

during the first Presidential administration of Donald J. Trump;

Whereas President Donald J. Trump directed the Secretary of Defense to reestablish United States Space Command as a unified combatant command on December 18, 2018;

Whereas, as a result of President Donald J. Trump's direction, the Secretary of Defense directed the United States Air Force Basing Office to initiate a basing action for the preferred permanent location of United States Space Command headquarters, hereafter referred to as the "2019 Basing Action";

Whereas the Secretary of the Air Force signed a memorandum approving a provisional headquarters pending the selection of a preferred permanent location for United States Space Command on January 15, 2020;

Whereas, on April 15, 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force was given the authority to make a decision on the preferred permanent location for United States Space Command Headquarters;

Whereas, as a further result of President Trump's direction, the Secretary of Defense reestablished United States Space Command as a unified combatant command on August 29, 2019;

Whereas as a result of concerns expressed by Congress regarding the 2019 Basing Action, the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force met to discuss a modified basing action and approved the 2020 Basing Action, hereafter referred to as the "Strategic Basing Action", on April 27, 2020;

Whereas the approved Strategic Basing Action contained three phases and was initiated on May 14, 2020, starting with the Self Nomination Phase and the solicitation of proposals from military installations interested in hosting United States Space Command Headquarters;

Whereas, during the Self Nomination Phase, 66 candidate locations in 26 States were nominated and the Air Force Basing Office determined 50 locations met the initial nomination criteria;

Whereas the second Strategic Basing Action phase, hereafter referred to as the "Evaluation Phase", began on July 23, 2020, and assessed each of the 50 locations on four evaluation factors "Mission", "Capacity", "Community", and "Costs to the Department of Defense", with 21 criteria between the factors;

Whereas the Evaluation Phase concluded on November 18, 2020, and the United States Air Force publicly announced six finalists to advance to the third phase of the Strategic Basing Action on November 19, 2020, ranked in the following order:

- (1) Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.
- (2) Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue, Nebraska.
- (3) Joint Base San Antonio in San Antonio, Texas.
- (4) Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- (5) Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- (6) Patrick Air Force Base in Cape Canaveral, Florida;

Whereas the 2022 Department of Defense Inspector General report titled "Evaluation of the Air Force Selection Process for the Permanent Location of the U.S. Space Command Headquarters" found that there was a large break in qualification that occurred after the top two locations during the Evaluation Phase;

Whereas the third phase of the Strategic Basing Action, hereafter referred to as the "Selection Phase", was conducted from December 4, 2020, through January 7, 2021;

Whereas the findings of the Selection Phase resulted in the six finalists from the

Evaluation Phase being ranked in the following order:

- (1) Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.
- (2) Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- (3) Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue, Nebraska.
- (4) Joint Base San Antonio in San Antonio, Texas.
- (5) Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- (6) Patrick Air Force Base in Cape Canaveral, Florida;

Whereas the Strategic Basing Action found that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, consistently ranked as the top location throughout the process and compared more favorably across the 4 key factors and 21 criteria than any other finalist location;

Whereas the Strategic Basing Action found that Huntsville, more so than any other finalist location, provided a large, qualified workforce, quality schools, superior infrastructure, and low initial and recurring costs to the Department of Defense;

Whereas the aforementioned points proved that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, was and remains to be, the best location for United States Space Command Headquarters and informed the decision of the United States Air Force selecting the site as the preferred location on January 13, 2021;

Whereas the findings of the Strategic Basing Action have been supported by reports following subsequent Department of Defense Inspector General and Government Accountability Office investigations; and

Whereas despite an extensive process determining that Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, was the best possible location for United States Space Command, on July 31, 2023, President Joseph R. Biden and his Presidential administration chose to disregard the findings of the Strategic Basing Action and announced the intention to locate the headquarters at the fifth best location, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes that the United States Air Force's Strategic Basing Action process complied with law and policy and was justified in identifying Huntsville as the preferred permanent location for United States Space Command Headquarters;
- (2) strongly commends President Donald J. Trump and his first Presidential administration for completing a robust and fact-based Strategic Basing Action focused on what was best to ensure the national security and fiscal responsibility of the United States and well-being of service members and their families;
- (3) strongly condemns President Joseph R. Biden and his Presidential administration for disregarding the findings of the Strategic Basing Action and allowing United States Space Command Headquarters to be based at the fifth best location; and
- (4) encourages President Donald J. Trump and his incoming second Presidential administration to halt the Biden administration's disastrous decision and immediately proceed in establishing a permanent headquarters for United States Space Command at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GENEVA CONSENSUS DECLARATION ON PROMOTING WOMEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY AND URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES REJOIN THIS HISTORIC DECLARATION

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. SHEEHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 4

Whereas the United States strongly supports women reaching the highest attainable outcomes for health, life, dignity, and well-being throughout their lives;

Whereas the historic coalition that issued the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family (in this preamble referred to as the "Geneva Consensus Declaration") was formed by a diverse group of countries committed to charting a more positive path to advance the health of women, protecting the family as foundational to any healthy society, affirming the value of life in all stages of development, and upholding the sovereign right of countries to make their own laws to advance those core values, without external pressure;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration was signed on October 22, 2020, by 32 countries from every region of the world, representing more than 1,600,000,000 people, which committed to working together on the core pillars enshrined in the Declaration, and 39 countries are now part of this coalition;

Whereas the United States was the lead cosponsor of the Geneva Consensus Declaration during the presidency of Donald J. Trump;

Whereas, although President Joseph R. Biden removed the United States as a signatory to the Geneva Consensus Declaration, at least temporarily, longstanding Federal laws that prohibit the United States from conducting or funding abortions, abortion lobbying, or coercive family planning in foreign countries remain in effect;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "all are equal before the law" and "human rights of women are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms the inherent "dignity and worth of the human person" and that "every human being has the inherent right to life";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "there is no international right to abortion, nor any international obligation on the part of States to finance or facilitate abortion";

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that "the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State"; and

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration coalition strengthens the collective voice of the signatory countries and prevents any country from being intimidated, isolated, or muted on the core values expressed in the Declaration: Now, therefore, be it

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

- (1) affirms the commitments to improving health for women and protecting life and the family made in the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and

Strengthening the Family (in this resolution referred to as the "Geneva Consensus Declaration") and applauds the signatory countries for their dedication to advancing women's health, protecting life at every stage while affirming that there is no international right to abortion, and upholding the importance of the family as foundational to society;

(2) declares that the principles affirming women's health, the dignity of every life, and the family recognized by the Geneva Consensus Declaration remain universally valid;

(3) welcomes opportunities to strengthen support for the Geneva Consensus Declaration;

(4) will defend the sovereignty of every country to adopt national policies that promote women's health, protect the right to life, and strengthen the family, as enshrined in the Geneva Consensus Declaration;

(5) will work with the executive branch to ensure that the United States does not conduct or fund abortions, abortion lobbying, or coercive family planning in foreign countries, consistent with longstanding Federal law; and

(6) urges the signatory countries to the Geneva Consensus Declaration to defend the universal principles affirming the value of every life and the family expressed in the Declaration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 7. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 8. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 5, supra.

SA 9. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 10. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 11. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 12. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 13. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 14. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 8 proposed by Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 15. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 4. SOUTHERN BORDER WALL CONSTRUCTION FUND.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Build the Wall Act of 2025".

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account, which shall be known as the "Southern Border Wall Construction Fund" (referred to in this section as the "Fund").

(c) DEPOSITS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall be immediately deposited into the Fund all of the unobligated amounts in the Coronavirus State and local fiscal recovery funds established under sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802 and 803).

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Fund shall be used by the Secretary of Homeland Security to construct and maintain physical barriers along the southern international border of the United States.

SA 2. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 5, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to take into custody aliens who have been charged in the United States with theft, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ENLISTMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS AND CLARIFICATION OF NATURALIZATION PROCESS FOR SUCH ALIEN ENLISTEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this section that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) ARMED FORCES.—The term "Armed Forces" has the meaning given the term "armed forces" in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term "immigration laws" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(4) MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The term "military department" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(5) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term "Secretary concerned" has the meaning given

such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMED FORCES FOR CERTAIN ALIENS.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 504 of chapter 31 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D)(i) An alien who—

"(I) subject to clause (ii), has been continuously physically present in the United States for five years;

"(II) has completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary concerned, the same security or suitability vetting processes as are required of qualified individuals seeking enlistment in an armed force;

"(III) meets all other standards set forth for enlistment in an armed force as are required of qualified individuals; and

"(IV)(aa) has received a grant of deferred action pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy of the Department of Homeland Security, or successor policy, regardless of whether a court order terminates such policy;

"(bb) has been granted temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a); or

"(cc) is the beneficiary of an approved petition for an immigrant visa, but has been unable to adjust status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) because a visa number has not become available or the beneficiary turned 21 years of age prior to a visa becoming available.

"(ii) An alien described in clause (i) who has departed the United States during the five-year period referred to in subclause (I) of that clause shall be eligible to enlist if the absence of the alien was pursuant to advance approval of travel by the Secretary of Homeland Security and within the scope of such travel authorization."

(c) STAY OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—Section 237 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) If an alien described in section 504(b)(1)(D) of chapter 31 of title 10, United States Code, who is subject to a ground of removability has served honorably in the Armed Forces, and if separated from such service, was never separated except under honorable conditions, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall grant such alien an administrative stay of removal under section 241(c)(2) until the earlier of—

"(1) the date on which the head of the military department (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) under which the alien served determines that the alien did not serve honorably in active-duty status, and if separated from such service, that such separation was not under honorable conditions as required by sections 328 and 329; or

"(2) the date on which the alien's application for naturalization under section 328 or 329 has been denied or revoked and all administrative appeals have been exhausted."

(d) TIMELY DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a request by an alien who has enlisted in the Armed Forces pursuant to section 504(b)(1)(D) of chapter 31 of title 10, United States Code, for a certification of service in the Armed Forces, the head of the military department under which the alien served shall issue a determination certifying whether the alien has served honorably in an active-duty status, and whether separation from such service was under honorable conditions as required by sections 328 and 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8