United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 171 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2025 No. 96

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Author of life, who put into our hearts such deep desires that we cannot be at peace until we rest in You. Mercifully guide our lawmakers on the path of Your choosing.

Lord, may Your Holy Word be for them a lamp and a light in these cataclysmic times. Keep our Senators mindful of the importance of being people of integrity, striving to please You in all of their work. Give them a strong vision of a godly nation and world with a promising future. May their humility match Your willingness to help them. May their dependence on You liberate them from anxieties about the future.

And, Lord, be with the members of the illustrious spring page class of 2025 in all of their tomorrows.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MULLIN). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of James O'Neill, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY CENTENNIAL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come to the Senate to congratulate the University of Iowa's Department of Ophthalmology. It is the 100th anniversary of this famed department.

For a century, this department has improved the lives of Iowans and made a significant national impact. This department and its members have consistently ranked among the top 10 of the U.S. News & World Report and Ophthalmology Times. Beyond its ranking, the department has been a world leader in treating serious inherited eye diseases and other vision problems.

In the 1990s, the department established the first center for macular degeneration in the United States, providing patient care and conducting research into more effective treatments.

The department has a rich history of innovative research and clinical trials to advance eye care. Today, its research includes making groundbreaking discoveries into genes responsible for common and rare retinal diseases. Researchers are also integrating artificial intelligence to diagnose and treat eye diseases.

Thanks to this dedication, the department has trained generations of doctors and specialists who now serve in hospitals and clinics across the country, expanding its impact far beyond Iowa City, IA.

I commend everyone who has contributed to this remarkable legacy—the present faculty, staff, students, and patients. And, of course, we need to always remember the pioneers in this area who have now passed on.

May the next century be just as impactful as the first century for the University of Iowa's Department of Ophthalmology.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, for many months now, we have been laying the groundwork for legislation to make tax relief for hard-working Americans permanent and invest in our security to build a stronger, safer, and more prosperous America, and we are very nearly there.

It has been an exciting week in the Senate, with the Environment and Public Works Committee and the Armed Services Committee releasing their portions of the text. The text will come from the Commerce Committee and the Banking Committee very soon.

I am grateful for the hard work of so many members and the committee chairs. This has been a deeply collaborative project from the get-go and the product of extensive work both within the Senate and between the Senate and the House. Between the good work of the House and the good work of the Senate, we are going to have an outstanding final bill.

The bill text released this week by the Environment and Public Works and Armed Services Committees covers

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

parts of the energy security and national defense sections of the final Senate bill.

As I said on the floor yesterday, energy is the critical resource. Without a reliable energy supply, our homes, schools, hospitals, businesses, factories—our entire country—will literally grind to a halt. That includes our national security and national defense capabilities as well. A secure, stable, abundant energy supply is essential for our national defense, it is essential for our economy, and it is essential to keeping energy affordable for hard-working Americans.

After 4 years of the Biden administration acting to constrain American energy production, our bill will help unleash American energy. It will suspend the Biden administration's natural gas tax, which threatened to both reduce supply and drive up energy prices for Americans. It will seek to end a key part of the Biden administration's electric vehicle mandate, which threatened to put a dangerous new burden on our already shaky electric grid. And more.

Meanwhile, the defense section of the bill released this week by Chairman WICKER will promote peace through strength by reversing the trend of underinvestment in our military. With China beginning to outpace the United States in key defense capabilities and manufacturing, it is especially critical that we act now to prevent the United States from falling behind on the national security front.

The defense title, while no substitute for robust yearly funding, will be a substantial step forward toward rebuilding our military to ensure that our servicemembers are equipped to deter or defeat any threat.

Our bill will provide $29 billion for shipbuilding to build 13 new battle force ships, rapidly grow a fleet of unmanned vessels, and expand our maritime industrial base.

It will provide $25 billion for the President's Golden Dome to defend the homeland from missiles, drones, and hypersonics, including accelerating capabilities for the Space Force and modernizing existing U.S. missile defense sensors and sites like those we have in Alaska.

Our bill will provide $23 billion to expand advanced manufacturing capacity, restock critical munitions, and rebuild U.S. supply chains.

It will provide $16 billion to develop and quickly field low-cost and next-generation weapons to arm our troops—weapons like drones, counter-drone capabilities, cheap munitions, AI capabilities, and a whole lot more, including expanding our Air Force fighter fleet and rebuilding our Pacific infrastructure.

Our Nation will be safer and stronger because of the bill. I am grateful to Chairman WICKER, Chairman CAPITO, and all the Members both on and off of these committees who have invested so much time to produce this energy and defense language.

It is exciting to see so many months of work coming to fruition. I look forward to the release of bill text coming from the Banking Committee and the Commerce Committee in the very near future and consideration of this bill on the floor in the coming weeks.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, let me begin this morning with a sobering headline from the New York Times. Times headline: ''Millions Would Lose Their Obamacare Coverage Under Trump's Bill.'' That is exactly what Democrats have been warning about for weeks.

What Republicans call their Big Beautiful Bill is really repeal and replace by another name. It is really repeal and replace by another name. It is a big beautiful betrayal, not a big beautiful bill.

Yesterday, we learned that the devastation potentially has only worsened. The nonpartisan CBO has now grown the number of impacted Americans to 16 million. Sixteen million will lose their Medicaid and ACA coverage.

So the more you look at this bill, things keep getting worse, because CBO now says that not 13.7 million would lose coverage but 16 million. The number of impacted people grows the more you look at this bill.

Things keep getting even worse. We learned yesterday the news that Republicans may want to even go after Medicare. Medicare is on the chopping block. That is right—at yesterday's lunch, Republicans raised the possibility of Medicare cuts to pay for their billionaire tax cuts.

The junior Senator from North Dakota reportedly said:

> Why don't we go after that? I think we should.

For Republicans to even suggest Medicare be cut to bankroll billionaire tax breaks is frightening and revolting.

There is more. The junior Senator from Louisiana said:

> I'm not worried about people losing their healthcare.

Do you know what happens when people lose their healthcare, when they can't afford it? People die. But what do Republicans have to say about that? Well, the junior Senator from Iowa said this:

> Well, we're all going to die.

That quote tells you everything you need to know about this plan—callous, clueless, careless. That is right—this plan is callous, clueless, and careless. But that is the Republican Party for you these days. They don't get it or, more likely, they don't care—just so long as billionaires can pay less in taxes.

Republicans should forget calling this gargoyle of a bill their Big Beautiful Bill. They might as well call it the We're all Going to Die Act after what the Senator from Iowa said. At least that name is more honest, the We're All Going to Die Act.

Donald Trump may claim this bill won't cut anyone from coverage, but he is lying. Sixteen million people will lose coverage, and 11 million people will lose affordable food. Costs will spike, hospitals will close, and people will die. And why? For a tax break for billionaires.

Now, let me finish with this on a separate note. In order to make the ultrarich even richer, their bill, according to CBO, would add over $2.4 trillion to the debt. Even Elon Musk calls this thing an ''abomination''—his word.

As the saying goes, a broken clock is right twice a day. The Republicans pride themselves as the supposed party of fiscal responsibility, but this bill they have belongs on the Mount Rushmore of fiscally irresponsible bills.

So I close with a warning to Republicans in the Senate: If you proceed with this ''Big Ugly Bill,'' this big betrayal of the American people, it won't be Donald Trump's soothing words that will be enacted in your States but, rather, deep and devastating cuts, millions of job losses. You will rip healthcare from millions, you will explode the debt, and you will shower billionaires with tax breaks. That is what you will be doing no matter what Donald Trump tells you on the telephone, I say to our Republican Senate colleagues. Tread carefully. Tread carefully.

JUDICIAL POWER

We all know that Donald Trump sees himself as a King more than he does a President. He said it himself. Well, the Republicans' so-called Big Beautiful Bill will effectively place a crown on Donald Trump's head.

Buried deep in the Republicans' bill is a nasty provision that would restrict the power of judges to hold government officials in contempt for violating court orders. The goal of this provision is very obvious: Republicans want to codify Donald Trump's attacks on our judiciary into law.

When Senate Republicans include this lawless provision in their bill, Democrats will use every procedural hurdle in existence to kill it, including the Byrd bath process, because this type of draconian provision is a better fit for a dictatorship than for a democracy.

Republicans want to defang the power of the courts. They want to make it easier, in effect, for the Trump administration to defy court rulings. If judges can't hold intransigent public officials in contempt, the judges' rulings are basically meaningless. Why bother having courts if you are just going to ignore them?

This is a naked attack on the separation of powers, a very serious and damaging one if it ever would be enacted. If Republicans think they can pull a fast one on our courts by slipping this devious provision into their bill, they are dead wrong. Democrats will fight with every tool we have to stop this provision from ever—ever—becoming law.

UKRAINE

Mr. President, and finally on Mr. Putin, yesterday, Donald Trump posted online that Vladimir Putin ''very strongly'' said ''he will have to respond'' to the recent attacks on Russian airfields by Ukraine.

Here is what President Trump should have said to Vladimir Putin. He should have said: Vladimir Putin, end this war now. Stop killing Ukrainian civilians. Stop your illegal invasion.

But, instead, Donald Trump is busy announcing Putin's military plans like a press secretary. Why is he acting like a bystander? He is the President of the United States. Donald Trump should show some backbone. Here is what the President needs to do: His administration has the power to help Ukraine defend itself with air defense systems, specifically, ammunition for its Patriot systems that the United States or our European allies can provide.

Ukraine has said these air defense systems are the best tools for protecting civilian life from Russian military strikes. We ought to do all we can to get them these very needed air defense systems ASAP.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECOND AMENDMENT

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to continue Republicans' fighting, as we are fighting tooth and nail to protect the rights of American citizens. And one of those rights, of course, is one that you and I know very well from our home States, the right to keep and bear arms.

The Second Amendment guarantees that every American—every American—has the right to own and use a firearm, and every day people across your State of Oklahoma, my State of Wyoming, use that right responsibly.

We also know that, for the last 4 years, Joe Biden, CHUCK SCHUMER, and the radical Democrats have waged a war against the Second Amendment rights of American citizens. They tried to ban firearms, tried to tax ammunition to the point where it couldn't be afforded, directed the ATF to harass law-abiding gun owners, tried to make it impossible for citizens to buy, own, transport, or use a firearm.

So now Republicans are in control in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the White House, and we are defending the Second Amendment from those who would try to take it away from us.

Senator CORNYN of Texas has introduced the Constitutional Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act. This bold legislation allows qualified citizens to exercise their Second Amendment rights in any State that respects concealed carry.

Senator ROGER MARSHALL of Kansas has introduced something called the SHORT Act. This legislation stops rogue bureaucrats—Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms—from harassing lawful gun owners. It shields citizens from unconstitutional gun registration schemes.

Senator BILL HAGERTY of Tennessee has introduced the Protecting Privacy in Purchasing Act. This legislation is a direct strike against Democrats' alarming overreach on gun purchases. It will safeguard gun owners from the government's invasive tracking and spying on lawful purchases.

So, look, I am proud to be a cosponsor of all three of these pieces of important pro-freedom legislation. This fight is one of the most important that we are ever going to conduct. It is Democrats across the country that are determined to take away the rights of law-abiding American citizens.

They are pushing their anti-gun agenda in the courts. It is another place this is being fought out. They are scheming right here in the U.S. Senate to come after our Second Amendment rights.

When Democrats held the majority, we know what we saw. They had the audacity to try to ram through an unconstitutional so-called assault weapons ban, and they tried to do it by unanimous consent, coming here onto the floor and just trying to sneak it through. Well, I was proud to stand here in this Chamber, face them down, and emphatically say no to your unanimous consent.

Now Democrats are in the minority. Have they changed in terms of their beliefs in the Second Amendment? No, not at all. They continue to be obsessed with banning semiautomatic firearms simply because of the way the firearms look. That is what they are after. Let me be clear. Democrats' ban on so-called assault weapons—that is their phrase—is an assault on law-abiding gun owners, an assault against all of us. Every single page of their bill adds a new restriction, a new burden, and a new attack on citizens who follow the law. It dictates what you can buy and what you can't buy, bans more than 205 popular rifles, shotguns, and pistols, and it bans them by name. That is how extreme they have gotten. They want to trample on the rights of law-abiding citizens.

And it is a fascinating thing because they—instead of tramping on the rights of law-abiding citizens, they are out there trying to protect illegal immigrants' rights, saying they have rights. They don't.

That is the contrast of our party fighting for the rights of citizens, their party fighting for the rights of illegal immigrants.

Democrats are the party of defunding the police, the party of disarming the American people. Their actions have made our streets more dangerous, not safer. We are for safety and prosperity. They seem to be not for either.

So I oppose any of these policies that threaten the Second Amendment rights of the people of Wyoming, the people of your State of Oklahoma, and the people from States all across the country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESCISSIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, President Trump sent Congress proposed rescissions. A rescissions bill is a cut to already enacted and funded programs. Looking closely at those cuts that have been proposed by the administration, I would like to speak to them this morning on the floor.

Where has the President suggested we cut a very miniscule percentage of the Federal budget to fund deficit-busting tax cuts for the ultrawealthy? From bipartisan programs—programs that both parties have supported for years: programs that help the poorest in the world survive, even lead a normal life, suffering from HIV and AIDS; that help countries become healthy democracies and trading partners, literally, for the United States; that support peacekeeping efforts to prevent the spread of war and migration; programs that counter Chinese influence and help stem the flow of illicit drugs; radio and TV stations that provide news for America. That is where the President turned to make the cuts that he wants the money for to pay for tax cuts for the wealthiest people in America.

For as long as I have been in Congress, there has always been a strong bipartisan support for foreign assistance programs. You ask the average person in the street, in Illinois or Oklahoma: What percentage of the Federal budget do you believe is spent on foreign aid?

The guesses are usually 10 to 20 percent. It is less than 1 percent.

There was an understanding that modest efforts like those, which cost just over 1 percent of the Federal budget, were the right thing to do by both political parties. You see, by helping stem pandemics and war and helping countries become healthy, free-market democracies, we are actually helping our own country. We are stopping wars and upheavals before they start and spill over borders, alleviating the future need to send our troops into harm's way and strengthening our own national security at home by mitigating instability around the world.

We are creating allies in the process and trading partners for U.S. farmers and other American businesses that make for good jobs here at home.

We are also demonstrating the best of America when it comes to our values—compassion and ingenuity—something President George W. Bush understood when he created PEPFAR, which has saved millions of lives around the world from HIV and AIDS.

That is why Ronald Reagan and John McCain—no pushovers—understood the incredible power and strategic value of helping countries across the globe become free, democratic, and prosperous.

So why in the world would we cut such low-cost but impactful programs? I don't understand it. If there were international programs that were ineffective—and I admit such work can be difficult and with mistakes—then the place to fix them is through the regular appropriations process, not the wholesale gutting of a complete program like USAID.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING RESCISSIONS

And a word, Mr. President, on the equally shortsighted proposed cuts to public broadcasting. While President Trump claims that eliminating funding for public media will end PBS's and NPR's so-called "woke" agenda—I can't even define that for you, but that is the reason given—he fails to understand that more than 70 percent of this funding goes to local public media stations.

I think people in Central Illinois, where my home is, would be hard-pressed to even explain to you what a "woke" agenda is on National Public Radio.

In rural communities, these publicly funded news stations are often the only place to get good, up-to-the-minute information and to have the kinds of warnings that are necessary when extreme weather is on the way. They provide local news coverage, educational programming, and emergency weather alerts.

Without public broadcasting, how will people in Kansas and Texas learn of tornado alerts? How will children who lack access to preschool in Idaho or in South Dakota be able to receive any education before kindergarten?

These cuts make no sense, and I call on my Republican colleagues, in a bipartisan fashion, to look at the impacts they are going to have objectively across America.

GAZA

Mr. President, on a different topic, I want to say a few words about the tragic war in Gaza. There has been so much suffering, so much death, so much destruction.

The Hamas attacks on Israel of October 7, 2023 and the taking of hostages, with some 20 or 30 still left in captivity, left a stunned and grieving Israel with a difficult decision. From the start, I urged Israel to learn from our mistakes in the United States that we made in anger after the terrible attacks of September 11. We shouldn't make these life-and-death decisions, we have learned, in the fury of emotion. But I fear that lesson was not followed, and the near total destruction of Gaza and humanitarian suffering will be seen as terrible mistakes—mistakes that will cause generations of pain and will hurt Israel's ultimate relationship with its allies in the future.

Late last year, after more than a year of horror on this small strip of land, I thought we were finally seeing some progress toward the release of the remaining hostages, a long-term ceasefire, and an easing of the humanitarian crisis. There have also been growing public demonstrations from Gazans who are bravely protesting for an end to the rule of Hamas. That is good news. These protesters face serious threats and risk of arrest by Hamas, but they still do so, knowing Hamas has to go and does not have the people's real interests at heart in Gaza.

But instead of building on these modest but important openings, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu continues to put his own political survival ahead of everything. Instead of a more surgical response to Hamas or offering a long-term vision for Gaza under reformed Palestinian leadership, Netanyahu has offered nothing. He has blocked all aid to Gaza for 3 months, with experts warning of mass starvation, and he has restarted the fighting with no short- or long-term strategy. The only strategy is to keep his coalition in Israel intact. Netanyahu knows his coalition won't stand for any kind of two-state solution, so he avoids this viable path, instead threatening untold innocent lives by blocking and undermining aid delivery and restarting a dubious military offensive.

Key allies and the new Pope, Pope Leo, continue to make appeals to allow aid to flow into Gaza before the famine and starvation take hold completely.

Just the other day, former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert said:

> The government of Israel is currently waging a war without purpose, without goals or clear planning and with no chances of success.

Those are the words of former Israeli Prime Minister Olmert.

I implore our Israeli allies to pursue a cease-fire that sees the release of all remaining hostages, allows sufficient aid to flow, and advances a serious postwar vision for two states.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF JAMES O'NEILL

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I urge a "no" vote on Jim O'Neill to be the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

His nomination comes before the Senate as Republicans push ahead on an agenda that is going to cut Americans' healthcare by more than a trillion dollars and cause 16 million Americans to lose their health coverage.

The legislation is filled with ideas straight out of the for-profit insurance industry's playbook. Republicans are rolling out more redtape at a time when Americans are already sick of jumping through hoops so that insurance companies can continue to post profits.

The legislation, in my view, is also a disaster for America's senior citizens. A million low-income seniors are going to see their Medicare premiums go up by nearly $200 a month.

The legislation is going to make nursing homes less safe for frail, older people. In a word, they are going to start taking the nurses out of nursing homes. If Mehmet Oz has his way, nursing homes would replace staff with AI bots. That is not going to work for a senior who needs help getting to the bathroom in the middle of the night.

The legislation is going to hurt hundreds of thousands of seniors and kids with disabilities by reducing services for those who count on Medicaid to get care at home.

Americans have heard a lot about Medicaid in the bill, but the legislation is such a deficit buster that it is going to trigger $500 billion in Medicare cuts. This legislation is going to hit rural hospitals like a wrecking ball.

This comes on top of the Trump administration stepping back from tough negotiations with the big pharmaceutical companies that would lower the cost of medicine.

Here is the truth: Trump and Republicans are willing to kick millions of folks off their health insurance and hurt older Americans so there will be more tax breaks for corporations and the ultrawealthy.

I asked Mr. O'Neill in the Finance Committee to basically give us a straight up-or-down on whether he is going to oppose cutting Medicaid during his confirmation hearing. All he would do is repeat the same tired talking points about how only certain groups of people deserve healthcare.

The Trump administration and Republicans in Congress are simply unwilling to defend the bill. They know it is morally bankrupt. They basically won't even talk about it in public. I guess that is why we are not having an open-to-all Finance Committee discussion or markup of the bill because I guess the Republicans would rather just pretend to make up what the bill actually is all about.

Mr. O'Neill has gone out of his way to defend Robert Kennedy's disastrous approach to prevent infectious diseases like measles. To make matters worse, Mr. O'Neill expressed his support for Kennedy's appalling views about the livelihoods of Americans with autism.

As Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services, Mr. O'Neill would be Robert Kennedy's right-hand man. That person needs to be willing to challenge the Secretary's worst impulses, which the American people have now seen on full display. I see no evidence Mr. O'Neill is that person.

Each day, Americans turn on the TV, pick up a newspaper, or turn on radio stations and podcasts only to hear that Donald Trump and his Republican cronies are ripping away basic healthcare for millions of Americans who are just trying to get by. These families are worried sick about what will be next on the chopping block.

I want to make it clear. I don't think it makes sense to support a nominee who would do whatever Robert Kennedy says, including destroying Medicaid and the rest of the American healthcare system.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the O'Neill nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

NOMINATION OF JOHN ANDREW EISENBERG

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, today, I speak to urge my colleagues to confirm John Eisenberg as the next Assistant Attorney General for the National Security Division at the Department of Justice.

With more than two decades of government service, there is no question that Mr. Eisenberg has the experience, the know-how, and the qualifications needed to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of this important position.

In addition to his wide-ranging and impressive resume, I should note that Mr. Eisenberg also worked at the Department of Justice when the National Security Division was created in the first place. In fact, he was part of the very team that envisioned the Division's role in using our law to help protect our Nation against national security threats.

So I believe Mr. Eisenberg will bring an invaluable breadth of experience and depth of knowledge to this role that would advance America's national security.

Mr. Eisenberg is a family man, a patriot, and an exemplary American. I commend President Trump for nominating him to the position of Assistant Attorney General for the National Security Division.

I thank Mr. Eisenberg for his willingness to answer the call to serve once again.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of his confirmation.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Eisenberg nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. I yield the floor.

VOTE ON O'NEILL NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the O'Neill nomination?

Mr. SCHATZ. 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 Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 293 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Grassley	Mullin
Blackburn	Hagerty	Murkowski
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—43

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Sanders
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Bennet	Hirono	Schiff
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Shaheen
Booker	Kim	Slotkin
Cantwell	King	Smith
Coons	Klobuchar	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gallego	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Luján	Padilla	Warren
Ossoff	Sheehy	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill 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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 120, John Andrew Eisenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

John Thune, Bernie Moreno, Tim Sheehy, David McCormick, Ted Budd, Roger Marshall, Cynthia M. Lummis, James E. Risch, Joni Ernst, Mike Crapo, John R. Curtis, Markwayne Mullin, John Barrasso, Bill Hagerty, Dan Sullivan, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of John Andrew Eisenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 294 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Grassley	Mullin
Blackburn	Hagerty	Murkowski
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—43

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Sanders
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Bennet	Hirono	Schiff
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Shaheen
Booker	Kim	Slotkin
Cantwell	King	Smith
Coons	Klobuchar	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gallego	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Luján	Padilla	Warren
Ossoff	Sheehy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 43.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John Andrew Eisenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

LIFE MONTH

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today having introduced a joint resolution designating the month of June as ''Life Month'' to honor the dignity of every human life and to thank those who protect the most vulnerable. It is also a time to renew our national commitment to defending the unborn.

Three years ago, the Supreme Court made a historic advance in the cause of life. In Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, the Court overturned Roe v. Wade—a flawed decision that for nearly 50 years enshrined one of the most disturbing notions in our constitutional history; that the Constitution somehow protects the right to end the life of an unborn child. The fact is Roe had nothing to do with the Constitution. It was invented from whole cloth. It was the product of judicial activism—nine Justices legislating from the Bench—and that dangerous path took decades to correct. Thankfully, in 2022, Roe was overturned.

Dobbs did not impose any new policies from the Bench. Instead, the task of protecting life falls where it always should have been, not in the hands of unelected judges but in the hands of the American people. We the people now bear the duty, not just a legal duty but a moral duty, to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. I am reminded of how important this fight is every January when thousands gather in Washington, DC, for the March for Life. People from across the Nation come together and walk miles and miles and meet with endless offices and organizations on Capitol Hill to march for the unborn and the protection of life. They remind us that this is a movement of conviction, of compassion, and of courage.

Walk into any pregnancy resource center in the country, and you will see these values in action: volunteers counseling scared young mothers, shelves stocked with diapers and baby clothes and supplies, medical care offered without a dime of government funding. You will find pastors and priests comforting families, foster parents opening their homes, and women who have walked through the pain of abortion using their voices to offer hope and healing.

Life is not an accident, and it is not a coincidence. It is a joy and a blessing from God. Life is the foundation of every other right we hold dear. Without it, there can be no liberty, no prosperity, no pursuit of happiness. That is why defending the right to life is a serious responsibility.

Designating June as ''Life Month'' is our way of saying that a just society is measured by how it treats the most vulnerable among us. Let June be the month when we recommit to the American ideal that every single life has dignity—every little boy, every little girl; that there is no person who is beneath the law's protection; that we are a nation not of death but of life—a nation that chooses life—and that is a cause to celebrate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 264

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, the U.S. Navy has developed many traditions over its centuries of existence. Among them is the method of naming its ships. Most, though not all, aircraft carriers are named after U.S. Presidents—the USS *Truman*, the *Eisenhower*, the *Ford*. Nuclear submarines are named after States—the VA class and the Ohio class, for example.

The Navy is now partway through building its newest class of fleet replenishment oilers. These are the ships that resupply fuel to the rest of the Navy fleet and the aircraft operating aboard those ships. These are the John Lewis class.

I am immensely proud to have been a colleague of Congressman John Lewis's in the House of Representatives, where I served alongside him from 2000 until his passing in 2020. I was lucky enough, through our shared service, to consider him a friend. He was just a wonderful, genuine, heroic, brave, courageous, and upbeat individual. I never saw John Lewis have a bad day, never saw him anything other than optimistic about the future of our country.

I have another source of pride. The State of California, home to General Dynamics National Steel and Shipbuilding Company, NASSCO, is where the oilers are being built. The ships in this class are, in addition to the *John Lewis*, named after California Governor and Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and Navy lieutenant Harvey Milk, the San Francisco gay rights pioneer. Four more ships are under construction: the USNS *Lucy Stone*, *Sojourner Truth*, *Thurgood Marshall*, and *Ruth Bader Ginsburg*. The *Harriet Tubman* and *Dolores Huerta* are under contract. The Navy reports that the next two ships in the class will be named after Joshua Goldberg and Thomas Parham.

The Navy has seen fit to honor these civil rights icons who spent their lives fighting for the rights of the American people by naming ships in their honor. We learned this week, however, that the Secretary of Defense does not share the view that these leaders are worthy of the honor of recognition that the Navy has bestowed upon them.

According to a statement from a spokesman, it is better to name defense installations and assets that are more aligned with ''the warrior ethos''—whatever they mean by that.

The Secretary of Defense, who testified at his confirmation hearing that today constitutes ''the most dangerous moment we have been in since the end of the Cold War, and possibly since World War II''—that Secretary of Defense is spending his time ordering Department officials to remove the name of Harvey Milk from the second oiler in the John Lewis class of ships. Other ships may be similarly renamed.

Harvey Milk joined the Navy as a diver after graduating from college and saw action in the Korean war while serving on a rescue submarine from 1952 until 1954. He was forced to resign with an other than honorable discharge rather than being court-martialed for being gay.

In 1977, he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors as the first openly gay official in the country. On November 27, 1978, Milk was tragically shot by a fellow supervisor, Dan White.

As many Senators know, our former colleague Dianne Feinstein, in whose seat I am now deeply honored to serve, was the first to find Harvey Milk's body after he had been shot to death and to whom the job of holding San Francisco together then fell.

Dianne Feinstein was a cosponsor of the USNS *Harvey Milk*, with her name welded into the hull. One wonders if the Secretary of Defense will try to remove that as well.

I suspect it is no coincidence that the Pentagon released the news of the renaming of the USNS *Harvey Milk* at the beginning of Pride Month and while Washington, DC, hosts World Pride. You can draw a straight line between the Department of Defense in this administration removing Jackie Robinson from its official site and its terminating the first woman to lead the military services and a well-respected African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all without cause.

I don't understand how these removals promote the ''warrior ethos.'' I don't understand how it promotes the ''warrior ethos'' to rename the military installation Fort Bragg, using the fig leaf that it is now named for a different person of that name than the Confederate general for whom it is really connected. Engaging in such duplicitous word games seems more weak than warrior.

The U.S. Senate should not stand by silently while U.S. civil rights icons—from John Lewis to Cesar Chaves, to Dolores Huerta, to Harriet Tubman—are erased from the Navy just as the Pentagon has erased so many other figures from American history on its websites.

And so, today, I offer a simple resolution with my California colleague ALEX PADILLA. It says that the Senate believes it is important and worthwhile to honor civil rights leaders by naming ships after them and expresses the Senate's view that the Department of Defense should not seek to remove these names.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session and notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 264, submitted earlier today; 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the naming of naval ships is a long and proud naval tradition that goes back to America's first frigates commissioned by Congress. Then, as now, the naming of a ship is not just a top-down affair. It demands the input and consideration of the journey men and women who constructed her, as well as her prospective crew and captain, right down to the lowest ranking sailor.

Those individuals are known in naval tradition as plank owners, and that title brings with it an honor that they were the first to sail aboard a ship that will serve our country for generations. That is an honor that transcends political partisanship and differences of opinion, and it belongs to the sailors.

It is no secret that the last administration took a top-down approach to the naming of our newest class of USNS oilers. In doing so, they broke with important naval customs and traditions and robbed the USNS plank owners of the chance to name these vessels after what mattered most to them.

It is true that civilian leaders in Congress and the White House have always had a say in ship naming as well. George Washington selected the names of our first six frigates, but he did so from a list provided by the plank owners—the ships' crews and captains.

Navy tradition, like the name of a ship, lives in the hearts and minds of every sailor, and these traditions are vital to preserving the morale and fighting spirit of our forces. Resetting the stage is not a political issue. It is bringing things back in line with naval custom and tradition. It will allow the Secretary of the Navy to consider the input of new ship plank owners so that he can name this class of ships after the things that matter most to America's sailors.

For these reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from California.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments of my colleague.

Past Presidents and Secretaries of the Navy have named these ships. They have named them after civil rights leaders: John Lewis, Thurgood Marshall.

Joshua Goldberg, who lived from 1896 to 1994, was drafted into the Russian Army in World War I, emigrated to the United States, and became the first Jewish rabbi to volunteer for naval service in World War II, rising to the rank of captain.

Thomas Parham, who lived from 1920 to 2007, was ordained in 1944 and served in shore assignments during World War II and then returned to Active Duty as a chaplain during the Korean war, serving in Japan, and becoming the Navy's first African-American sailor promoted to captain.

These are inspiring people. Honoring them by naming ships after them tells young people that the United States welcomes them—all of them.

Naming ships may fall to the executive branch, but I think Congress, with its constitutional duty to raise armies and navies, has an important role to play.

All this resolution does is express approval of the existing names. It does not force the Navy to keep them. But it says that the individuals that have been named are worthy of that honor and distinction, and I would urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

MIDDLE EAST

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I wanted to just give a quick update on a project I was working on last week to my fellow Senators.

I spent the last week, during Memorial Day week, in the Middle East. ANGUS KING and I actually traveled to Baghdad, Erbil, Beirut, and Oman. And then Angus left out for Türkiye, and I left out for Jerusalem.

It is exceptionally helpful to be able to walk through the different countries of the region right now. Obviously, there is a tremendous amount of instability around Syria. We had the opportunity to be able to ask leaders in every single one of those countries about the future of Syria and the options that are there and what could happen.

It is to America's best interest to be able to have a stable Middle East and a functioning relationship in all of those countries.

Just a quick walk-through of a couple things that I think are important there: In Baghdad, they are actively working to be able to reach out to American companies. There is a real interest there and, quite frankly, a growth in Baghdad's economy, in Iraq's economy. They are trying to be able to stabilize, though they are still very close to Iran and to Tehran.

As chilling as it is, when I went in to meet with the Prime Minister, you can't go to the Prime Minister's office without going through the large traffic circle right outside his office, where he has a giant depiction of the martyr Soleimani in front of his office. That is the Iranian head of the IRGC that actively worked to kill as many Americans as possible. It was a reminder that there are still challenges in this region, while they are still welcoming to American businesses.

In Erbil, in the Kurdish Regional Government, they truly love America, and there is a true Western feel when you get to Erbil. They are open for commerce. They are open for capitalism.

They are still a part of Iraq, but they are very interested in turning their attention toward the Western world and toward engaging in a great deal of American business. In fact, one of the most prideful moments of the conversation were on the American businesses that are coming through and engaging in the Kurdish Regional Government, in that area. To be able to see—I counted 15 cranes across Erbil, with the construction that is happening there. It is remarkable to be able to see the investment that is coming into that area.

It is good for us to continue to be able to maintain relationships with that region, and they are grateful to be able to be a partner to the United States. But even they are saying to their Kurdish friends that are over on the eastern side of Syria that they should turn their attention toward Damascus in forming a unified Syrian Government.

In the broad diversity that is Syria, with Kurds, with Turks, with Alawites, with Sunnis, with Shias, with Christians that are all in Syria in multiple areas and then in the broad swath of the desert area in the south, to still see a stronghold for ISIS that remains in Syria—it was a reminder again of the challenges this new Syrian Government has.

It was interesting as well to me that every single one of the leaders that I met in the area all raised to me their gratitude for President Trump canceling the sanctions on Syria. They all said: We don't know exactly which way the Syrian Government is going to go. It is too early to be able to tell.

But American sanctions would have prevented them from ever being successful in the future. So they expressed their gratitude over and over again to the United States for giving Syria a shot to be able to form its own country and its own nation.

When we landed in Beirut, we landed on a Sunday. It was the Sunday before Memorial Day Monday. It was a sober reminder to wake up in Beirut at the Embassy compound and to just walk that half block from where I was staying there over to the memorial that is on the Embassy compound for the many, many lives that have been lost over the years in Beirut, including the 241 marines that died in the marine barracks in 1983. To be there on that ground on Memorial Day was sobering to say the least.

But I have to tell you, I have been to Lebanon multiple times. I have met with the Lebanese leaders multiple times and with the Lebanese Armed Forces. I have never left Lebanon more optimistic than when I left Lebanon, when I took off. The new leadership there—President Aoun, the new Prime Minister there—is focused on fixing the banking system in Lebanon, fixing the port, repairing the airport, and getting a new economic infrastructure in place.

They said over and over again: We are not looking for assistance coming to us; we are looking for investors to be able to be here. We want to be open for business and have people from all over the world to be able to come here to be able to do business, so we are going to get our systems right and get rid of corruption.

They also said something that was a pretty remarkable statement. They said they want to have a monopoly on military weapons. Now, that may not seem like a big deal to us as Americans, but there have been two militaries in Lebanon for decades: Hezbollah's military and the Lebanese Armed Forces. The places where Hezbollah's military stands, the Lebanese Armed Forces don't go—until now.

With Israel's bombardment of Hezbollah in the south, what is south of the Litani River, the Lebanese Armed Forces have moved into that area, and now the Lebanese Army is actually defending Lebanon—not some terrorist organization trying to be able to defend southern Lebanon; the Lebanese Armed Forces are actually stepping up to be able to do that. They are taking the lead in those areas, setting up posts.

The government there is very focused on getting weapons out of the Palestinian refugee camps that are there in Lebanon and defanging Hezbollah in the south and Hezbollah in the Beqaa Valley bordering with Syria. They are serious about taking on drug interdictions along their border with Syria. They are serious about trying to be able to balance things out.

I have to give kudos to Morgan Ortagus. She has done a phenomenal job there, and her name came up over and over again in my meetings with the Lebanese leaders as they saw her as a straight shooter and a good negotiator between Israel and Lebanon to be able to establish a lasting border and a lasting peace and relationships.

There are American leaders—what they call the mechanism—there as well.

That mechanism is helping monitor the cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon, and they have become a trusted partner to both sides of that border.

We as the United States do make a difference when we engage in different parts of the world. Lebanon and Israel would not be experiencing the peace they are experiencing right now if it was not for American engagement.

No other country in the world walks in and has the reputation that the United States of America does, so it allows us to be able to step in and help provide stability by just our presence and our engagement to be able to be there.

There are not large numbers of Americans that are there, but it is to America's benefit to see peace between Lebanon and Israel, not just because of two countries far away in the Middle East, but in Israel—there are 700,000 Americans in Israel right now—right now. If we want to be able to stand with those Americans that are right now in Israel, we don't want to see Hezbollah's rockets coming at our citizens from the north. We also have hundreds of thousands of Lebanese Americans and their families and Americans living in Lebanon.

We should continue to be able to have our relationships and our engagement there to be able to provide a stable, lasting peace, and there is a shot for that like there has not been for decades between Lebanon and Israel.

When we left out from Lebanon, we went to be able to meet the King in Amman, Jordan. He is a trusted partner with the United States, and he is passionate about bringing a peaceful relationship with the entire region. He is somebody who actively wants to see stable relationships and a stable region, and he is doing the work that it takes, hard work in that region on things like water. It is not a simple thing everywhere in the world like it is in most places in the United States. When you are in Jordan, that is a tough challenge.

But the ability to be able to bring nations together, to be able to provide that kind of engagement with the country of Jordan and our friendship with the King there, matters.

We left out from Amman, and I drove to Jerusalem. Israel is facing very real risks. This body knows it well, and we have had plenty of conversations about it for a very long time.

The United States stands with our ally Israel. It was interesting for me to be able to see Israeli press there that has a whisper going out among the Israeli press that the United States is walking away from Israel. That is far from the truth. The United States continues to stand with our ally and friend Israel. But Israel is facing a multifront war. What they are dealing with day after day after day, we as Americans would never put up with.

We are now about 612 days past October 7 of last year. There are still hostages being held in Gaza today. Today, there are still hostages. There are still challenges being faced every single day.

The day that I arrived in Israel happened to be the first day that a new strategy for getting humanitarian aid into Gaza started—that day. It was a chaotic day of a brandnew plan of, how do we not have huge bags of flour and food be delivered and then Hamas scoops those up and then Hamas tries to be able to portion it out as they choose and instead deliver boxes of food to a family where they have a week's worth of food there, to a group of people who have no chance to be able to get to a grocery store, no chance to be able to get options for food?

So they experimented with a brandnew way to be able to do that—which was, by the way, an American-Israeli partnership—to be able to deliver that food into Gaza.

That first chaotic day, tens of thousands of boxes of food were delivered to Gazans who are desperate. That led to the second day, a little better; the next day, a little better; the next day, a little better. Each day, they tried to figure out how to maintain security, how to maintain order, how to register people, and to be able to make sure as many people as possible are getting as much food as possible and to be able to get that out to people who desperately need the help.

Each day, that humanitarian aid is getting better and better as they are learning how to be able to do it more effectively now. That is important to us because we care about all human life. We are Americans. We have people that we disagree with, people that we disagree with strongly, but we still care about the dignity of human life.

So we are watching that aid actually go into the country, and I am proud, actually, that we as the United States, as private citizens in the United States, are a part of delivering that aid that is desperately needed there.

But I will tell you, my conversation in Israel with key leadership there, including with the Prime Minister, always circles around the threat of Iran—always—because the rockets that are coming in from Gaza were paid for by Iran. The rockets and missiles and unmanned drones that were coming in from southern Lebanon were paid for by Iran. The missiles and rockets that are coming in from Yemen against Israel are paid for by Iran.

As they face all the challenges that are around them—and I could go on and on and on—as they face all the challenges that are around them, we cannot forget that the Iranian people live under the thumb of an oppressive Iranian regime that is not just oppressive to their own people, they are the destabilizing force in the entire region.

The one thing that is clear in this is that we have to make sure we strengthen our sanctions against the Iranian regime so that they cannot have more money to do more acts of terrorism.

They can never ever have a nuclear weapon. That means no enrichment. That means no centrifuges. That means no opportunity to be able to create a nuclear weapon. Iran has used their centrifuge technology to be able to enrich uranium up to 60 percent. There is zero purpose for highly enriched uranium other than a weapon. They cannot in one moment say they are not trying to weaponize and in the next moment brag about how much they have enriched uranium. Those two don't go together.

So we as Americans have to be vigilant because if you look at the flag of the Houthis in Yemen, the flag of the Houthis in Yemen has five phrases on it. Let me give you two of them: ''Death to the Jews'' and ''Death to the Americans.'' That is not a banner; that is their national flag. They are serious about it, and I think we shouldn't just say: No, they are kidding. They are not.

So we cannot allow the Iranians to continue to be able to arm the rest of the area and to be able to bring the fight to us and pretend that is never going to happen. We have learned the lesson of 2001. People that are far away will do what they can in their deep hatred to come to us. So we should make sure that the Iranian regime never gets a nuclear weapon and that we remain clear and concise on that.

There are a lot of things that we can continue to be able to talk about as we talk about multiple regions around the world, but as we focus on so many areas around the world, we cannot lose focus on the Middle East—the opportunities and the promise that are there but also the threats that still remain. So let's stay vigilant.

I yield the floor.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Shumate nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON EISENBERG NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Eisenberg nomination?

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, 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 senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 295 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Grassley	Mullin
Blackburn	Hagerty	Murkowski
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—43

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Sanders
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Bennet	Hirono	Schiff
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Shaheen
Booker	Kim	Slotkin
Cantwell	King	Smith
Coons	Klobuchar	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gallego	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Luján	Padilla	Warren
Ossoff	Sheehy	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill 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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 111, Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

John Thune, Tommy Tuberville, Rick Scott of Florida, Mike Lee, Jon Husted, Josh Hawley, Ashley Moody, Marsha Blackburn, David McCormick, Markwayne Mullin, James Lankford, Bernie Moreno, Steve Daines, Katie Boyd Britt, Lindsey Graham, John R. Curtis, Mike Rounds.

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 nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 296 Ex.]

YEAS—49

Banks	Graham	Mullin
Barrasso	Grassley	Murkowski
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	
Fischer	Moreno	

NAYS—40

Alsobrooks	Hassan	Rosen
Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Schiff
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Blunt Rochester	Kaine	Shaheen
Booker	Kelly	Slotkin
Cantwell	Kim	Van Hollen
Coons	Klobuchar	Warner
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warnock
Duckworth	Merkley	Welch
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Murray	Wyden
Gallego	Peters	
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—11

Blackburn	Moran	Sheehy
Hagerty	Ossoff	Smith
King	Padilla	Warren
Luján	Sanders	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

TRIBUTE TO THE SENATE PAGES

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today is the last session day for our spring pages, and I want to thank them for their service to the Senate and to our country over the last few months. The Senate could not do all that we do without their hard work—work that they do at all hours of the day, late at night, and while keeping up with schoolwork.

So to this year's pages, thank you for all that you have contributed to the Senate this session, and best of luck in all your future endeavors.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the names of the spring 2025 page class into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Blake Baber, Max Bates, Victoria Bender, Mira Brearley, Jac DeCasper, Cy Flaherty, Belle Grooms, Iver Iverson, Nathan Neuhaus, Preston Neuhaus, Finn Peterson, Sophie Pilgrim, Jayla Roberts, Alex Van Osdol, Victoria Wahlig, O'Marie Barnes, Eilon Bober-Tsafrir, Maggie Driemeyer, Caroline Emrich, Yael Grinstein, Noah Leiva, Abhilash Patel, Gideon Ramirez, Ava Sophia Robinson, Megan Sims, Amalia Sparhawk, Laney Stoddard, Lucas Yang.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 49.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of David Fotouhi, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 49, David Fotouhi, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

John Thune, Tim Scott of South Carolina, Mike Crapo, Lindsey Graham, Tim Sheehy, John Kennedy, John Barrasso, Markwayne Mullin, Roger Marshall, Rick Scott of Florida, Mike Rounds, Tommy Tuberville, Steve Daines, Bernie Moreno, Eric Schmitt, Jon A. Husted, Roger F. Wicker.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 112.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Stephen Vaden, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 112, Stephen Vaden, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

John Thune, Eric Schmitt, Bernie Moreno, John Boozman, Jim Justice, Dan Sullivan, Pete Ricketts, Mike Rounds, Chuck Grassley, Jon Husted, Ted Cruz, Rick Scott of Florida, Josh Hawley, John Hoeven, Mike Crapo, Ashley Moody, Marsha Blackburn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 117.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Andrew Hughes, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 117, Andrew Hughes, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

John Thune, Eric Schmitt, Bernie Moreno, John Boozman, Jim Justice, Dan Sullivan, Pete Ricketts, Mike Rounds, Chuck Grassley, Jon Husted, Ted Cruz, Rick Scott of Florida, John Hoeven, Mike Crapo, Ashley Moody, Marsha Blackburn, Katie Boyd Britt.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session and 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.

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. 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. 25–13, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina for defense articles and services estimated to cost $100 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. 25–13

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: Bosnia and Herzegovina

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $0.

Other $100 million.

Total $100 million.

Funding Source: National Funds and Foreign Military Financing

(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: AW–119Kx helicopters; qualification and transition training of pilots and maintainers; in-country contractor field service representative support; program management reviews; technical assistance; product support; associated aviation ground support equipment; platform-peculiar ground support equipment; hardware; special tools; test equipment and basic issue items; quality assurance team inspections; inventories; ground run and flight test validation and verification testing; air freight transportation delivery; initial spares, repair and consumable parts; operator maintenance; and technical manuals; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (BK–B–UNE).

(v) Prior Related Cases if any: BK–B–UNR.

(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: May 20, 2025.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bosnia and Herzegovina—AW–119Kx Helicopters

Bosnia and Herzegovina has requested to buy AW–119Kx helicopters; qualification and transition training of pilots and maintainers; in-country contractor field service representative support; program management reviews; technical assistance; product support; associated aviation ground support equipment; platform-peculiar ground support equipment; hardware; special tools; test equipment and basic issue items; quality assurance team inspections; inventories; ground run and flight test validation and verification testing; air freight transportation delivery; initial spares, repair and consumable parts; operator maintenance; and technical manuals; 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 $100 million.

The proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and the national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a partner country that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve the capability of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) to meet current and future threats by supporting regional and NATO cooperation exercises, protecting Bosnia and Herzegovinian national security interests in the country's mountainous and inaccessible terrain. The aircraft will also enable the AFBiH to better support disaster relief, search and rescue, and other humanitarian aid missions in the country, and will also serve for pilot training.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Leonardo Helicopters U.S., AgustaWestland Philadelphia Corporation, located in Philadelphia, PA. 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 up to five additional U.S. Government and up to seven contractor representatives to the Bosnia and Herzegovina for a duration of up to five years to support equipment operation and 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. 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. 25–43. concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Estonia for defense articles and services estimated to cost $296 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. 25–43

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 Estonia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $256 million.

Other $40 million.

Total $296 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case EN–B–UFJ was below the congressional notification threshold at $10.18 million ($3.1 million in MDE) and included twelve (12) Javelin Lightweight Command Launch Units (LwCLUs); LwCLU Basic Skills Trainers; Javelin missile simulation rounds; Battery Coolant Units; spare parts; tool kits and support equipment; equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and services; engineering services; and related elements of logistics and program support. The Government of Estonia has requested the case be amended to include eight hundred (800) FGM–148F Javelin missiles (including 8 fly-to-buy missiles) and an additional seventy-two (72) LwCLUs. This amendment will push the current case above the MDE notification threshold and thus notification of the entire case is required. The above notification requirements are combined as follows:

Major Defense Equipment:

Eight hundred (800) FGM–148F Javelin missiles (including 8 fly-to-buy missiles).

Eighty-four (84) Javelin Lightweight Command Launch Units (LwCLU).

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will also be included: LwCLU Basic Skills Trainers; Javelin missile simulation rounds; Battery Coolant Units; spare parts; tool kits and support equipment; equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and services; engineering services; and related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (EN–B–UFJ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(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: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 22, 2025.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Estonia—Javelin Missiles

The Government of Estonia has requested to buy eight hundred (800) FGM–148F Javelin missiles (including 8 fly-to-buy missiles) and an additional seventy-two (72) Javelin Lightweight Command Launch Units (LwCLUs) 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 $10.18 million ($3.1 million in MDE), included twelve (12) LwCLUs; LwCLU Basic Skills Trainers; Javelin missile simulation rounds; Battery Coolant Units; spare parts; tool kits and support equipment; equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and services; engineering services; and related elements of logistics and program support. This notification is for a combined eight hundred (800) FGM–148F Javelin missiles (including 8 fly-to-buy missiles) and eighty-four (84) LwCLUs. The following nonMDE items will also be included: LwCLU Basic Skills Trainers; Javelin missile simulation rounds; Battery Coolant Units; spare parts; tool kits and support equipment; equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and services; engineering services; and related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total program cost is $296 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The proposed sale will enhance Estonia's capability to meet current and future threats by providing a credible force that is capable of deterring adversaries and participating in NATO operations. The proposed sale will support its goal of improving national and territorial defense as well as interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. Estonia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment 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 the Javelin Joint Venture between RTX Corporation, located in Tucson, AZ, and Lockheed Martin, located in Orlando, FL. 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 not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Estonia.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25–43

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Javelin Weapon System is a medium-range, man portable, shoulder-launched, fire and forget, anti-tank system for infantry, scouts, and combat engineers. It may also be mounted on a variety of platforms including vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft. The system weighs 49.5 pounds and has a maximum range in excess of 2,500 meters. The system is highly lethal against tanks and other systems with conventional and reactive armors. The system possesses a secondary capability against bunkers.

2. Javelin's key technical feature is the use of fire-and-forget technology which allows the gunner to fire and immediately relocate or take cover. Additional special features are the top attack and direct fire modes, an advanced tandem warhead and imaging infrared seeker, target lock-on before launch, and soft launch from enclosures or covered fighting positions. The Javelin missile also has a minimum smoke motor thus decreasing the likelihood of its detection on the battlefield.

3. The Javelin Weapon System is comprised of two major tactical components, which are a reusable Lightweight Command Launch Unit (LwCLU) and a round contained in a disposable launch tube assembly. The LwCLU incorporates an integrated day-night sight that provides a target engagement capability in adverse weather and countermeasure environments. The LwCLU may also be used in a stand-alone mode for battlefield surveillance and target detection. The LwCLU's thermal sight is a 3rd generation Forward Looking Infrared sensor. To facilitate initial loading and subsequent updating of software, all on-board missile software is uploaded via the LwCLU after mating and prior to launch.

4. The missile is autonomously guided to the target using an imaging infrared seeker and adaptive correlation tracking algorithms. This allows the gunner to take cover or reload and engage another target after firing a missile. The missile has an advanced tandem warhead and can be used in either the top attack or direct fire modes. An on-board flight computer guides the missile to the selected target.

5. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

6. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

7. A determination has been made that Estonia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

8. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Estonia.

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. 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. 25–30, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense services estimated to cost $325 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. 25–30

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* $0 million.

Other $325 million.

Total $325 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy equipment and services related to sustainment support for legacy M1A2 and new M1A2K Abrams main battle tank systems.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items will be included: repair parts; spare parts; replacement materials; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (KU–B–UZE).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KU–B–JAT; KU–B–UXA.

(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: June 4, 2025.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Kuwait—M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank System Sustainment Support

The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy equipment and services related to sustainment support for legacy M1A2 and new M1A2K Abrams main battle tank systems. The following non-MDE items will be included: repair parts; spare parts; replacement materials; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $325 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the infrastructure of a major non-NATO ally that has been an important 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 contractor will be General Dynamics Land Systems, located in Sterling Heights, MI. 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 not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Kuwait.

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. 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. 25–29, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Poland for defense articles and services estimated to cost $180 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. 25–29

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 Poland.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $110 million.

Other $70 million.

Total $180 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One thousand four hundred (1,400) GBU–39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB–I)

Four (4) GBU–39 (T–1)/B inert practice bombs with fuzes

Non-Major Defense Equipment: The following non-MDE items are also included: GBU–39 tactical training rounds; practice bombs; bomb components; containers; weapons system support; support and test equipment; spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical data; personnel training and training equipment; warranties; transportation support; site surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (PL–D–AAB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(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: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 21, 2025.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Poland—GBU–39/B Small Diameter Bombs

The Government of Poland has requested to buy one thousand four hundred (1,400) GBU–39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB–I; and four (4) GBU–39 (T–1)/B inert practice bombs with fuzes. The following non-MDE items are also included: GBU–39 tactical training rounds; practice bombs; bomb components; containers; weapons system support; support and test equipment; spare parts, consumables and accessories, and repair and return support; classified and unclassified software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical data; personnel training and training equipment; warranties; transportation support; site surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is $180 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political and economic stability in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve Poland's capability to meet current and future threats by enhancing its capacity to conduct effective air-to-ground strikes, reinforcing its capability to protect Polish sovereign territory, and improving its ability to meet NATO requirements. Poland will have no difficulty absorbing these articles 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 The Boeing Corporation, located in St. Louis, MO. 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 not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Poland.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25–29

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The GBU–39/B Small Diameter Bomb I (SDB–I) is a 250-pound GPS-aided inertial navigation system with precise positioning service provided by Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module or M–Code. It is a small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary relocatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. Aircraft can carry four SDBs in place of one 2,000-pound bomb.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Poland can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Poland.

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. 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)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0E–25. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 24–63 of May 29. 2024.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0E–25

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Sweden.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 24–63; Date: May 29, 2024; Implementing Agency: Army.

(iii) Description: On May 29, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24–63 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of twelve (12) UH–60M Black Hawk helicopters; thirty (30) T700–GE–701D engines (24 installed, 6 spares); and seventeen (17) AN/AAR–57 counter missile warning systems (CMWS). The following was also included: AN/APR–39C(V)1/4 radar warning receivers; AN/AVR–2B laser detecting sets; AN/ARN–149(V) low frequency automatic direction finder radio receivers; AN/ARN–153 tactical air navigation system (TACAN) receiver transmitters; AN/APN–209 radar altimeter; EBC–406HM emergency locator transmitters (ELT); Enhanced Ballistic Armor Protection Systems (EBAPS); Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tank Systems (IAFTS); Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System (FRIES); external rescue hoist (ERH); rescue hoist equipment sets; Martin Baker palletized crew chief and gunner seats with crashworthy floor structural modifications; aircraft fire extinguisher cartridge; impulse cartridge; thruster TCU–3/A; helmets; transportation; organizational equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support and program support. The estimated total cost was $900 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $500 million of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: sixteen (16) ARC–231A RT–1987 very high frequency (VHF)/ultra high frequency (UHF)/line-of-sight (LOS) satellite communications (SATCOM) radios; twenty-nine (29) Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS)/Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI+429). The following non-MDE items will also be included: ARC–231 RT–1808A VHF/UHF/LOS SATCOM radios; APX–123A identification friend or foe (IFF) transponders (or future IFF replacement); AN/PYQ–10 Simple Key Loaders (SKL); KIV–77 Common IFF cryptographic appliqué; AN/ARC–201D RT–1478D radios, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

The estimated total cost of the new items is $15.9 million. The estimated total cost of the new MDE items is $7.8 million and does not result in a net increase in total cost of MDE. The estimated total MDE cost remains $500 million. The estimated total cost of the new non-MDE items is $8.1 million and does not result in a net increase in total cost of non-MDE. The total non-MDE remains $400 million. The total case value does not increase and remains $900 million.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided because the MDE items were not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of this MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will provide Sweden an additional advanced communication and cryptographic capability to address current and future requirements, reinforcing Sweden's ability to maintain regional stability and improve its security.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The AN/ARC–201 VHF Frequency Modulation (FM) Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) is a reliable, field-proven voice and data communication system used with the UH–60.

The EGI+429 provides GPS and INS capabilities to the aircraft. The EGI will include Selective Availability anti-spoofing Module (SAASM) security modules to be used for secure GPS Precise Positioning Service, if required.

The AN/ARC–231 RT–1808A VHF/UHF/LOS SATCOM radio is a software-definable radio for military aircraft that provides two-way, multi-mode voice and data communications.

The AN/ARC–231A is a software-definable radio for military aircraft that provides two-way, multi-mode voice and data communications.

The AN/APX–123A IFF transponder is a space diversity transponder and is installed on various military platforms. When installed in conjunction with platform antennas and the remote-control unit (or other appropriate control unit), the transponder provides identification, altitude and surveillance reporting.

The AN/PYQ–10 SKL is a ruggedized, portable, hand-held fill device, for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

The KIV–77 IFF cryptographic appliqué provides cryptographic and time-of-day services for a Combined Interrogator/Transponder (CIT) or individual interrogator or transponder Mark XIIA (Mode 4 and Mode 5) IFF system deployed to identify cooperative, friendly systems.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 22, 2025.

H.J. RES. 61

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise to discuss my support for H.J. Res. 61, a joint resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act to repeal the Environmental Protection Agency's misguided National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, NESHAP, for Rubber Tire Manufacturing.

On May 6, 2025, I voted in favor of this resolution of disapproval. I did so because this rule is fundamentally flawed and does not reflect the intent of section 112 of the Clean Air Act. For example, the EPA's own risk review for the previous rubber tire NESHAP found that this new rule was unnecessary to protect public health and the environment, and the EPA was unable to quantify any public health benefits from this rule. In fact, the EPA was only able to quantify public health disbenefits from the rule.

This rule, like many other NESHAPs promulgated under the previous administration, was done to address the DC Circuit's decision in Louisiana Environmental Action Network v. EPA. Many of these other NESHAPs were also found to be unnecessary during the EPA's risk review. In analyzing the impacts of these other rules, the EPA was unable to quantify any associated public health benefits and concluded they could shut down facilities or impose public health disbenefits on Americans. These rules, while regulating different source categories, were promulgated under the same legal authority.

This application of section 112 of the Clean Air Act runs contrary to congressional intent. Section 112 of the Clean Air Act was enacted to protect public health and the environment. It was not enacted to promulgate costly, unnecessary regulations that do not protect public health and the environment or to write rules that have no public health benefits.

The EPA has announced it will reconsider the integrated iron and steel NESHAP, the coke ovens NESHAP, the lime manufacturing NESHAP, and many other NESHAPs promulgated under the same legal authority. I applaud EPA Administrator Zeldin for his efforts to fix these flawed rules that are inconsistent with the law, just like the NESHAP for rubber tire manufacturing.

I am proud to have supported H.J. Res. 61.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE CASTRO

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President. I wish to recognize George Castro on his retirement after more than 40 years working for Congress, including nearly 22 years serving as a staff member on the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations.

George began his work on Capitol Hill in 1985, working for the Architect of the Capitol. He transitioned to the Appropriations Committee in 2003, under the leadership of then-Chairman Ted Stevens and Vice Chairman Robert Byrd. Since then, George has faithfully served the committee under nine different chairs, including the Republican leadership of Senators Ted Stevens, Thad Cochran, Richard Shelby, and now me.

Combining clerical precision, intuitive executive support, and a keen ability to form lasting professional bonds, George has helped to ensure that the wheels of the Appropriations Committee move forward in service to the American people. He has been a valued member of the Senate community and will be missed by his colleagues and friends as he retires to spend time with his wife Loee, his daughter Vanessa, and his grandchildren.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to thank George for his years of service. We wish him all the best in his well-deserved retirement from the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO KIRK SCHULZ

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, along with my fellow Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL, I would like to talk about Dr. Kirk Schulz, a dedicated educator and champion for innovation and leader in Washington State and the Nation. We are here to commend his distinguished tenure and celebrate his leadership and legacy to higher education as president of Washington State University, WSU.

Dr. Schulz holds a Ph.D. in chemical engineering and served as a tenured professor at WSU's Gene and Linda Voiland School of Chemical Engineering and Bioengineering. During his presidency at WSU, President Schulz led the university through a global pandemic, fostered statewide partnerships, and strengthened the university's reputation as a world-class research institution.

During his 9 years as president, WSU has transformed into one of the world's top public research universities that offer exceptional research and innovation in a number of key areas and industries. The Pullman campus serves as the home and leader of agricultural research, leading innovations in food security, crop science, animal health, and public health. The model they have built in partnership with the Agricultural Research Service is critical to the agricultural economy in the Pacific Northwest.

Dr. Schulz has led WSU's Tri-Cities campus emphasis on clean energy and has made it the home to the Bioproducts, Sciences, and Engineering Laboratory with strong partnerships with the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and the Department of Energy. These collaborations have supported Washington State in developing advancements in clean energy, hydrogen, and hydroelectric power solutions that cement the Pacific Northwest as an energy leader in the country. Central Washington is also home to world-class wine producers and the university's viticulture and enology programs. WSU's Wine Science Center is one of the most technologically advanced wine science centers in the world and represents the thriving partnership between the Pacific Northwest wine industry and WSU.

Dr. Schulz also led partnerships that allowed WSU to continue expanding access to healthcare education by preparing the next generation of physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. The institution has continued to make significant advancements in public health and medical research, with major breakthroughs in biomedical engineering, cancer treatment, and vaccine development.

We recognize and commend Dr. Kirk Schulz's tenure as president of Washington State University and thank him for his incredible leadership and transformative impact on student success, education, and for pushing Washington State as a leader in innovation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHESTER PETTEY

• Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to retired Army Lieutenant Colonel Chester Pettey, who is celebrating his 100th birthday on June 17, 2025.

Lieutenant Colonel Pettey dedicated 26 and a half years to the U.S. Armed Forces, starting in World War II. Over the course of his service, he rose from the rank of sergeant to lieutenant colonel, an achievement that reflects both his exceptional leadership and commitment to our Nation.

Just months after joining the Army Reserves in 1943, Pettey received a letter on his 18th birthday ordering him to report to Fort Devens for training, starting what would become a long military career. From there, he served in Europe as a driver and radio operator for the commander of the 2nd Battalion in the 232nd Army Infantry Regiment, as part of the 42nd Infantry ''Rainbow'' Division. In this role, he helped liberate the Dachau concentration camp, freeing more than 30,000 prisoners who were suffering at the hands of the Nazis. Thanks to the efforts of Pettey, his fellow American soldiers, and allies across Europe, the Holocaust ended, and the Nazis were held accountable for their crimes.

Pettey then served during the Korean war as an officer. He taught at the Army Engineer School before becoming a member of a ''special forces'' team that destroyed bridges behind enemy lines in Korea. Pettey later participated in the Vietnam war and then concluded his honorable service in our military.

Lieutenant Colonel Pettey, I extend my deepest gratitude for your unwavering dedication to our Nation and the cause of liberty. Your century of life—marked by courage and service—stands as an example to all Americans. I ask us all to honor and celebrate the 100th birthday of Lieutenant Colonel Chester Pettey, a true American hero.•

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hanley, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

REPORT TO ADVISE THAT HE IS EXERCISING HIS AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE AN ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—PM 29

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am hereby notifying the Congress that I intend to designate Duane Townsend (currently Special Agent in Charge, Department of Commerce, Office of the Inspector General) as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Commerce, in place of the current Acting Inspector General, Roderick Anderson. Such designation will be effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message.

The Constitution vests ''the executive Power'' in the President, who has a duty to ''take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.'' U.S. Const., Art. II, §1, cl. 1; *id.* at §3. In exercising that power and duty, I have determined that, based on the qualities outlined in 5 U.S.C. 403(a) and the confidence I must place in my appointees, Mr. Townsend is the best available person to serve as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Commerce at this time. In my judgment, Mr. Anderson can better serve the Nation performing other duties (i.e., returning to his position as Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Commerce).

I am providing this notification as a courtesy, a show of comity and respect between the executive and legislative branches. It should not be interpreted as a concession that the Congress can limit my power to remove any officer. ''Because no single person could fulfill [the President's] responsibilit[ies] alone, the Framers expected that the President would rely on subordinate officers for assistance.'' *Seila Law LLC v. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau*, 591 U.S. 197, 203–204 (2020). And the Constitution gives the President ''the authority to remove those who assist him in carrying out his duties.'' *Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board*, 561 U.S. 477, 513–514 (2010). ''Without such power, the President could not be held fully accountable for discharging his own responsibilities; the buck would stop somewhere else.'' *Id.* at 514.

Ultimately, I have determined that the changed priorities of my Administration (as compared to the previous one) will be better reflected with new leadership in this Office. Therefore, I am apprising you of my intention to designate Mr. Townsend as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Commerce, effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 4, 2025.*

REPORT TO ADVISE THAT HE IS EXERCISING HIS AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE AN ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—PM 30

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am hereby notifying the Congress that I intend to designate Heidi Semann (currently Senior Special Agent with the Office of the Inspector General for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau) as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Education, in place of the current Acting Inspector General, René Rocque. Such designation will be effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message.

The Constitution vests ''the executive Power'' in the President, who has a duty to ''take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.'' U.S. Const., Art. II, §1, cl. 1; *id.* at §3. In exercising that power and duty, I have determined that, based on the qualities outlined in 5 U.S.C. 403(a) and the confidence I must place in my appointees, Ms. Semann is the best available person to serve as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Education at this time. In my judgment, Ms. Rocque can better serve the Nation performing other duties (i.e., returning to her position as Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Education).

I am providing this notification as a courtesy, a show of comity and respect between the executive and legislative branches. It should not be interpreted as a concession that the Congress can limit my power to remove any officer. ''Because no single person could fulfill [the President's] responsibilit[ies] alone, the Framers expected that the President would rely on subordinate officers for assistance.'' *Seila Law LLC v. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau*, 591 U.S. 197, 203–204 (2020). And the Constitution gives the President ''the authority to remove those who assist him in carrying out his duties.'' *Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board*, 561 U.S. 477, 513–514 (2010). ''Without such power, the President could not be held fully accountable for discharging his own responsibilities; the buck would stop somewhere else.'' *Id.* at 514.

Ultimately, I have determined that the changed priorities of my Administration (as compared to the previous one) will be better reflected with new leadership in this Office. Therefore, I am apprising you of my intention to designate Ms. Semann as Acting Inspector General of the Department of Education, effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 4, 2025.*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:50 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 bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2483. An act to reauthorize certain programs that provide for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The President Pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY) announced that on today, June 5, 2025, he had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions, which were previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution providing congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "California State Motor Vehicle and Engine Pollution Control Standards; Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Emission Warranty and Maintenance Provisions; Advanced Clean Trucks; Zero Emission Airport Shuttle; Zero-Emission Power Train Certification; Waiver of Preemption; Notice of Decision".

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution providing congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "California State Motor Vehicle and Engine Pollution Control Standards; Advanced Clean Cars II; Waiver of Preemption; Notice of Decision".

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution providing congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "California State Motor Vehicle and Engine and Nonroad Engine Pollution Control Standards; The 'Omnibus' Low NO_x Regulation; Waiver of Preemption; Notice of Decision".

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2483. An act to reauthorize certain programs that provide for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*Chris Pratt, of Utah, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs).

*Michael DeSombre, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

David Charles Waterman, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(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. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1959. A bill to protect integrity, fairness, and objectivity in decisions regarding access to classified information, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 1960. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the continued designation of hospitals that met mountainous terrain or secondary roads distance requirement as critical access hospitals and to modify distance requirements for ambulance services furnished by critical access hospitals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 1961. A bill to streamline the application of regulations relating to commercial space launch and reentry requirements and licensing of private remote sensing space systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 1962. A bill to amend the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from granting a license or United States market access for a geostationary orbit satellite system or a nongeostationary orbit satellite system, or an authorization to use an individually licensed earth station or a blanket-licensed earth station, if the license, grant of market access, or authorization would be held or controlled by an entity that produces or provides any covered communications equipment or service or an affiliate of such an entity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TILLIS:

S. 1963. A bill to appropriate amounts to the Disaster Relief Fund of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH:

S. 1964. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the energy efficient home improvement credit to include a credit for natural carbon sinks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1965. A bill to eliminate employment-based visa caps for abused, abandoned, and neglected children who are classified as special immigrant juveniles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1966. A bill to establish a grant program for surface transportation infrastructure projects that connect to airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1967. A bill to amend the Stored Communications Act to include Tribal courts as courts of competent jurisdiction, to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 to confer Tribal jurisdiction over controlled substances, related offenses, and firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KING):

S. 1968. A bill to support rural coastal and maritime economic development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. 1969. A bill to amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to establish an additional reporting requirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1970. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the service members of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam—Studies and Observations Group, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service in South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia during the Vietnam War; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1971. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of medical nutrition therapy services for individuals with eating disorders under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 1972. A bill to prohibit Federal funding for research centers and laboratories in which nationals of countries of concern conduct agricultural research; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WICKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1973. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coordination of programs to prevent and treat obesity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KING, Mr. MULLIN, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

S. 1974. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to allow certain public health data modernization grants to be used to track hospital bed capacity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1975. A bill to prohibit the delivery of opioids by means of the dark web, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1976. A bill to authorize congressional fellowships under the Skillbridge program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BUDD, and Mrs. MOODY):

S. 1977. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure the timely completion of all removal proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITT (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 1978. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a network of regional hubs to foster innovation, collaboration, and rapid development of defense-related technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 1979. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a credit for the domestic production of high-performance rare earth magnets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1980. A bill to establish the Senate NATO Observer Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 1981. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to utilize grazing for wildfire risk reduction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1982. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include expenses for certain nonathletic supplies in the above-the-line deduction for eligible educators, and to allow such deduction to interscholastic sports administrators and coaches; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1983. A bill to require any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly to be subject to Senate ratification; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1984. A bill to prohibit an employer from terminating the coverage of an employee under a group health plan while the employer is engaged in a lock-out or while the employee is engaged in a lawful strike, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 1985. A bill to improve aviation safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 264. A resolution to support the naming of certain United States Navy ships after notable civil rights leaders and to strongly encourage the Department of Defense not to change the names of such ships; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 265. A resolution condemning Russia's devastating aerial bombardment on the people of Ukraine, particularly the use of increasingly advanced ballistic missiles, and expressing support for securing more air defense systems; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 266. A resolution designating May 2025 as ''ALS Awareness Month''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 222

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 222, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program to serve whole milk, and for other purposes.

S. 410

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 410, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to improve benefits and services for surviving spouses, and for other purposes.

S. 599

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 599, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the mileage rate offered by the Department of Veterans Affairs through their Beneficiary Travel program for health related travel, and for other purposes.

S. 756

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain postsecondary credentialing expenses as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of 529 accounts.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1032, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with combat-related disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1183, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to support upgrades at existing hydroelectric dams in order to increase clean energy production, improve the resiliency and reliability of the United States electric grid, enhance the health of the Nation's rivers and associated wildlife habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prevent consumer reporting agencies from furnishing consumer reports under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 1593

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1593, a bill to exempt small business concerns from duties imposed pursuant to the national emergency declared on April 2, 2025, by the President.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1668, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the President, Vice President, Members of Congress, and individuals appointed to Senate-confirmed positions from issuing, sponsoring, or endorsing certain financial instruments, and for other purposes.

S. 1749

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1749, a bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of the Russian Federation's claim of sovereignty over Crimea, and for other purposes.

S. 1793

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1793, a bill to protect the United States and assets of the United States from incursions.

S. 1796

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1796, a bill to modify the premerger notification requirements under the Clayton Act with respect to certain acquisitions of residential property, and for other purposes.

S. 1821

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) and the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1821, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a tax on income from litigation which is received by third-party entities that provided financing for such litigation.

S. 1906

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S.

1906, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the regulation of zootechnical animal food substances.

S. RES. 227

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 227, a resolution condemning Hamas for its premeditated, coordinated, and brutal terrorist attacks on October 7, 2023, against Israel and demanding that Hamas immediately release all remaining hostages and return them to safety, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2244

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2244 intended to be proposed to S. 1582, a bill to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2246

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2246 intended to be proposed to S. 1582, a bill to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2270

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2270 intended to be proposed to S. 1582, a bill to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—TO SUPPORT THE NAMING OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES NAVY SHIPS AFTER NOTABLE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS AND TO STRONGLY ENCOURAGE THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NOT TO CHANGE THE NAMES OF SUCH SHIPS

Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 264

Whereas the John Lewis-class fleet replenishment oilers serve a vital role in replenishing fuel to United States Navy ships and aircraft assigned to aircraft carriers;

Whereas naming the class of ship and the first of its members after former United States Congressman John Lewis is a befitting tribute to a true United States civil rights icon;

Whereas the other ships in the class, including ships that are still under construction or are not yet constructed, have been named after other civil rights luminaries, including Harvey Milk, Earl Warren, Robert F. Kennedy, Lucy Stone, Sojourner Truth, Thurgood Marshall, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Harriet Tubman, Dolores Huerta, Joshua L. Goldberg, and Thomas D. Parham; and

Whereas, by naming these ships, the United States Navy has appropriately celebrated notable civil rights leaders and their legacy in promoting a more equal and just United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly supports the naming of John Lewis-class fleet replacement oilers after the aforementioned civil rights leaders as a fitting tribute to honor their contributions to the advancement of civil rights; and

(2) strongly encourages the Department of Defense not to take any action to change the names of any of the ships referred to in paragraph (1).

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—CONDEMNING RUSSIA'S DEVASTATING AERIAL BOMBARDMENT ON THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE, PARTICULARLY THE USE OF INCREASINGLY ADVANCED BALLISTIC MISSILES, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR SECURING MORE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 265

Whereas, between January and May 2025, hundreds of Ukrainian civilians have been killed and injured in Russian ballistic missile attacks in Ukraine, including during the Palm Sunday attack on Sumy which killed 35 civilians and injured 113, and another attack in April on a playground in Kryvyi Rih that killed 20 people, including 9 children, and injured 75;

Whereas the Government of Russia has employed ballistic missiles in its attacks on civilian infrastructure, obliterating over half of Ukraine's power generation capacity, leaving hospitals, schools, and countless Ukrainian families without power, and risking nuclear catastrophe;

Whereas North Korea has reportedly supplied Russia with approximately 250 ballistic missiles since fall 2024, and whereas, according to reports from Ukrainian air defense forces, Russia has used North Korean KN-23 missiles in 6 out of 9 ballistic attacks on Ukraine in May 2025;

Whereas the range, speed, and power of Russia's ballistic missiles, including their ground-launched short-range ballistic missile, hypersonic air-launched ballistic missile, and experimental intermediate-range ballistic missile, have allowed Russia to terrorize the people of Ukraine and damage the infrastructure that the civilian population relies on to sustain life under Russia's aggression;

Whereas while Ukraine has successfully developed and employed domestically produced air defenses and Western assistance to counter drones and cruise missiles, defense against Russian ballistic missile attacks is only possible with sophisticated air defense systems, primarily the United States Army's PATRIOT air defense system, augmented by a network of short- and medium-range air defense systems across the country;

Whereas the cost and consistency of Russia's ballistic missile attacks have rendered the unique need for comprehensive air defense systems a matter of life or death for the people of Ukraine; and

Whereas Secretary of State Marco Rubio cited Ukraine's request for additional air defenses in testimony to Congress on May 20, 2025: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and rejects Russia's illegal and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine and its continued attempts to militarily seize sovereign territory;

(2) expresses continued solidarity with the people of Ukraine who are on the frontlines of the fight for freedom against Vladimir Putin;

(3) calls on the President to take swift action to identify additional air defense systems, including advanced PATRIOT air defense systems and interceptors; National Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMs); radar guided air-to-air missiles (AMRAAMs); and other critical air defense systems within existing United States stocks for transfer to Ukraine to provide a layered defense against Russian attacks;

(4) calls on the President to rapidly approve the reexport of United States air defense systems by our allies and partners to Ukraine, particularly the most advanced systems;

(5) supports the continued and uninterrupted provision of United States security assistance, including training, advisory support, and intelligence regarding the disposition of Russian forces and location data to strengthen Ukraine's hand in direct discussions with the Russian Federation to secure a lasting peace; and

(6) reaffirms that it must remain the policy of the United States to provide sustainable levels of security assistance to Ukraine to provide a credible defense and deterrence capacity and support Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and democracy as outlined in the Bilateral Security Agreement signed by the United States and Ukraine on June 13, 2024.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—DESIGNATING MAY 2025 AS "ALS AWARENESS MONTH"

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 266

Whereas amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this preamble as "ALS") is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and the spinal cord;

Whereas the life expectancy for an individual with ALS is between 2 and 5 years after the date on which the individual receives an ALS diagnosis;

Whereas ALS occurs throughout the world with no racial, ethnic, gender, or socioeconomic boundaries;

Whereas ALS may affect any individual in any location;

Whereas the cause of ALS is unknown in up to 90 percent of cases;

Whereas approximately 10 percent of ALS cases have a known genetic driver;

Whereas, on average, the period between the date on which an individual first experiences symptoms of ALS and the date on which the individual is diagnosed with ALS is more than 1 year;

Whereas the onset of ALS often involves muscle weakness or stiffness, and the progression of ALS results in the further weakening, wasting, and paralysis of—

(1) the muscles of the limbs and trunk; and

(2) the muscles that control vital functions, such as speech, swallowing, and breathing;

Whereas ALS can strike individuals of any age, but it predominantly strikes adults;

Whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of individuals in the United States have ALS at any given time;

Whereas, based on studies of the population of the United States, more than 5,000 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each year, and 15 individuals in the United States are diagnosed with ALS each day;

Whereas, in the United States, every 90 minutes someone dies from ALS, and every 90 minutes someone is diagnosed with ALS;

Whereas the majority of individuals with ALS die of respiratory failure;

Whereas, in the United States, military veterans are more likely to be diagnosed with ALS than individuals with no history of military service;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, there is no cure for ALS;

Whereas the spouses, children, and family members of individuals living with ALS provide support to those individuals with love, day-to-day care, and more; and

Whereas an individual with ALS, and the caregivers of such an individual, may bear significant costs for medical care, equipment, and home care services for the individual as the disease progresses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2025 as ''ALS Awareness Month'';

(2) affirms the dedication of the Senate to—

(A) ensuring individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (referred to in this resolution as ''ALS'') have access to effective treatments and high-quality services and supports as early as possible after diagnosis;

(B) identifying risk factors and causes of ALS to prevent new cases;

(C) empowering individuals with ALS to maintain their personal independence to the maximum extent possible; and

(D) reducing the physical and emotional burdens of living with ALS; and

(3) commends the dedication of the family members, friends, organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States who are working to improve the quality and length of life of ALS patients and develop treatments and cures that reach patients as soon as possible.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2298. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2299. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2300. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2301. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2302. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2303. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2304. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2305. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2306. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2307. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2298. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 18(a), add at the end the following:

(4) Any of the following countries does not have a controlling interest of 20 percent or more in the foreign payment stablecoin issuer:

(A) The People's Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region.

(B) The Republic of Cuba.

(C) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

(D) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(E) The Russian Federation.

(F) The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros.

SA 2299. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4(a), strike paragraph (11) and insert the following:

(11) PROHIBITION ON INTEREST.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''affiliate'' has the meaning given the term in section 2(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841(k)).

(B) PROHIBITION.—No permitted payment stablecoin issuer or foreign payment stablecoin issuer, or affiliate thereof, shall directly or indirectly pay the holder of any payment stablecoin any form of interest or yield, whether in cash, tokens, rewards, or other consideration, in connection with the holding, use, or retention of such payment stablecoin.

(C) RULEMAKING.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall issue rules to carry out this paragraph, which shall include rules identifying activities or transactions outside the scope of the prohibition in subparagraph (B).

SA 2300. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ______. STABLECOIN MESSAGING NETWORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in coordination with other financial regulators, shall establish a messaging network similar to the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications for stablecoin transactions.

(b) TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the date on which the network required under subsection (a) is established, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall transmit to Congress a proposal that includes the network.

(2) APPROVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and any other relevant regulator shall implement the network after the date on which the Congress enacts a law approving the proposal transmitted under this subsection.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding section 19 of this Act, this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date on which the network approved under this paragraph is fully implemented and functioning.

SA 2301. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle _____—Strengthening Counterterrorist Financing Activities

SEC. 20. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms ''account'', ''correspondent account'', and ''payable-through account'' have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(3) DIGITAL ASSET.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary of the Treasury by rule, the term ''digital asset'' has the meaning given the term in section 6045(g)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(4) DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORM.—The term ''digital asset platform'' means any person, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, that—

(A) facilitates the exchange, purchase, sale, custody, transfer, issuance, or lending of digital assets;

(B) makes available any service in connection with digital asset transactions; or

(C) controls any person engaged in any of the foregoing.

(5) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''financial institution'' means—

(A) before the effective date of section 6110(a)(1) of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (31 U.S.C. 5312 note), a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), (N), (P), (R), (T), (Y), or (Z) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code; and

(B) on or after the effective date of section 6110(a)(1) of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (31 U.S.C. 5312 note), a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), (N), (P), (R), (T), (Y), (Z), or (AA) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means any individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(7) INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—The term ''interstate commerce'' means—

(A) trade, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between any foreign country and any State, or between any State and any place outside thereof; and

(B) the intrastate use of any interstate means of communication, or any other interstate instrumentality.

(8) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means any individual or entity, as those terms are defined in sections 578.313 and 578.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(9) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' has the meaning given the term section 5570(9) of the Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability Act of 2022 (22 U.S.C. 10221(9)).

SEC. 21. SANCTIONS AUTHORITIES OVER DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORMS TRANSACTING WITH SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORISTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose 1 or more of the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to a digital asset platform that the President determines, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, engages in an activity described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A digital asset platform engages in an activity described in this subsection if the digital asset platform—

(1) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions, including transactions involving any digital asset, with a covered foreign person; or

(2) knowingly engages in money laundering to carry out an activity described in paragraph (1).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY, DIGITAL ASSETS, AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), as amended by this subtitle, block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the digital asset platform if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON PROVIDING ACCOUNTS.—The President may prohibit, or impose conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of an operational or business account at a financial institution by the digital asset platform.

(3) INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.—The President may include the digital asset platform on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations, for activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(4) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the digital asset platform totaling more than $10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the digital asset platform is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(5) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the digital asset platform.

(6) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the digital asset platform has any interest.

(7) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the digital asset platform.

(8) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN PLATFORM.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the digital asset platform, or from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of any digital assets issued by the digital asset platform.

(9) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the digital asset platform, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(d) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(3) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.—Nothing this subtitle shall prohibit transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

(4) HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION.—The President may not impose sanctions under this section with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(f) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to a digital asset platform if the President determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

(2) NOTICE AND REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the issuance of a waiver described in paragraph (1), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(i) a notice of such waiver; and

(ii) a report describing the justification for the waiver.

(B) FORM.—The report required by subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(g) COVERED FOREIGN PERSONS DEFINED.—A foreign person described in this subsection is any person identified as a specially designated global terrorist on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury and the property and interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SEC. 22. IMPROVEMENTS TO SANCTIONS AUTHORITIES OVER DIGITAL ASSETS.

(a) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—For purposes of any provision of law authorizing the imposition of sanctions or sanctions enforcement actions, a payment stablecoin denominated in United States Dollars, wherever located, shall be considered property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITIES OVER DIGITAL ASSET TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) The President may exercise the authorities granted by this subsection with respect to blockchain-enabled smart contracts, or other similar technology, without regard to whether such contracts operate autonomously, can be modified, or are owned.'';

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by inserting after ''news wire feeds.'' the following: ''The information or informational materials exempted from regulation or prohibition by this paragraph do not include any protocol, network, software, node, or contract designated or otherwise regulated pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii).''; and

(3) by adding at the end, the following:

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INTEREST.—The term 'interest' includes any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, present, future, or contingent, and legal, equitable, or beneficial, or otherwise, without regard to whether such interest is legally cognizable.

''(2) NATIONAL; PERSON.—The terms 'national' and 'person' include—

''(A) any individual;

''(B) any entity, association, group, or other organization; and

''(C) any body of persons joined by common purpose or interest.

''(3) PROPERTY.—The term 'property' includes—

''(A) property of any nature whatsoever, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, even if such property is abandoned or ownerless;

''(B) services of any nature whatsoever; and

''(C) contracts of any nature whatsoever.''.

(c) AUTHORITIES OVER DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORMS.—Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(e) DIGITAL ASSET PLATFORMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this section, any digital asset platform, wherever located, shall be deemed subject to the jurisdiction of the United States if engaged in the business of performing any of the functions of a digital asset platform in interstate commerce, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine by rule.

''(2) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'digital asset platform' means any person, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, that—

''(A) facilitates the exchange, purchase, sale, custody, transfer, issuance, or lending of digital assets;

''(B) makes available any service in connection with digital asset transactions; or

''(C) controls any person engaged in any of the foregoing.''.

SA 2302. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 16(d).

SA 2303. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8(d) and

At the end of section 8, add the following:

(d) SANCTIONS AUTHORITIES OVER DOLLAR STABLECOIN PAYMENTS.—Section 203(a)(1) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and.'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) investigate, regulate, or prohibit any payment, transfer, or other transaction by any person, wherever located, to the extent that such a payment, transfer, or transaction involves—

''(i) any interest of a foreign country or a national thereof, including any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, present, future, or contingent, and legal, equitable, or beneficial, or otherwise; and

''(ii) a payment stablecoin (as defined in the Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act)—

''(I) that is denominated in United States dollars; or

''(II) the value of which is supported or backed, directly or indirectly, by one or more assets that—

''(aa) have been purchased or acquired through a broker or dealer registered pursuant to section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o); or

''(bb) include—

''(AA) funds held as deposits at any banking entity (as defined in section 13(h) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1851(h)));

''(BB) any security (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))) issued by the United States or by an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States;

''(CC) United States coins or currency; or

''(DD) any contract or derivative on any of the foregoing, including a repurchase agreement backed by a United States Treasury security.''.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as altering the existing authority of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury to block, restrict, or limit transactions involving payment stablecoins that reference or are denominated in United States dollars and are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SA 2304. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. INCLUSION OF PAYMENT STABLECOINS IN PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

Section 1031 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5531) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PAYMENT STABLECOINS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'payment stablecoin', 'permitted payment stablecoin issuer', 'foreign payment stablecoin issuer', and 'digital asset service provider' have the meanings given those terms, respectively, in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.

''(2) UNLAWFUL ACTS AND PRACTICES.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, the following shall be unlawful unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices:

''(A) USE OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE FOR PURPOSE OF FRAUD OR DECEIT.—It shall be unlawful for any person, in connection with the offer or sale of any payment stablecoin in interstate commerce, directly or indirectly—

''(i) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud, including any misrepresentation of the stability, backing, or redemption value of any payment stablecoin;

''(ii) to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or

''(iii) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the payment stablecoin purchaser or stablecoin holder.

''(B) UNDISCLOSED PROMOTIONAL CONSIDERATION.—It shall be unlawful for any person to publish, give publicity to, or circulate any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper, article, letter, investment service, or communication in interstate commerce which describes a payment stablecoin for a consideration received or to be received, directly or indirectly, from a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, foreign payment stablecoin issuer, or digital asset service provider, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof.

''(3) EXCEPTIONS.—An act or practice described in paragraph (2) does not include—

''(A) an educational communication that provides neutral and factual information on the technology behind payment stablecoins, provided such communication does not promote any particular payment stablecoin;

''(B) a public statement or action by any officer or agency of the United States or of any State made in the exercise of such agency's or officer's official duties; and

''(C) any communication that the Bureau may, by rule, exempt.

''(4) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau may enforce this subsection in the same manner as the Bureau may take action against a covered person or service provider committing or engaging in an unlawful unfair, deceptive, or abusive act or practice under this Act, including by—

''(i) entering an order to cease and desist from conduct found to be in violation of this subsection;

''(ii) bringing a civil action to enjoin conduct found to be in violation of this subsection; and

''(iii) imposing or seeking civil money penalties.

''(B) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—A purchaser of a payment stablecoin may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against any person who has committed or engaged in an unlawful unfair, deceptive, or abusive act or practice under this subsection in connection with the payment stablecoin of the purchaser.''.

SA 2305. Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4(a), strike paragraph (11) and insert the following:

(11) PROHIBITION ON INTEREST.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''affiliate'' has the meaning given the term in section 2(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841(k)).

(B) PROHIBITION.—No permitted payment stablecoin issuer or foreign payment stablecoin issuer, or affiliate thereof, shall directly or indirectly pay the holder of any payment stablecoin any form of interest or yield, whether in cash, tokens, rewards, or other consideration, in connection with the holding, use, or retention of such payment stablecoin.

(C) RULEMAKING.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall issue rules to carry out this paragraph, which shall include rules identifying activities or transactions outside the scope of the prohibition in subparagraph (B).

SA 2306. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON WHO MAY ISSUE A PAYMENT STABLECOIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

(1) other than a permitted payment stablecoin issuer to issue a payment stablecoin, directly or indirectly in the United States, through any means of or instruments of transportation or communication in the United States, or to persons in the United States; or

(2) to offer a payment stablecoin, or transact using a payment stablecoin, through the use of any medium or by any means of access in interstate commerce in the United States or to a United States person living in the United States unless such payment stablecoin is issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(b) PENALTIES.—Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than $1,000,000 per day, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

SA 2307. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act'' or the ''GENIUS Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY.—The term ''appropriate Federal banking agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).

(2) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term ''Bank Secrecy Act'' means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b);

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and

(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(4) COMPTROLLER.—The term ''Comptroller'' means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(5) CORPORATION.—The term ''Corporation'' means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(6) DIGITAL ASSET.—The term ''digital asset'' means any digital representation of value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger.

(7) DIGITAL ASSET SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ''digital asset service provider''—

(A) means a person that, for compensation or profit, engages in the business in the United States (including on behalf of customers or users in the United States) of—

(i) exchanging digital assets for monetary value;

(ii) exchanging digital assets for other digital assets;

(iii) transferring digital assets to a third party;

(iv) acting as a digital asset custodian; or

(v) participating in financial services relating to digital asset issuance; and

(B) does not include—

(i) a distributed ledger protocol;

(ii) developing, operating, or engaging in the business of developing distributed ledger protocols or self-custodial software interfaces;

(iii) an immutable and self-custodial software interface;

(iv) developing, operating, or engaging in the business of validating transactions or operating a distributed ledger; or

(v) participating in a liquidity pool or other similar mechanism for the provisioning of liquidity for peer-to-peer transactions.

(8) DISTRIBUTED LEDGER.—The term ''distributed ledger'' means technology in which data is shared across a network that creates a public digital ledger of verified transactions or information among network participants and cryptography is used to link the data to maintain the integrity of the public ledger and execute other functions.

(9) DISTRIBUTED LEDGER PROTOCOL.—The term ''distributed ledger protocol'' means publicly available and accessible executable software deployed to a distributed ledger, including smart contracts or networks of smart contracts.

(10) FEDERAL BRANCH.—The term ''Federal branch'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).

(11) FEDERAL QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—The term ''Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer'' means—

(A) a nonbank entity, other than a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, approved by the Comptroller, pursuant to section 5, to issue payment stablecoins;

(B) an uninsured national bank—

(i) that is chartered by the Comptroller, pursuant to title LXII of the Revised Statutes; and

(ii) that is approved by the Comptroller, pursuant to section 5, to issue payment stablecoins; and

(C) a Federal branch that is approved by the Comptroller, pursuant to section 5, to issue payment stablecoins.

(12) FOREIGN PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—The term ''foreign payment stablecoin issuer'' means an issuer of a payment stablecoin that is—

(A) organized under the laws of or domiciled in a foreign country, a territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands; and

(B) not a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(13) INSTITUTION-AFFILIATED PARTY.—With respect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, the term ''institution-affiliated party'' means any director, officer, employee, or controlling stockholder of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(14) INSURED CREDIT UNION.—The term ''insured credit union'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752).

(15) INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''insured depository institution'' means—

(A) an insured depository institution, as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

(B) an insured credit union.

(16) LAWFUL ORDER.—The term ''lawful order'' means any final and valid writ, process, order, rule, decree, command, or other requirement issued or promulgated under Federal law, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or by an authorized Federal agency pursuant to its statutory authority, that—

(A) requires a person to seize, freeze, burn, or prevent the transfer of payment stablecoins issued by the person;

(B) specifies the payment stablecoins or accounts subject to blocking with reasonable particularity; and

(C) is subject to judicial or administrative review or appeal as provided by law.

(17) MONETARY VALUE.—The term ''monetary value'' means a national currency or deposit (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)) denominated in a national currency.

(18) MONEY.—The term ''money''—

(A) means a medium of exchange currently authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government; and

(B) includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between 2 or more countries.

(19) NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The term ''national currency'' means each of the following:

(A) A Federal Reserve note (as the term is used in the first undesignated paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 411)).

(B) Money standing to the credit of an account with a Federal Reserve Bank.

(C) Money issued by a foreign central bank.

(D) Money issued by an intergovernmental organization pursuant to an agreement by 2 or more governments.

(20) NONBANK ENTITY.—The term ''nonbank entity'' means a person that is not a depository institution or subsidiary of a depository institution.

(21) OFFER.—The term ''offer'' means to make available for purchase, sale, or exchange.

(22) PAYMENT STABLECOIN.—The term ''payment stablecoin''—

(A) means a digital asset—

(i) that is, or is designed to be, used as a means of payment or settlement; and

(ii) the issuer of which—

(I) is obligated to convert, redeem, or repurchase for a fixed amount of monetary value, not including a digital asset denominated in a fixed amount of monetary value; and

(II) represents that such issuer will maintain, or create the reasonable expectation that it will maintain, a stable value relative to the value of a fixed amount of monetary value; and

(B) does not include a digital asset that—

(i) is a national currency;

(ii) is a deposit (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)), including a deposit recorded using distributed ledger technology; or

(iii) is a security, as defined in section 2 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b), section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c), or section 2 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–2), except that, for the avoidance of doubt, no bond, note, evidence of indebtedness, or investment contract that was issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall qualify as a security solely by virtue of its satisfying the conditions described in subparagraph (A), consistent with section 17 of this Act.

(23) PERMITTED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—The term ''permitted payment stablecoin issuer'' means a person formed in the United States that is—

(A) a subsidiary of an insured depository institution that has been approved to issue payment stablecoins under section 5;

(B) a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer; or

(C) a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(24) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual, partnership, company, corporation, association, trust, estate, cooperative organization, or other business entity, incorporated or unincorporated.

(25) PRIMARY FEDERAL PAYMENT STABLECOIN REGULATOR.—The term ''primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator'' means—

(A) with respect to a subsidiary of an insured depository institution (other than an insured credit union), the appropriate Federal banking agency of such insured depository institution;

(B) with respect to an insured credit union or a subsidiary of an insured credit union, the National Credit Union Administration;

(C) with respect to a State chartered depository institution not specified under subparagraph (A), the Corporation, the Comptroller, or the Board; and

(D) with respect to a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer, the Comptroller.

(26) REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM.—The term ''registered public accounting firm'' has the meaning given that term under section 2 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7201).

(27) STABLECOIN CERTIFICATION REVIEW COMMITTEE.—The term ''Stablecoin Certification Review Committee'' means the committee of that name and having the functions as provided in this Act—

(A) of which—

(i) the Secretary of the Treasury shall serve as Chair; and

(ii) the Chair of the Board (or the Vice Chair for Supervision, as delegated by the Chair of the Board), and the Chair of the Corporation shall serve as members; and

(B) which, unless otherwise specified in this Act, shall act by ⅔ vote of its members at any meeting called by the Chair or by unanimous written consent.

(28) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and each territory of the United States.

(29) STATE CHARTERED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''State chartered depository institution'' has the meaning given the term ''State depository institution'' in section 3(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(c)).

(30) STATE PAYMENT STABLECOIN REGULATOR.—The term ''State payment stablecoin regulator'' means a State agency that has primary regulatory and supervisory authority in such State over entities that issue payment stablecoins.

(31) STATE QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—The term ''State qualified payment stablecoin issuer'' means an entity that—

(A) is legally established under the laws of a State and approved to issue payment stablecoins by a State payment stablecoin regulator; and

(B) is not an uninsured national bank chartered by the Comptroller pursuant to title LXII of the Revised Statutes, a Federal branch, an insured depository institution, or a subsidiary of such national bank, Federal branch, or insured depository institution.

(32) SUBSIDIARY.—The term ''subsidiary'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).

(33) SUBSIDIARY OF AN INSURED CREDIT UNION.—With respect to an insured credit union, the term ''subsidiary of an insured credit union'' means—

(A) an organization providing services to the insured credit union that are associated with the routine operations of credit unions, as described in section 107(7)(I) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1757(7)(I));

(B) a credit union service organization, as such term is used under part 712 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to which the insured credit union has an ownership interest or to which the insured credit union has extended a loan; and

(C) a subsidiary of a State chartered insured credit union authorized under State law.

SEC. 3. ISSUANCE AND TREATMENT OF PAYMENT STABLECOINS.

(a) LIMITATION ON ISSUERS.—It shall be unlawful for any person other than a permitted payment stablecoin issuer to issue a payment stablecoin in the United States.

(b) PROHIBITION ON OFFERS OR SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c) and section 18, beginning on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for a digital asset service provider to offer or sell a payment stablecoin to a person in the United States, unless the payment stablecoin is issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(2) FOREIGN PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.—It shall be unlawful for any digital asset service provider to offer, sell, or otherwise make available in the United States a payment stablecoin issued by a foreign payment stablecoin issuer unless the foreign payment stablecoin issuer has the technological capability to comply, and will comply, with the terms of any lawful order and any reciprocal arrangement pursuant to section 18.

(c) LIMITED SAFE HARBORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may issue regulations providing safe harbors from subsection (a) that are—

(A) consistent with the purposes of the Act;

(B) limited in scope; and

(C) apply to a de minimis volume of transactions, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) UNUSUAL AND EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines that unusual and exigent circumstances exist, the Secretary may provide limited safe harbors from subsection (a).

(B) JUSTIFICATION.—Prior to issuing a limited safe harbor under this paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the chairs and ranking members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a justification for the determination of the unusual and exigent circumstances, which may be contained in a classified annex, as applicable.

(d) RULEMAKING.—Consistent with section 13, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement this section, including regulations to define terms.

(e) EXTRATERRITORIAL EFFECT.—This section is intended to have extraterritorial effect if conduct involves the offer or sale of a payment stablecoin to a person located in the United States.

(f) PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever knowingly participates in a violation of subsection (a) shall be fined not more than $1,000,000 for each such violation, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(2) REFERRAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator has reason to believe that any person has knowingly violated subsection (a), the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may refer the matter to the Attorney General.

(g) TREATMENT.—A payment stablecoin that is not issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall not be—

(1) treated as cash or as a cash equivalent for accounting purposes;

(2) eligible as cash or as a cash equivalent margin and collateral for futures commission merchants, derivative clearing organizations, broker-dealers, registered clearing agencies, and swap dealers; or

(3) acceptable as a settlement asset to facilitate wholesale payments between banking organizations or by a payment infrastructure to facilitate exchange and settlement among banking organizations.

(h) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) EXEMPT TRANSACTIONS.—This section shall not apply to—

(A) the direct transfer of digital assets between 2 individuals acting on their own behalf and for their own lawful purposes, without the involvement of an intermediary;

(B) to any transaction involving the receipt of digital assets by an individual between an account owned by the individual in the United States and an account owned by the individual abroad that are offered by the same parent company; or

(C) to any transaction by means of a software or hardware wallet that facilitates an individual's own custody of digital assets.

(2) TREASURY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act shall alter the existing authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to block, restrict, or limit transactions involving payment stablecoins that reference or are denominated in United States dollars that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING PAYMENT STABLECOINS.

(a) STANDARDS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PAYMENT STABLECOINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall—

(A) maintain identifiable reserves backing the outstanding payment stablecoins of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer on an at least 1 to 1 basis, with reserves comprising—

(i) United States coins and currency (including Federal Reserve notes) or money standing to the credit of an account with a Federal Reserve Bank;

(ii) funds held as demand deposits (or other deposits that may be withdrawn upon request at any time) or insured shares at an insured depository institution (including any foreign branches or agents, including correspondent banks, of an insured depository institution), subject to limitations established by the Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, as applicable, to address safety and soundness risks of such insured depository institution;

(iii) Treasury bills, notes, or bonds—

(I) with a remaining maturity of 93 days or less; or

(II) issued with a maturity of 93 days or less;

(iv) money received under repurchase agreements, with the permitted payment stablecoin issuer acting as a seller of securities and with an overnight maturity, that are backed by Treasury bills with a maturity of 93 days or less;

(v) reverse repurchase agreements, with the permitted payment stablecoin issuer acting as a purchaser of securities and with an overnight maturity, that are collateralized by Treasury notes, bills, or bonds on an overnight basis, subject to overcollateralization in line with standard market terms, that are—

(I) tri-party;

(II) centrally cleared through a clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; or

(III) bilateral with a counterparty that the issuer has determined to be adequately creditworthy even in the event of severe market stress;

(vi) securities issued by an investment company registered under section 8(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–8(a)), or other registered Government money market fund, and that are invested solely in underlying assets described in clauses (i) through (v);

(vii) any other similarly liquid Federal Government-issued asset approved by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, in consultation with the State payment stablecoin regulator, if applicable, of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer; or

(viii) any reserve described in clause (i) through (iii) or clause (vi) through (vii) in tokenized form, provided that such reserves comply with all applicable laws and regulations;

(B) publicly disclose the issuer's redemption policy, which shall—

(i) establish clear and conspicuous procedures for timely redemption of outstanding payment stablecoins, provided that any discretionary limitations on timely redemptions can only be imposed by a State qualified payment stablecoin regulator, the Corporation, the Comptroller, or the Board, consistent with section 7; and

(ii) publicly, clearly, and conspicuously disclose in plain language all fees associated with purchasing or redeeming the payment stablecoins, provided that such fees can only be changed upon not less than 7 days' prior notice to consumers; and

(C) publish the monthly composition of the issuer's reserves on the website of the issuer, containing—

(i) the total number of outstanding payment stablecoins issued by the issuer; and

(ii) the amount and composition of the reserves described in subparagraph (A), including the average tenor and geographic location of custody of each category of reserve instruments.

(2) PROHIBITION ON REHYPOTHECATION.—Reserves required under paragraph (1)(A) may not be pledged, rehypothecated, or reused by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, either directly or indirectly, except for the purpose of—

(A) satisfying margin obligations in connection with investments in permitted reserves under clauses (iv) and (v) of paragraph (1)(A);

(B) satisfying obligations associated with the use, receipt, or provision of standard custodial services; or

(C) creating liquidity to meet reasonable expectations of requests to redeem payment stablecoins, such that reserves in the form of Treasury bills may be sold as purchased securities for repurchase agreements with a maturity of 93 days or less, provided that either—

(i) the repurchase agreements are cleared by a clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; or

(ii) the permitted payment stablecoin issuer receives the prior approval of its primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator or State payment stablecoin regulator, as applicable.

(3) MONTHLY CERTIFICATION; EXAMINATION OF REPORTS BY REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall, each month, have the information disclosed in the previous month-end report required under paragraph (1)(D) examined by a registered public accounting firm.

(B) CERTIFICATION.—Each month, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall submit a certification as to the accuracy of the monthly report to, as applicable—

(i) the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer; or

(ii) the State payment stablecoin regulator of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(C) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Any person who submits a certification required under subparagraph (B) knowing that such certification is false shall be subject to the same criminal penalties as those set forth under section 1350(c) of title 18, United States Code.

(4) CAPITAL, LIQUIDITY, AND RISK MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall, or in the case of a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, the State payment stablecoin regulator shall, consistent with section 13, issue regulations implementing—

(i) capital requirements applicable to permitted payment stablecoin issuers that—

(I) are tailored to the business model and risk profile of permitted payment stablecoin issuers;

(II) do not exceed requirements that are sufficient to ensure the ongoing operations of permitted payment stablecoin issuers; and

(III) in the case of the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, if the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators determine that a capital buffer is necessary to ensure the ongoing operations of permitted payment stablecoin issuers, may include capital buffers that are tailored to the business model and risk profile of permitted payment stablecoin issuers;

(ii) the liquidity standard under paragraph (1)(A);

(iii) reserve asset diversification, including deposit concentration at banking institutions, and interest rate risk management standards applicable to permitted payment stablecoin issuers that—

(I) are tailored to the business model and risk profile of permitted payment stablecoin issuers; and

(II) do not exceed standards that are sufficient to ensure the ongoing operations of permitted payment stablecoin issuers; and

(iv) appropriate operational, compliance, and information technology risk management principles-based requirements and standards, including Bank Secrecy Act and sanctions compliance standards, that—

(I) are tailored to the business model and risk profile of permitted payment stablecoin issuers; and

(II) are consistent with applicable law.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit—

(i) the authority of the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, in prescribing standards under this paragraph, to tailor or differentiate among issuers on an individual basis or by category, taking into consideration the capital structure, business model risk profile, complexity, financial activities (including financial activities of subsidiaries), size, and any other risk-related factors of permitted payment stablecoin issuers that a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator determines appropriate, provided that such tailoring or differentiation occurs without respect to whether a permitted payment stablecoin issuer is regulated by a State payment stablecoin regulator; or

(ii) any supervisory, regulatory, or enforcement authority of a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to further the safe and sound operation of an institution for which the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator is the appropriate regulator.

(C) APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING CAPITAL STANDARDS.—

(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term ''depository institution holding company'' has the meaning given that term under section 171(a)(3) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5371(a)(3)).

(ii) APPLICABILITY OF FINANCIAL STABILITY ACT.—With respect to the promulgation of rules under subparagraph (A) and clauses (iii) and (iv) of this subparagraph, section 171 of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5371) shall not apply.

(iii) RULES RELATING TO LEVERAGE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS OR RISK-BASED CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any rule issued by an appropriate Federal banking agency that imposes, on a consolidated basis, a leverage capital requirement or risk-based capital requirement with respect to an insured depository institution or depository institution holding company shall provide that, for purposes of such leverage capital requirement or risk-based capital requirement, any insured depository institution or depository institution holding company that includes, on a consolidated basis, a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, shall not be required to hold, with respect to such permitted payment stablecoin issuer and its assets and operations, any amount of regulatory capital in excess of the capital that such permitted payment stablecoin issuer must maintain under the capital requirements issued pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i).

(iv) MODIFICATIONS.—Not later than the earlier of the rulemaking deadline under section 13 or the date on which the Federal payment stablecoin regulators issue regulations to carry out this section, each appropriate Federal banking agency shall amend or otherwise modify any regulation of the appropriate Federal banking agency described in clause (iii) so that such regulation, as amended or otherwise modified, complies with clause (iii) of this subparagraph.

(5) TREATMENT UNDER THE BANK SECRECY ACT AND SANCTIONS LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall be treated as a financial institution for purposes of the Bank Secrecy Act, and as such, shall be subject to all Federal laws applicable to a financial institution located in the United States relating to economic sanctions, prevention of money laundering, customer identification, and due diligence, including—

(i) maintenance of an effective anti-money laundering program, which shall include appropriate risk assessments and designation of an officer to supervise the program;

(ii) retention of appropriate records;

(iii) monitoring and reporting of any suspicious transaction relevant to a possible violation of law or regulation;

(iv) technical capabilities, policies, and procedures to block, freeze, and reject specific or impermissible transactions that violate Federal or State laws, rules, or regulations;

(v) maintenance of an effective customer identification program, including identification and verification of account holders with the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, high-value transactions, and appropriate enhanced due diligence; and

(vi) maintenance of an effective economic sanctions compliance program, including verification of sanctions lists, consistent with Federal law.

(B) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt rules, tailored to the size and complexity of permitted payment stablecoin issuers, to implement subparagraph (A).

(C) RESERVATION OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to implement, administer, and enforce the provisions of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(6) COORDINATION WITH PERMITTED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS WITH RESPECT TO BLOCKING OF PROPERTY AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES TO COMPLY WITH LAWFUL ORDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury—

(i) shall, to the best of the Secretary's ability, coordinate with a permitted payment stablecoin issuer before taking any action to block and prohibit transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person to ensure that the permitted payment stablecoin issuer is able to effectively block a payment stablecoin of the foreign person upon issuance of the payment stablecoin; and

(ii) is not required to notify any permitted payment stablecoin issuer of any intended action described in clause (i) prior to taking such action.

(B) COMPLIANCE WITH LAWFUL ORDERS.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer may issue payment stablecoins only if the issuer has the technological capability to comply, and will comply, with the terms of any lawful order.

(C) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report, which may include a classified annex if applicable, on the coordination with permitted payment stablecoin issuers required under subparagraph (A).

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter or affect the authority of State payment stablecoin regulators with respect to the offer of foreign-issued digital assets that are issued within a foreign jurisdiction.

(7) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT STABLECOIN ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer may only—

(i) issue payment stablecoins;

(ii) redeem payment stablecoins;

(iii) manage related reserves, including purchasing, selling, and holding reserve assets or providing custodial services for reserve assets, consistent with State and Federal law;

(iv) provide custodial or safekeeping services for payment stablecoins, required reserves, or private keys of payment stablecoins, consistent with this Act; and

(v) undertake other activities that directly support any of the activities described in clauses (i) through (iv).

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall limit a permitted payment stablecoin issuer from engaging in payment stablecoin activities or digital asset service provider activities specified by this Act, and activities incidental thereto, that are authorized by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator or the State payment stablecoin regulator, as applicable, consistent with all other Federal and State laws, provided that the claims of payment stablecoin holders rank senior to any potential claims of non-stablecoin creditors with respect to the reserve assets, consistent with section 11.

(8) PROHIBITION ON TYING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer may not provide services to a customer on the condition that the customer obtain an additional paid product or service from the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, or any of its subsidiaries, or agree to not obtain an additional product or service from a competitor.

(B) REGULATIONS.—The Board may issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this paragraph, and, in consultation with other relevant primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, may by regulation or order, permit such exceptions to subparagraph (A) as the Board considers will not be contrary to the purpose of this Act.

(9) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF DECEPTIVE NAMES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer may not—

(i) use any combination of terms relating to the United States Government, including ''United States'', ''United States Government'', and ''USG'' in the name of a payment stablecoin; or

(ii) market a payment stablecoin in such a way that a reasonable person would perceive the payment stablecoin to be—

(I) legal tender, as described in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code;

(II) issued by the United States; or

(III) guaranteed or approved by the Government of the United States.

(B) PEGGED STABLECOINS.—Abbreviations directly relating to the currency to which a payment stablecoin is pegged, such as ''USD'', are not subject to the prohibitions in subparagraph (A).

(10) AUDITS AND REPORTS.—

(A) ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer with more than $50,000,000,000 in consolidated total outstanding issuance, that is not subject to the reporting requirements under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m, 78o(d)), shall prepare, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, an annual financial statement, which shall include the disclosure of any related party transactions, as defined by such generally accepted accounting principles.

(ii) AUDITOR.—A registered public accounting firm shall perform an audit of the annual financial statements described in clause (i).

(iii) STANDARDS.—An audit described in clause (ii) shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable auditing standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, including those relating to auditor independence, internal controls, and related party transactions.

(iv) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to limit, alter, or expand the jurisdiction of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board over permitted payment stablecoin issuers or registered public accounting firms.

(B) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND SUBMISSION TO FEDERAL REGULATORS.—Each permitted payment stablecoin issuer required to prepare an audited annual financial statement under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) make such audited financial statements publicly available on the website of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer; and

(ii) submit such audited financial statements annually to their primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator.

(C) CONSULTATION.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators may consult with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to determine best practices for determining audit oversight and to detect fraud, material misstatements, and other financial misrepresentations that could mislead permitted payment stablecoin holders.

(11) PROHIBITION ON INTEREST.—No permitted payment stablecoin issuer or foreign payment stablecoin issuer shall pay the holder of any payment stablecoin any form of interest or yield (whether in cash, tokens, or other consideration) solely in connection with the holding, use, or retention of such payment stablecoin.

(12) NON-FINANCIAL SERVICES PUBLIC COMPANIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.—The term ''financial activities''—

(I) has the meaning given that term in section 4(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1843(k)); and

(II) for the avoidance of doubt, includes those activities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 2(7) and section 4(a)(7)(A) of this Act.

(ii) PUBLIC COMPANY.—The term ''public company'' means an issuer that is required to file reports under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)).

(B) PROHIBITION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A public company that is not predominantly engaged in 1 or more financial activities, and its wholly or majority owned subsidiaries or affiliates, may not issue a payment stablecoin unless the public company obtains a unanimous vote of the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee finding that—

(I) it will not pose a material risk to the safety and soundness of the United States banking system, the financial stability of the United States, or the Deposit Insurance Fund;

(II) the public company will comply with data use limitations providing that, unless the public company receives consent from the consumer, nonpublic personal information obtained from stablecoin transaction data may not be—

(aa) used to target, personalize, or rank advertising or other content;

(bb) sold to any third party; or

(cc) shared with non-affiliates; and

(III) the public company and the affiliates of the public company will comply with the tying prohibitions under paragraph (8).

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under clause (i) against the sharing of consumer information shall not apply to sharing of such information—

(I) to comply with Federal, State, or local laws, rules, and other applicable legal requirements;

(II) to comply with a properly authorized civil, criminal, or regulatory investigation, subpoena, or summons by a Federal, State, or local authority; or

(III) to respond to judicial process or a government regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the public company.

(C) EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any company not domiciled in the United States or its Territories that is not predominantly engaged in 1 or more financial activities, may not issue a payment stablecoin unless the public company obtains a unanimous vote of the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee finding that—

(I) it will not pose a material risk to the safety and soundness of the United States banking system, the financial stability of the United States, or the Deposit Insurance Fund;

(II) the public company will comply with data use limitations providing that, unless the public company receives consent from the consumer, nonpublic personal information obtained from stablecoin transaction data may not be—

(aa) used to target, personalize, or rank advertising or other content;

(bb) sold to any third party; or

(cc) shared with non-affiliates; except

(III) the public company and the affiliates of the public company will comply with the tying prohibitions under paragraph (8).

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under clause (i) against the sharing of consumer information shall not apply to sharing of such information—

(I) to comply with Federal, State, or local laws, rules, and other applicable legal requirements;

(II) to comply with a properly authorized civil, criminal, or regulatory investigation, subpoena, or summons by a Federal, State, or local authority; or

(III) to respond to judicial process or a government regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the public company.

(D) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall issue an interpretive rule clarifying the application of this paragraph.

(13) ELIGIBILITY.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as expanding or contracting legal eligibility to receive services available from a Federal Reserve bank or to make deposits with a Federal Reserve bank, in each case pursuant to the Federal Reserve Act.

(14) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Compliance with this section does not alter or affect any additional requirement of a State payment stablecoin regulator that may apply relating to the offering of payment stablecoins.

(b) REGULATION BY THE COMPTROLLER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 5136C of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 25b), section 6 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1465), or any applicable State law relating to licensing and supervision, a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer approved by the Comptroller pursuant to section 5 of this Act shall be licensed, regulated, examined, and supervised exclusively by the Comptroller, which shall have authority, in coordination with other relevant primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators and State payment stablecoin regulators, to issue such regulations and orders as necessary to ensure financial stability and implement subsection (a).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 324(b) of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 1(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) REGULATION OF FEDERAL QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.—The Comptroller of the Currency shall, in coordination with other relevant regulators and consistent with section 13 of the GENIUS Act, issue such regulations and orders as necessary to ensure financial stability and implement section 4(a) of that Act.''.

(c) STATE-LEVEL REGULATORY REGIMES.—

(1) OPTION FOR STATE-LEVEL REGULATORY REGIME.—Notwithstanding the Federal regulatory framework established under this Act, a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of not more than $10,000,000,000 may opt for regulation under a State-level regulatory regime, provided that the State-level regulatory regime is substantially similar to the Federal regulatory framework under this Act.

(2) PRINCIPLES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, through notice and comment rulemaking, establish broad-based principles

for determining whether a State-level regulatory regime is substantially similar to the Federal regulatory framework under this Act.

(3) REVIEW.—State payment stablecoin regulators shall review State-level regulatory regimes according to the principles established by the Secretary of the Treasury under paragraph (2) and for the purposes of establishing any necessary cooperative agreements to implement section 7(f).

(4) CERTIFICATION.—

(A) INITIAL CERTIFICATION.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not later than 1 year after the effective date of this Act, a State payment stablecoin regulator shall submit to the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee an initial certification that the State-level regulatory regime meets the criteria for substantial similarity established pursuant to paragraph (2).

(B) FORM OF CERTIFICATION.—The initial certification required under subparagraph (A) shall contain, in a form prescribed by the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee, an attestation that the State-level regulatory regime meets the criteria for substantial similarity established pursuant to paragraph (2).

(C) ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION.—Not later than a date to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury each year, a State payment stablecoin regulator shall submit to the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee an additional certification that confirms the accuracy of the initial certification submitted under subparagraph (A).

(5) CERTIFICATION REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a State payment stablecoin regulator submits an initial certification or a recertification under paragraph (4), the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall—

(i) approve such certification if the Committee unanimously determines that the State-level regulatory regime meets or exceeds the standards and requirements described in subsection (a); or

(ii) deny such certification and provide the State payment stablecoin regulator with a written explanation of the denial, describing the reasoned basis for the denial with sufficient detail to enable the State payment stablecoin regulator and State-level regulatory regime to make any changes necessary to meet or exceed the standards and requirements described in subsection (a).

(B) RECERTIFICATIONS.—With respect to any recertification certification submitted by a State payment stablecoin regulator under paragraph (4), the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall only deny the recertification if—

(i) the State-level regulatory regime has materially changed from the prior certification or there has been a significant change in circumstances; and

(ii) the material change in the regime or significant change in circumstances described in clause (i) is such that the State-level regulatory regime will not promote the safe and sound operation of State qualified payment stablecoin issuers under its supervision.

(C) OPPORTUNITY TO CURE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a denial described under subparagraph (A) or (B), the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall provide the State payment stablecoin regulator with not less than 180 days from the date on which the State payment stablecoin regulator is notified of such denial to—

(I) make such changes as may be necessary to ensure the State-level regulatory regime meets or exceeds the standards described in subsection (a); and

(II) resubmit the initial certification or recertification.

(ii) DENIAL.—If, after a State payment stablecoin regulator resubmits an initial certification or recertification under clause (i), the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee again determines that the initial certification or recertification shall result in a denial, the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall, not later than 30 days after such determination, provide the State payment stablecoin regulator with a written explanation for the determination.

(D) APPEAL OF DENIAL.—A State payment stablecoin regulator in receipt of a denial under subparagraph (C)(ii) may appeal the denial to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(E) RIGHT TO RESUBMIT.—A State payment stablecoin regulator in receipt of a denial under this paragraph shall not be prohibited from resubmitting a new certification under paragraph (4).

(6) LIST.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish and maintain in the Federal Register and on the website of the Department of the Treasury a list of States that have submitted initial certifications and recertifications under paragraph (4).

(7) EXPEDITED CERTIFICATIONS OF EXISTING REGULATORY REGIMES.—The Stablecoin Certification Review Committee shall take all necessary steps to endeavor that, with respect to a State that, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, has in effect a prudential regulatory regime (including regulations and guidance) for the supervision of digital assets or payment stablecoins, the certification process under this paragraph with respect to that regime occurs on an expedited timeline after the effective date of this Act.

(d) TRANSITION TO FEDERAL OVERSIGHT.—

(1) DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—A State chartered depository institution that is a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of more than $10,000,000,000 shall—

(A) not later than 360 days after the payment stablecoin reaches such threshold, transition to the Federal regulatory framework of the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator of the State chartered depository institution, which shall be administered by the State payment stablecoin regulator of the State chartered depository institution and the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator acting jointly; or

(B) beginning on the date the payment stablecoin reaches such threshold, cease issuing new payment stablecoins until the payment stablecoin is under the $10,000,000,000 consolidated total outstanding issuance threshold.

(2) OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—A State qualified payment stablecoin issuer not described in paragraph (1) with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of more than $10,000,000,000 shall—

(A) not later than 360 days after the payment stablecoin reaches such threshold, transition to the Federal regulatory framework under subsection (a) administered by the relevant State payment stablecoin regulator and the Comptroller, acting in coordination; or

(B) beginning on the date the payment stablecoin reaches such threshold, cease issuing new payment stablecoins until the payment stablecoin is under the $10,000,000,000 consolidated total outstanding issuance threshold.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the applicable primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may permit a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of more than $10,000,000,000 to remain solely supervised by a State payment stablecoin regulator.

(B) CRITERIA FOR WAIVER.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall consider the following exclusive criteria in determining whether to issue a waiver under this paragraph:

(i) The capital maintained by the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(ii) The past operations and examination history of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(iii) The experience of the State payment stablecoin regulator in supervising payment stablecoin and digital asset activities.

(iv) The supervisory framework, including regulations and guidance, of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with respect to payment stablecoins and digital assets.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(i) FEDERAL OVERSIGHT.—A State qualified payment stablecoin issuer subject to Federal oversight under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection that does not receive a waiver under this paragraph shall continue to be supervised by the State payment stablecoin regulator of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer jointly with the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator. Nothing in this subsection shall require the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer to convert to a Federal charter.

(ii) STATE OVERSIGHT.—A State qualified payment stablecoin issuer supervised by a State payment stablecoin regulator that has established a prudential regulatory regime (including regulations and guidance) for the supervision of digital assets or payment stablecoins before the 90-day period ending on the date of enactment of this Act that has been certified pursuant to subsection (c) and has approved 1 or more issuers to issue payment stablecoins under the supervision of such State payment stablecoin regulator, shall be presumptively approved for a waiver under this paragraph, unless the Federal payment stablecoin regulator finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the requirements of subparagraph (B) are not substantially met with respect to that issuer or that the issuer poses significant safety and soundness risks to the financial system of the United States.

(e) MISREPRESENTATION OF INSURED STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Payment stablecoins shall not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, guaranteed by the United States Government, subject to deposit insurance by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or subject to share insurance by the National Credit Union Administration.

(2) MISREPRESENTATION OF INSURED STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to represent that payment stablecoins are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, guaranteed by the United States Government, or subject to Federal deposit insurance or Federal share insurance.

(B) PENALTY.—A violation of subparagraph (A) shall be considered a violation of section 18(a)(4) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(a)(4)) or section 709 of title 18, United States Code, as applicable.

(3) MARKETING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to market a product in the United States as a payment stablecoin unless the product is issued pursuant to this Act.

(B) PENALTY.—Whoever knowingly and willfully participates in a violation of subparagraph (A) shall be fined by the Department of the Treasury not more than $500,000 for each such violation.

(C) DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS.—For purposes of determining the number of violations for which to impose penalties under subparagraph (B), separate acts of noncompliance are a single violation when the acts are the result of—

(i) a common or substantially overlapping originating cause; or

(ii) the same statement or publication.

(D) REFERRAL TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—If a Federal payment stablecoin regulator has reason to believe that any person has knowingly and willfully violated subparagraph (A), the Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall refer the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(f) OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN FELONIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No individual who has been convicted of a felony offense involving insider trading, embezzlement, cybercrime, money laundering, financing of terrorism, or financial fraud may serve as—

(A) an officer of a payment stablecoin issuer; or

(B) a director of a payment stablecoin issuer.

(2) PENALTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Whoever knowingly participates in a violation of paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than $1,000,000 for each such violation, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(B) REFERRAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If a Federal payment stablecoin regulator has reason to believe that any person has knowingly violated paragraph (1), the Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall refer the matter to the Attorney General.

(g) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO FEDERAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION RESERVES.—A Federal savings association established under the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1461 et seq.) that holds a reserve that satisfies the requirements of section 4(a)(1) shall not be required to satisfy the qualified thrift lender test under section 10(m) of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a(m)) with respect to such reserve assets.

(h) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with section 13, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall, and State payment stablecoin regulators may, issue such regulations relating to permitted payment stablecoin issuers as may be necessary to establish a payment stablecoin regulatory framework necessary to administer and carry out the requirements of this section, including to establish conditions, and to prevent evasion thereof.

(2) COORDINATED ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—All regulations issued to carry out this section shall be issued in coordination by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, if not issued by a State payment stablecoin regulator.

(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) as expanding the authority of the Board with respect to the services the Board can make directly available to the public; or

(2) to limit or prevent the continued application of applicable ethics statutes and regulations administered by the Office of Government Ethics, or the ethics rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives, including section 208 of title 18, United States Code, and sections 2635.702 and 2635.802 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations. For the avoidance of doubt, existing Office of Government Ethics laws and the ethics rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives prohibit any member of Congress or senior executive branch official from issuing a payment stablecoin during their time in public service. For the purposes of this paragraph, an employee described in section 202 of title 18, United States Code, shall be deemed an executive branch employee for purposes of complying with section 208 of that title.

SEC. 5. APPROVAL OF SUBSIDIARIES OF INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS AND FEDERAL QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.

(a) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall—

(A) receive, review, and consider for approval applications from any insured depository institution that seeks to issue payment stablecoins through a subsidiary and any nonbank entity, Federal branch, or uninsured national bank that is chartered by the Comptroller pursuant to title LXII of the Revised Statutes, and that seeks to issue payment stablecoins as a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer; and

(B) establish a process and framework for the licensing, regulation, examination, and supervision of such entities that prioritizes the safety and soundness of such entities.

(2) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS AND PROCESS APPLICATIONS.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall, before the date described in section 13—

(A) issue regulations consistent with that section to carry out this section; and

(B) pursuant to the regulations described in subparagraph (A), accept and process applications described in paragraph (1).

(3) MANDATORY APPROVAL PROCESS.—A primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall, upon receipt of a substantially complete application received under paragraph (1), evaluate and make a determination on each application based on the criteria established under this Act.

(b) EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS.—A substantially complete application received under subsection (a) shall be evaluated by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator using the factors described in subsection (c).

(c) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—The factors described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The ability of the applicant (or, in the case of an applicant that is an insured depository institution, the subsidiary of the applicant), based on financial condition and resources, to meet the requirements set forth under section 4.

(2) Whether an individual who has been convicted of a felony offense involving insider trading, embezzlement, cybercrime, money laundering, financing of terrorism, or financial fraud is serving as an officer or director of the applicant.

(3) The competence, experience, and integrity of the officers, directors, and principal shareholders of the applicant, its subsidiaries, and parent company, including—

(A) the record of those officers, directors, and principal shareholders of compliance with laws and regulations; and

(B) the ability of those officers, directors, and principal shareholders to fulfill any commitments to, and any conditions imposed by, their primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in connection with the application at issue and any prior applications.

(4) Whether the redemption policy of the applicant meets the standards under section 4(a)(1)(B).

(5) Any other factors established by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator that are necessary to ensure the safety and soundness of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(d) TIMING FOR DECISION; GROUNDS FOR DENIAL.—

(1) TIMING FOR DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after receiving a substantially complete application under subsection (a), a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall render a decision on the application.

(B) SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an application shall be considered substantially complete if the application contains sufficient information for the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to render a decision on whether the applicant satisfies the factors described in subsection (c).

(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after receiving an application under subsection (a), a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall notify the applicant as to whether the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator considers the application to be substantially complete and, if the application is not substantially complete, the additional information the applicant shall provide in order for the application to be considered substantially complete.

(iii) MATERIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—An application considered substantially complete under this subparagraph remains substantially complete unless there is a material change in circumstances that requires the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to treat the application as a new application.

(2) DENIAL OF APPLICATION.—

(A) GROUNDS FOR DENIAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall only deny a substantially complete application received under subsection (a) if the regulator determines that the activities of the applicant would be unsafe or unsound based on the factors described in subsection (c).

(ii) ISSUANCE ON OPEN, PUBLIC, OR DECENTRALIZED NETWORK NOT GROUND FOR DENIAL.—The issuance of a payment stablecoin on an open, public, or decentralized network shall not be a valid ground for denial of an application received under subsection (a).

(B) EXPLANATION REQUIRED.—If a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator denies a complete application received under subsection (a), not later than 30 days after the date of such denial, the regulator shall provide the applicant with written notice explaining the denial with specificity, including all findings made by the regulator with respect to all identified material shortcomings in the application, including actionable recommendations on how the applicant could address the identified material shortcomings.

(C) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING; FINAL DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of any notice of the denial of an application under this section, the applicant may request, in writing, an opportunity for a written or oral hearing before the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to appeal the denial.

(ii) TIMING.—Upon receipt of a timely request under clause (i), the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall notice a time (not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of the request) and place at which the applicant may appear, personally or through counsel, to submit written materials or provide oral testimony and oral argument.

(iii) FINAL DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of a hearing under this subparagraph, the applicable primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall notify the applicant of a final determination, which shall contain a statement of the basis for that determination, with specific findings.

(iv) NOTICE IF NO HEARING.—If an applicant does not make a timely request for a hearing under this subparagraph, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall notify the applicant, not later than 10 days after the date by which the applicant may request a hearing under this subparagraph, in writing, that the denial of the application is a final determination of the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator.

(3) FAILURE TO RENDER A DECISION.—If a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator fails to render a decision on a complete application within the time period specified in paragraph (1), the application shall be deemed approved.

(4) RIGHT TO REAPPLY.—The denial of an application under this section shall not prohibit the applicant from filing a subsequent application.

(e) REPORTS ON PENDING APPLICATIONS.—Each primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall—

(1) notify Congress upon beginning to process applications under this Act; and

(2) annually report to Congress on the applications that have been pending for 180 days or more since the date the initial application was filed and for which the applicant has been informed that the application remains incomplete, including documentation on the status of such applications and why such applications have not yet been approved.

(f) SAFE HARBOR FOR PENDING APPLICATIONS.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators may waive the application of the requirements of this Act for a period not to exceed 12 months beginning on the effective date of this Act, with respect to—

(1) a subsidiary of an insured depository institution, if the insured depository institution has an application pending for the subsidiary to become a permitted payment stablecoin issuer on that effective date; or

(2) a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a pending application on that effective date.

(g) RULEMAKING.—Consistent with section 13, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall issue rules necessary for the regulation of the issuance of payment stablecoins, but may not impose requirements in addition to the requirements specified under section 4.

(h) RELATION TO OTHER LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.—The provisions of this section supersede and preempt any State requirement for a charter, license, or other authorization to do business with respect to a Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer or subsidiary of an insured depository institution or credit union that is approved under this section to be a permitted payment stablecoin issuer. Nothing in this subsection shall preempt or supersede the authority of a State to charter, license, supervise, or regulate an insured depository institution or credit union chartered in such State or to supervise a subsidiary of such insured depository institution or credit union that is approved under this section to be a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(i) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the approval of an application, and on an annual basis thereafter, each permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall submit to its primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, or in the case of a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer its State payment stablecoin regulator, a certification that the issuer has implemented anti-money laundering and economic sanctions compliance programs that are reasonably designed to prevent the permitted payment stablecoin issuer from facilitating money laundering, in particular, facilitating money laundering for cartels and organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) and the financing of terrorist activities, consistent with the requirements of this Act.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFICATIONS.—Federal payment stablecoin regulators and State payment stablecoin regulators shall make certifications described in paragraph (1) available to the Secretary of Treasury upon request.

(3) PENALTIES.—

(A) APPROVAL REVOCATION.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator or State payment stablecoin regulator of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer that does not submit a certification pursuant to paragraph (1) may revoke the approval of the payment stablecoin issuer under this section.

(B) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that knowingly submits a certification pursuant to paragraph (1) that is false shall be subject to the criminal penalties set forth under section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.

(ii) REFERRAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If a Federal payment stablecoin regulator or State payment stablecoin regulator has reason to believe that any person has knowingly violated paragraph (1), the applicable regulator may refer the matter to the Attorney General or to the attorney general of the payment stablecoin issuer's host State.

SEC. 6. SUPERVISION AND ENFORCEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS AND SUBSIDIARIES OF INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.

(a) SUPERVISION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each permitted payment stablecoin issuer that is not a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of less than $10,000,000,000 shall be subject to supervision by the appropriate primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Each permitted payment stablecoin issuer described in paragraph (1) shall, upon request, submit to the appropriate primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator a report on—

(A) the financial condition of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer;

(B) the systems of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer for monitoring and controlling financial and operating risks;

(C) compliance by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer (and any subsidiary thereof) with this Act; and

(D) the compliance of the Federal qualified nonbank payment stablecoin issuer with the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act and with laws authorizing the imposition of sanctions and implemented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(3) EXAMINATIONS.—The appropriate primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall examine a permitted payment stablecoin issuer described in paragraph (1) in order to assess—

(A) the nature of the operations and financial condition of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer;

(B) the financial, operational, technological, and other risks associated within the permitted payment stablecoin issuer that may pose a threat to—

(i) the safety and soundness of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer; or

(ii) the stability of the financial system of the United States; and

(C) the systems of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer for monitoring and controlling the risks described in subparagraph (B).

(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFICIENCY.—

(A) USE OF EXISTING REPORTS.—In supervising and examining a permitted payment stablecoin issuer under this subsection, a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall, to the fullest extent possible, use existing reports and other supervisory information.

(B) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—A primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall, to the fullest extent possible, avoid duplication of examination activities, reporting requirements, and requests for information in carrying out this subsection with respect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(C) CONSIDERATION OF BURDEN.—A primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall, with respect to any examination or request for the submission of a report under this subsection, only request examinations and reports at a cadence and in a format that is similar to that required for similarly situated entities regulated by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer that is not a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of less than $10,000,000,000 may prohibit the permitted payment stablecoin issuer from issuing payment stablecoins, if the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator determines that such permitted payment stablecoin issuer, or an institution-affiliated party of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer is willfully or recklessly violating or has willfully or recklessly violated—

(A) this Act or any regulation or order issued under this Act; or

(B) any condition imposed in writing by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in connection with a written agreement entered into between the permitted payment stablecoin issuer and the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator.

(2) CEASE-AND-DESIST PROCEEDINGS.—If the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer that is not a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer with a payment stablecoin with a consolidated total outstanding issuance of less than $10,000,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or any institution-affiliated party of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer is violating, has violated, or is attempting to violate this Act, any regulation or order issued under this Act, or any written agreement entered into with the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator or condition imposed in writing by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in connection with any application or other request, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may, by provisions that are mandatory or otherwise, order the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or institution-affiliated party of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer to—

(A) cease and desist from such violation or practice; or

(B) take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from any such violation or practice.

(3) REMOVAL AND PROHIBITION AUTHORITY.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer that is not a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer may remove an institution-affiliated party of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer from the position or office of that institution-affiliated party or prohibit further participation in the affairs of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or

of all such permitted payment stablecoin issuers by that institution-affiliated party, if the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator determines that—

(A) the institution-affiliated party has knowingly committed a violation or attempted violation of this Act or any regulation or order issued under this Act; or

(B) the institution-affiliated party has knowingly committed a violation of any provision of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(4) PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator identifies a violation or attempted violation of this Act or makes a determination under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator shall comply with the procedures set forth in subsections (b) and (e) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818) or subsections (e) and (g) of section 206 the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(e) and (g)), as applicable.

(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A person aggrieved by a final action under this subsection may obtain judicial review of such action exclusively as provided in section 8(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(h)) or section 206(j) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(j)), as applicable.

(C) INJUNCTION.—A primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may, at the discretion of the regulator, follow the procedures provided in section 8(i)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(1)) or section 206(k)(1) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(k)(1)), as applicable, for judicial enforcement of any effective and outstanding notice or order issued under this subsection.

(D) TEMPORARY CEASE-AND-DESIST PROCEEDINGS.—If a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator determines that a violation or attempted violation of this Act or an action with respect to which a determination was made under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), or the continuation thereof, is likely to cause insolvency or significant dissipation of assets or earnings of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, or is likely to weaken the condition of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or otherwise prejudice the interests of the customers of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer prior to the completion of the proceedings conducted under this paragraph, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may follow the procedures provided in section 8(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(c)) or section 206(f) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(f)), as applicable, to issue a temporary cease and desist order.

(5) CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES.—Unless otherwise specified in this Act, the civil money penalties for violations of this Act consist of the following:

(A) FAILURE TO BE APPROVED.—Any person that issues a United States dollar-denominated payment stablecoin in violation of section 3, and any institution-affiliated party of such a person who knowingly participates in issuing such a payment stablecoin, shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than $100,000 for each day during which such payment stablecoins are issued.

(B) FIRST TIER.—Except as provided in subparagraph (A), a permitted payment stablecoin issuer or institution-affiliated party of such permitted payment stablecoin issuer that materially violates this Act or any regulation or order issued under this Act, or that materially violates any condition imposed in writing by the appropriate primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in connection with a written agreement entered into between the permitted payment stablecoin issuer and that primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than $100,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

(C) SECOND TIER.—Except as provided in subparagraph (A), and in addition to the penalties described in subparagraph (B), a permitted payment stablecoin issuer or institution-affiliated party of such permitted payment stablecoin issuer who knowingly participates in a violation of any provision of this Act, or any regulation or order issued under this Act, shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than an additional $100,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

(D) PROCEDURE.—Any penalty imposed under this paragraph may be assessed and collected by the appropriate primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 8(i)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(2)) or section 206(k)(2) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(k)(2)), as applicable.

(E) NOTICE AND ORDERS AFTER SEPARATION FROM SERVICE.—The resignation, termination of employment or participation, or separation of an institution-affiliated party (including a separation caused by the closing of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer) shall not affect the jurisdiction and authority of a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to issue any notice or order and proceed under this subsection against any such party, if such notice or order is served before the end of the 6-year period beginning on the date on which such party ceased to be an institution-affiliated party with respect to such permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

(6) NON-APPLICABILITY TO A STATE QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—Notwithstanding anything in this subsection to the contrary, this subsection shall not apply to a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to modify or otherwise affect any right or remedy under any Federal consumer financial law, including 12 U.S.C. 5515 and 15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.

SEC. 7. STATE QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State payment stablecoin regulator shall have supervisory, examination, and enforcement authority over all State qualified payment stablecoin issuers of such State.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH THE BOARD.—A State payment stablecoin regulator may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Board, by mutual agreement, under which the Board may participate in the supervision, examination, and enforcement of this Act with respect to the State qualified payment stablecoin issuers of such State.

(c) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—A State payment stablecoin regulator and the Board shall share information on an ongoing basis with respect to a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer of such State, including a copy of the initial application and any accompanying documents.

(d) RULEMAKING.—A State payment stablecoin regulator may issue orders and rules under section 4 applicable to State qualified payment stablecoin issuers to the same extent as the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators issue orders and rules under section 4 applicable to permitted payment stablecoin issuers that are not State qualified payment stablecoin issuers.

(e) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY IN UNUSUAL AND EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(1) BOARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), under unusual and exigent circumstances that the Board determines to exist, the Board may, after not less than 48 hours' prior written notice to the applicable State payment stablecoin regulator, take an enforcement action against a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer or an institution-affiliated party of such issuer for violations of this Act during such unusual and exigent circumstances.

(B) RULEMAKING.—Consistent with section 13, the Board shall issue rules to set forth the unusual and exigent circumstances in which the Board may act under this paragraph.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—If, after unusual and exigent circumstances are determined to exist pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Board determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the continuation by a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer of any activity constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, the Board may impose such restrictions as the Board determines to be necessary to address such risk during such unusual and exigent circumstances, which may include limitations on redemptions of payment stablecoins, and which shall be issued in the form of a directive, with the effect of a cease and desist order that has become final, to the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer and any of its affiliates, limiting—

(i) transactions between the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, a holding company, and the subsidiaries or affiliates of either the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer or the holding company; and

(ii) any activities of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that might create a serious risk that the liabilities of a holding company and the affiliates of the holding company may be imposed on the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(D) REVIEW OF DIRECTIVE.—

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—After a directive described in subparagraph (C) is issued, the applicable State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, or any institution-affiliated party of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer subject to the directive, may object and present to the Board, in writing, the reasons why the directive should be modified or rescinded.

(II) AUTOMATIC LAPSE OF DIRECTIVE.—If, after 10 days after the receipt of a response described in subclause (I), the Board does not affirm, modify, or rescind the directive, the directive shall automatically lapse.

(ii) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Board affirms or modifies a directive pursuant to clause (i), any affected party may immediately thereafter petition the United States district court for the district in which the main office of the affected party is located, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, to stay, modify, terminate, or set aside the directive.

(II) RELIEF FOR EXTRAORDINARY CAUSE.—Upon a showing of extraordinary cause, an affected party may petition for relief under subclause (I) without first pursuing or exhausting the administrative remedies under clause (i).

(2) COMPTROLLER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), under unusual and exigent circumstances determined to exist by the Comptroller, the Comptroller shall, after not less than 48 hours' prior written notice to the applicable State payment stablecoin regulator, take an enforcement action against a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a nonbank entity for violations of this Act.

(B) RULEMAKING.—Consistent with section 13, the Comptroller shall issue rules to set forth the unusual and exigent circumstances in which the Comptroller may act under this paragraph.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—If, after unusual and exigent circumstances are determined to exist under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the continuation of any activity by a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a nonbank entity constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a nonbank entity, the Comptroller shall impose such restrictions as the Comptroller determines to be necessary to address such risk during such unusual and exigent circumstances, which may include limitations on redemption of payment stablecoins, and which shall be issued in the form of a directive, with the effect of a cease and desist order that has become final, to the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a nonbank entity and any of its affiliates, limiting—

(i) transactions between the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, a holding company, and the subsidiaries or affiliates of either the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer or the holding company; and

(ii) any activities of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that might create a serious risk that the liabilities of a holding company and the affiliates of the holding company may be imposed on the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(D) REVIEW OF DIRECTIVE.—

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—After a directive described in subparagraph (C) is issued, the applicable Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer, or any institution-affiliated party of the Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer subject to the directive, may object and present to the Comptroller, in writing, the reasons that the directive should be modified or rescinded.

(II) AUTOMATIC LAPSE OF DIRECTIVE.—If, after 10 days after the receipt of a response described in subclause (I), the Comptroller does not affirm, modify, or rescind the directive, the directive shall automatically lapse.

(ii) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Comptroller affirms or modifies a directive pursuant to clause (i), any affected party may immediately thereafter petition the United States district court for the district in which the main office of the affected party is located, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, to stay, modify, terminate, or set aside the directive.

(II) RELIEF FOR EXTRAORDINARY CAUSE.—Upon a showing of extraordinary cause, an affected party may petition for relief under subclause (I) without first pursuing or exhausting the administrative remedies under clause (i).

(f) EFFECT ON STATE LAW.—

(1) HOST STATE LAW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the laws of a host State, including laws relating to consumer protection, shall only apply to the activities conducted in the host State by an out-of-State State qualified payment stablecoin issuer to the same extent as such laws apply to the activities conducted in the host State by an out-of-State Federal qualified payment stablecoin issuer.

(2) HOME STATE LAW.—If any host State law is determined not to apply under paragraph (1), the laws of the home State of the State qualified payment stablecoin issuer shall govern the activities of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer conducted in the host State.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall only apply to an out-of-State State qualified payment stablecoin issuer chartered, licensed, or otherwise authorized to do business by a State that has a certification in place pursuant to section 4(c) of this Act.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The laws applicable to an out-of-State qualified payment stablecoin issuer under paragraph (1) exclude host State laws governing the chartering, licensure, or other authorization to do business in the host State as a permitted payment stablecoin issuer pursuant to this Act.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except for State laws relating to the chartering, licensure, or other authorization to do business as a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, nothing in this Act shall preempt State consumer protection laws, including common law, and the remedies available thereunder.

SEC. 8. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROTECTIONS.

(a) PAYMENT STABLECOINS ISSUED BY A FOREIGN PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A payment stablecoin that is issued by a foreign payment stablecoin issuer may not be publicly offered, sold, or otherwise made available for trading in the United States by a digital asset service provider unless the foreign payment stablecoin issuer has the technological capability to comply and complies with the terms of any lawful order.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to designate any foreign issuer that publicly offers, sells, or otherwise makes available a payment stablecoin in violation of paragraph (1) as noncompliant.

(B) DESIGNATION AS NONCOMPLIANT.—Not later than 30 days after the Department of the Treasury has identified a foreign payment stablecoin issuer of any payment stablecoin trading in the United States that is in violation of paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, may, pursuant to the authority under subparagraph (A), designate the foreign payment stablecoin issuer as noncompliant and notify the foreign payment stablecoin issuer in writing of the designation.

(3) APPEAL.—A determination of noncompliance under this subsection is subject to judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(b) PUBLICATION OF DESIGNATION; PROHIBITION ON SECONDARY TRADING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a foreign payment stablecoin issuer does not come into compliance with the lawful order within 30 days from the date of issuance of the written notice described in subsection (a), except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(A) publish the determination of noncompliance in the Federal Register, including a statement on the failure of the foreign payment stablecoin issuer to comply with the lawful order after the written notice; and

(B) issue a notification in the Federal Register prohibiting digital asset service providers from facilitating secondary trading of payment stablecoins issued by the foreign payment stablecoin issuer in the United States.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PROHIBITION.—The prohibition on facilitation of secondary trading described in paragraph (1) shall become effective on the date that is 30 days after the date of issue of notification of the prohibition in the Federal Register.

(3) EXPIRATION OF PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition on facilitation of secondary trading described in paragraph (1)(B) shall expire upon the Secretary of the Treasury's determination that the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is no longer noncompliant.

(B) RULEMAKING.—Consistent with section 13, the Secretary of the Treasury shall specify the criteria that a noncompliant foreign issuer must meet for the Secretary of the Treasury to determine that the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is no longer noncompliant.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Upon a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish the determination in the Federal Register, including a statement detailing how the foreign payment stablecoin issuer has met the criteria described in subparagraph (B).

(4) CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury may impose a civil monetary penalty as follows:

(A) DIGITAL ASSET SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Any digital asset service provider that knowingly violates a prohibition under paragraph (1)(B) shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty of not more than $100,000 per violation per day.

(B) FOREIGN PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.—Any foreign payment stablecoin issuer that knowingly continues to publicly offer a payment stablecoin in the United States after publication of the determination of noncompliance under paragraph (1)(A) shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty of not more than $1,000,000 per violation per day, and the Secretary of the Treasury may seek an injunction in a district court of the United States to bar the foreign payment stablecoin issuer from engaging in financial transactions in the United States or with United States persons.

(C) DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS.—For purposes of determining the number of violations for which to impose a penalty under subparagraph (A) or (B), separate acts of noncompliance are a single violation when the acts are the result of a common or substantially overlapping originating cause. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Secretary of Treasury may determine that multiple acts of noncompliance constitute separate violations if such acts were the result of gross negligence, a reckless disregard for, or a pattern of indifference to, money laundering, financing of terrorism, or sanctions evasion requirements.

(D) COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL ACTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may commence a civil action against a foreign payment stablecoin issuer in a district court of the United States to—

(i) recover a civil monetary penalty assessed under subparagraph (A) or (B);

(ii) seek an injunction to bar the foreign payment stablecoin issuer from engaging in financial transactions in the United States or with United States persons; or

(iii) seek an injunction to stop a digital asset service provider from offering on the platform of the digital asset service provider payment stablecoins issued by the foreign payment stablecoin issuer.

(c) WAIVER AND LICENSING AUTHORITY EXEMPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may offer a waiver, general license, or specific license to any United States person engaging in secondary trading described in subsection (b)(1)(B) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary determines that—

(A) prohibiting secondary trading would adversely affect the financial system of the United States; or

(B) the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is taking tangible steps to remedy the failure to comply with the lawful order that resulted in the noncompliance determination under subsection (a).

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, may waive the application of the secondary trading restrictions under subsection (b)(1)(B) if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(3) WAIVER FOR INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—The head of a department or agency may waive the application of this section with respect to—

(A) activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.), or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States; or

(B) activities necessary to carry out or assist law enforcement activity of the United States.

(4) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 7 days after issuing a waiver or a license under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the chairs and ranking members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, a report, which may include a classified annex, if applicable, including the text of the waiver or license, as well as the facts and circumstances justifying the waiver determination, and provide a briefing on the report.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as altering the existing authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to block, restrict, or limit transactions involving payment stablecoins that reference or are denominated in United States dollars that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 9. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING INNOVATION.

(a) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and for a period of 60 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall seek public comment to identify innovative or novel methods, techniques, or strategies that regulated financial institutions use, or have the potential to use, to detect illicit activity, such as money laundering, involving digital assets, including comments with respect to—

(1) application program interfaces;

(2) artificial intelligence;

(3) digital identify verification; and

(4) use of blockchain technology and monitoring.

(b) TREASURY RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon completion of the public comment period described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct research on the innovative or novel methods, techniques, or strategies that regulated financial institutions use, or have the potential to use, to detect illicit activity, such as money laundering, involving digital assets that were identified in such public comment period.

(2) RESEARCH FACTORS.—With respect to each innovative or novel method, technique, or strategy described in paragraph (1), the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network shall evaluate and consider the following factors against existing methods, techniques, or strategies:

(A) Improvements in the ability of financial institutions to detect illicit activity involving digital assets.

(B) Costs to regulated financial institutions.

(C) The amount and sensitivity of information that is collected or reviewed.

(D) Privacy risks associated with the information that is collected or reviewed.

(E) Operational challenges and efficiency considerations.

(F) Cybersecurity risks.

(G) Effectiveness of methods, techniques, or strategies at mitigating illicit finance.

(c) TREASURY RISK ASSESSMENT.—As part of the national strategy for combating terrorist and other illicit financing required under sections 261 and 262 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 934), the Secretary of the Treasury shall consider—

(1) the source of illicit activity, such as money laundering and sanctions evasion involving digital assets;

(2) the effectiveness of and gaps in existing methods, techniques, and strategies used by regulated financial institutions in detecting illicit activity, such as money laundering, involving digital assets;

(3) the impact of existing regulatory frameworks on the use and development of innovative methods, techniques, or strategies by regulated financial institutions; and

(4) any foreign jurisdictions that pose a high risk of facilitating illicit activity through the use of digital assets to obtain fiat currency.

(d) FINCEN GUIDANCE OR RULEMAKING.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network shall issue public guidance and notice and comment rulemaking, based on the results of the research and risk assessments required under this section, relating to the following:

(1) The implementation of innovative or novel methods, techniques, or strategies by regulated financial institutions to detect illicit activity involving digital assets.

(2) Standards for payment stablecoin issuers to identify and report illicit activity involving the payment stablecoin of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, including, fraud, cybercrime, money laundering, financing of terrorism, sanctions evasion, or insider trading.

(3) Standards for payment stablecoin issuers' systems and practices to monitor transactions on blockchains, digital asset mixing services, tumblers, or other similar services that mix payment stablecoins in such a way as to make such transaction or the identity of the transaction parties less identifiable.

(4) Tailored risk management standards for financial institutions interacting with decentralized finance protocols.

(e) RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the chairs and ranking members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) legislative and regulatory proposals to allow regulated financial institutions to develop and implement novel and innovative methods, techniques, or strategies to detect illicit activity, such as money laundering and sanctions evasion, involving digital assets;

(B) the results of the research and risk assessments conducted pursuant to this section;

(C) efforts to support the ability of financial institutions to implement novel and innovative methods, techniques, or strategies to detect illicit activity, such as money laundering and sanctions evasion, involving digital assets;

(D) the extent to which transactions on distributed ledgers, digital asset mixing services, tumblers, or other similar services that mix payment stablecoins in such a way as to make such transaction or the identity of the transaction parties less identifiable may facilitate illicit activity; and

(E) legislative recommendations relating to the scope of the term ''digital asset service provider'' and the application of that term to decentralized finance.

(2) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—A report under this section may include a classified annex, if applicable.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the existing authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators to, prior to the submission of a report required under this section, use existing exemptive authorities, the no-action letter process, or rulemaking authorities in a manner that encourages regulated financial institutions to adopt novel or innovative methods, techniques, or strategies to detect illicit activity, such as money laundering, involving digital assets.

SEC. 10. CUSTODY OF PAYMENT STABLECOIN RESERVE AND COLLATERAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A person may only engage in the business of providing custodial or safekeeping services for the payment stablecoin reserve, the payment stablecoins used as collateral, or the private keys used to issue permitted payment stablecoins if the person—

(1) is subject to—

(A) supervision or regulation by a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator or a primary financial regulatory agency described under subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 2(12) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5301(12)); or

(B) supervision by a State bank supervisor, as defined under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813), or a State credit union supervisor, as defined under section 6003 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (31 U.S.C. 5311 note), and such State bank supervisor or State credit union supervisor makes available to the Board such information as the Board determines necessary and relevant to the categories of information under subsection (d); and

(2) complies with the requirements under subsection (b), unless such person holds such property in accordance with similar requirements as required by a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(b) CUSTOMER PROPERTY REQUIREMENT.—A person described in subsection (a) shall, with respect to other property described in that subsection—

(1) treat and deal with the payment stablecoins, private keys, cash, and other property of a person for whom or on whose behalf the person described in that subsection receives, acquires, or holds payment stablecoins, private keys, cash, and other property (hereinafter referred to in this section as the ''customer'') as belonging to such customer and not as the property of such person; and

(2) take such steps as are appropriate to protect the payment stablecoins, private keys, cash, and other property of a customer from the claims of creditors of the person.

(c) COMMINGLING PROHIBITED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer or customer shall be separately accounted for by a person described in subsection (a) and shall be segregated from and not be commingled with the assets of the person.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or subsection (b)—

(A) the payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer or customer may, for convenience, be commingled and deposited in an omnibus account holding the payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property of more than 1 permitted payment stablecoin issuer or customer at a State chartered depository institution, an insured depository institution, national bank, or trust company, and any payment stablecoin reserves in the form of cash held in the form of a deposit liability at a depository institution shall not be subject to any requirement relating to the separation of such cash from the property of the applicable depository institution;

(B) such share of the payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or customer that shall be necessary to transfer, adjust, or settle a transaction or transfer of assets may be withdrawn and applied to such purposes, including the payment of commissions, taxes, storage, and other charges lawfully accruing in connection with the provision of services by a person described in subsection (a);

(C) in accordance with such terms and conditions as a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator may prescribe by rule, regulation, or order, any payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property described in this subsection may be commingled and deposited in permitted payment stablecoin issuer or customer accounts with payment stablecoin reserves, payment stablecoins, cash, and other property received by the person and required by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator to be separately accounted for, treated as, and dealt with as belonging to such permitted payment stablecoin issuers or customers; or

(D) an insured depository institution that provides custodial or safekeeping services for payment stablecoin reserves shall be permitted to hold payment stablecoin reserves in the form of cash on deposit provided such treatment is consistent with Federal law.

(3) CUSTOMER PRIORITY.—With respect to payment stablecoins held by a person described in subsection (a) for a customer, with or without the segregation required under paragraph (1), the claims of the customer against such person with respect to such payment stablecoins shall have priority over the claims of any person other than the claims of another customer with respect to payment stablecoins held by such person described in subsection (a), unless the customer expressly consents to the priority of such other claim.

(d) REGULATORY INFORMATION.—A person described under subsection (a) shall submit to the applicable primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator information concerning the person's business operations and processes to protect customer assets, in such form and manner as the primary regulator shall determine.

(e) EXCLUSION.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any person solely on the basis that such person engages in the business of providing hardware or software to facilitate a customer's own custody or safekeeping of the customer's payment stablecoins or private keys.

SEC. 11. TREATMENT OF PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS IN INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 507(e) of title 11, United States Code, as added by subsection (d), in any insolvency proceeding of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer under Federal or State law, including any proceeding under that title and any insolvency proceeding administered by a State payment stablecoin regulator with respect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer—

(1) the claim of a person holding payment stablecoins issued by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall have priority, on a ratable basis with the claims of other persons holding such payment stablecoins, over the claims of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer and any other holder of claims against the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, with respect to required payment stablecoin reserves;

(2) notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the definition of ''claim'' under section 101(5) of title 11, United States Code, any person holding a payment stablecoin issued by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall be deemed to hold a claim; and

(3) the priority under paragraph (1) shall not apply to claims other than those arising directly from the holding of payment stablecoins.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding after paragraph (40B) the following:

''(40C) The terms 'payment stablecoin' and 'permitted payment stablecoin issuer' have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

(c) AUTOMATIC STAY.—Section 362 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'';

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) the redemption of payment stablecoins issued by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, from payment stablecoin reserves required to be maintained under section 4 of the GENIUS Act.''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B)(ii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) with respect to the redemption of payment stablecoins held by a person, if the court finds, subject to the motion and attestation of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, which shall be filed on the petition date or as soon as practicable thereafter, there are payment stablecoin reserves available for distribution on a ratable basis to similarly situated payment stablecoin holders, provided that the court shall use best efforts to enter a final order to begin distributions under this paragraph not later than 14 days after the date of the required hearing.''.

(d) PRIORITY IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 507 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''The following'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (e), the following''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if a payment stablecoin holder is not able to redeem all outstanding payment stablecoin claims from required payment stablecoin reserves maintained by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer, any such remaining claim arising from a person's holding of a payment stablecoin issued by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall be a claim against the estate and shall have first priority over any other claim, including over any expenses and claims that have priority under that subsection, to the extent compliance with section 4 of the GENIUS Act would have required additional reserves to be maintained by the permitted payment stablecoin issuer for payment stablecoin holders.''.

(e) PAYMENT STABLECOIN RESERVES.—Section 541(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (10)(C), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

''(11) required payment stablecoin reserves under section 4 of the GENIUS Act, provided that notwithstanding the exclusion of such reserves from the property of the estate, section 362 of this title shall apply to such reserves.''.

(f) INTERVENTION.—Section 1109 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) The Comptroller of the Currency or State payment stablecoin regulator (as defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act) shall raise, and shall appear and be heard on, any issue, including the protection of customers, in a case under this chapter in which the debtor is a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.''.

(g) APPLICATION OF EXISTING INSOLVENCY LAW.—In accordance with otherwise applicable law, an insolvency proceeding with respect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall occur as follows:

(1) A depository institution (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)) shall be resolved by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, or State payment stablecoin regulator, as applicable.

(2) A subsidiary of a depository institution (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)) or a nonbank entity may be considered a debtor under title 11, United States Code.

(h) STUDY BY PRIMARY FEDERAL PAYMENT STABLECOIN REGULATORS.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall perform a study of the potential insolvency proceedings of permitted payment stablecoin issuers, including an examination of—

(A) existing gaps in the bankruptcy laws and rules for permitted payment stablecoin issuers;

(B) the ability of payment stablecoin holders to be paid out in full in the event a permitted payment stablecoin issuer is insolvent; and

(C) the utility of orderly insolvency administration regimes and whether any additional authorities are needed to implement such regimes.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains all findings of the study under paragraph (1), including any legislative recommendations.

SEC. 12. INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS.

The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, other relevant standard-setting organizations, and State bank and credit union regulators, shall assess and, if necessary, may, pursuant to section 553 of title 5, United States Code, and in a manner consistent with the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–113), prescribe standards for permitted payment stablecoin issuers to promote compatibility and interoperability with—

(1) other permitted payment stablecoin issuers; and

(2) the broader digital finance ecosystem, including accepted communications protocols and blockchains, permissioned or public.

SEC. 13. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, each primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each State payment stablecoin regulator shall promulgate regulations to carry out this Act through appropriate notice and comment rulemaking.

(b) COORDINATION.—Federal payment stablecoin regulators, the Secretary of the Treasury, and State payment stablecoin regulators should coordinate, as appropriate, on the issuance of any regulations to implement this Act.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this Act, each Federal banking agency shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that confirms and describes the regulations promulgated to carry out this Act.

SEC. 14. STUDY ON NON-PAYMENT STABLECOINS.

(a) STUDY BY TREASURY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Board, the Comptroller, the Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall carry out a study of non-payment stablecoins, including endogenously collateralized payment stablecoins.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 365 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains all findings made in carrying out the study under paragraph (1), including an analysis of—

(A) the categories of non-payment stablecoins, including the benefits and risks of technological design features;

(B) the participants in non-payment stablecoin arrangements;

(C) utilization and potential utilization of non-payment stablecoins;

(D) the nature of reserve compositions;

(E) types of algorithms being employed;

(F) governance structure, including aspects of decentralization;

(G) the nature of public promotion and advertising; and

(H) the clarity and availability of consumer notices disclosures.

(3) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—A report under this section may include a classified annex, if applicable.

(b) ENDOGENOUSLY COLLATERALIZED PAYMENT STABLECOIN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''endogenously collateralized payment stablecoin'' means any digital asset—

(1) the originator of which has represented will be converted, redeemed, or repurchased for a fixed amount of monetary value; and

(2) that relies solely on the value of another digital asset created or maintained by the same originator to maintain the fixed price.

SEC. 15. REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators, in consultation with State payment stablecoin regulators, as necessary, shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Director of the Office of Financial Research a report, which may include a classified annex, if applicable, on the status of the payment stablecoin industry, including—

(1) a summary of trends in payment stablecoin activities;

(2) a summary of the number of applications for approval as a permitted payment stablecoin issuer under section 5, including aggregate approvals and rejections of applications; and

(3) a description of the potential financial stability risks posed to the safety and soundness of the broader financial system by payment stablecoin activities.

(b) FSOC REPORT.—The Financial Stability Oversight Council shall incorporate the findings in the report under subsection (a) into the annual report of the Council required under section 112(a)(2)(N) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5322(a)(2)(N)).

SEC. 16. AUTHORITY OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to limit the authority of a depository institution, Federal credit union, State credit union, national bank, or trust company to engage in activities permissible pursuant to applicable State and Federal law, including—

(1) accepting or receiving deposits or shares (in the case of a credit union), and issuing digital assets that represent those deposits or shares;

(2) utilizing a distributed ledger for the books and records of the entity and to effect intrabank transfers; and

(3) providing custodial services for payment stablecoins, private keys of payment stablecoins, or reserves backing payment stablecoins.

(b) REGULATORY REVIEW.—Entities regulated by the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators are authorized to engage in the payment stablecoin activities and investments contemplated by this Act, including acting as a principal or agent with respect to any payment stablecoin and payment of fees to facilitate customer transactions. The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall review all existing guidance and regulations, and if necessary, amend or promulgate new regulations and guidance, to clarify that regulated entities are authorized to engage in such activities and investments.

(c) TREATMENT OF CUSTODY ACTIVITIES.—The appropriate Federal banking agency, the National Credit Union Administration (in the case of a credit union), and the Securities and Exchange Commission may not require a depository institution, national bank, Federal credit union, State credit union, or trust company, or any affiliate thereof—

(1) to include digital assets held in custody that are not owned by the entity as a liability on the financial statement or balance sheet of the entity, including payment stablecoin custody or safekeeping activities; or

(2) to hold in custody or safekeeping regulatory capital against digital assets and reserves backing such assets described in section 4(a)(1)(A), except as necessary to mitigate against operational risks inherent in custody or safekeeping services, as determined by—

(A) the appropriate Federal banking agency;

(B) the National Credit Union Administration (in the case of a credit union);

(C) a State bank supervisor; or

(D) a State credit union supervisor.

(d) STATE-CHARTERED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A depository institution chartered under the banking laws of a State, that has a subsidiary that is a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, may engage in the business of money transmission or provide custodial services through the permitted payment stablecoin issuer in any State if such State-chartered depository institution is—

(A) required by the laws or regulations of the home State to establish and maintain adequate liquidity, and such liquidity is regularly reassessed by the home State banking supervisor to take into account any changes in the financial condition and risk profile of the institution, including any uninsured deposits maintained by such institution; and

(B) required by the laws or regulations of the home State to establish and maintain adequate capital, and such capital is regularly reassessed by the home State banking supervisor to take into account any changes in the financial condition and risk profile of the institution, including any uninsured deposits maintained by such institution.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall limit, or be construed to limit, the authority of a host State bank regulator, to perform examinations of a depository institution's subsidiary permitted payment stablecoin issuer or activities conducted through the permitted payment stablecoin issuer to ensure compliance with host State consumer protection laws that the host State bank regulator has specific jurisdiction to enforce, which shall apply to such institution consistent with section 7(f).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HOME STATE.—The term ''home State'' means the State by which the depository institution is chartered.

(2) HOST STATE.—The term ''host State'' means a State in which a depository institution establishes a branch, solicits customers, or otherwise engages in business activities, other than the home State.

SEC. 17. AMENDMENTS TO CLARIFY THAT PAYMENT STABLECOINS ARE NOT SECURITIES OR COMMODITIES AND PERMITTED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS ARE NOT INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

(a) INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.—Section 202(a)(18) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–2(a)(18)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

(b) INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—The Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2(a)(36) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–2(a)(36)), by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''; and

(2) in section 3(c)(3) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–3(c)(3)), by inserting ''any permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such term is defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act;'' after ''therefor;''.

(c) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

(d) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(10)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

(e) SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT OF 1970.—Section 16(14) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 78lll(14)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

(f) COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT.—Section 1a(9) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a(9)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The term 'commodity' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.''.

SEC. 18. EXCEPTION FOR FOREIGN PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS AND RECIPROCITY FOR PAYMENT STABLECOINS ISSUED IN OVERSEAS JURISDICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The prohibitions under section 3 shall not apply to a foreign payment stablecoin issuer if all of the following apply:

(1) The foreign payment stablecoin issuer is subject to regulation and supervision by a foreign payment stablecoin regulator of a foreign country, a territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands that has a regulatory and supervisory regime with respect to payment stablecoins that the Secretary of the Treasury determines, pursuant to subsection (b), is comparable to the regulatory and supervisory regime established under this Act, including, in particular, the requirements under section 4(a).

(2) The foreign payment stablecoin issuer is registered with the Comptroller pursuant to subsection (c).

(3) The foreign payment stablecoin issuer holds reserves in a United States financial institution sufficient to meet liquidity demands of United States customers, unless otherwise permitted under a reciprocal arrangement established pursuant to subsection (d).

(4) The foreign country in which the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is domiciled and regulated is not subject to comprehensive economic sanctions by the United States or in a jurisdiction that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to be a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern.

(b) TREASURY DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may make a determination as to whether a foreign country has a regulatory and supervisory regime that is comparable to the requirements established under this Act, including the requirements under section 4(a). The Secretary of the Treasury may make such a determination only upon a recommendation from each other member of the Stablecoin Certification Review Committee. Prior to such determination taking effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish in the Federal Register a justification for such determination, including how the foreign country's regulatory and supervisory regime is comparable to the requirements established under this Act, including the requirements under section 4(a).

(2) REQUEST.—A foreign payment stablecoin issuer or a foreign payment stablecoin regulator may request from the Secretary of the Treasury a determination under paragraph (1).

(3) TIMING FOR DETERMINATION.—If a foreign payment stablecoin issuer or foreign payment stablecoin regulator requests a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall render a decision on the determination not later than 210 days after the receipt of a substantially complete determination request.

(4) RESCISSION OF DETERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may, in consultation with the Federal payment stablecoin regulators, rescind a determination made under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the regulatory regime of such foreign country is no longer comparable to the requirements established under this Act. Prior to such rescission taking effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish in the Federal Register a justification for the rescission.

(B) LIMITED SAFE HARBOR.—If the Secretary of the Treasury rescinds a determination pursuant to subparagraph (A), a digital asset service provider shall have 90 days before the offer or sale of a payment stablecoin issued by the foreign payment stablecoin issuer that is the subject of the rescinded determination shall be in violation of section 3.

(5) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall keep and make publicly available a current list of foreign countries for which a determination under paragraph (1) has been made.

(6) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue such rules as may be required to carry out this section.

(c) REGISTRATION AND ONGOING MONITORING.—

(1) REGISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A foreign payment stablecoin issuer may offer or sell payment stablecoins using a digital asset service provider if the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is registered with the Comptroller.

(B) REGISTRATION APPROVAL.—A registration of a foreign payment stablecoin issuer filed in accordance with this section shall be deemed approved on the date that is 30 days after the date the Comptroller receives the registration, unless the Comptroller notifies the foreign payment stablecoin issuer in writing that such registration has been rejected.

(C) STANDARDS FOR REJECTION.—In determining whether to reject a foreign payment stablecoin issuer's registration, the Comptroller shall consider—

(i) the final determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under this section;

(ii) the financial and managerial resources of the United States operations of the foreign payment stablecoin issuer;

(iii) whether the foreign payment stablecoin issuer will provide adequate information to the Comptroller as the Comptroller determines is necessary to determine compliance with this Act;

(iv) whether the foreign payment stablecoin presents a risk to the financial stability of the United States; and

(v) whether the foreign payment stablecoin issuer presents illicit finance risks to the United States.

(D) PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL.—If the Comptroller rejects a registration, not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of such rejection, the foreign payment stablecoin issuer may appeal the rejection by notifying the Comptroller of the request to appeal.

(E) RULEMAKING.—Pursuant to section 13 of this Act, the Comptroller shall issue rules relating to the standards for approval of registration requests and the process for appealing denials of such registration requests.

(F) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Comptroller shall keep and make publicly available a current list of foreign payment stablecoin issuer registrations that have been approved.

(2) ONGOING MONITORING.—A foreign payment stablecoin issuer shall—

(A) be subject to reporting, supervision, and examination requirements as determined by the Comptroller; and

(B) consent to United States jurisdiction relating to the enforcement of this Act.

(3) LACK OF COMPLIANCE.—

(A) COMPTROLLER ACTION.—The Comptroller may, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, rescind approval of a registration of a foreign payment stablecoin issuer under this subsection if the Comptroller determines that the foreign payment stablecoin issuer is not in compliance with the requirements of this Act, including for maintaining insufficient reserves or posing an illicit finance risk or financial stability risk. Prior to such rescission taking effect, the Comptroller shall publish in the Federal Register a justification for the rescission.

(B) SECRETARY ACTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Comptroller, may revoke a registration of a foreign payment stablecoin issuer under this subsection if the Secretary determines that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that the foreign payment stablecoin issuer presents economic sanctions evasion, money laundering, or other illicit finance risks, or, as applicable, violations, or facilitation thereof.

(d) RECIPROCITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may create and implement reciprocal arrangements or other bilateral agreements between the United States and jurisdictions with payment stablecoin regulatory regimes that are comparable to the requirements established under this Act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall consider whether the jurisdiction's requirements for payment stablecoin issuers include—

(A) similar requirements to those under section 4(a);

(B) adequate anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism program and sanction compliance standards; and

(C) adequate supervisory and enforcement capacity to facilitate international transactions and interoperability with United States dollar-denominated payment stablecoins issued overseas.

(2) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days prior to the entry into force of any arrangement or agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish the arrangement or agreement in the Federal Register.

(3) COMPLETION.—The Secretary of the Treasury should complete the arrangements under this subsection not later than the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 19. DISCLOSURE RELATING TO PAYMENT STABLECOINS.

Section 13104(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended, in the first sentence, by striking '', or any deposits'' and inserting '', any payment stablecoins issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer aggregating $5,000 or less held, or any deposits''.

SEC. 20. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 120 days after the date on which the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators issue any final regulations implementing this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I have five 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, June 5, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to receive testimony in open and closed session.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 5, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 5, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 5, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 5, 2025, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kirsta Hackmeier of our team be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ALS AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 266, 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. 266) designating May 2025 as ''ALS Awareness Month''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, 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. 266) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 9, 2025

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, 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; further, that at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, the Senate proceed to executive session and execute the order of June 4 with respect to the Shumate nomination; finally, notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture motions filed on June 5 ripen following disposition of the Shumate nomination, and if any nominations are confirmed during Monday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 9, 2025, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 9, 2025, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 5, 2025:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN ANDREW EISENBERG, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

JAMES O'NEILL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.