

was a member of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee. While we have made tremendous progress in advancing treatments for children because of these laws, there are gaps. For example, there is a loophole in PREA that exempts drug companies from pediatric study requirements when the treatment would only be used for a rare pediatric condition.

There are close to 7,000 rare diseases without appropriate treatments, and the vast majority of these diseases affect children as well as adults. But in developing new drugs also known as orphan drugs to treat rare diseases, pharmaceutical developers focus their research on adult patients only since they are not required study their impact on children.

And since the majority of new drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration, FDA are orphan drugs, this means that the majority of newly approved drugs have not been studied for their impacts on kids. This leaves doctors, parents, and sick kids in the dark about the best possible treatments. Our bill closes this loophole to require studies for children so that they, too, can benefit from new and innovative treatments for rare diseases.

In addition to this change, the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act would invest in pediatric studies of older, off-patent drugs. The FDA incentives and requirements under BPCA and PREA work for many newer drugs but unfortunately cannot help encourage studies of older drugs. For this reason, in 2002, Congress authorized a program which funds the National Institutes of Health to conduct studies of off-patent drugs used in children that would never be completed otherwise. Drug studies are expensive, and costs have only increased since then, but the program has been flat-funded at \$25 million since it was created more than 20 years ago. Our legislation would increase the authorization for the BPCA NIH program to ensure we have better data about older drugs to treat diseases in children.

Lastly, the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act would give FDA the authority it needs to ensure that legally required pediatric studies are completed in a timely manner. Due dates for studies required by PREA are typically deferred by FDA until after the approval of the drug for adults, but, FDA has no effective enforcement tools to ensure that these studies are completed on time—or at all.

I am pleased to be working with my colleague Senator CAPITO on pediatric health issues. We have worked closely for many years on pediatric cancer, first authoring the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research, STAR Act in 2015. That bill was signed into law in 2018, and we worked to fully fund the law every year since.

I look forward to working with her as well as the sponsors of the House com-

panion legislation, Representatives ANNA ESHOO and MICHAEL MCCAUL to move the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act forward, to give children and their families more options for treatments.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 784—DETERMINING HEZBOLLAH AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN FOR THEIR REPEATED AND CONTINUED ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES AND URGING THE UNITED STATES TO USE ALL DIPLOMATIC TOOLS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THEM ACCOUNTABLE FOR SUCH ACTIONS

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 784

Whereas, in 1982, the Lebanon-based, radical-Shia terrorist group Hizballah (referred to in this preamble as “Hezbollah”), which translates to “The Party of God”, was founded to violently advocate for global Shia empowerment through acts of terror;

Whereas Hezbollah’s founding manifesto states, “The American threat is not local or restricted to a particular region, and as such, confrontation of such a threat must be international as well”, resulting in the terrorist organization conducting numerous attacks against Israeli and Western targets;

Whereas since its inception, Hezbollah has received significant support from the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the largest state sponsor of terrorism in the world;

Whereas, on April 18, 1983, Hezbollah attacked the United States Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 63 American and Lebanese employees and citizens;

Whereas, on October 23, 1983, Hezbollah attacked the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 United States military personnel, including 220 United States Marines, 18 United States Navy sailors, and 3 United States Army soldiers, resulting in the single deadliest day for the United States Marine Corps since the Battle of Iwo Jima during World War II;

Whereas, on September 20, 1984, Hezbollah attacked the United States Embassy Annex in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 23 American and Lebanese employees and citizens;

Whereas, on February 16, 1985, Hezbollah stated that their violent actions would only cease when Israel is “obliterated” and that Hezbollah “vigorously condemns all plans for negotiation with Israel”;

Whereas, on June 14, 1985, Hezbollah hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 and immediately demanded to know the identity of “those with Jewish-sounding names”, holding hostage the plane and many TWA employees and passengers for 17 days;

Whereas, in 1992, Hassan Nasrallah assumed the position of Secretary-General of Hezbollah and has overseen their regime of terror ever since;

Whereas, on March 17, 1992, with the backing of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah detonated a truck bomb at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 people and wounding more than 240 other people;

Whereas, on July 18, 1994, with the backing of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah at-

tacked the Buenos Aires, Argentina, headquarters of the Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association, a Jewish community center, killing 85 people and wounding more than 300 other people, which is the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of Argentina;

Whereas, on October 8, 1997, Hezbollah was designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

Whereas, before September 11, 2001, Hezbollah was responsible for more deaths of United States citizens than any other terrorist organization;

Whereas, on September 23, 2001, Hezbollah was designated a “Specially Designated Global Terrorist” entity pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism);

Whereas, on July 12, 2006, Hezbollah abducted 2 Israeli soldiers, which resulted in a 34-day war between Israel and Hezbollah;

Whereas according to the Department of State’s Country Reports on Terrorism 2021: Iran, “Since the end of the 2006 Israeli-Hizballah conflict, Iran has supplied Hizballah in Lebanon with thousands of rockets, missiles, and small arms in violation of UNSC 1701”;

Whereas, in 2010, the Department of State labeled Hezbollah as “the most technically capable terrorist group in the world and a continued security threat to the United States”;

Whereas, on July 18, 2012, Hezbollah detonated a bus bomb in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing 5 Israeli citizens and 1 Bulgarian citizen;

Whereas since October 7, 2023, Hezbollah has increased its attacks against northern Israel, resulting in the deaths of Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) soldiers and Israeli civilians and the displacement of tens of thousands of residents in northern Israel;

Whereas, since October 8, 2023, Hezbollah has increased the number of rockets launched into Israel, resulting in the deaths of at least 22 IDF soldiers and 24 Israeli civilians;

Whereas, on November 15, 2023, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Christopher Wray, testified before the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that “FBI arrests in recent years also indicate that Hizballah has tried to seed operatives, establish infrastructure, and engage in spying here domestically—raising our concern that they may be contingency planning for future operations in the United States”;

Whereas, on February 5, 2024, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence submitted its annual report pursuant to section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 (commonly known as the “Annual Threat Assessment”), which concluded “Hizballah will continue to develop its global terrorist capabilities as a complement to the group’s growing conventional military capabilities in the region. . .[and] Hizballah probably will continue to conduct provocative actions such as rocket launches against Israel”;

Whereas, on June 19, 2024, Hassan Nasrallah threatened European Union member Cyprus, stating “The Cypriot Government must be warned that opening Cypriot airports and bases for the Israeli enemy to target Lebanon means that the Cypriot Government has become part of the war and the resistance (Hezbollah) will deal with it as part of the war”;

Whereas, on July 27, 2024, Hezbollah launched a rocket at the town of Majdal Shams in northern Israel, killing at least 12 children and teenagers, and wounding dozens more, resulting in the single deadliest

Hezbollah attack on northern Israel since fighting began there in October;

Whereas Hezbollah has been deeply involved in training and continuously providing weapons to Houthi militants in Yemen and has reportedly assisted the Houthi campaign against international shipping in the Red Sea;

Whereas Hassan Nasrallah has repeatedly vowed to destroy Israel, stating “[Israel] is an aggressive, illegal and illegitimate entity, which has no future in our land. Its destination is manifested in our motto, ‘Death to Israel’”;

Whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Mission to the United Nations has echoed the statements of Hassan Nasrallah, stating, “[S]hould [Israel] embark on full-scale military aggression, an obliterating war will ensue. All options, [including] the full involvement of all Resistance Fronts, are on the table.”;

Whereas it has been reported that Hezbollah is using Beirut Rafic Hariri International Airport in Beirut, Lebanon, to store ballistic missiles, unguided artillery rockets, laser-guided anti-tank guided missiles, and a highly explosive and toxic white powder known as “RDX”;

Whereas Hezbollah reportedly has at least 150,000 missiles in its arsenal, some of which are precision-guided, which could be launched at Israel without warning and would overwhelm the Iron Dome air defense system and greatly expand the current regional conflict;

Whereas Israel’s Minister of Defense, Yoav Gallant, previously stated the Islamic Republic of Iran provides Hezbollah \$700,000,000 a year in funding and “knowledge and strategic weaponry”;

Whereas former Special Representative for Iran, Brian Hook, previously stated, “Hezbollah has been Iran’s favorite child. Their favorite son from the beginning. And it’s a model that they try to replicate around the Middle East. . . . Seventy percent of Hezbollah’s budget comes from Iran and that comes to about \$700,000,000 per year”;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury, in its 2018 report, *National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing*, concluded that—

(1) “Hezbollah continues to present a significant terrorism threat to. . . U.S., Israeli, and Saudi Arabian interests”;

(2) “Hezbollah receives the majority of its funding, upwards of \$700 million a year, from Iran, which is the world’s foremost state sponsor of terrorism”;

(3) “Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF) continues to provide hundreds of millions of dollars a year to Iran’s terrorist proxies, such as Hezbollah and the Assad regime in Syria”;

Whereas the Department of State, in its 2020 report, *Outlaw Regime: A Chronicle of Iran’s Destructive Activities*, concluded “In Lebanon, Iranian support has been foundational to Hezbollah since its emergence in the 1980s as the first organization to employ the widespread and regular use of suicide bombers. In addition to providing as much as \$700 million in funds annually, Iran has long been one of the primary suppliers of Hezbollah’s military technology, enabling the group’s transformation into a quasi-conventional force.”;

Whereas the Department of State, in its annual country reports on terrorism required under section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f), concluded that—

(1) “Iran’s annual financial backing to Hezbollah—which has been estimated to be hundreds of millions of dollars annually—accounts for the overwhelming majority of the group’s annual budget”;

(2) “Iran has provided hundreds of millions of dollars in support of Hezbollah and trained thousands of its fighters at camps in Iran”;

(3) “Iran continues to provide Hezbollah with most of its funding, training, weapons, and explosives, as well as political, diplomatic, monetary, and organizational aid”;

(4) “Israeli security officials and politicians [have] expressed concerns that Iran [is] supplying Hezbollah with advanced weapons systems and technologies, as well as assisting the group in creating infrastructure that would permit it to produce its own rockets and missiles, thereby threatening Israel from Lebanon and Syria”;

Whereas the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, in an assessment published in accordance with the Iran Nuclear Weapons Capability and Terrorism Monitoring Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C. 8701 note; Public Law 117-263), concluded, “Iran provides aid to Lebanese Hezbollah. . . to build and strengthen a network which Tehran intends to leverage to advance its interests”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that any escalation by Hezbollah against the State of Israel that leads to a major confrontation will be viewed as an attack carried out and executed by the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(2) asserts that efforts to deter Hezbollah and the Islamic Republic of Iran are most credible when the President keeps all options on the table, including the use of military force, in accordance with constitutional processes;

(3) recognizes that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Hezbollah will be responsible for any adverse impacts on the people of Lebanon that result from an attack on the State of Israel by Hezbollah;

(4) condemns Hezbollah and the Islamic Republic of Iran for their repeated acts of terrorism and urges Congress and the President to use all diplomatic tools and power projection capabilities to hold both parties accountable for their actions;

(5) denounces all comments made by Hezbollah and the Islamic Republic of Iran, including comments by the Islamic Republic of Iran’s Mission to the United Nations, which call for the obliteration and destruction of the State of Israel; and

(6) supports the State of Israel as it continues to defend its sovereignty against attacks from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah, and all other Iranian proxies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 785—COM-MENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA PANTHERS ON WINNING THE 2024 STANLEY CUP FINAL

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 785

Whereas, on June 24, 2024, the Florida Panthers (referred to in this preamble as the “Panthers”) won the 2024 National Hockey League (referred to in this preamble as the “NHL”) Stanley Cup Final;

Whereas the 2024 NHL Stanley Cup Final is the first Stanley Cup Final won by the Panthers in the 30-year history of the Panthers franchise;

Whereas, on the way to winning the 2024 Stanley Cup Final, the Panthers defeated—

(1) in the first round of the playoffs, the Tampa Bay Lightning;

(2) in the second round of the playoffs, the Boston Bruins;

(3) in the Eastern Conference Finals to win the Prince of Wales Trophy, the New York Rangers; and

(4) in the Stanley Cup Final, the Edmonton Oilers;

Whereas, during the 2023-2024 NHL Season, the Panthers—

(1) won 52 games during the regular season and scored 268 goals; and

(2) had 2 players, Sam Reinhart (forward) and Sergei Bobrovsky (goaltender), represent the Panthers as All-Stars at the 2024 NHL All-Star Game in Toronto, Canada;

Whereas Aleksander Barkov of the Panthers won the Selke Trophy and was recognized as the best defensive forward in the NHL for the second time in his career;

Whereas the entire Panthers roster contributed to the 2024 Stanley Cup Final victory;

Whereas supporting the Panthers players was a team of coaches and support staff committed to enriching the South Florida community on and off the ice; and

Whereas the Panthers represent their loyal fans, the South Florida community, and the entire State of Florida with a commitment to excellence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates—

(A) the Florida Panthers for winning the 2024 National Hockey League Stanley Cup Final; and

(B) the loyal fan base of the Florida Panthers for their support throughout the 2023-2024 season; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to members of the Florida Panthers ownership, management, and coaching staff, including—

(A) the chairman, owner, and governor of the Florida Panthers, Vincent Viola, and his family;

(B) the president and CEO of the Florida Panthers, Matthew Caldwell; and

(C) the president of hockey operations and general manager of the Florida Panthers, Bill Zito, and the head coach of the Florida Panthers, Paul Maurice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 786—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE AS THE COLLEGE WORLD SERIES WINNER

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 786

Whereas the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (referred to in this preamble as the “University of Tennessee”) is located in the second congressional district of Tennessee;

Whereas the University of Tennessee Volunteers baseball team finished the 2024 season with a record number of wins and earned the distinction of national champions for the first time in program history;

Whereas the University of Tennessee Volunteers baseball team won the Southeastern Conference regular season and tournament titles;

Whereas the 2024 University of Tennessee Volunteers baseball team is the first Southeastern Conference baseball team in history to win 60 games;

Whereas the University of Tennessee Volunteers baseball team set a record with 5 players recording 20 or more home runs during the 2024 season;

Whereas the University of Tennessee Volunteers defeated Texas A&M University by a score of 6 to 5 on Monday, June 25, to win the 2024 College World Series;