, families are still wondering when that relief is going to come. The cuts to NCAR, to clean energy and to clean drinking water, the cuts to childcare and to financial assistance for Colorado families—all this does nothing to improve anyone's quality of life. It doesn't make groceries cheaper. It doesn't bring down the cost of rent or the utilities cost at the end of the month.

To be frank, we have pretty much completely lost the narrative, the plot line of the administration. They seem to be more focused on building ballrooms and getting involved in wars without a necessary plan in place.

If you want to talk about how to get and create a forever war, that would be to depose a leader of a foreign country without a plan of what the transition is going to be.

And they have been vetoing unanimous, bipartisan legislation for rural water infrastructure projects that actually help working people.

And that brings us back to NCAR. The work the National Center for Atmospheric Research does is critical. Senator BENNET talked about that at great length. I have talked about it. It informs so much of the weather data and scientific research that makes our country safer, both militarily and in terms of natural disasters. We can't let the dismantling of NCAR be just a blip in the news.

Time and time again, the President makes critical announcements, but before we can even digest them, he has moved on to the next reckless action. This pattern leaves everyday Americans to pick up the pieces. The consequences permeate the fabric of our society.

Dismantling science and cutting funding for the National Center for Atmospheric Research harms every single American and diminishes the opportunities that we will be able to create for the next generation. It threatens our safety. It threatens our economy. It threatens our national security. It threatens our livelihoods.

We can't just stand by because of one more crazy thing that comes out one way or the other. We need to all be determined to do everything we can to stand up to these attacks on science, and I think that starts with standing up for the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Senator BENNET and I have a simple demand: Put language into the appropriations bill that guarantees the full funding for NCAR through the end of this fiscal year.

That was money that was appropriated to the National Science Foundation with the full expectation that that is where they would allocate it, and they did allocate it there. Once they have done that, the President should not be able to come back in and tell them to—I don't know if "deallocate" is the right word, but "re-scind" the money, if you want to use legal terminology.

It should be abundantly clear that the work of the National Center for Atmospheric Research impacts every one of us. Again, it saves lives. It protects property. It boosts our economy. It creates the foundation on which our future economy is going to be based.

We have heard countless stories from our constituents about how important it is. We have heard from family members of NCAR researchers who don't want the work of their loved ones to be thrown out, families who will struggle to support someone who got laid off at NCAR, students whose work relies on NCAR data who may be in the process of finishing their Ph.D. We have heard from scientists who recognize this international crown jewel of research.

We have heard from them all, and I brought just a few to read today. One constituent wrote:

My father has worked at NCAR for 20 years . . . and I'm seriously concerned about its continued existence. I voted for President Trump in the latest election but feel this attack on NCAR is more about a personal attack on Colorado for being a largely blue State than a legitimate action for the betterment of the American people.

My Dad has worked tirelessly for this place for decades, putting in long hours and taking on more responsibilities than he ever bargained for to keep up the work that he loves being a part of. Please fight for NCAR, fight with all you've got, it means so much to the people who have spent their life's work to keep it going.

Another constituent, this one from Lafayette, CO, wrote:

NCAR is important for Colorado—and the nation—and provides not only top notch science but employs close to 1,000 people in my community.

My husband has worked for NCAR for over 16 years as a scientist and administrator. The loss of his job would be devastating to our family. We would not be able to help support our two college-aged daughters. My husband carries our health insurance. I have stage 4 breast cancer and having to find new health insurance—that is affordable—would be very difficult [and quite possibly impossible] and would [certainly] threaten my current health status.

Another constituent from Glenwood Springs wrote:

I have worked with NCAR scientists and educators for all of my career as a science teacher here in Colorado. I now live in Glenwood Springs, retired, and I think NCAR is one of the jewels of our state. I feel the same way about the former [National Renewable Energy Laboratory].

And then last—I can't wrap it up more succinctly than this constituent:

I am writing as a constituent and a scientist to ask you to stop the dismantling of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, as announced by OMB Director Russ Vought. NCAR is the beating heart of climate research in the US. I grew up in Boulder and I am one of the scientists who has worked at NCAR. My current research depends on NCAR. My future career opportunities in Colorado will be decimated if NCAR is dismantled.

NCAR provides essential forecasting support to our nation, such as: Partnerships with airlines to provide in-flight turbulence and icing guidance—Collaboration with reinsurance companies to assess risks of

wildfires, heat waves, and hurricanes—Forecasting capabilities that inform farmers, truckers, and other critical components of our economy about severe weather disruptions.

Dismantling NCAR is a wasteful exercise that could cost lives. Please do everything you can to keep our community safe and don't let NCAR be dissolved.

I would like to urge Congress to stand up and protect this critical scientific research, to stand up for American innovation, and to protect American families.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4153

I ask unanimous consent to call up and make pending amendment No. 4153 to H.R. 6938 to maintain operations and capabilities at the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUDD). Is there objection?

The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I appreciate the advocacy from the Senators from Colorado for the National Center for Atmospheric Research in their State and, in the case of Senator HICKENLOOPER, his advocacy in support of scientific research in general.

It is important for Members to know that the bill before us includes robust funding for the National Science Foundation. This has not only been a top priority of mine but of many members of the Appropriations Committee.

Consistent with longstanding practice, the bill does not have a carve-out for NCAR nor for any of the National Science Foundation's research facilities around the globe, and it does not direct grant-making to certain activities. This longstanding precedent is designed to preserve the National Science Foundation's autonomy in funding decision and empowers the Agency to prioritize scientific needs.

Nothing in this bill precludes continued support for NCAR. This is a carefully negotiated package that passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly in a bipartisan way last week. Any amendment would send the package back to the House, where its fate would be uncertain. We would risk a continuing resolution or, even worse, another disastrous shutdown at the essential Agencies funded in this package. Therefore, Mr. President, I must object, and I do object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to thank Chairs COLLINS and COLE, Ranking Member DELAUNO, as well as our fantastic subcommittee leaders and all of our staffs for working so hard to put this package together.

This vote is about returning power to the American people, protecting the funding that they count on, and making sure Congress—not Trump and Vought—decide how taxpayer dollars get spent.

We have, of course, the package of bipartisan bills, the product of hard, seri-

ous negotiations that reject devastating Trump cuts that would cut scientific research, raise energy prices, and make our communities less safe and prosperous. These bills protect key investments in scientific research, our Tribes, our public lands, and so much else, and they reassert the power of Congress to make our Nation's funding decisions—Congress, that is us.

So let's choose to exercise our power and make sure our States' voices are heard by passing these bills now and getting them signed into law.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I will withhold my remarks until after the vote.

#### AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

Mr. President, I withdraw amendment No. 4208.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

#### VOTE ON H.R. 6938

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I know of no further debate at this time on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Ms. COLLINS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 11 Leg.]

#### YEAS—82

Alsobrooks	Cruz	Kaine
Baldwin	Curtis	Kelly
Banks	Daines	Kennedy
Barrasso	Duckworth	King
Blackburn	Durbin	Klobuchar
Blumenthal	Ernst	Lankford
Blunt Rochester	Fetterman	Lujan
Boozman	Fischer	Marshall
Britt	Gallego	McConnell
Budd	Gillibrand	McCormick
Cantwell	Graham	Merkley
Capito	Grassley	Moran
Cassidy	Hassan	Moreno
Collins	Hawley	Mullin
Coons	Heinrich	Murkowski
Cornyn	Hirono	Murray
Cortez Masto	Hoeven	Ossoff
Cotton	Husted	Reed
Cramer	Hyde-Smith	Ricketts
Crapo	Justice	Risch

Rosen	Slotkin	Warnock
Rounds	Smith	Welch
Schatz	Sullivan	Whitehouse
Schmitt	Thune	Wicker
Schumer	Tillis	Wyden
Scott (SC)	Tuberville	Young
Shaheen	Van Hollen	
Sheehy	Warner	

## NAYS—15

Bennet	Lee	Paul
Booker	Lummis	Sanders
Hickenlooper	Markey	Schiff
Johnson	Murphy	Scott (FL)
Kim	Padilla	Warren

## NOT VOTING—3

Hagerty	Moody	Peters
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The bill (H.R. 6938) was passed.  
 The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUSTED). The Senator from Maine.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

## REMEMBERING REVEREND CHESTER LEONARD CAVIL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a native Iowan who left this good Earth on November 26, 2025. With his loving wife at his bedside, Rev. Chester Leonard Cavil was welcomed home at age 77.

Now, Mr. Cavil and I crossed paths decades ago because of my sister Bunny Wiegmann. My oldest sister worked her entire career at F.W. Woolworth's in Cedar Falls, IA. She was the bookkeeper for the business.

Back then, women didn't run the store, at least not officially. But I know that Bunny ran the show. As part of her responsibilities, she trained all the employees and was assigned to train the incoming store manager. That happened to be Mr. Cavil. They worked together at Woolworth's for 12 years. Bunny continued her job there as bookkeeper for a total of 45 years.

During his time as store manager, Bunny and Mr. Cavil became good friends. To be sure, their friendship lasted long after he left Woolworth's. Bunny always called him Mr. Cavil, a sign of respect in the workplace. Most of their friendship was long distance. Bunny and her husband Ed traveled to Chicago to celebrate Mr. Cavil's wedding to his beloved wife Ruby in 1986.

Thinking back, I would have to say their friendship was the reason Mr. Cavil became one of my earliest—and most visible—supporters.

At the time, I was serving in the State legislature. In early 1974, I decided to run for the House of Representatives when H.R. Gross announced his retirement.

When I decided to run for Iowa's Third Congressional District, which included the Cedar Falls-Waterloo area, Mr. Cavil wanted to help. Of course, back then, there wasn't such thing as

advertising on social media. You did it the old-fashioned way. Mr. Cavil offered to put a larger-than-life sign that said "Grassley for Congress" anchored on top of his car. Turned out, that 24/7 kind of advertising was worth its weight in gold—and it was free.

Looking back, I would say he went out on a political limb to help me get elected. Every day, Mr. Cavil parked his car with the big blue and white sign anchored on top in the front of the shopping center. Remember, this is before online shopping. So, that sign caught the attention of countless customers in 1974, from the primaries all the way to election day that November.

But perhaps most noteworthy was where Mr. Cavil drove his car home every night and parked: his urban neighborhood in Waterloo. I am sure many of his neighbors didn't have the slightest idea who CHUCK GRASSLEY even was. For those who knew my political party, I am surprised the sign didn't get ripped off the roof. Either way, the giant "Grassley for Congress" sign on top of his car certainly raised my name recognition. And to have his backing made a difference—nothing beats retail politics. I will never forget his steadfast support and loyalty to Bunny.

After my election to Congress, Mr. Cavil and his wife kept in touch over the years. After I was elected to the Senate, they visited my office in Washington, DC, a couple of times. The Cavils raised a family and built their life together in Georgia, where they launched a couple of businesses and Mr. Cavil followed his vocational calling. He volunteered for decades as a chaplain and was ordained a Baptist minister. Reverend Cavil immersed himself in his ministry, teaching Sunday school, Bible studies and performing weddings and funerals for the faithful.

Barbara and I extend our condolences to his loving wife Ruby, as well as his children, grandchildren, and entire extended family. I have no doubt Mr. Cavil and Bunny have enjoyed reminiscing about the good old days at Woolworth's.

## RECOGNIZING THE FALL 2025 SENATE PAGE CLASS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of the fall 2025 Senate Page class be printed in the RECORD.

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

Nikita Bates, Cecilia Bleyer, Cheyenne Brindac, Elizabeth Cannon, Hunter Coy, Ian Goff, Reagan Grau, Lucas Hogan, Everett Jennings, Addison Norris, Caden Perkins, Chloe Quinn, Ahliya Roy, Luke Stanton, Evelyn Szauskellis, Maureen Bai, Jacqueline Belliveau, Nicholas Cellini, John Ciok, Gabriel Frech, Lilliana Grinberg, Steven Jiang, Sadie Jordan, Naisha Maheshwari, Jace Miles, Chris Qian, Emma Russ, George Solomon.

## ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY  
 COOPERATION AGENCY,  
 Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker of the House,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24-121, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Iraq for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$110 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
 COOPERATION AGENCY,  
 Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24-121, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Iraq for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$110 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
 COOPERATION AGENCY,  
 Washington, DC.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 24-121, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Iraq for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$110 million. We will issue

a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-121

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Iraq.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment\* \$0.

Other \$110 million.

Total \$110 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case IQ-B-APT was below congressional notification threshold at \$46 million (\$0 in MDE) and included Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT); VSAT modems; VSAT hubs; L-band tactical satellite service (L-TAC) manpacks; commercial satellite services; satellite ground terminals, modems, and hubs; spare parts; field service representative services; and technical support and training. The Government of Iraq has requested the case be amended to include additional VSATs; VSAT items; and related support. This amendment will cause the case to exceed the notification threshold, and thus notification of the entire program is required.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will be included: Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT); VSAT modems; VSAT hubs; L-band tactical satellite service (L-TAC) manpacks; commercial satellite services; satellite ground terminals; modems and hubs; spare parts; field service representative services; technical support and training; personnel training; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (IQ-B-APT).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: IQ-B-AAO.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 14, 2026.

\*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

#### POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Iraq—Very Small Aperture Terminals

The Government of Iraq has requested to buy additional Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT); VSAT modems; VSAT hubs; L-band tactical satellite service manpacks; spare parts; personnel training; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support that will be added to a previously implemented case whose value was under the congressional notification threshold. The original Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case, valued at \$46 million (\$0 in Major Defense Equipment), included VSATs; VSAT modems; VSAT hubs; L-TAC manpacks; commercial satellite services; satellite ground terminals, modems, and hubs; spare parts; field service representative services; and technical support and training. The estimated total cost is \$110 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner.

The proposed sale will improve Iraq's capability to meet current and future threats by improving its satellite communication capability across the Ministry of Defense's communication infrastructure. This investment in the Government of Iraq's command and control capabilities is crucial to protecting its borders, energy infrastructure, and residents. Iraq will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Network Innovations, located in Frederick, MD. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two additional U.S. Government and five U.S. contractor representatives to Iraq for a duration of five years to support quarterly program management reviews, provide engineering consulting and technical assessments for equipment upgrades and evolutions to the VSAT hubs and modems, and to conduct in-country training.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

#### ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH, Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
*Washington, DC.*

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-65, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense services estimated to cost \$800 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
*Washington, DC.*

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-65, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense services estimated to cost \$800 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
*Washington, DC.*

Hon. BRIAN MAST,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-65, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense services estimated to cost \$800 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
*Director.*

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-65

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Kuwait.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE)\* \$0.

Other \$800 million.

Total \$800 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will be included: spare and repair parts; storage and aging; surveillance firing; stockpile reliability; shared and country-unique PATRIOT PAC-3 Missile Support Center support; operator and maintenance support; test program set development process support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; studies and surveys; transportation; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (KU-B-UJU).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KU-B-UXH, KU-B-UJO, KU-B-UMG.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 14, 2026.

\*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

## Kuwait—PATRIOT Program Sustainment and Follow-On Technical Support

The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy equipment and services related to sustainment and follow-on technical support for its PATRIOT program. The following non-Major Defense Equipment items will be included: spare and repair parts; storage and aging; surveillance firing; stockpile reliability; shared and country-unique PATRIOT PAC-3 Missile Support Center support; operator and maintenance support; test program set development process support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; studies and surveys; transportation; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$800 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major non-NATO ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Kuwait's capability to meet current and future threats by assisting it in maintaining higher levels of operational readiness while meeting its modernization and professionalization goals. Kuwait will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be RTX Corporation, located in Waltham, MA, and Huntsville, AL; Lockheed Martin, located in Bethesda, MA, and Huntsville, AL; LEIDOS, Inc., located in Reston, VA, and Huntsville, AL; and KBR, located in Houston, TX, and Huntsville, AL. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of six U.S. Government and four contractor representatives to provide technical support and equipment familiarization.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

## ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,  
Director.

Enclosures.

## TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-37

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Peru.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:  
Major Defense Equipment\* \$0.  
Other \$1.5 billion.

Total \$1.5 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Peru has requested to buy equipment and services to support the procurement of maritime and onshore facilities at the Callao Naval Base.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following non-MDE items will be included: lifecycle design; construction;

project management; engineering studies; engineering services; technical support; facility and infrastructure assessments; surveys; planning; programming; design; acquisition; contract administration; construction management; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (PE-B-HAE).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: PE-B-HAD.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 15, 2026.

\*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

## Peru—Design and Construction at Callao Naval Base

The Government of Peru has requested to buy equipment and services to support the procurement of maritime and onshore facilities at the Callao Naval Base. The following non-Major Defense Equipment items will be included: lifecycle design; construction; project management; engineering studies; engineering services; technical support; facility and infrastructure assessments; surveys; planning; programming; design; acquisition; contract administration; construction management; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$1.5 billion.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important partner which is a force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in South America.

The proposed sale will improve Peru's port infrastructure to accommodate current and future naval and logistical operations and requirements. This sale will also provide a safer, more efficient platform for naval operations by reducing civilian-military interactions at the existing facility. Peru will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this construction and support will not alter the regional military balance in the region.

The principal contractor or contractors will be determined later from a list of approved vendors, likely through a competitive process. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor or contractors.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of up to twenty U.S. Government or U.S. contractor representatives to Peru for a duration of up to ten years to provide construction management and oversight.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

## U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, last week we learned that President Trump has decided to withdraw the United States from 66 United Nations organizations,

offices, and treaties that have had bipartisan support in Congress for decades. As far as I am aware, neither the White House nor the State Department consulted Congress about this extremist and, frankly, self-defeating decision.

We all want to see the United Nations become more efficient and eliminate unnecessary duplication and waste. This may, indeed, be a time to reassess our participation in some of these organizations, something we should do every 5 to 10 years. The world is constantly changing, and our priorities and funding decisions need to adapt. But for an administration to take such a drastic, unilateral step is unprecedented, short-sighted, and certain to weaken U.S. global leadership and U.S. national security.

Among the organizations and programs the President plans to withdraw from include the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the United Nations Population Fund, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

I seriously doubt that President Trump is familiar with the work that any of these organizations do or why the United States during Republican and Democratic administrations has been a leading member and supporter. While I will not recount each of their mandates and activities, I encourage my colleagues to do so. It would become readily apparent that their work is squarely in sync with U.S. national interests.

Of course, if one believes, as the President and some of his closest advisers believe, that climate change is a hoax and that any program or organizations with the words "climate" or "nature" in its title should be eliminated, then it is not surprising that they would want to withdraw from the IUCN, the IPCC, and the UNFCCC, which play key and complementary roles in monitoring and reporting on the health and environmental impacts of carbon emissions and the destruction of the Earth's biodiversity.

If you believe, as perhaps some in the administration believe, that preventing sexual violence in conflict is not something that requires international cooperation, then there would be no need for the Office of the Special Representative. But Members of Congress and their staff who have met with the extraordinarily knowledgeable and dedicated occupants of that position over the years would strongly disagree.

If you believe that the alarming proliferation of conventional weapons, including small arms like machine guns and shoulder-fired missiles that are susceptible to ending up in the hands of terrorists and narcotics traffickers halfway around the world is not a prob-

lem, then it is understandable why some would favor withdrawing from the UN Register of Conventional Arms, which provides transparency on arms transfers and helps to deter the traffic in illicit weapons. But it is as illogical as it is dangerous.

And if you believe that it is wrong to support an organization that provides lifesaving, voluntary family planning information and services in countries where impoverished women and girls lack access to modern contraceptives, then it is hypocritical but not surprising that some, for purely political and ideological reasons, would want to withdraw from the UN Population Fund, even though it is prohibited by its own bylaws from supporting abortion.

The key point I want to make is that applying an ideological litmus test to these organizations and withdrawing from them without any consultation or debate will further isolate the United States. Our adversaries will fill the vacuum. There are many problems that cannot be solved by the United States or any other country alone: global warming, the destruction of tropical forests, acidification of the oceans, rape as a weapon of war, illicit arms sales, and unsustainable population growth in countries that cannot feed their own people today. These daunting challenges require regional and global cooperation and the active involvement of these UN organizations that provide the necessary expertise, data, strategies, and guidance. Their effectiveness is a function of the quality and active participation of their members, and without the United States, their ability to carry out their mandates will suffer.

Congress understands this. In their bipartisan fiscal year 2026 conference agreement for National Security, the Department of State, and Related Programs that was published earlier this week, House and Senate appropriators recommend continued funding for most UN organizations and programs, as in past years.

According to their bylaws, no UN member state, including the United States, can withdraw from some, if not many, of these organizations and treaties by simply declaring an intent to withdraw. There is an interim period of months before a withdrawal takes effect. Withdrawing from treaties may require an act of Congress. It would be a serious mistake for the White House to go down that road, absent a thorough assessment by the relevant executive Agencies and congressional committees of jurisdiction of the pros and cons of doing so. Otherwise, it will be just a matter of time before China or some other country occupies the dominant positions in not only these organizations but the UN Secretariat itself. By then, Donald Trump will be gone, but it will be too late to reverse course, and future generations of Americans will pay the price.

#### TRIBUTE TO PETER FEIGIN

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Peter Feigin, president of the Milwaukee Bucks and Fiserv Forum, for his 12 years of leadership of Milwaukee's professional basketball organization during a pivotal time of growth and success.

Since 1968, the Milwaukee Bucks, a team loved by former Senator and my mentor Herb Kohl have represented the State of Wisconsin in the National Basketball Association, NBA. While Milwaukee's market for a professional basketball team may be considered small, its strong fan base has been anything but. At the team's conception in 1968, more than 40,000 fans participated in a contest to help name the team's mascot. The team would be known as the "Bucks," a nod to one of Wisconsin's State animals, the white-tailed deer. This Bucks mascot would become the proud identity of a loyal fan base.

In the team's more than 50-year history, they have won 19 division titles, three conference titles, and two national championships. An organization with this level of success requires a leader with integrity, expertise, and a love for the game of basketball. Peter Feigin has brought those skills and so many more to the Milwaukee Bucks throughout his time with the organization.

Mr. Feigin earned a bachelor's degree from Franklin & Marshall College, where he would also later earn an honorary doctorate. In his early career, Mr. Feigin worked in sales and marketing for Six Flags Theme Parks, and in 1998, Mr. Feigin joined the New York Knicks organization where he served in a variety of positions before eventually taking on the role of vice president of marketing.

From there, Mr. Feigin moved into a variety of corporate business and entertainment positions. He served as the chief marketing and revenue officer of Deluxe Entertainment Services Group, a global entertainment company. As president and chief operating officer of Marquis Jet Partners, Inc., Mr. Feigin navigated the company through their merger with NetJets. In 2014, with more than two decades of proven leadership across the sports, business, and entertainment sectors, Mr. Feigin joined the Milwaukee Bucks as president.

Mr. Feigin has been integral to the success and development of the Milwaukee Bucks organization and the Milwaukee community over the past 12 years. He has elevated the organization by reimagining the possibilities of the team's business development and achieving substantial success across organizational departments.

At the start of Mr. Feigin's tenure with the Milwaukee Bucks, the team faced an impasse, either needing to build a larger arena or fear the team leaving Milwaukee. The Bucks home at that time, the BMO Harris Bradley Center, was one of the oldest NBA arenas in the league and no longer met the



NBA's standards. Mr. Feigin was integral in the planning and development of both a new arena and the expansion of the surrounding urban district. In 2018, the Fiserv Forum, a 17,341-seat arena, opened and welcomed home Bucks basketball.

Alongside the Fiserv Forum, the Deer District is a 30-acre urban community that features restaurants, bars, lodging, and attractions. Through Mr. Feigin's determination and leadership, the Deer District has flourished as a vibrant part of Milwaukee's economy, community, and identity. He has remained committed to ensuring that the progress made in the Deer District continues to better the city of Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Feigin has built a culture of success across the Milwaukee Bucks organization, both on the court and across the business. The Milwaukee Bucks were named one of Milwaukee's best places to work 5 years in a row. And success in the front office was reflected on the court. During Mr. Feigin's tenure, the Bucks won six division titles, an NBA Cup tournament, a conference title, and the 2021 NBA national championship.

With the launch of the Milwaukee Bucks Foundation in 2016, Mr. Feigin created an additional bridge to the city and surrounding communities. He has served on the boards of the Milwaukee Public Schools Foundation, City Year Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Public Museum and the Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Milwaukee. Mr. Feigin served as chairman of the American Heart and Stroke Association's 2017 annual campaign. He was a member of the board of CEO's Against Cancer's Wisconsin chapter. Mr. Feigin's passion for service and people is evident and his work has and will continue to have a positive impact on Wisconsinites for years to come.

There is no doubt that Mr. Feigin ushered in a new era of success for the Milwaukee Bucks. As Mr. Feigin transitions from the organization, I am proud to honor his contributions to the Milwaukee Bucks, Fiserv Forum, the city of Milwaukee, and the State of Wisconsin.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND NEIRINCKX

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Raymond Neirinckx after an incredible 43-year career, including the past 26 years as coordinator of the Rhode Island Housing Resource Commission.

I first met and began working with Ray when I was serving in the Rhode Island State Senate, and I was immediately struck by his compassion and intelligence. Indeed, for nearly five decades, Ray used his considerable talents not for personal gain, but to help others in great need.

Throughout his housing advocacy career, he counseled over 1,000 Rhode Islanders facing mortgage foreclosure. He helped these families navigate com-

plex financial documents and often communicated with lenders on their behalf. Ray's painstaking work combining through legal documents and financial regulations helped many, many Rhode Islanders keep their homes despite dire circumstances. He would often go above and beyond what was required under his role, helping Rhode Islanders who could not avoid foreclosure get back on their feet. When I connected struggling Rhode Islanders with Ray, I knew they were in the best hands possible.

Just as my constituents have relied on Ray's advice, I have often depended on Ray's expertise here in Congress. As I have drafted, considered, and voted on complex housing finance legislation, I have always turned to Ray for an analysis of how these proposals would operate in the real world and to understand what their real impact would be on Rhode Islanders. His insights were invaluable.

While I will miss Ray at the Rhode Island Housing Resource Commission, I know that he is still just a phone call away. And luckily for Rhode Island, retirement is not the end of Ray's public service story. He is leading the first community development course within the Rhode Island Department of Corrections, work that will help people trying to turn their lives around.

Ray, thank you for decades of extraordinary work, for dedicating your career to caring for and supporting your fellow Rhode Islanders, and for being a trusted partner. I wish you luck as you begin this new chapter.

#### TOWN OF SEBAGO 200TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, in 1826, a small town on the western shore of Sebago Lake was incorporated and took the name that has roots in the Abenaki phrase sobagoo, or "it is the sea." Today, it is an honor to join the people of Sebago, ME, in celebrating the 200th anniversary of a community that is a great place to live, work, and raise families.

Initially, Sebago was known as Flintstown, as a result of the Massachusetts General Court granting settlement in the area to the survivors of Captain John Flint's brigade of American Revolution soldiers. Shortly thereafter, the town was named Baldwin and saw an influx of lumberjacks and woodsmen drawn by the abundant forests. Despite difficult growing conditions, residents were successful in farming, and in establishing factories to produce lumber, boots, shoes, and barrel staves.

As the town grew, so did trade and tourism. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal opened in 1832, tying together the Sebago Lake and Portland economies. Later, in the 1870s, the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad expanded the town's hospitality industry and encouraged steamboats to bring visitors to Sebago. What were once seasonal

homes and inns evolved into year-round abodes that contribute to Sebago's image as a well-known resort area in southwestern Maine.

Sebago is home to many examples of charming New England architecture on the National Register of Places. One of the most fascinating is the Dyke Mountain Annex. It was built between 1906 and 1908 and originally was part of the Dyke Mountain Hotel. While the rest of the resort would later be destroyed by fire, the annex functioned as a summer hostel and continues to be used as such by the present owners.

Another example of Sebago's small-town beauty is Fitch's General Store and House. Built in 1870, it combined Italianate and Greek Revival architecture. In 1920, it opened as a general store, offering goods from groceries to hardware to gardening supplies. Although the building has been restored as a private residence, its legacy remains a pivotal part of the town's history.

The rich history of Sebago resides not only in beautiful architecture, but also in honoring the tireless service of their veterans. Words chiseled in stone at the Sebago Veterans Memorial read, "Sebago Honors Her Men and Women Who Served in the Wars of Their Country." From the valiant service of Captain Flint and his troops in securing American's independence to the patriots of today, Sebago honors her people's history.

The celebration of Sebago's 200th anniversary is not merely about the passage of time. It is about human accomplishment in the face of adversity. We celebrate the people of Sebago who stand together, work together, and have created community together for 200 years. Thank you to those who came before. Sebago, ME, could not continue to thrive without your sacrifice. Thank you to those there today. Your effort and dedication ensure Sebago has a bright future.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMEMBERING STEVE SHEETZ

• Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mr. Steve Sheetz, a proud Pennsylvanian, visionary leader, and devoted family man, who passed away on January 4, 2026. Mr. Sheetz leaves behind an enduring legacy of entrepreneurship, community service, and unwavering commitment to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sheetz was a central figure in the growth and success of Sheetz, the family-founded business that began as a single dairy store in Altoona and grew into a nationally recognized brand employing thousands of people across multiple States.

Beyond his business accomplishments, Mr. Sheetz was deeply committed to giving back. He believed strongly in supporting local communities, investing in employees, and ensuring that success was shared with



others. His philanthropy and civic engagement made a meaningful difference in the lives of countless Pennsylvanians and strengthened communities throughout the region.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I extend my deepest condolences to the Sheetz family, friends, and all those mourning his loss. May we honor Mr. Steve Sheetz's memory by continuing to uphold the values he embodied and the legacy he leaves behind.●

#### RECOGNIZING CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

● Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in Boise, ID, as it celebrates its 150th anniversary. This historic landmark has played a vital role in the spiritual and cultural fabric of our community since its founding in 1876, symbolizing growth, resilience, and our unwavering faith in God. It stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of the Catholic Church in Idaho and continues to serve as a gathering place for generations of worshippers.

From its humble beginnings as St. John's parish in 1876, the cathedral has gone through significant milestones. Originally established in a modest wooden structure, the parish quickly outgrew its facility. In the early 1900s, Bishop Alphonse J. Glorieux purchased the current site to construct a more permanent cathedral. The cornerstone was laid in 1906, and construction progressed slowly but steadily despite the challenges posed by World War I. After 15 years of persistent efforts, the cathedral was finally dedicated on Easter Sunday in 1921.

Architecturally, the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist is an exemplary representation of the Romanesque revival style, crafted from locally sourced Boise sandstone. Its cruciform layout spans 170 feet in length and 65 feet in width, featuring a barrel-vaulted ceiling, intricate stained-glass windows, and ornate marble finishes. The magnificent rose window above the choir loft depicting the patroness of musicians, St. Cecilia, draws the eye of all visitors. Over the decades, significant renovations have preserved the cathedral's legacy while adapting to the community's needs, including a centennial project in 2021 that revitalized the sanctuary and returned the tabernacle to its center.

The cathedral serves not only as a place of worship but also as a cultural landmark, anchoring the local Catholic community and attracting visitors with its stunning design and historical significance. It has witnessed countless weddings, baptisms, and celebrations and is a cherished gathering place for parishioners. Its proximity to the Idaho State Capitol further underscores its role as a spiritual and civic beacon in the heart of Boise.

As we commemorate 150 years of the cathedral's history, we honor the vi-

sionary leaders, dedicated parishioners, and the wider community that have contributed to its enduring legacy. The Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist stands as a monument of faith, our Father, and the resilience of Idaho's Catholic community. May it continue to inspire future generations as a place of worship and a pillar of Catholic tradition in our ever-changing world.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Holstead, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

##### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 10:57 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 269. An act to improve coordination between Federal and State agencies and the Do Not Pay working system.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

At 3:21 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4593. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to revise the definition of showerhead.

H.R. 7006. An act making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Congressional Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Mr. WALKINSHAW of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d, clause 10 of rule 1, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MORELLE of New York, Ms. OMAR of Minnesota, Mr. THANEDAR of Michigan, and Mr. KENNEDY of New York.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, clause 10 of rule 1, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Ms. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NORCROSS of New Jersey, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE of California.

The message also announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2103(b), and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Speaker appoints the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on the part of the House of Representatives for a term of 6 years: Mr. Robert Anacletus Underwood of Tamueng, Guam.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4593. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to revise the definition of showerhead; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3674. A bill to expand and clarify the grounds for civil denaturalization proceedings for individuals who have defrauded a governmental program, joined a terrorist organization, or committed certain criminal offenses.

#### PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator TIM KAINE, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to Committee on Foreign Relation: Russell Vought, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 2030.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2486. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Japan in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-090); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2487. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense

services to Germany in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-080); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2488. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad and the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Germany and the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-079); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2489. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Exemption for Defense Trade and Cooperation Among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States" (RIN1400-AF84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2490. A communication from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy, designation of an acting officer, and discontinuation of service in an acting role for a position covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 for the position of Inspector General, Department of the Treasury, Office of the Inspector General (Tax Administration), received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committees on Finance; and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2491. A communication from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to nominations, vacancies, designations of service in acting roles, discontinuations of service in acting roles and actions on nominations for positions covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2492. A communication from the United States Trade Representative, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 14257 with respect to regulating imports with a reciprocal tariff to rectify trade practices that contribute to large and persistent annual United States goods trade deficits; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2493. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Benefits and Assets; Expected Retirement Age; Missing Participants Mortality Assumption" (29 CFR Part 4044) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2494. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, Secretary of Labor's response to the Office of the Ombudsman's 2024 Annual Report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2495. A communication from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, nine (9) reports relative to nominations, vacancies, designations of service in acting roles, discontinuations of service in acting roles and actions on nominations for posi-

tions covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2496. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 14064 with respect to the widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and the potential for a deepening economic collapse in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2497. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Dominance Financing Amendments" (RIN1901-AB72) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2498. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Application for Presidential Permit Authorizing the Construction, Connection, Operation, and Maintenance of Facilities for Transmission of Electric Energy at International Boundaries" (RIN1901-AB68) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2499. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings; Stay" (RIN1904-AB96) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2500. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Oversight and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Apportionments" (RIN2900-AP67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2501. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Oversight and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Reproductive Health Services" (RIN2900-AS31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2502. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Oversight and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Traumatic Injury Protection Program Amendments" (RIN2900-AS12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-2503. A communication from the Chief Regulatory Officer, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees" ((CIS No. 2830-25) (8 CFR Part 106)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2504. A communication from the Secretary of the Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's annual report relative to its compliance with Section 3686(c)

of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2505. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Curing Missed Loan Payments" (RIN322-AA01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2506. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2025; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2507. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, three (3) reports relative to nominations, vacancies, designations of service in acting roles, discontinuations of service in acting roles and actions on nominations for positions covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2508. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Final Withdrawal of Determination of Miscellaneous Gas Products as a Covered Consumer Product" (RIN1904-AF70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2509. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report on Unobligated Balances for Appropriations Relating to Quality Measurement"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2510. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's Office of Inspector General's Semi-annual Report to Congress and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Management's Response for the period from April 1, 2025 through September 30, 2025; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2511. A communication from the Commissioner, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2025; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2512. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Implementing Voluntary Agreements Under the Defense Production Act" (RIN1901-AB73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2513. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Sports Programs Arising Out of Federal Financial Assistance" (RIN1903-AA25) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2514. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Certain Consumer Products and Commercial Equipment Corrections" (Docket No. EERE-2023-BT-CE-0001) received in the Office of the President of Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2515. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Central Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps" (RIN1904-AF49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2516. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Repeal of the Definition of Showerhead" (RIN1904-AF75) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2517. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Procedures for Acquisition of Petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve" (RIN1901-AB66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2518. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amending the Administrative Procedures With Respect to the Import and Export of Natural Gas" (RIN1901-AB67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 14, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Daniel E. Burrows, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Megan Blair Benton, of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri.

David Clay Fowlkes, of Arkansas, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

Nicholas Jon Ganjei, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

Brian Charles Lea, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee.

Justin R. Olson, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana.

Aaron Christian Peterson, of Alaska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Alaska.

Andrew Benson, of Maine, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine for the term of four years.

William Boyle, of North Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern Dis-

trict of North Carolina for the term of four years.

Kevin Holmes, of Arkansas, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas for the term of four years.

Brian David Miller, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Richard Price, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Darin Smith, of Wyoming, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 3647. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a program to address bowel and bladder care needs for veterans with spinal cord injuries and disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 3648. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow disabled individuals with incurable terminal illnesses listed on the Compassionate Allowance list to receive disability insurance benefits without a waiting period, to prohibit concurrent receipt of disability insurance benefits and unemployment insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MOODY (for herself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3649. A bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5 to prohibit Members of Congress and their spouses and dependents from owning or trading stocks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MOODY (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 3650. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 3651. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit doxing of special operations personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 3652. A bill to enhance criminal penalties for welfare fraud, to provide adequate immigration consequences for fraud convictions, to establish a welfare fraud recovery task force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 3653. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out efforts to inform veterans of their rights with regards to the receipt of health care, benefits, and services furnished under provisions of law administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SHEEHY, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3654. A bill to improve housing and environmental health and safety protections for members of the Armed Forces and their families residing in military family housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 3655. A bill to require the President to remove the extension of certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices if Hong Kong no longer enjoys a high degree of autonomy from the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 3656. A bill to designate the portion of Interstate Route 680 in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Hal Daub Freeway"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3657. A bill to modify the procedures used by the United States Postal Service for the closure or consolidation of any post office or any processing and distribution center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3658. A bill to support healthy fisheries in dynamic ocean conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 3659. A bill to establish a Strategic Resilience Reserve of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 3660. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to reduce excessive credit card late fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. MCCORMICK):

S. 3661. A bill to increase access to higher education and center-based Head Start programs by providing public transit grants; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MCCORMICK (for himself and Mr. KIM):

S. 3662. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to raise the offering amount threshold for when issuers using the crowdfunding exemption are required to file financial statements reviewed by a public accountant who is independent of the issuer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 3663. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3664. A bill to require the Bureau of Prisons to submit to Congress an annual summary report of disaster damage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 3665. A bill to prosecute, as a Federal crime, the assault or intimidation of a passenger train crew member in a manner consistent with the prosecution of assault or intimidation of an aircraft crew member; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 3666. A bill to reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 3667. A bill to implement equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and preborn human person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 3668. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Scotland, Connecticut; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 3669. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a pilot program to award grants to school food authorities to provide 100 percent plant-based food and milk options, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 3670. A bill to prohibit the use of funds to provide benefits to refugees, asylees, and illegal immigrants; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 3671. A bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to the authority of closed-end companies to invest in private funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KIM (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3672. A bill to amend title 51, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to conduct a public-private talent program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 3673. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve and reauthorize the pollinator-friendly practices on roadside highways and rights-of-way program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHMITT:

S. 3674. A bill to expand and clarify the grounds for civil denaturalization proceedings for individuals who have defrauded a governmental program, joined a terrorist organization, or committed certain criminal offenses; read the first time.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 3675. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, as well as other Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 3676. A bill to require a sports diplomacy strategy to strategically leverage the major sporting events being hosted in the United States during the next decade to enhance United States soft power, diplomatic relationships, and global leadership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3677. A bill to improve transparency and the availability of information regarding dietary supplements by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require manufacturers of dietary supplements to list dietary supplements with the Food and Drug Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3678. A bill to modify the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 to provide a limited accreditation option for performing certain adoption services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 3679. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restrict visa issuance to individuals who have directed, authorized, significantly supported, participated in, or carried out violations of religious freedom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3680. A bill to require agencies that use, fund, or oversee algorithms to have an office of civil rights focused on bias, discrimination, and other harms of algorithms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. JUSTICE):

S. 3681. A bill to provide for continuing appropriations for certain employees and contractors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the event of a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 3682. A bill to promote the creation of data center load queues and data center-specific rate classes to mitigate the impact of data centers on other electricity consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. GALLEGO):

S. 3683. A bill to establish clear standards, training requirements, and reporting relating to immigration enforcement personnel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3684. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to reauthorize water power research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mr. SCHIFF):

S. 3685. A bill to prohibit appropriations of funds for the payment of reimbursements for capital expenditures in the oil and gas sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3686. A bill to amend the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2026, to delay the implementation of amendments made by that Act to the hemp production provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3687. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the appointment of political appointees as Inspectors General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 3688. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the floor for the practice expense and work geographic indices for certain areas; to the Committee on Finance.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. Res. 583. A resolution recognizing 2026 as "The Year of The Power of Nurses" in Celebration of the 130th Anniversary of the American Nurses Association; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. Res. 584. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Reverend Richard Smallwood, a world-class composer, pianist, and arranger; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HUSTED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MORENO, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHEEHY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 585. A resolution honoring the life, achievements, and legacy of Ben Nighthorse Campbell; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. Con. Res. 26. A concurrent resolution affirming the partnership between the United States and Denmark and Greenland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 128

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 128, a bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require proof of United States citizenship to register an individual to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

S. 455

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 455, a bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive locations, to clarify the powers of immigration officers at sensitive locations, and for other purposes.

S. 749

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 749, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend increased dependency and indemnity compensation paid to surviving spouses of veterans who die from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, regardless of how long the veterans had such disease prior to death, and for other purposes.

S. 921

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 921, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1562, a bill to reauthorize the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act.

S. 1572

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a

cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Federal carjacking statute.

S. 1763

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1763, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent and mitigate the potential for conflicts of interest following government service, and for other purposes.

S. 2355

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2355, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for hospital and insurer price transparency.

S. 2461

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 2461, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 2612

At the request of Mr. JUSTICE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2612, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include physical therapists and occupational therapists as health professionals for purposes of the annual wellness visit under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2761

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 2761, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide long-term stability for Medicare beneficiary access to clinical diagnostic laboratory tests by improving the accuracy of, and feasibility of data collection for, the private payor-based fee schedule payment rates applied under the Medicare program for such tests, and for other purposes.

S. 2840

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2840, a bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption of certain securities in the case of the financial exploitation of specified adults, and for other purposes.

S. 3179

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 3179, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish a criminal penalty for obstructing immigration enforcement activities.

S. 3185

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3185, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to provide information on relocation assistance programs when a member of the Armed Forces receives orders for a change of permanent station, and for other purposes.

S. 3187

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3187, a bill to provide a civil remedy for an individual whose rights have been violated by a person acting under Federal authority, and for other purposes.

S. 3302

At the request of Mr. MULLIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) were added as cosponsors of S. 3302, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to molecularly targeted pediatric cancer investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 3583

At the request of Mr. HUSTED, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3583, a bill to establish a pilot program in which States may use consolidated funds, through Upward Mobility Grants, for antipoverty programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3616

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3616, a bill to provide the National Credit Union Administration Board flexibility to increase Federal credit union loan maturities, and for other purposes.

S. 3627

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3627, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

S. 3644

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3644, a bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990

to debar child care providers who commit fraud from receiving certain financial assistance, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4153

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4153 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4188

At the request of Mr. SCHIFF, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4188 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3677. A bill to improve transparency and the availability of information regarding dietary supplements by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require manufacturers of dietary supplements to list dietary supplements with the Food and Drug Administration; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. 3677

*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 “Dietary Supplement Listing Act of 2026”.

### SEC. 2. REGULATION OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 403C of such Act (21 U.S.C. 343–3) the following:

#### “SEC. 403D. DIETARY SUPPLEMENT LISTING REQUIREMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date specified in subsection (b)(4), each dietary supplement marketed in the United States shall be listed with the Secretary in accordance with this section. Each such listing shall include, with respect to the dietary supplement, the information specified in subsection (b)(1).

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a dietary supplement whose name (pursuant to section 403(e)(1)) appears on the label of a dietary supplement marketed in the United States (referred to in this section as the ‘responsible person’), or if the responsible person is a foreign entity, the United States agent of such person, shall submit to the Secretary in accordance with this section the following information for a dietary supplement that is marketed in the United States:

“(A) Any name of the dietary supplement and the statement of identity, including brand name and specified flavors, if applicable.

“(B) The name and address of the responsible person and the name and email address of the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the responsible person.

“(C) The name, domestic address, and email address for the United States agent, if the responsible person is a foreign entity.

“(D) The business name and place of business the responsible person provided on the label pursuant to section 403(e)(1).

“(E) An electronic copy of the label for the dietary supplement.

“(F) A list of all ingredients in each such dietary supplement required under sections 101.4 and 101.36, title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), to appear on the label of a dietary supplement, including—

“(i) where applicable, ingredients in a proprietary blend as described in section 101.36(c) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations);

“(ii) the amount per serving of each listed dietary ingredient;

“(iii) if required by section 101.36 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), the percent of the daily value of each listed dietary ingredient; and

“(iv) the amount per serving of dietary ingredients within a proprietary blend (which shall remain confidential and not subject to public disclosure).

“(G) The number of servings per container for each container size.

“(H) The directions for use.

“(I) Warnings, notice, and safe handling statements, as required by section 101.17 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).

“(J) Allergen statements for major food allergens (pursuant to sections 403(w) and 403(x)).

“(K) The form of the dietary supplement (such as tablets, capsules, powders, liquids, softgels, and gummies).

“(L) Any claim that appears on the label or package insert that—

“(i) characterizes the relationship of any ingredient to a disease or a health-related condition and is described in section 403(r)(1)(B); or

“(ii) is subject to notification under section 403(r)(6), provided that no additional listing or change to listing information is required under this paragraph for any minor variation or modification to a claim for which notification under section 403(r)(6) is not required.

“(M) The dietary supplement product listing number for the dietary supplement provided by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c).

“(2) FORMAT; NOTIFICATION OF RECEIPT.—

“(A) FORMAT.—The Secretary may require that a listing submitted under paragraph (1) be submitted in an electronic format.

“(B) NOTIFICATION OF RECEIPT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of a listing under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall promptly notify the responsible person of—

“(I) the receipt of a complete listing; or

“(II) the receipt of a listing that is not complete, together with a statement describing the reasons why the listing is not complete.

“(ii) COMPLETE RECEIPTS DESCRIBED.—A listing under paragraph (1) is deemed complete once all fields of required information have been completed by the responsible person who represents that the product will be marketed in the United States as a dietary supplement.

“(3) LISTING CONTENT.—A single listing submission for a dietary supplement under paragraph (1) may include multiple dietary supplements with identical formulations and forms, or formulations of the same form, that differ only with respect to color, excipients, or flavorings, whether offered in a single package size or in multiple package sizes.

“(4) TIMING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS ON THE MARKET.—In the case of a dietary supplement that is being offered in interstate commerce on or before January 1, 2027, a listing for each such dietary supplement introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce shall be submitted by the responsible person to the Secretary under this subsection not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Dietary Supplement Listing Act of 2026.

“(ii) NEW DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.—In the case of a dietary supplement that is not being offered in interstate commerce on or before January 1, 2027, a listing for each such dietary supplement introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that has not been included in any listing previously submitted by the responsible person to the Secretary under this subsection shall be submitted to the Secretary at the time of introduction into interstate commerce.

“(B) DISCONTINUED DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.—The responsible person shall notify the Secretary not later than 1 year after the date the responsible person discontinues the introduction into interstate commerce of a dietary supplement required to be listed with the Secretary under paragraph (1).

“(C) CHANGES TO EXISTING LISTINGS.—The responsible person shall submit to the Secretary any change or modification to listing information submitted under paragraph (1) included on the label of a dietary supplement not later than 30 days after the dietary supplement with the change or modification is first introduced into interstate commerce.

“(5) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The responsible person shall provide, upon request from the Secretary, not later than 10 calendar days after such request—

“(A) the full business name and physical and mailing address of all locations at which the responsible person manufactures, packages, labels, or holds the dietary supplement; and

“(B) the full business name and physical and mailing address from which the responsible person receives a dietary ingredient or combination of dietary ingredients that the responsible person uses in the manufacture of the dietary supplement or, if applicable, from which the responsible person receives the dietary supplement.

“(c) PRODUCT LISTING NUMBER AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENT ELECTRONIC DATABASE.—

“(1) DIETARY SUPPLEMENT PRODUCT LISTING NUMBER.—The Secretary shall provide each dietary supplement listed in accordance with subsection (b)(1) a dietary supplement product listing number, which may apply to multiple dietary supplements with identical formulations, or formulations that differ only with respect to color, excipients, or flavorings, including dietary supplements offered in a single package size or in multiple package sizes. The Secretary shall provide a process for a responsible person to reserve dietary supplement listing numbers in advance of listing under subsection (b)(1).

“(2) ELECTRONIC DATABASE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Dietary Supplement Listing Act of 2026, the Secretary shall establish and maintain an electronic database that is publicly available and contains information submitted under subsection (b)(1) (except for the information submitted under subparagraph (B), (C), and (F)(iv) of such subsection). The Secretary shall make such information maintained in the electronic database publicly searchable, including by dietary supplement product listing number, and by any field of information or combination of fields of information provided under subsection (b)(1) (except for



the information submitted under subparagraph (B), (C), and (F)(iv) of such subsection).

“(3) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—In response to a request under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, information described in subparagraph (B), (C), and (F)(iv) of subsection (b)(1) that is derived from a listing under this section, and information described in subparagraph (b)(5), shall be withheld under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

“(1) to limit the authority of the Secretary to inspect or copy records or to require the establishment and maintenance of records under any other provision of this Act;

“(2) to authorize the disclosure of information that is prohibited from disclosure under section 301(j) of this Act or section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, or that is subject to withholding under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code;

“(3) to authorize or permit the release in the public database, or to make subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, information that discloses the identity or location of a specific registered person or facility not identified on the label, or the quantity of any individual ingredients in a proprietary blend; or

“(4) to grant the Secretary authority to require the approval of a dietary supplement prior to marketing.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$7,872,984 for fiscal year 2026, and \$6,615,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030, for purposes of conducting the activities under this section and hiring personnel required to carry out this section.”.

(b) MISBRANDING.—Section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(z) If it is a dietary supplement for which a responsible person or the United States agent of such a person is required under section 403D to file a listing, file a change to an existing listing, or provide additional information to the Secretary, and such person or agent has failed to comply with any such requirements under section 403D with respect to such dietary supplement.”.

(c) NEW PROHIBITED ACT.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(jjj) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of a dietary supplement that has been prepared, packed, or held using the assistance of, or at the direction of, a person debarred under section 306.”.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 583—RECOGNIZING 2026 AS “THE YEAR OF THE POWER OF NURSES” IN CELEBRATION OF THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

Mr. MERKLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 583

Whereas nurses represent the largest segment of the healthcare workforce in the United States, serving as the backbone of our healthcare system and as trusted profes-

sionals who protect, educate, heal, and advocate for patients and communities across every setting of care;

Whereas the American Nurses Association, founded in 1896, has stood as the unified voice for the nation’s nurses for 130 years, advancing the profession through advocacy, education, and standards that safeguard the health, safety, and well-being of the country;

Whereas, for more than a century, nurses have been on the frontlines of every major health challenge, demonstrating extraordinary skill, courage, and resilience whether responding to pandemics, delivering primary care, conducting groundbreaking research, leading public health efforts, educating the next generation, or shaping health policy;

Whereas The Power of Nurses represents the enduring strength, leadership, and expertise of nurses, reflecting their role as caretakers, clinicians, innovators, educators, mentors, and changemakers who expand access to care and improve patient outcomes for all;

Whereas the year 2026 marks a momentous milestone, the 130th Anniversary of the American Nurses Association, providing an opportunity to honor the nursing profession’s rich legacy, recognize the countless ways nurses advance health and healing, and reaffirm their essential role in sustaining the well-being of our country; and

Whereas it is fitting that we dedicate the year 2026 to celebrating and recognizing The Power of Nurses, honoring their compassion, expertise, and unwavering commitment to improving lives and shaping a healthier future for us all: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes 2026 as “The Year of The Power of Nurses” in recognition of the 130th Anniversary of the American Nurses Association; and

(2) honors the extraordinary contributions of nurses to the health, safety, and prosperity of the United States of America.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 584—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF REVEREND RICHARD SMALLWOOD, A WORLD-CLASS COMPOSER, PIANIST, AND ARRANGER

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 584

Whereas Reverend Richard Smallwood was born on November 30, 1948, in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood was musically gifted from a young age, began playing the piano by ear at age 5, formally trained at age 7, and formed his first choir at age 11;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood graduated from Howard University cum laude with degrees in classical vocal performance and piano and co-founded the Celestials, the university’s first gospel choir;

Whereas, after college, Reverend Smallwood taught music at the University of Maryland, at the Washington School of Music, and for the District of Columbia Public School System;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood released his first album in 1974, entitled, “Look Up and Live,” and his second album in 1976, entitled, “Give Us Peace”;

Whereas, in 1977, the Richard Smallwood Singers were formed and brought a contemporary sound to gospel music;

Whereas, in 1982, the Richard Smallwood Singers’ self-titled album was on Billboard

magazine’s chart for top gospel albums for 87 weeks;

Whereas, in 1984, the album “Psalms” by the Richard Smallwood Singers topped the gospel albums chart and earned the group their first Grammy nomination for Best Soul Gospel Performance by a Duo or Group;

Whereas, in 1996, the album “Adoration: Live in Atlanta” was released and featured “Total Praise,” which became one of Reverend Smallwood’s signature compositions and defined his career;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood is also known for his song “I Love the Lord,” which was sung by Whitney Houston and debuted in the 1996 movie “The Preacher’s Wife”;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood is also known for the songs “Center of My Joy,” “My Everything,” and “I Will Sing Praises”;

Whereas many of Reverend Smallwood’s songs were recorded and performed by other artists, notably Stevie Wonder, Whitney Houston, Destiny’s Child, Yolanda Adams, Karen Clark Sheard, Edwin Hawkins, Chaka Kahn, Kelly Price, Ledisi, Gerald Levert, Reuben Studdard, and Aretha Franklin;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood was nominated for 8 Grammy Awards and received 3 Dove Awards from the Gospel Music Association;

Whereas, on separate occasions, Reverend Smallwood performed for former President Richard Nixon, former President Ronald Reagan, and former President William Clinton;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood was ordained as a minister at the District of Columbia’s historic Metropolitan Baptist Church in 2004, the same year he completed his Master of Divinity degree at Howard University;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood served as an artist-in-residence at Metropolitan Baptist Church, following his ordination and throughout his ministry;

Whereas, in 2006, Reverend Smallwood was inducted into the Gospel Music Hall of Fame;

Whereas, in November 2019, Reverend Smallwood released a book entitled, “Total Praise: The Autobiography of Richard Smallwood”;

Whereas, in 2024, the National Symphony Orchestra held a 2-day celebration of his 75th birthday at the Kennedy Center;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood’s musical virtuoso continues to inspire listeners and is rooted deeply in faith-based worship that blends classical gospel music with themes of hope, healing, and resilience, teaching believers to find strength in God during times of suffering;

Whereas Reverend Smallwood’s iconic song entitled, “Total Praise” has become a universal hymn of surrender and divine support, reflecting the rich layers of the Black spiritual experience and steadfast belief that will continue to inspire listeners for generations to come; and

Whereas Reverend Smallwood left a lasting legacy in the music industry, rooted in faith and triumph: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the passing of the legendary gospel extraordinaire Reverend Richard Smallwood;

(2) honors the life and legacy of Reverend Richard Smallwood and his contributions to the United States of America; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the family of Reverend Richard Smallwood;

(B) Howard University; and

(C) the Metropolitan Baptist Church of the District of Columbia.



# SENATE RESOLUTION 585—HONORING THE LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND LEGACY OF BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HUSTED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MORENO, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHEEHY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 585

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was born on April 13, 1933, in Auburn, California;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell joined the United States Air Force in 1951 and was stationed in Korea during the Korean War, serving as an air policeman;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell left the United States Air Force in 1953 with the rank of Airman Second Class and was awarded the Korean Service Medal and the Air Medal;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell went on to graduate from university and excel in judo, winning 3 national titles in the United States, competing in the 1963 Pan-American Games, and representing the United States on a global stage during the 1964 Summer Olympics, where he was the first Native American to ever compete on the United States Olympic judo team;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell and his wife, Linda, moved to her home State of Colorado and went on to buy a ranch near Ignacio on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell learned how to fashion jewelry from his father, going on to create internationally award-winning jewelry and founding Nighthorse Jewelry, a successful family business that spans 3 generations of craftsmanship;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was elected to the Colorado State Legislature, where he served for 4 years and was voted one of the 10 best legislators by his colleagues;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was then elected to the House of Representatives in 1986, becoming one of the few enrolled members of a federally recognized Tribe to serve in the United States Congress;

Whereas, during his tenure in the House of Representatives, Ben Nighthorse Campbell authored landmark legislation to establish the National Museum of the American Indian, honoring the legacy of American indigenous communities;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell also authored legislation elevating Black Canyon of the Gunnison to a national park, creating the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, and passed the Animas-La Plata water projects for the Southern Ute Indian and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was then elected to the Senate in 1993, serving as the chair of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate between 1997 and 2005;

Whereas, during the 105th Congress, Ben Nighthorse Campbell passed more legislation than any other Member of the Senate;

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was the first and only American Indian to chair the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and was a member of the Council of 44 Chiefs of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe; and

Whereas Ben Nighthorse Campbell was a trailblazer who championed bipartisan action and dedicated his entire life in service of his community, the people of Colorado, and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Ben Nighthorse Campbell, former Senator from Colorado;

(2) honors the life, achievements, and legacy of Ben Nighthorse Campbell for—

(A) his service to his country in the United States Air Force; and

(B) his exceptional tenure as a Member of both the Senate and the House of Representatives;

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Ben Nighthorse Campbell; and

(4) stands in recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Ben Nighthorse Campbell when the Senate recesses today.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—AFFIRMING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK AND GREENLAND

Mr. GALLEGO (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas the United States, the Kingdom of Denmark, and Greenland maintain a close partnership based on shared democratic values, collective security, and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Whereas the United States maintains a long-standing defense presence in Greenland in cooperation with the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of Greenland, contributing to collective security in the Arctic and the North Atlantic region;

Whereas Denmark and Greenland are important partners under the North Atlantic Treaty, which was ratified by Congress in 1949;

Whereas Article 1 of the North Atlantic Treaty requires NATO members to settle any international dispute in which they are involved by peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Whereas recent public statements by senior executive branch officials have suggested that the United States may seek to acquire Greenland, including through the potential use of military force;

Whereas such statements have prompted public concern and objections from the Governments of the Kingdom of Denmark, Greenland, and other NATO allies who have reaffirmed that Greenland is not for sale and that its future must be determined by its people;

Whereas leaders in Denmark and Greenland have emphasized that threats, pressures, or coercive rhetoric have no place between allies and undermine trust essential to collective security; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive authority to declare war, authorize the use of military force, and regulate the expenditure of funds for national defense: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government affirms its respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Denmark, including Greenland, consistent with longstanding treaty commitments, including the North Atlantic Treaty;

(2) any change in the status of Greenland, or any use of United States military force involving Greenland, must comply with treaty obligations and is subject to authorization by Congress;

(3) the United States should continue to strengthen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation with Denmark and Greenland through partnership, consent, and alliance-based engagement; and

(4) the Arctic remains the most secure when the United States leads through cooperation with allies rather than coercion.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4233. Mr. BARRASSO (for Mr. KELLY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 519, recognizing the achievements and contributions of the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter to the national defense of the United States and its allies and honoring the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Army aviators, maintainers, and support personnel who operate and sustain the Apache.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4233. Mr. BARRASSO (for Mr. KELLY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 519, recognizing the achievements and contributions of the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter to the national defense of the United States and its allies and honoring the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Army aviators, maintainers, and support personnel who operate and sustain the Apache; as follows:

In paragraph (4) of the sixth whereas clause, strike “2011” and insert “2010”.

In paragraph (4) of the sixth whereas clause, strike “and” at the end.

Between paragraph (5) of the sixth whereas clause and the seventh whereas clause, insert the following:

(6) Operation Just Cause;  
 (7) Operation Freedom's Sentinel (2015–2021); and  
 (8) Operation Atlantic Resolve;  
 In the eighth whereas clause, strike “18” and insert “16”.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mrs. WICKER. Mr. President, I have four 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 ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 9:30 A.M., to consider nominations.

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 10 A.M., to hold a subcommittee hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pension is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 10 A.M., to conduct business for consideration.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 9 A.M., to conduct a hearing.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Barbara Monrroy be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress.

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

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to grant floor privileges to my interns for their shadow days on the following dates: Wes Baskette on January 28, Justine Wendt on February 4, Shireen Kaul on February 11, Inez Nieves on February 25, Maria Ambrozewicz on March 4, Finnegan Hecox on March 11, Grace Davenport on March 18, Kiley Huffman on March 25, Xenia Ellis on April 15, Anushka Pandey on April 22, Violet Sheehan on April 29, Zach Marchetti on May 14, Jack Schallich on May 20, and Joseph Novack on June 3; as well as my fellows Mary Trechok and Robin Watson Moser for the rest of the year.

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

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE; ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, just now, the Senate passed three more of the fiscal year 2026 appropriations bills by a strong bipartisan vote. These bills support State and local law enforcement, invest in vital scientific research, promote economic development, help protect our national security, and assist our coastal communities.

This fiscally responsible package includes the Commerce-Justice-Science bill, the Energy and Water Development appropriations, and the Interior and Environment funding bill. This package is the result of a great deal of input from Members on both sides of the aisle, and it represents months of bipartisan and bicameral negotiations.

Last week, this three-bill package passed the House by an overwhelming vote of 397 to 28, and the Senate just followed suit with a very strong bipartisan vote.

I want to thank and commend our subcommittee chairs and ranking members as well as their staffs, who labored over the holidays to finalize this package.

Specifically, I want to thank Senators MURKOWSKI and MERKLEY of the Interior Subcommittee, Senators MORAN and VAN HOLLEN of the CJS Subcommittee, and Senators KENNEDY and MURRAY of the Energy and Water Subcommittee. Senator MURRAY is also vice chair of the full committee, and I want to thank her for her partnership in getting these bills done. I want to thank the staff of the full committee. They have worked night and day—literally every night and every day—and I am so grateful for their dedication and hard work.

This legislation would actually reduce discretionary spending while better focusing funding on the key priorities that matter and affect the American people. Perhaps most importantly, it shows that we as a Congress can come together in a bipartisan way to carry out our article I responsibilities and deliver true results for the people we are honored to represent.

Enacting this legislation brings the total number of full-year fiscal year 2026 appropriations that will be signed into law to six. The first three bills—the Agriculture, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Legislative Branch—were enacted in November. Now we have to continue to complete the job and make progress on the remainder of the appropriations bills.

Yesterday, after extensive negotiations between the Senate and the House, the House passed the National Security, State Department, and Related Programs bill as well as the Financial Services and General Government appropriations bills—again, by a strong bipartisan vote of 341 to 79.

I look forward to the Senate's considering these bills as well as the remain-

ing four appropriations bills before the end of the month.

Our goal is to get all of these bills signed into law—no continuing resolutions that lock in previous priorities that don't reflect today's realities, no more disastrous government shutdowns that are totally unnecessary and so harmful.

Again, I want to thank my colleagues for supporting the final passage of this important package so that we can send it to the President for his signature.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

#### PREGNANT STUDENTS' RIGHTS ACT—Motion to Proceed

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 300, S. 3627.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 300, S. 3627, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

##### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

##### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 300, S. 3627, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Ashley B. Moody, John Barrasso, Mike Crapo, James Lankford, Jon Husted, James E. Risch, Pete Ricketts, Roger Marshall, John Hoeven, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Bernie Moreno, Shelley Moore Capito, Jim Justice, Rick Scott of Florida, John Boozman, Steve Daines.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3674

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3674) to expand and clarify the grounds for civil denaturalization proceedings for individuals who have defrauded a governmental program, joined a terrorist organization, or committed certain criminal offenses.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

#### RETURN OF PAPERS REQUEST— H.R. 1834

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the papers with respect to H.R. 1834 be returned to the House of Representatives at their request.

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

#### HONORING THE LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND LEGACY OF BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 585, which is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 585) honoring the life, achievements, and legacy of Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions 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. 585) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF REVEREND RICHARD SMALLWOOD, A WORLD-CLASS COMPOSER, PIANIST, AND ARRANGER

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 584, which is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 584) honoring the life and legacy of Reverend Richard Smallwood, a world-class composer, pianist, and arranger.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed

to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions 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. 584) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

#### RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AH-64 APACHE ATTACK HELICOPTER TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 519 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 519) recognizing the achievements and contributions of the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter to the national defense of the United States and its allies and honoring the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Army aviators, maintainers, and support personnel who operate and sustain the Apache.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the Kelly amendment to the preamble be considered and agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions 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. 519) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4233) to the preamble was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the preamble)

In paragraph (4) of the sixth whereas clause, strike "2011" and insert "2010".

In paragraph (4) of the sixth whereas clause, strike "and" at the end.

Between paragraph (5) of the sixth whereas clause and the seventh whereas clause, insert the following:

(6) Operation Just Cause;  
(7) Operation Freedom's Sentinel (2015–2021); and

(8) Operation Atlantic Resolve;  
In the eighth whereas clause, strike "18" and insert "16".

The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 519

Whereas, on September 30, 1975, the Apache attack helicopter prototype YAH-64 took its first flight, marking a defining milestone in the history of aviation and defense innovation;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache was designed as a twin-engine, tandem-seat, heavy attack

helicopter capable of providing close air support, deep strike, and reconnaissance missions under adverse conditions;

Whereas, since its first flight, the AH-64 Apache has become the most advanced, combat-proven attack helicopter in the world, amassing more than 5,200,000 total flight hours, including over 1,300,000 combat hours, in defense of the United States and its allies;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache has undergone continuous modernization, from the AH-64A through the AH-64E, incorporating digital avionics, advanced sensors, and networked weapons systems to enhance survivability, lethality, and interoperability;

Whereas production and sustainment of the AH-64 Apache have been carried out at facilities across the United States, with final assembly in Arizona and a supplier base across 46 States, reflecting decades of leadership of the United States in aerospace design, engineering, and advanced manufacturing;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache has played a decisive role in major combat operations, including—

(1) Operation Desert Storm (1991), where it conducted the opening strikes of the Gulf War;

(2) Operation Allied Force (1999), during the conflict in Kosovo;

(3) Operation Enduring Freedom (2001–2014), providing close air support and reconnaissance in Afghanistan;

(4) Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003–2010), supporting ground operations and counterinsurgency missions;

(5) Operation Inherent Resolve (beginning in 2014 and ongoing as of the date of the introduction of this resolution), conducting precision strike operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria;

(6) Operation Just Cause;

(7) Operation Freedom's Sentinel (2015–2021); and

(8) Operation Atlantic Resolve;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache attack helicopters operate from key United States Army installations around the world, including the United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence at Fort Rucker, Alabama, and 4 Army National Guard battalions;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache also serves with 16 allied and partner nations, strengthening global security and coalition interoperability and continuing to prove the indispensable role of the AH-64 Apache on the modern battlefield, including in counter-unmanned system efforts;

Whereas the AH-64 Apache continues to demonstrate versatility, resilience, and decisive battlefield capability in combat operations around the world; and

Whereas, on the 50th anniversary of the first flight of the AH-64 Apache, it is fitting to recognize the extraordinary innovation, dedication, and service that have defined the aircraft and the individuals who have designed, built, and maintained it: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and contributions of the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter to the national defense of the United States and its allies;

(2) honors the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Army aviators, maintainers, and support personnel who operate and sustain the AH-64 Apache;

(3) acknowledges the enduring role of the AH-64 Apache in ensuring that the United States maintains unmatched close air support and precision strike capability; and

(4) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the United States Army Aviation Center of Excellence at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 2026, THROUGH MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 2026

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess to then reconvene for pro forma session only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times: Friday, January 16, at 8:30 a.m.; Tuesday, January 20, at 10 a.m.; Thursday, January 22, at 11 a.m.; further, that when the Senate recesses on Thursday, January 22, it stand in recess until 3 p.m. on Monday, January 26; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, 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, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture motion filed today ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

#### ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand in recess under the previous order under the provisions of S. Res. 585 following the remarks of my colleagues.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

#### SENATE PAGES

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, there is something extraordinary that happens when we are here in the Senate. Every cycle, we see numerous young people who come here to—one might call them indentured servants. They are the pages.

I have come to have a lot of respect for KATIE BRITT, but my work with her every year in getting to know the pages—we have a little lunch—it is something I really treasure.

Senator BRITT could not be here now. The schedule—we were supposed to do this earlier in the afternoon. But I want the pages to know that I think she is pretty broken-hearted that she can't be on the floor right now.

She and I together worked to judge the poetry competition. She was very disappointed that she could not be here to read the successful poems. But even more so, I think what she really wanted to do was to express her gratitude to this extraordinary group of young people who are assembled on the Senate floor before us.

So what I want to do is in two parts, with the latitude of the Chair, I am going to talk about the poetry competition and then share some parting words with the pages.

First, they are already annoying me—as they often do—because I cannot

see you guys, all. So the pages who are sitting down and cannot eyeball me, please join the other pages who are standing so we can have a better look. I want to look into your eyes just in case my harsh words make any of you cry.

That is much better. That is much better.

Mr. President, we had a poetry competition. I want you to know this poetry competition was different than all the other poetry competitions we have had with pages. First of all, they were recalcitrant. Very few of them even participated, to begin.

So we did something we never, ever did before. We extended the deadline, and then I bullied and badgered—I admit this on the Senate floor. I bullied and badgered some high school students into complying with the poetry competition, and we got a large number of poems, a large number of participation from the pages.

I am proud, proud of your page participation that has lasted until today.

Now, what I did not expect is for their poems to be so good. I was actually literally shocked. I look at you all, and I just don't expect greatness. But your poems were exceptional. I literally texted Senator BRITT in agony.

I was like, how do we decide on which poems to choose, because in past page classes—I hope they are listening out there in the world. They are just so top class. So it was very difficult.

Katie and I went back and forth. We did a lot of consternation, and we came up with the winners.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all the page poems be—I have never done this before—but all the page poems that were written this time—all of you that wrote poems should be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with their names because I did not see names. They were all anonymous to me. I don't know which pages they were. I don't know if they were Republican or Democrat. I don't know if they were the pages that told me bad jokes or the pages that told me really bad jokes because there were really just two categories in this class.

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

BY LILLIANA GRINBERG

On the rostrum's step I take my place,  
Except my pins and shoes, in navy monochrome.

From the chamber I move with an awestruck face

Through marble halls, the nation's home.

I carry notes through the aisles,

Or on the rostrum I stay put.

I learn that power walks in measured miles  
And history hums softly underfoot

Long hours teach me how to stand so still,

To remain unphased as voices rise and clash.

In the chaos I feel a chill;

This will be over in but a flash.

Here is where I have served, and where I see  
The making of the world that is, and the  
world that ought to be.

BY LILLIANA GRINBERG

“Polarization at an all-time high,”

The newspapers report, day after day.

My time here has shown me it's not a lie;  
I have seen it in every no and yea.

This is no longer the way things will go,  
For our generation will pave the way.  
We are through waiting until tomorrow,  
This is our duty; we'll do it today.

The Pages of fall twenty-twenty-five  
Discuss, argue, debate and disagree,  
Our voices echoing with every strive  
To from one another's perspective see.

My fellow Pages across the aisle:  
Let our divide be only by miles.

BY LILLIANA GRINBERG

It's a new day, here in the Capitol:  
Prayer and pledge and now hear the gavel.  
Under these gilded ceilings, then and now  
interweave;  
It's where we see what is, and what ought to be.

Joking through the tired and laughing  
through the stress;  
Praying that each scramble will turn into  
success;

Voting and speeches and printing amend-  
ments,  
Debates and objections and unanimous con-  
sensus.

We leave this world made of marble and to  
Webster Hall we return;  
Where our bodies may rest, but our minds  
will still churn.

We all have no clue what tomorrow will  
bring;  
Best and brightest, to this place we will  
cling.

We will cling to the chamber, and the flag on  
its staff.

We will cling to this group, every lesson and  
laugh.

THE SHOES OF THE SENATE

BY STEPHEN JIANG

Gliding across the tiled floors are a hundred  
pairs

Of shoes like loafers and running kicks, we  
discern

From our vantage, but hidden when C-SPAN  
airs

Behold the resolute heels of Senator Black-  
burn!

They've traveled here from Alabama's water-  
falls

Tracking dust from Jersey streets onto the  
blue rugs

Long ago, Webster's boots echoed across  
these halls

Stepping over many tobacco spittoon jugs.

Do I belong here? Could I fill these sacred  
shoes?

Those grand wooden doors swung open for  
you and me

Step in, fear not the faces you've seen on the  
news

When in doubt, we stay grounded on our own  
two feet

We'll push ahead, one foot in front of an-  
other

Across the aisle. . .there's a lot to discover.

O SENATE

BY JACE MILES

Shall I compare thee to a session day?

Divided it is and together they come,

A place vibrant and unique in every way.

Jacks of all trades but mastered by one.

They call it antediluvian,

Some say it is great.

I will admit it is not arcadian,

Because everyone goes to bed pretty late.

To the parliamentarians, clerks, and Sen-  
ator's prowess,

To the Pages and doorkeepers whose faces  
beam.

In the Senate no one engages in Churlish-  
ness,

Because then they would break Rule XIX.  
The Senate has been living for centuries,  
Alive by following our framers' themes.

BY HUNTER COY

Sun rises on the Capitol dome  
Suddenly I don't feel so far from home  
I drove 16 hours to be here  
Becoming a Senate page meant leaving everything I held dear.  
30 strangers came together  
Little in common nothing to tether  
Finding comfort in each other  
My roommate soon became my brother.  
Each day our bonds were tested  
Crossing party lines that couldn't be bested  
Making memories on the Senate floor  
Forming bonds that last evermore.  
Becoming a Senate page was never a safe bet  
Looking at these strangers, I'm so glad we met.

THE PAGE'S PLEDGE (AND OTHER SENATE CONFESSIONS)

BY MAUREEN BAI

I pledge allegiance to the flag,  
And to the republic—it's important, not a drag  
For which it stands, through late-night votes,  
And endless runs to S-123, boy I sure do mope.  
Senator Booker, oh so cool,  
You speak and legislate like you're getting A's in school.  
Senator Britt, you carried 66 out of 67 counties, clearly many favored you to be strong  
While we pages sprint through halls, trying not to get in trouble with no bond  
Late nights are long, senators congregate like they're in frats  
While the Parliamentarian and Journal Clerk chat.  
And before you I stand, in my shoes,  
Dodging my cloakrooms' "urgent" news.  
I may not be Goldilocks, but through your heated debates  
I keep your water and lectern coming—always just right.

BY EMMA ROSS

I came from quiet roads and open air,  
Where every sunset felt like it knew me.  
But here, the marble glitters cold and bare,  
And I feel lost in all this history.  
These crowded halls move faster than my breath,  
Each rushing step reminding me I'm new;  
Some days my confidence feels close to death,  
And I miss skies my hometown once let through  
I smile, I learn, I try to stand up tall,  
But still my heart aches for familiar ground.  
A porchlight glow, a voice I knew to call,  
A place where I was seen, not just around.  
Yet though I ache, I stay, because I know  
Great dreams are born from seeds we bravely sow

BY EMMA ROSS

I dreamed of shaping laws before I came,  
A distant vision held in hopeful hands;  
But here, where marble echoes history name,  
My quiet wish grows fierce with each command.  
These halls hum with decisions yet to be,  
With voices crafting futures line by line;  
And as I watch, a fire awakens me,  
A calling clearer now than any sign.  
To serve, to lead, to stand where choices rise,  
To guide the course that others will pursue.  
The page life opens my eager eyes,  
Revealing paths I once but faintly knew.  
What once was dream now feels like destiny,  
This place, this work, shapes who I'm meant to be.

BY EMMA ROSS

Each dawn I cross beneath the domed white light,  
Its columns towering like a nation's pride;  
And every step still fills me with delight,  
As if I walk where history resides.  
I watch the chambers stir before debate.  
Hear quiet murmurs blossom into law;  
The smallest motions shape a whole state's fate,  
And I, a page, stand humbled by the awe.  
The shuffle of the papers, pens, and plans,  
The whispered deals that ripple through the floor.  
I glimpse the power held in human hands,  
The careful craft of those who came before.  
In every vote, in every echoed call,  
I learn how fragile dreams can guide us all.

BY LILLIANA GRINBERG

Patterns cover the Senate floor:  
The carpets, the ceilings, the frames of each door.  
They witnessed the history contained by these walls,  
They've heard words that echoed through these hallowed halls.  
Patterns of parties and polarization,  
Patterns of freedom and of liberation.  
Phrygian caps and spirals abound:  
Patterns that decorate freedom's playground.  
From this institution they've led revolutions,  
They've made resolutions to fight persecution;  
But on these same grounds, they've warred and they've hated,  
In this same chamber, they've marred what was sacred.  
Now it has been two-hundred fifty years,  
Since the nation was created from their blood, sweat, and tears.  
With every maiden speech and each inauguration,  
I feel my hope grow for the new generation.  
Yes, this place is built on tradition,  
It feeds on its servants' relentless ambition.  
But the marble is malleable, unlike the gold throne;  
And progress is the practice to which we are prone.  
Though the history of every divide here still stands,  
Such fissures are resolved with each shake of hands.  
Slowly but surely, little by little,  
They strengthen the bonds that were once thought so brittle.  
If I could peel back the wallpaper here,  
Would I hear Clay debate, would Webster appear?  
Maybe I could find some anchor or tether;  
Something to hold us through this stormy weather.  
Could I find a key, or a code of some kind,  
To break down our limits, to untie each bind?  
Maybe I'd recover some halcyon age,  
Where the land of the free is the home of the brave.

THE SONG THEY LEFT US

BY ADDISON NORRIS

I hear their boots  
I feel their sound—  
Shots ring out  
and haunt the ground  
I hear their boots,  
Their rhythm cries,  
I see the fear  
Inside their eyes  
I hear their boots,  
A melancholy song.  
I feel the cold  
And shake along  
The wind remembers  
The whistle of lead

The sharp, wet gasp  
Of the newly dead  
The earth still keeps  
Their trembling weight—  
Young shoulders bowed  
Under old men's fate  
Gunfire—  
A savage conductor's hand—  
Wrote the score  
No one could stand  
Yet they still marched,  
However long,  
Stitched skin to soil  
To finish the song  
And I hear it now—  
The song on which America stands—  
Carried by voices  
Of terrified men  
Defending a land  
They hoped would hold  
The peace they'd never  
Get to know  
Their boots beat out  
A brutal hymn,  
A prayer half-screamed  
From dust and limb  
Each step a bargain  
Each breath a plea  
Each heartbeat breaking  
So ours could be free  
And so here we stand  
In the freedom they won—  
A gift paid in blood  
Not easily sung  
They marched in their boots,  
Their head, they held strong  
And we live,  
And we breathe,  
In the echo of that song

BY ADDISON NORRIS

In the beginning,  
God created the heavens and the earth.  
He looked upon His work and said,  
It is good.  
But is it really good  
when we're facing wars,  
when families are waiting  
for unopened doors?  
Is it really good  
when it doesn't go my way,  
when I've lost my job,  
had a horrible day?  
Is it good  
when I can't see the light,  
when there's no clear way out—  
is it good, is it right  
Is He good?  
Is God really there  
when there's no food on the table?  
Does God truly care?  
Yes—He is good,  
though the night feels long,  
though prayers fall heavy  
and the silence feels strong.  
Because goodness was never  
the absence of pain;  
it was God stepping into it,  
bearing the weight, wearing the stain.  
Good looked like a manger,  
not a throne dressed in gold.  
Good looked like mercy  
when the world had grown cold.  
Good had dirt on His hands,  
tears in His eyes,  
a cross on His shoulders,  
Love choosing sacrifice.  
He is good not because  
life bends to our will,  
but because He stays close  
when everything is still.  
When the job is gone,  
when the cupboard is bare,  
when all we have left  
is a whispered prayer—  
He is there.  
Good is the Shepherd  
who walks through the valley,

not shouting directions  
but walking it with me.  
Good is the promise  
that night doesn't win,  
that Sunday still comes  
after Friday's grim.  
So yes, He is good—  
not loud, not rushed, not proved in a day—  
but faithful, and near,  
and already making a way.

## MOMENTS OF SILENCE

BY LUCAS HOGAN

A gunman enters the school planning to  
cause violence  
Students try to pretend they aren't there;  
they pack up their things  
They hold their breath; the school is in a  
moment of silence  
As hard as they tried, new angels still gained  
untimely wings  
At the funerals, they send thoughts and  
prayers to victims of the violence  
Shell-shocked survivors embrace one an-  
other and try to move on  
The next day at school, the victims are hon-  
ored with a moment of silence  
It's impossible for anyone to keep going—  
their friends are gone  
Politicians give stentorian remarks on stage  
denouncing the violence  
Afterwards, they hand off the microphone  
and scurry off to the next speech  
There are no votes on any policies; nothing  
but moments of silence  
Children still march into the place where  
survival is a reach  
There's been enough inaction. There's been  
enough waiting. There's been enough  
sorrow.  
Only moments of silence leaves more chil-  
dren who yearn for tomorrow

BY CECILIA BLEYER

Throughout the vast halls of the Senate,  
Cycles of pages never relent  
Here where history is created  
and notable acts are legislated  
Twenty-eight of us in navy suits  
See Senators in heels and boots  
We observe what many may never see  
Behind the scenes of liberty  
Even though this class' end is near,  
We are grateful for our fall term here  
Throughout votes, runs and UC requests,  
Chaplain Doctor Black makes sure we're  
blessed

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, you will  
enter all the page poems because they  
are so good. So for the rest of time, it  
will be noted in the CONGRESSIONAL  
RECORD, in the RECORD of this august  
body. These poems will be in the  
RECORD with my comments that they  
are great poetry, even though you tell  
very bad jokes. That is now in the  
RECORD forever.

But we had to choose. There must be  
winners. I am very happy that we—  
KATIE and I—through much grueling  
work, chose some winners. So there are  
three categories I am going to give  
you.

There is one honorable mention.  
There is another one that I chose my-  
self, taking the privilege of being here  
and present on the floor. Please don't  
tell Senator BRITT. And then the two  
that garnered in this body the bipar-  
tisan support—these are the two ulti-  
mate winners that got both KATIE and  
me.

So here is the first honorable men-  
tion, then the one that really truly  
moved me, and then the one the two of  
us agreed on.

First, the honorable mention.

Where is Lilliana Grinberg?

Lilliana, you have been, in so many  
ways, so kind. I did not know this was  
your poem until moments ago.

Now that I know it is yours, I am not  
going to read it. No, I am joking. Here  
we go. Let's see if you impress the good  
Senator from Ohio.

It's a new day, here in the Capitol:

Prayer and pledge and now hear the gavel.

Under these gilded ceilings, then and now  
interweave;

It's where we see what is, and what ought  
to be.

Joking through the tired and laughing  
through the stress;

Praying that each scramble will turn into  
success;

Voting and speeches and printing amend-  
ments,

Debates and objections and unanimous  
consensus.

We leave this world made of marble and to  
Webster Hall we return;

Where our bodies may rest, but our minds  
will still churn.

We all have no clue what tomorrow will  
bring;

Best and brightest, to this place we will  
cling.

We will cling to the chamber, and the flag  
and its staff.

We will cling to this group, every lesson  
and laugh.

Thank you very much. Snapping in  
the Chamber is against the rules, but  
you guys are leaving tomorrow any-  
way. So break some rules.

All right. This next poem I read, and  
more than one person who read this  
poem agreed with me. We got very  
emotional. It was brave and coura-  
geous, like some of the other poems I  
read. So this is a poem unlike any I  
have ever read from the pages. I am  
going to read it now. Then I will get to  
the two Britt-Booker wins.

But this poem is by Lucas Hogan.

Where is Lucas?

Lucas, all I have to say is wow. I am  
going to read it.

The poem is entitled "Moments of Si-  
lence"

A gunman enters the school planning to  
cause violence

Students try to pretend they aren't there;  
they pack up their things

They hold their breath; the school is in a  
moment of silence

As hard as they tried, new angels still  
gained untimely wings

At the funerals, they send thoughts and  
prayers to victims of the violence

Shell-shocked survivors embrace one an-  
other and try to move on

The next day at school, the victims are  
honored with a moment of silence

It is impossible for anyone to keep going—  
their friends are gone

Politicians give stentorian remarks on  
stage denouncing the violence

Afterwards, they hand off the microphone  
and scurry off to the next speech

There are no votes on any policies; nothing  
but moments of silence

Children still march into the place where  
survival is a reach

There's been enough inaction. There's been  
enough waiting. There's been enough sorrow.

Only moments of silence leaves more chil-  
dren who yearn for tomorrow

Very, very powerful.

Now, the Britt-Booker choices for the  
highest senatorial honor given to a  
teenager anywhere ever. I guess I am  
exaggerating—but what the heck. Who  
knows.

Two that I shall read, and first is by  
Addison Norris—oh, my gosh.

Addison, you are like a Senator. You  
are very long-winded in your poetry  
writing. But it is beautiful, nonethe-  
less.

In the beginning,

God created the heavens and the earth.

He looked upon His work and said, It is  
good.

But is it really good

when we're facing wars,

when families are waiting

for unopened doors?

Is it really good

when it doesn't go my way,

when I've lost my job,

had a horrible day?

Is it good

when I can't see the light

when there's no clear way out—

is it good, is it right?

Is He good?

Is God really there

when there's no food on the table?

Does God truly care?

Yes—He is good,

though the night feels long,

though prayers fall heavy

and the silence feels strong.

Because goodness was never

the absence of pain;

it was God stepping into it,

bearing the weight, wearing the stain.

Good looked like a manger,

not a throne dressed in gold.

Good looked like mercy

when the world had grown cold.

Good had dirt on His hands,

tears in His eyes,

a cross on His shoulders,

love choosing sacrifice.

He is good not because

life bends to our will,

but because He stays close

when everything is still.

When the job is gone,

when the cupboard is bare,

when all we have left

is a whispered prayer—

He is there.

Good is the Shepherd

who walks through the valley,

not shouting directions

but walking it with me.

Good is the promise

that night doesn't win,

that Sunday still comes

after Friday's grim.

So yes, He is good—

not loud, not rushed, not proved in a day—

but faithful, and near,

and already making a way.

Fantastic.

The last page poem—prodigiously,  
purposefully, powerfully plain—I said  
less alliteration. I lied. Here is the last  
page poem. I do want to say, there was  
another poem—I didn't even ask whose  
name it was—that heralded KATIE  
BRITT and me. I admired the obse-  
quious nature of that poem. The syco-  
phantic excellence was powerful. I  
mean, to drop my name into the poem,  
I was weak. I wanted to choose the per-  
son who praised me, but I felt like I  
wouldn't get away with it before the  
Presiding Officer. He might rule XIX  
me or something like that.



So here is the final bipartisan poem that gets our most highest honor here in the Senate, and it comes from Emma Ross.

Emma.

You can snap for Emma before the poem, but shouldn't you wait to hear what she wrote first? Gosh, premature "snap-ation" is a bad thing.

Here we go. From Emma Ross.

I came from quiet roads and open air,  
Where every sunset felt like it knew me.  
But here, the marble glitters cold and bare,  
And I feel lost in all this history.  
These crowded halls move faster than my breath,

Each rushing step reminding me I'm new;  
Some days my confidence feels close to death,

And I miss skies my hometown once let through

I smile, I learn, I try to stand up tall,  
But still my heart aches for familiar ground.

A porchlight glow, a voice I knew to call  
A place where I was seen, not just around  
Yet though I ache, I stay, because I know  
Great dreams are born from seeds we bravely sow.

I am impressed with this class. I have to say, as much as I tried to diss you and disrespect you, you guys showed such specialness, I will never forget this page class.

So I am going to do two things. One, as the Presiding Officer knows that you lead by example, so, of course, I wrote you a poem, and I am going to share it.

Then I will say some final words, and I will let the Presiding Officer close the Senate for the recess.

So, first, a poem before my final words. This is a Booker original, written hastily over the last 24 hours. You can do things at the last minute and still make it in life. I think I am a testimony to that. You can procrastinate. But I actually wrote this after reading through your poems a second time.

You inspired me, so here is the Senate page poem dedicated to you all.

One hundred Senators—confident, accomplished, successful

Elected leaders projecting excellence in times so stressful.

They may seem like giants and you may feel a bit small.

But, dear God, don't buy it—don't believe that at all.

For every Senator you hear roar on this hallowed floor,

There are shadows, stumbles, wounds—times they collapsed and wept before.

You witness speeches, polished, practiced, refined.

What you don't see are the staffs who write drafts, fix flaws, and make sure we arrive on time.

And if we sound wise—sagacious on camera or TV shows—

The true heft we carry wasn't born from our highs,

But was forged through our lows.

So dear Pages, a truth not often shared in this place.

To the young people who carried our water and opened our doors with such grace:

Greatness isn't achieved when you reach the highest ground.

Greatness is forged when you get knocked down and despite it all, rise, and rebound.

You may have become curious how someone climbed so far, they must be better than

we are. But if you want to know the real story, perhaps the best question to ask us is: Tell me about your scars?

But maybe this is a story you already know so well . . .

Because these last months of your life here in the Senate . . .

You all went through hell.

You worked humbling, demanding jobs full-time,

Then carried a full course load—every class, so much work assigned.

And what moved me most—what I admire in you—is that somehow, still, you became one of the kindest Page classes I have ever known or knew.

Maybe that's the lesson you offer us today: That despite the world's pressure, its chaos and fray,

You met stress, struggle, exhaustion, and so much, too much labor—

Yet you still lived the most sacred refrain of all:

To love your neighbor.

I say this because you've impressed me, you really have, every single day.

Look, your jokes really sucked, but your kindness was your way . . .

So I leave you now with this final reminder: God, this world needs to become a lot kinder.

So, when angry, when joyful, when weary or mad.

When soaring with hope, or aching and sad.

When lost, when certain, or when unsure of your way—

When life makes no sense at the end of the day—

Choose again. Decide again.

Make it your very spine:

Resolve, in all moments, to always be more kind.

Because in my life the best people I've ever met—without question, what has been and is their principle?

It is that they center their lives on cultivating a kindness, that is invincible.

Very true. You guys disappointed me time and time again. From the day you arrived, I asked for jokes. I haven't asked much. I asked you guys just to be funny, and you are not. You are really going to have to work on that in life. I mean, you have got to have a sense of humor.

But what you lacked in humor, I was blown away by just how good people you are, and this world is yearning for more good people.

You have seen this place split along the aisle. You have seen the tribalism grow in our country. You are going to return to your phones very soon, which I think this is probably going to be looked back upon as one of your better periods when you weren't scrolling and weren't doing social media. In many ways, you were liberated from that toxin, which feeds in our society so much hate and so much disagreement.

These are corporations actually that feed us through their algorithms things that make us more enraged on each other. If there is any great threat to America, it is no other country. They can't beat us tank for tank or warship for warship. The greatest threat to our country isn't from without, it is from within. In fact, you will study history, and if you look at the decline of nations, it has not necessarily been from external threats. From the Roman Empire to the Soviet Union, they fall be-

cause of internal corruption and failing to live up to their virtues.

If there is any virtue that you all have been amidst every single day for America to make us successful, it is the one over the Presiding Officer's head. It is "E pluribus unum."

But I was blown away in this session. You heard the speech. One of my colleagues researched where that speech came from. I never thought of the origins of "E pluribus unum." I have been saying that phrase from a dead language. And he found the origins of it from a great philosopher that is actually the end of a sentence. The sentence talks about that value that you all showed me through your kindness. Whether it was in the train or passing in the hallway, you all seem to always have a smile, a generous word. Even on the days you were haggard and weary, "E pluribus unum"—the beginning of that sentence is, if we are to be a great people, we must love one another, we must love our neighbors and become one out of many. That is the secret.

So if there is any parting word I can give you on behalf of Katie and myself, who have forged a friendship in this place—I have come to love and respect her deeper because I see her struggle in the most important way. The greatest struggles in our lives are not necessarily the next career ladder we are going to grab; the greatest struggle in life is often just to manifest every day, to show up every day and evidence the most important virtues in our lives. And I think of no greater virtue than to love one another.

So I will end by telling you a short story about my scars, about times I have failed, because the truth of the matter is, the best lessons I have been gifted have been through the most difficult times. You guys just went through difficult times, and I hope you look back and say that there was something about the hardship and the challenge that forged something with you that you will take with you for the rest of your life, that you look back at this page experience and value and remember two things: One is the friends you made, and the other is the grit that you gained to be the best version of yourself to show up.

Whatever you do, whatever you do, I hope you do like I have seen you do in this place, is just litter this world with small acts of kindness, decency, and love.

So the embarrassing story, which I hesitate to tell before the Presiding Officer—it might show up in my campaign this year in ads used against me. So I hope I can have a public promise that you won't use this story against me, sir. Is that without objection?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

Mr. BOOKER. Thank you very much, sir.

So three blocks from my home in Newark, NJ, is this place—you guys are from all over the country. I don't know if you have this place, but three blocks

from my home is this place called McDonald's.

Now, I have a guy who has driven me since I was a mayor. He was on my protective detail. He was a detective in the Newark Police Department. His name is Kevin Batts. From 2006 until now, he has been driving me around. And we have such a great friendship. We know each other so well that when I jump in the back of the car, I am often doing work, pounding away on texts, on the phone, so we don't even have to talk. He has learned to read my mind. Telepathic powers have emerged between us.

So as we are driving past that McDonald's, he looks in the rearview mirror and immediately turns into the drive-through. He looked at me and read my mind. Maybe he didn't read my mind; he just saw weakness in my soul. I needed to have some McDonald's french fries.

Now, at this point in my life when this story takes place, I was not a plant-based man. I did not know that McDonald's to this day—this is not libelous—they soak their french fries in some kind of beef product. I don't know what it is. But still I love McDonald's french fries. I get two large french fries.

Now we are driving out of the drive-through, and I see a guy in a trash can rooting around, and I don't say a word. Kevin knows me. I look in the rearview mirror, our eyes meet, and he immediately stops the car. I roll down the window. He knows that I am going to want to try to see what is going on here three blocks from my home. I am trying to live my values.

I say, "Hey man, you all right?" and he sort of waves me off. But, immediately, I realized my tone wasn't right. This is a man with equal dignity, God's creation made in God's image, and I said—my words weren't respectful enough.

So I lowered my tone, and I said: Excuse me, sir. I am sorry to bother you, but do you need anything?

He turns around and looks at me, and he goes: I am hungry.

Now, I have talked to a lot of you. A lot of different faiths. We have a lot of different faiths for Senators here. It is more diverse than it has ever been. But in my faith, I think Jesus said something like, if you have two McDonald's french fries and your neighbor has no McDonald's french fries—I think it was the sermon on the Mount. Yes. The Parliamentarian can fact-check that. I think that is what the Bible said. But if I have two McDonald's french fries and my neighbor has none, I think Jesus said: Give one of your McDonald's french fries.

So I reach into my bag, and I hand the man one of my treasures. I mean, before that, I was holding them like that movie, "The Lord of the Rings." My precious. My precious. But now I go into my bag, and I hand him one of my fries. He takes the fries. He seems happy. I feel satisfied that I showed up

in that moment. And he looks at me, grateful, steps away from the car, and then steps back to the car, and he goes: Excuse me. One more thing. Do you have any socks?

Now, all of us who have done any voluntary work in homeless shelters or worked with folks who are experiencing homelessness, you know if he is asking, there must be an urgent need for him. So I felt bad. I sort of vainly looked in my car left and right. I don't carry extra socks in my car.

I said: No, sir. I am sorry, I don't have socks.

He shook his head and stepped back and raised the fries to me like saying: Cheers. Thanks for the fries.

I whipped my head around, looked in the rearview mirror, giving him all the telepathy I could. I need to get home. I need to turn on the British baking show—I should say the American baking show, American baking shows. And there is nothing worse than cold McDonald's french fries. But Kevin doesn't move the car. I stare harder—more telepathy. Move the car. He doesn't move the car.

Suddenly, what he does is he puts the car in park, and he reaches between the steering wheel and his legs, kicks off his shoes, and takes off the socks he is wearing. He folds them as neat as he can and offers them up to the man, who then takes the socks like he just received a bar of gold and steps away from the car and says: Thank you.

I am a U.S. Senator, and I talk about kindness all the time, but in that moment, I failed to use my moral imagination to see how I could show up. I am three blocks from my house. I have socks in my drawer. Some of them, I don't even wear anymore. But I didn't think about taking off my socks.

Pages, you all are special. I tell you, I really have come to have a lot of affection for you. I am going to miss you. This place is going to miss you. I hope if I see you out and about, you don't pretend like you don't know me and I can tell you what an honor it was that we served together in the U.S. Senate.

I think I speak for 99 other people in telling you how grateful we are.

If there is one request I have, it is to just remind you that our Founders knew about this country, that we needed improvement. They wanted this in every generation of us to make this a more perfect Union. If I could prescribe one great need our country has, it is you. This country needs your heart and your spirit; it needs your brilliance and ideas; it needs your grit and hard work; but most of all, it needs you to be kind. Those seeds are in you. I see it.

I hope that as you go out into the world and encounter challenges and stresses, that you can always show up with your heart and your kindness and your love. And that perhaps you remember better than I do that sometimes in life, you got to take off your socks.

RECESS UNTIL 8:30 A.M.  
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provision of S. Res. 585, the Senate stands in recess until 8:30 a.m. on Friday, January 16, and does so as a further mark of respect to the late Ben Nighthorse Campbell, a former Senator from the State of Colorado.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:59 p.m., recessed until Friday, January 16, 2026, at 8:30 a.m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

#### To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. BRIAN W. GIBSON

### IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

#### To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. B. MARK PYE

### IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

#### To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. CALVERT L. WORTH, JR.  
LT. GEN. ROBERT C. FULFORD  
LT. GEN. JAMES H. ADAMS III  
LT. GEN. MELVIN G. CARTER  
LT. GEN. ANDREW M. NIEBEL  
LT. GEN. BENJAMIN T. WATSON  
LT. GEN. JOSEPH A. MATOS III

### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

#### To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DEREK L. ADAMS  
BRIG. GEN. JAIME A. AREIZAGA  
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW M. BACON  
BRIG. GEN. JONATHAN P. BEDDALL  
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW P. BEILFUSS  
BRIG. GEN. LAVETTA L. BENNETT  
BRIG. GEN. LELAND D. BLANCHARD II  
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY M. BROWER  
BRIG. GEN. MARLENA A. DECELLE  
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL D. EVANS  
BRIG. GEN. TOD M. PENNER  
BRIG. GEN. SEAN M. FLYNN  
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL M. GREER  
BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. HAYNIE  
BRIG. GEN. MURRAY E. HOLT II  
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL A. IZZO  
BRIG. GEN. DAVID L. KAUFFMAN  
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. LIESMANN  
BRIG. GEN. JUSTIN L. MANN  
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM F. MCCLINTOCK  
BRIG. GEN. CRISTINA MOORE  
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES W. MORRISON  
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT J. PAYNE  
BRIG. GEN. TRACEY L. POIRIER  
BRIG. GEN. ERIC J. RILEY  
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. SAMULSKI  
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL T. SCATES  
BRIG. GEN. JEFFERY M. SMITH  
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW J. STRUB  
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. TEMPLE V  
BRIG. GEN. KENDRICK D. TRAYLOR  
BRIG. GEN. TANYA R. TROUT  
BRIG. GEN. DANIEL R. WATERS  
BRIG. GEN. BRIAN F. WERTZLER  
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW S. WOODRUFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

#### To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DIANE L. DUNN

### IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE

INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

MAJ. GEN. MARCUS B. ANNIBALE  
IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

*To be vice admiral*

REAR ADM. RICHARD E. SEIF, JR.  
IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

*To be major*

MARCUS W. C. MACNEALY  
IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

*To be major*

JOSEPH D. FRJELICH  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be colonel*

SCOTT D. GALE  
ALLIE M. SCOTT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

*To be major*

ANDREW J. WITHINGTON  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

*To be major*

CASEY C. GOWER  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

*To be colonel*

CLYDE B. GORE, JR.  
MATTHEW B. MCDONALD  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

*To be major*

EMILY E. BOBENRIETH  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY VETERINARY CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

*To be major*

KIERA K. ZIMMERMAN  
IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

*To be commander*

JOHN B. NEWMAN

*To be lieutenant commander*

NATASHA RAI MORRIS  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

*To be lieutenant commander*

IAN W. MCMENAMIN  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531 AND 8132:

*To be lieutenant commander*

LAWRENCE E. BURKART  
BRENDON W. KIELY  
THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

*To be lieutenant commander*

ALI A.W. ABDUL WAHID  
GARY L. ARENDS, JR.  
LUIS ARRAZOLA  
ANDREW J. BERSON  
ORLANDO CONTY  
LEE A. DUDLEY  
SHAIMAA M. EL SHAARAWY  
MADELINE R. ELLIS  
JEFFREY M. ERFE  
DERRICK G. HICKEY  
DAVID M. KRUSE  
ALI K. OZCAN  
SEETHALAKSHMI RAMANATHAN  
KIMBERLY J. SALENE  
IMANI N. WILLIAMS-VAUGHN

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HONORING FIRE CHIEF KRISTIAN CONCEPCION

#### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 15, 2026

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fire Chief Kristian Concepcion, as he retires after 35 years of dedicated commitment to the fire service, including 10 years leading our Vacaville Fire Department.

Chief Concepcion was born in Cavite, Philippines, and moved with his family to Southern California at a young age. He received his Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1986 and earned his Master of Business Administration from Pepperdine University in 1989. He graduated from the Executive Fire Officer Program at the National Fire Academy in 2016. Chief Concepcion and his wife, Peggy, have been married for 38 years and have called Vacaville home for the past 10 years. They are the proud parents of four adult daughters and two sons-in-law.

Chief Concepcion's commitment to public safety is clear from his distinguished career. He began his service in 1991 as a firefighter with the Orange County Fire Authority. Over the next 25 years, he rose through the ranks, serving as a paramedic, hazardous materials specialist, public affairs chief, administrative officer, and Division Chief. In 2016, he became Fire Chief of the Vacaville Fire Department, where he has led the department with vision and compassion for the past decade.

Chief Concepcion has rightfully been recognized for his leadership and innovation. Under his direction, the Vacaville Fire Department experienced remarkable growth and progress. Daily staffing increased from 19 to 29 firefighters, two new fire stations were opened, and the number of staffed ambulances expanded from three to five. He launched the city's Ready, Set, Go! Wildfire Preparedness Program, strengthened fire prevention and code enforcement staffing to keep pace with community growth, and served as Interim City Public Information Officer for nearly two years during the COVID-19 pandemic. He also helped establish the Firefighter Apprentice Program, creating pathways for aspiring firefighters and ensuring a well-trained workforce for years to come.

Chief Concepcion's dedication extends beyond the fire department to community service. He served as Treasurer of the Solano County Fire Chiefs Association from 2015 to 2021 and as President from 2021 to 2023. He also served as President of the Vacaville Christmas Fund, a nonprofit organization that supports local victims of severe fire incidents and families in need during the holidays. He actively serves on the California State Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Advisory Council and was an Honorary Commander for the 60th Operations Group at Travis Air Force Base. He

was also a longtime member of the Orange County Fire Authority Pipes and Drums and has spent many years as a high school and college football referee.

Mr. Speaker, we thank Chief Kristian Concepcion for his dedicated service to our community. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor him here today as he retires after 35 years of service.

### HONORING THE WORK OF CODY MCCARTY

#### HON. GABE VASQUEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 15, 2026

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my Deputy District Director, Cody McCarty, for his many years of public service to New Mexico, as he continues his pursuit of higher education. His tireless work and strong leadership were critical in delivering results every day for New Mexico's 2nd District.

Cody is a fifth generation New Mexican raised in Reserve in Catron County. He is a two-time graduated Aggie and has earned two degrees from New Mexico State University—also my alma mater. He is a proud veteran and previously served in the United States Marine Corps as a Sergeant in the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion. During college, he worked for NMSU Military and Veterans Programs and advised military and veteran students on their education benefits.

Cody's Congressional public service is extensive and began when he interned for Senator MARTIN HEINRICH's office in 2018, followed by his work as a Field and Constituent Services Representative for Congresswoman Xochitl Torres Small. Most recently he served as the Deputy District Director out of my Las Cruces office and worked on veterans, military, public safety, agriculture, and LGBTQ+ issues.

While working for New Mexico's 2nd District, Cody established invaluable relationships with veterans across the state and enjoyed getting to work with groups like the Marine Corps League, El Perro Diablo, and the Lincoln/Otero County Veterans Leadership Council. His expertise and dedication played a critical role in the introduction of legislation that has improved the lives of veterans, such as the New Mexico Rural Veteran Health Care Health Access Act. He is truly dedicated to supporting veterans both inside and outside of his work schedule, and since my first term, he has volunteered with a local veterans group in Las Cruces, placing flags at a local cemetery to honor veterans on Memorial Day. Cody is a true public servant and represents the best that New Mexico has to offer.

Cody is leaving his role with my office on January 20, 2026, to pursue a third degree from NMSU, and while it is bittersweet to say goodbye to him, I am excited to soon call him Dr. McCarty.

On behalf of the people of New Mexico's 2nd Congressional District, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Cody for his continued work for New Mexicans and our veterans. He has been an integral member of our team who will be dearly missed, and I look forward to seeing what he accomplishes next.

### HONORING AMIE FRALEY'S DEDICATED SERVICE TO HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

#### HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 15, 2026

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Amie Fraley for her dedicated service to Habitat for Humanity of the North Carolina (NC) Sandhills, and to congratulate her on her new role with Habitat for Humanity International.

After nearly sixteen years as executive director of Habitat for Humanity of the NC Sandhills, Amie announced she would be transitioning to a new role with Habitat for Humanity International, as an organizational development consultant. Throughout her many years of service, Amie played an immeasurable role in the growth of the nonprofit. Under her leadership, Habitat for Humanity increased its homebuilding pace from 10 to almost 13 houses per year. In addition, the nonprofit increased its focus on its Aging in Place repair program, providing more repairs for the disabled and over 55 populations in the region. Her efforts and collaboration significantly contributed to the growing influence of Habitat for Humanity across the state of North Carolina, acquiring a 103-acre property in Aberdeen to create a community called Sandhills Station, made possible by a \$3 million dollar grant. I am honored to represent Amie, who has worked so diligently to improve our district and the state of North Carolina.

It is my honor to take this opportunity to recognize Ms. Amie Fraley for her incredible service to Habitat for Humanity. I wish her all the best in her new role and hope she continues doing what she loves while also helping our community and country.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in honoring Ms. Amie Fraley for her nearly 16 years of dedicated service to Habitat for Humanity and the continued impact she will have in her new role with Habitat for Humanity International.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 15, 2026

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently voted YEA on Roll Call No. 31. My intent was

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

to vote NAY on Roll Call No. 31, passage of H.R. 2988, Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act.

RECOGNIZING THE MADDY  
INSTITUTE

**HON. DAVID G. VALADAO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 15, 2026*

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Maddy Institute on its 25th anniversary and to thank them for their significant contributions to the Central Valley.

Established in 1999 by the California Legislature, the Maddy Institute honors the life and service of Senator Kenneth L. "Ken" Maddy. Senator Maddy's integrity, legislative expertise, and commitment to bipartisanship left a lasting legacy—one that the Maddy Institute continues to uphold.

Since its founding, the Maddy Institute has inspired citizens of all ages to learn about the democratic process and engage in civil dialogue. Through partnerships with four universities, it has offered young adults hands-on opportunities to participate in civic engagement, serve their communities, and develop strong leadership skills. Nearly 600 alumni now serve in business, government, and the nonprofit sector, which is a testament to the Maddy Institute's impact.

My District and Washington, D.C. offices have welcomed interns from the Maddy Insti-

tute throughout my time in Congress. Their local expertise and interest in government make the interns invaluable members of my team. I'm proud to support a program that promotes the next generation of public servants.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Maddy Institute on 25 years of service. By educating, engaging, and empowering young people, the Maddy Institute is helping shape the next generation of leaders in the Central Valley and across our Nation.

HONORING JENNIFER A. GOEDKE

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 15, 2026*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jennifer A. Goedke, who is retiring from Congress after 25 years of public service.

Jennifer comes from a hard-working family in Illinois. Her father, Richard A. Goedke, was a member of IBEW and PATCO, and she walked the picket line with him to fight for better labor conditions. Her mother, Dolores, was a working mom who successfully ran a medical practice while raising two children. Jennifer was the first in her family to earn a college diploma. It was there, at Monmouth College, where Professors Ira Smolensky and Stacy Cordery inspired her to spend a semester in Washington, D.C. as an intern for Congressman Lane Evans.

After graduation, Jennifer's love of the institution led her back to Congress where she has spent 25 years working for distinguished Members, including Representatives Henry Waxman, Lane Evans, MARCY KAPTUR, Lynn C. Woolsey, and myself. She capped her career as Chief of Staff for Congressmen JARED HUFFMAN and GEORGE WHITESIDES.

In her time on Capitol Hill, Jennifer has championed landmark gun safety legislation, including H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Check Act. As my lead staffer on the Gun Violence Prevention Taskforce, she sat with countless families as they worked through their grief and fought for solutions to end gun violence. She also helped to negotiate the USMCA trade agreement, expanded FMLA for military families, and shepherded countless community district projects to improve education, transportation, and wetlands restoration.

Public service is in Jennifer's DNA. She finds practical solutions to problems and works across the aisle without reservation. Though she never forgot her Midwestern roots, she dedicated most of her career to California. In that time, she changed the landscape of Northern California policy and redistricting.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in recognizing the noteworthy career of Jennifer A. Goedke, her 25 years in Congress, and her dedication to the institution. It is my pleasure and honor to congratulate her on her years of service. I wish her the best in her next adventures.

# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 6938, Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S227–S269*

**Measures Introduced:** Forty-two bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3647–3688, S. Res. 583–585, and S. Con. Res. 26. **Pages S256–58**

#### Measures Passed:

*Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act:* By 82 yeas to 15 nays (Vote No. 11), Senate passed H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S227–49**

#### Withdrawn:

Thune Amendment No. 4208, to change the enactment date. **Page S248**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 85 yeas to 14 nays (Vote No. 10), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the bill. **Page S230**

Thune motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Amendment No. 4210, to change the enactment date, fell when cloture was invoked on the bill. **Page S230**

Thune Amendment No. 4211 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4210)), of a perfecting nature, fell when Thune motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Amendment No. 4210 (listed above), fell. **Page S230**

Thune Amendment No. 4212 (to Amendment No. 4211), of a perfecting nature, fell when Thune Amendment No. 4211 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4210)), fell. **Page S230**

Thune Amendment No. 4209 (to Amendment No. 4208), of a perfecting nature, when Thune Amendment No. 4208 (listed above), was withdrawn. **Page S248**

*Honoring former Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell:* Senate agreed to S. Res. 585, honoring the life, achievements, and legacy of Ben Nighthorse Campbell. **Page S263**

*Honoring Reverend Richard Smallwood:* Senate agreed to S. Res. 584, honoring the life and legacy of Reverend Richard Smallwood, a world-class composer, pianist, and arranger. **Page S263**

*AH–64 Apache Attack Helicopter:* Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 519, recognizing the achievements and contributions of the AH–64 Apache attack helicopter to the national defense of the United States and its allies and honoring the dedication, service, and sacrifice of the United States Army aviators, maintainers, and support personnel who operate and sustain the Apache, and the resolution was then agreed to, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S263**

Barrasso (for Kelly) Amendment No. 4233, to improve the preamble. **Page S263**

#### Measures Considered:

**Pregnant Student's Fairness Act—Cloture:** Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S.3627, to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students. **Page S262**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, January 15, 2026, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, January 26, 2026. **Page S262**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, the motion to invoke cloture filed during today's session of the



Senate ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, January 26, 2026.

Page S264

**Breaking the Gridlock Act—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the papers with respect to H.R. 1834, to advance policy priorities that will break the gridlock, be returned to the House of Representatives at their request.

Page S263

**Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate convene for pro forma sessions, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times: Friday, January 16, 2026, at 8:30 a.m.; Tuesday, January 20, 2026, at 10 a.m.; Thursday, January 22, 2026, at 11 a.m.; and that when the Senate recesses on Thursday, January 22, 2026, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, January 26, 2026.

Page S264

**Nominations Received:** Senate received the following nominations:

- 1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.
- 37 Army nominations in the rank of general.
- 8 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.
- 1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.
- Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

Pages S268–69

**Messages from the House:**

Page S254

**Measures Referred:**

Page S254

**Measures Read the First Time:**

Pages S254, S262–63

**Nomination Referred:**

Page S254

**Executive Communications:**

Pages S254–56

**Executive Reports of Committees:**

Page S256

**Additional Cosponsors:**

Pages S258–59

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:**

Pages S259–61

**Additional Statements:**

Pages S253–54

**Amendments Submitted:**

Pages S261–62

**Authorities for Committees to Meet:**

Page S262

**Privileges of the Floor:**

Page S262

**Record Votes:** Two record votes were taken today. (Total—11)

Pages S230, S248–49

**Recess:** Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, of Colorado, in accordance with S. Res. 585, at 4:59 p.m., until 8:30 a.m. on Friday, January 16, 2026. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S264.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General Francis L. Donovan, USMC, to be general and Commander, United States Southern Command, and Lieutenant General Joshua M. Rudd, USA, to be general and Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service/Commander, United States Cyber Command, both of the Department of Defense, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

### IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON AMERICA'S YOUTH

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the impact of technology on America's youth, after receiving testimony from Jean M. Twenge, San Diego State University, San Diego, California; Jared Cooney Horvath, LME Global, Scottsdale, Arizona; Emily B. Cherkin, The Screentime Consultant, Seattle, Washington; and Jenny Radesky, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1157, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a review to evaluate the status of research on lung cancer in women and underserved populations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 921, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2169, to require the development of a comprehensive rural hospital cybersecurity workforce development strategy, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

S. 272, to improve the safety of infant formula through testing of infant formula for microorganisms and toxic elements with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2132, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent and mitigate the potential for conflicts of

interest following government service, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Daniel E. Burrows, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Megan Blair Benton, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, David Clay Fowlkes, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, Nicholas Jon Ganjei, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Brian Charles Lea, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, Justin R. Olson, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, Aaron Christian Peterson, to be United States Dis-

trict Judge for the District of Alaska, Andrew Benson, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine for the term of four years, William Boyle, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years, Kevin Holmes, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas for the term of four years, Brian David Miller, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years, Richard Price, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years, and Darin Smith, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

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## House of Representatives

### *Chamber Action*

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 45 public bills, H.R. 7082–7126; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 70; and H. Res. 1002–1006 were introduced.

**Pages H918–20**

**Additional Cosponsors:**

**Pages H921–22**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5577, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–456); and

H.R. 6644, to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 119–457, Part 1).

**Page H918**

**Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act:** The House passed H.R. 2988, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to specify requirements concerning the consideration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary factors, by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 31.

**Pages H897–H907**

Rejected the Kaptur motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Workforce by a yea-and-nay vote of 206 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 30.

**Pages H905–07**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Workforce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted.

**Pages H897–99**

Agreed to:

Huizenga amendment (No. 1 printed in part A of H. Rept. 119–440) that requires GAO to publish a

study on brokerage accounts (by a yea-and-nay vote of 395 yeas to 22 nays, Roll No. 29).

**Pages H903–05**

H. Res. 988, the rule providing for consideration of the bills H.R. 2988, H.R. 2262, H.R. 2270, H.R. 2312 and H.R. 4366, was agreed to Tuesday, January 13th.

**Meeting Hour:** Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. tomorrow, January 16th; and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, January 20, 2026 for morning-hour debate.

**Page H907**

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Two yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H904–05, H906–07, and H907.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

### *Committee Meetings*

#### MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a markup on H.R. 6505, the “Next Generation 9–1–1 Act”; H.R. 2076, the “LuLu’s Law”; H.R. 5200, the “Emergency Reporting Act”; H.R. 5201, the “Kari’s Law Reporting Act”; H.R. 7022, the “Mystic Alerts Act”; and H.R. 1519, the “Public Safety Communications Act”. H.R. 6505, H.R. 2076, H.R. 5200, H.R. 5201, H.R. 7022, and H.R. 1519 were forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

## *Joint Meetings*

No joint committee meetings were held.

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### NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D12)

S. 222, to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program to serve whole milk. Signed on January 14, 2026. (Public Law 119–69)

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 2026

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

### Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

### House

No hearings are scheduled.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

8:30 a.m., Friday, January 16

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

3 p.m., Friday, January 16

## Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

## House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in a Pro Forma session at 3 p.m.

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

## HOUSE

Carson, André, Ind., E45  
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E45  
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E45, E46  
Valadao, David G., Calif., E46  
Vasquez, Gabe, N.M., E45



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