

the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

## SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2025, through September 30, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,259,693, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026, under this resolution shall not exceed \$10,730,903, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2027.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2026, through February 28, 2027, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,471,210, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

## SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2025, through September 30, 2025;

(2) for the period October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2026, through February 28, 2027.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 83—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2025 AS “HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE MONTH” OR “‘ŌLELO HAWAII MONTH”

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 83

Whereas the Hawaiian language, or ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i—

(1) is the Native language of Native Hawaiians, the aboriginal, Indigenous people who—

(A) settled the Hawaiian archipelago as early as 300 A.D., over which they exercised sovereignty; and

(B) over time, founded the Kingdom of Hawai‘i; and

(2) was once widely spoken by Native Hawaiians and non-Native Hawaiians throughout the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, which held one of the highest literacy rates in the world prior to the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i in 1893 and the establishment of the Republic of Hawai‘i;

Whereas the Republic of Hawai‘i enacted a law in 1896 effectively banning school instruction in ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, which led to the near extinction of the language by the 1980s when fewer than 50 fluent speakers under 18 years old remained;

Whereas, since the 1960s, Native Hawaiians have led a grassroots revitalization of their Native language, launching a number of historic initiatives, including—

(1) ‘Aha Pūnana Leo’s Hawaiian language immersion preschools;

(2) the Hawaiian language immersion program of the Hawai‘i State Department of Education; and

(3) the Hawaiian language programs of the University of Hawai‘i system;

Whereas the Hawaiian language revitalization movement inspired systemic Native language policy reform, including—

(1) the State of Hawai‘i recognizing ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i as an official language in the Constitution of the State of Hawai‘i in 1978;

(2) the State of Hawai‘i removing the 90-year ban on teaching ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i in public and private schools in 1986;

(3) the enactment of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) in 1990, which established the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages; and

(4) the State of Hawai‘i designating the month of February as “‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month” to celebrate and encourage the use of the Hawaiian language; and

Whereas the enactment of the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 (20 U.S.C. 7457) in 2023—

(1) reconfirmed a Federal commitment to revitalizing Indigenous languages, including the Hawaiian language; and

(2) resulted in the Department of Education awarding the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo a 5-year grant to establish the first National Native American Language Resource Center: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2025 as “Hawaiian Language Month” or “‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month”;

(2) commits to preserving, protecting, and promoting the use, practice, and development of ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i in alignment with the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.); and

(3) urges the people of the United States and interested groups to celebrate ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 84—CONGRATULATING THE PHILADELPHIA EAGLES ON THEIR VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL LIX IN THE SUCCESSFUL 105TH SEASON OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. COONS, Mr. KIM, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 84

Whereas, on Sunday, February 9, 2025, the Philadelphia Eagles defeated the Kansas City Chiefs by a score of 40 to 22 to win Super Bowl LIX in New Orleans, Louisiana;

Whereas the Eagles made their fifth Super Bowl appearance and won their second Super Bowl;

Whereas the Eagles took the lead with under 7 minutes remaining in the first quarter via a 1-yard rush by Eagles quarterback Jalen Hurts utilizing the “Tush Push”;

Whereas the Eagles never relinquished their lead for the duration of the game;

Whereas the combined efforts of the Eagles offensive line, the tallest and heaviest starting offensive line in NFL history, paved the way for 135 total rushing yards in the game;

Whereas Eagles quarterback Jalen Hurts completed 17 of 22 pass attempts for 221 yards and 2 touchdowns, rushed 11 times for 72 yards and 1 touchdown, and was named Super Bowl LIX’s Most Valuable Player;

Whereas Eagles kicker Jake Elliott went 4-for-4 in field goal attempts and 4-for-4 in point-after-touchdown attempts, including a 50-yard field goal;

Whereas Eagles running back Saquon Barkley of Coplay, Pennsylvania, rushed 25 times for 57 yards, adding to his overall rushing total of 2,504 yards for the 2024–2025 NFL season and postseason, the most rushing yards in a single season of any running back in NFL history;

Whereas wide receiver Devonta Smith led the Eagles with 4 receptions for 69 yards and 1 touchdown;

Whereas defensive end Josh Sweat led the Eagles defensive line with 2.5 sacks of Patrick Mahomes and 2 tackles for loss;

Whereas Eagles cornerback Cooper DeJean intercepted a pass from Patrick Mahomes and returned the pass for a touchdown in the first quarter, the first interception return for a touchdown by a rookie player in Super Bowl history;

Whereas linebacker Zack Baun led the Eagles defense with 7 tackles and intercepted another pass from Patrick Mahomes with less than 2 minutes in the first half;

Whereas the Eagles defense held the Chiefs offense to 0 points in the first half;

Whereas the entire roster of the Eagles contributed to the Super Bowl victory;

Whereas the victory of the Philadelphia Eagles in Super Bowl LIX instills a sense of pride for Eagles fans across the country; and

Whereas people all over the world are saying, “Go Birds!”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Philadelphia Eagles and their entire staff and fans everywhere of the Philadelphia Eagles for their victory in Super Bowl LIX; and

(2) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—