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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STUTZMAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 5, 2025.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARLIN A. STUTZMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

CONGRATULATING VINCENT HIGH SCHOOL

(Mr. PALMER of Alabama was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Vincent High School on winning the baseball State championship for the 2A division in Alabama.

On Monday night, the Vincent Yellow Jackets were headed into the bottom of the seventh inning, tied 1-1 with Pike Liberal Arts. That is when Landon Archer delivered an RBI single

that sealed the deal and crowned the Yellow Jackets as State champions for the first time in 40 years.

The Vincent players demonstrated the kind of grit, teamwork, and commitment to excellence that define championship-winning programs. If the State of Alabama knows anything, we know what it means to win a championship.

Congratulations to Coach Timothy Junkins, MVP Landon Archer, and the entire team on a fantastic season. They have made their school and entire community proud. I couldn't be more excited to join them in honoring the team's success.

CONGRATULATING HACKLEBURG HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my alma mater, Hackleburg High School, on winning the 1A baseball State championship.

In the fourth inning, the Panthers were tied with Leroy High School 4-4. Ross Hudson, who was named MVP, singled, driving in the go-ahead run that proved to be the difference. Pitchers Maddox Vickery and Blaise Vickery held Leroy scoreless for the remainder of the game, securing the 1A championship. This was Hackleburg's second State 1A championship in baseball.

As a proud alumnus, I stand here excited to congratulate Coach Jon McKinney and the entire team on an incredible season and for winning the title of State champion for the first time since 2007.

CONGRATULATING SECOND LIEUTENANT CAROLINE ROBINSON

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Second Lieutenant Caroline Robinson on her graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point.

A little over 4 years ago, I had the honor of nominating Caroline to West Point when she was a student at Mountain Brook High School. While at West Point, Caroline earned the rank of First Captain of the Corps of Cadets,

which is the highest ranking cadet in the Corps of Cadets' chain of command.

Second Lieutenant Robinson will now report for active duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

I am proud of Caroline and her desire to serve our Nation as an officer in the United States Army. I know she will serve our Nation with great distinction and honor.

HONORING RIGO PADILLA

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, I had the honor of joining the Gage Park community in Chicago to celebrate the life and legacy of Rigo Padilla, a beloved son of Chicago and a trailblazer in the fight for immigrant justice.

In 2009, Rigo faced deportation, but he didn't back down. He organized, fought, and helped bring a movement to its feet.

This month marks 13 years since DACA was created. It was leaders like Rigo who helped lay the foundation for that breakthrough.

Long before DACA and before his name made national headlines, Rigo was building power among undocumented youth and demanding that this country recognize our full humanity.

This weekend, a street was named after Rigo. At a time when immigrants are once more under attack, when ICE raids, visa bans, and threats to basic rights are making families feel unsafe, his story couldn't be more urgent.

He taught us that being undocumented didn't mean being powerless. We all deserve dignity. History doesn't change on its own. People like Rigo Padilla Perez make it move. Let this honorary street and anniversary be more than a symbol. Let it be a call to action.

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

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



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H2473

SUPPORTING MEXICAN MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to denounce this administration's move to unilaterally cancel the visas of Mexican musicians and artists.

Last week, Julion Alvarez, the proclaimed King of the Box Office, was denied entry to the U.S. and blocked from performing in back-to-back, sold-out shows at Cowboys Stadium in Dallas, Texas. This is not because of routine policy but because of targeted cultural suppression.

He is not alone. Grupo Firme and Espinoza Paz, both nominated artists for a Latin Grammy, and others have faced such abrupt denials.

Canceling visas for Mexican artists is not to mute a song. It is to try and silence a force. Mexican music is powerful. It fills stadiums. It breaks streaming records. It empowers communities. It connects generations. It drives economies on both sides of the border.

Festivals like Suenos in Chicago bring vibrancy, pride, and tourism to our cities. It is a celebration of identity. Jeopardizing it means lost jobs and sends a message that our community and our joy are not welcome.

Our culture is not fragile. It is booming. It won't be erased. It is more than a visa issue. It is a campaign to criminalize culture, demoralize communities, and create a permanent underclass.

These targeted bans on certain people, history, languages, books, and now the arts and entertainment are tactics to control, invalidate, and exclude us.

In a country that prides itself on valuing freedom, it is a threat to freedom of expression, freedom of speech, and the right to exist. This administration wants our labor without our families or our culture. They want profit from us without our voices.

It is more than a war on music. It is a war on dignity. It is a war on Mexicans, on Mexican Americans, immigrants, and all diverse communities.

We will not stay quiet. We will continue to defend our culture with pride "that we are from here and from there"; "que somos de aquí de allá," inspired by the generations before us and encouraged for the generations after us.

CHINESE NATIONALS

(Mr. LAMALFA of California was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, recently two Chinese nationals were arrested in Michigan for having smuggled in a pathogen that would be greatly harmful to our agricultural crops, livestock, and even the human use for these crops.

A fungal pathogen, known as fusarium graminearum, was identified in scientific literature as being a potential agroterrorism weapon. This is what the two Chinese nationals, Yunqing Jian and Zunyong Liu, brought into the country.

They smuggled this pathogen in via their electronic devices, which also contained evidence of Chinese Communist Party membership. The different methods with which they brought the pathogen in were hidden in devices or in tissues. There were various ways of smuggling it past customs.

We can't imagine what kind of a threat this would be toward our agricultural production in this country if something like this was allowed to get loose. They tried to get into the University of Michigan through their test labs and through the work that the university does through agriculture.

What did they want to do? Maybe they wanted to infect everything that was going through Michigan and coming out in the new crops.

Some of the effects of it on certain grains would be devastating, for example, to wheat, barley, grains, and rice. Indeed, the world's most important staple crops would be infected during their flowering stage.

The grains would often appear shriveled, bleached, or pinkish, making them unusable. Also, with these mycotoxins in here, it would cause toxicity to humans and animals. It would cause them to vomit or experience even worse effects in the livestock or people that would happen to use it.

What would the possible impact be? It would mean billions of dollars in crop losses globally each year due to lost yields, contamination, and rejection in the market. As I mentioned, these mycotoxins would cause vomiting, liver damage, immune suppression, and reproductive defects in both humans and livestock.

This is pretty nasty stuff that the Chinese Communist Party is sneaking into this country by one means or the other. In this case, it is at the University of Michigan.

It is known to be funded by the Chinese Government, though the University of Michigan states it has received no funding directly from the Chinese Government for this work. It points out that we need more clarification and more clear knowledge of the status of who is funding the research, who is funding the colleges, and who is funding the universities for things like this.

This is a bigger threat than we could imagine to the American food supply with what we produce, both domestically and those it would support around the world.

One of the two nationals has been accused of multiple smuggling attempts from 2022–2024. Again, I mentioned hiding samples of whatever they might be carrying in boots or mailed in, in a textbook.

What will we do about it? Are we going to tighten up the restrictions on what is coming in through China and have closer checks of who is being allowed to import things and what is happening at our universities?

Are we going to just let this go and have our food supply devastated by the

constant threat of people trying to undermine and break down our country?

We can't have these contaminated harvests. We can't have the continued threat to the confidence people in this country and our exporters have in the American food supply.

We can't overstate what this means for agriculture, what it means for the U.S. economy, and what it means for our national security with the food supply we grow and the overall health of U.S. citizens.

We need to do a much better job, whether it is going to be what is smuggled through our airports; who is allowed to bring things into this country; what their research consists of, and who is funding it. Mainly, in this case it is the Chinese Communist Party and their government.

Mr. Speaker, it is a dead serious issue. We better take it seriously, or we are going to be in big trouble.

HONORING OFFICER DANIEL CANDELARIO

(Mr. KENNEDY of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life of a Buffalo police officer, Daniel Candelario, a devoted public servant, a loving husband and son, and a proud father of three.

At just 34 years old, Officer Candelario was taken from us far too soon after sudden complications from the flu.

Daniel worked for 10 years, earning his badge and serving the C-District with pride, integrity, and compassion. He embodied everything I ask of our public servants: selflessness, kindness, and unwavering commitment to his duty.

Officer Candelario was a protector, an avid Bills fan, and, above all, a family man. Daniel's wife, Dariana, described her husband as her best friend and rock. He was the beloved father to Danny, Dominic, and Diana, and the brother of Victoria.

To his parents, Modesto and Lucy: Western New York mourns with you and thanks you for raising such an honorable and wonderful man.

Today, we honor Daniel's memory, lift up his family in prayer, and grieve alongside his brothers and sisters in uniform.

May Officer Daniel Candelario rest in peace, and may his memory be a blessing to us all.

□ 1015

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE PATRICK H. NEMOYER

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Judge Patrick H. NeMoyer, a devoted husband, father, public servant, and friend.

Judge NeMoyer lived a life of service to our community, State, and Nation. From his early days as a law clerk and

his distinguished service as Erie County attorney, Judge NeMoyer built a legal legacy grounded in integrity, intellect, and compassion.

He went on to serve as U.S. Attorney for the Western District of New York and was later elected to the New York State Supreme Court. In 2016, his deep legal knowledge and fairness led him to be appointed to one of New York State's highest courts, the Appellate Division, where he served dutifully until his retirement in 2023.

Judge NeMoyer achieved so much in his life, which was to be expected by a man of such extraordinary intelligence. He was a brilliant man and a member of Mensa International. While always the smartest in the room, he used his Irish charm and personality to make everyone feel like they belonged.

Judge NeMoyer's final sendoff last week included friends from all across the political and philosophical divide, lifelong Democrats and Republicans, conservatives and liberals alike, coming together to pay tribute to a man of great honor and integrity who never allowed politics to get in the way of his friendships and relationships. A true old-school politician, he was beloved by all.

Judge NeMoyer was a personal friend and a mentor of mine, and he swore me in to the New York State Senate in January 2011.

Also, as near and dear to his heart as his friends were was his affinity for Camp Turner. From his childhood to adulthood, he had a special affinity for and commitment to Camp Turner, demonstrating his continued dedication to helping youth in our community.

Above all his titles and achievements, Judge NeMoyer's greatest joy was his family. His beloved wife, Elyse; their four accomplished daughters, Caitlin, Dr. Erin, Dr. Amanda, and Dr. Rachel; and all of their beautiful children were his heart and soul. It is through them that his love and legacy will live on.

Judge NeMoyer was the kind of man who read *The Buffalo News* every day, who loved a good round of golf, and who cared deeply about the world around him. He never forgot where he came from, and he never stopped giving back.

Let us remember Judge Patrick NeMoyer not only for his service but for his kindness, humility, and unwavering commitment to justice.

May he rest in peace and power.

CONGRATULATING KATE HORAN

(Ms. DE LA CRUZ of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. De La CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the director of the McAllen Public Library, Kate Horan, on receiving the prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award from the Texas Library Association, the highest honor a library professional can receive in the great State of Texas.

This recognition is a testament to Kate's leadership, mentorship, and impact. Since moving to McAllen 20 years ago, Kate has been instrumental in transforming the library into what it is today. She took a vacant big-box store and grew it into the largest single-floor library in the United States. She instituted award-winning programs like the South Texas Book Festival, championed bilingual initiatives, and expanded library resources.

Kate has made the library more than just books. The McAllen Public Library hosts programs vital to our community, such as providing free lunches for students and job fairs to help connect south Texans with new employment opportunities.

Kate's dedication to McAllen and the surrounding area is inspiring. We are grateful for her leadership and for always putting our community first. I congratulate her on this well-deserved honor.

PUERTO RICO'S BETRAYAL OF OUR IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

(Mr. HERNÁNDEZ of Puerto Rico was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. HERNÁNDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the betrayal by the government of Puerto Rico to our immigrant communities.

This photo shows a Dominican dish known as "three blows"—it includes fried egg, fried salami, and fried cheese.

Needless to say, it breaks your heart. But it doesn't break your heart as much as the three blows of betrayal that the immigrant community in Puerto Rico has received at the hands of its government.

On January 19, the Governor of Puerto Rico said that immigrants on the island had nothing to worry about because ICE wasn't going to conduct raids outside the border with Mexico.

On January 26, the first raid occurred. Documented immigrants were detained, in violation of their rights.

That was the first blow.

On January 27, the Governor said she was going to cooperate with the President's immigration policies.

That was the second blow.

And yesterday, it came to light that the Department of Transportation and Public Works—which since 2013 has issued driver's licenses to individuals without questioning their immigration status—was sharing immigrant information with immigration agencies.

That was the third blow.

Let me be clear: We all want immigrants to have their paperwork in order. We all want those who break the law to face consequences.

But no one can defend a government deceiving its most vulnerable community. No one can defend a government asking for personal information to issue a driver's license and then handing it over to the federal government so they can be investigated and deported.

We are talking about human beings. We are talking about children who could lose their parents. We are talking about elderly people who could lose the children who care for them.

The Government of Puerto Rico will say that, if it doesn't cooperate, it would lose federal highway funds.

A lie. The federal government—the Constitution of the United States—assigns the power of the purse to Congress, and the executive branch cannot freeze funds that Congress has allocated for a specific purpose.

The Government of Puerto Rico can defend its self-government and its immigrant community's rights in court.

Twenty states have already done so. Twenty. They sued the federal government for conditioning federal funds on cooperation with immigration enforcement. And the Government of Puerto Rico? Coward.

In that lawsuit, the 20 states cited at least eight legal precedents in favor of jurisdictions that resisted similar pressure from the federal government. Eight precedents. And the Government of Puerto Rico? Coward.

History will have no mercy: The Government of Puerto Rico betrayed Dominicans, Haitians, Venezuelans, and so many other immigrants to please Donald Trump.

As a friend told me: they gave them three blows and threw them into the stew.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my constituents and the communities affected, I will offer my remarks in Spanish.

(Spanish translation of the statement made in English is as follows:)

Esta foto es de un plato dominicano conocido como el "tres golpes"—contiene huevo frito, salami frito y queso frito.

De más está decir que lastima el corazón. Pero no lastima el corazón tanto como los tres golpes de traición que la comunidad de inmigrantes de Puerto Rico ha recibido de manos de su gobierno.

El 19 de enero, la gobernadora de Puerto Rico dijo que los inmigrantes en la isla no debían preocuparse porque ICE no iba a hacer redadas fuera de la frontera con México.

El 26 de enero, ocurrió la primera redada. Detuvieron inmigrantes documentados, en violación a sus derechos.

Ese fue el primer golpe.

El 27 de enero, la gobernadora dijo que iba a cooperar con las políticas migratorias del presidente.

Ese fue el segundo golpe.

Y ayer, salió a relucir que el Departamento de Transportación y Obras Públicas, que desde el 2013 otorga licencias de conducir a las personas, sin cuestionar su estatus migratorio, estaba compartiendo la información de inmigrantes con las agencias de inmigración.

Ese fue el tercer golpe.

Voy a ser claro: Todos queremos que los inmigrantes estén con sus papeles al día. Todos queremos que quien viole la ley enfrente consecuencias.

Pero nadie puede defender que un Gobierno engaña a su comunidad más vulnerable. Nadie puede defender que el Gobierno les pida información personal para darles una licencia de conducir y que luego entregue la misma al gobierno federal para que los investiguen y los deporten.

Estamos hablando de seres humanos. Estamos hablando de niños que podrían perder a sus padres. Estamos hablando

de ancianos que podrían perder a sus hijos cuidadores.

El Gobierno de Puerto Rico dirá que, si no coopera, perdería fondos federales para carreteras.

Mentira. El gobierno federal—la constitución de los Estados Unidos—asigna el poder de la cartera al Congreso, y la rama ejecutiva no puede congelar fondos que el Congreso asignó para un propósito específico.

El Gobierno de Puerto Rico puede defender sus derechos de su gobierno propio y el de su comunidad inmigrante en los tribunales.

Veinte estados ya lo han hecho. Veinte. Demandaron al Gobierno federal por condicionar fondos federales a cambio de cooperación con inmigración. ¿Y el Gobierno de Puerto Rico? Cobarde.

En esa demanda, los 20 estados citan al menos ocho precedentes judiciales en favor de jurisdicciones que han resistido presiones similares del Gobierno federal. Ocho precedentes. ¿Y el Gobierno de Puerto Rico? Cobarde.

La historia no tendrá misericordia: el Gobierno de Puerto Rico traicionó a los dominicanos, a los haitianos, a los venezolanos y a tantos otros inmigrantes para complacer a Donald Trump.

Como me dijo un amigo: les dieron tres golpes y los tiraron a mondongo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asks the gentleman to submit a transcript to the desk in English for the RECORD.

NATIONAL D-DAY MEMORIAL IN BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

(Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, June 6, marks the 81st anniversary of D-day, June 6, 1944.

In my district, Bedford County, Virginia, is designated as a World War II Heritage City by the National Park Service, the only such World War II Heritage City in Virginia.

Bedford County is home to the National D-day Memorial. This memorial commemorates the soldiers who courageously stormed Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944.

Bedford had the largest D-day loss per capita of any town in the United States, losing 20 men on Omaha Beach. Known to many as the Bedford Boys, they were amongst the first soldiers to land at Normandy as part of Operation Overlord. Their stories of heroism and sacrifice will be passed along from generation to generation.

One of the men who sought to memorialize their heroic actions was Staff Sergeant Bob Slaughter. A native of Roanoke, Virginia, Mr. Slaughter served in Company D, 116th Infantry Regiment. Soldiers from central, southside, and southwest Virginia served in the 116th.

Mr. Slaughter and the 116th were part of the first wave on the beaches.

Mr. Speaker, when you watch the opening scenes of the film “Saving Private Ryan,” you will see the terror and chaos the men of the 116th saw.

Mr. Slaughter was one of more than 34,000 Americans who stormed the beach over the several days of the operation and faced heavy artillery from the Atlantic Wall and the Nazi war machine.

Mr. Slaughter, 19 years old at the time, lived through the horrors and mass casualties of D-day. His company faced heavy shelling as his landing craft reached the beach. The incoming fire from enemy weapons persisted as he stormed the beach and bravely trekked up the dangerous terrain.

Even though many from his unit were killed before leaving the beach, he was part of a small group who found a goat trail that was protected from Nazi fire. That group circled behind the enemy and took out enemy positions firing on the American soldiers below.

More than 10,000 Americans lost their lives on D-day, including many of the Bedford-based soldiers of Company A.

Mr. Slaughter received two Bronze Stars and two Purple Hearts for his service. Later in his life, however, he wanted to award and honor the countless lives who heroically fought on June 6, 1944. The memories of these soldiers had to be preserved, and that was his task.

Those memories drove Mr. Slaughter to undergo a journey to honor the lives of those young men who served our country on one of the most daunting days in American history.

Mr. Slaughter, along with others, including Lucille Hoback Boggess, who lost two brothers on D-day, pushed for Bedford to be the home of the National D-day Memorial. He founded the National D-day Memorial, served as its chairman for 7 years, and later wrote a memoir, “Omaha Beach and Beyond,” to commemorate the sacrifices of our D-day soldiers.

U.S. President Bill Clinton signed legislation designating the National D-day Memorial in Bedford as the Nation’s monument to D-day, and President George W. Bush dedicated the memorial in 2001.

Every year, the National D-day Memorial hosts an anniversary event to pay tribute to and recognize the sacrifices of America’s valiant soldiers. That would be tomorrow, and Bedford is not that far away.

As a former member of the Virginia House of Delegates and the Congressman from Virginia’s Ninth District, I continue to visit the memorial and pay tribute to America’s Greatest Generation.

For last year’s 80th anniversary event, nearly two dozen World War II veterans were present. Tomorrow’s event is slated to welcome several.

Tomorrow’s event will also feature a special panel that discusses the legacy of Mr. Slaughter, who, unfortunately, is no longer with us. He died in 2012, and he would have turned 100 this year.

Mr. Slaughter’s son will participate on the panel.

The tremendous success of the memorial, the patriotism that it inspires, and the stories that continue to be shared can be attributed to Staff Sergeant Bob Slaughter, Company D, 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division.

As a resident of the Roanoke Valley, I had the honor of getting to know Mr. Slaughter. Tomorrow is about honoring 19-year-old Bob Slaughter and all the men who went to fight for freedom. What mattered was their sacrifice, strength to fight, and willingness to put their lives on the line so others could be free. What mattered was Bob Slaughter’s drive to memorialize the countless sacrifices of his brothers-in-arms.

□ 1030

To all our world war veterans, to all of the families of those who served on D-day and to Mr. Slaughter, our Nation owes them a thank you. I thank all of them for their extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of American liberty.

RECOGNIZING DIANA ANAHI BARRIOS

(Mr. CORREA of California was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Diana Barrios, a homegrown, passionate leader.

Diana graduated from Oxford Academy at the young age of 16 after finishing her sophomore year. She then earned a bachelor’s degree in political science and sociology from UCLA with high honors and completed a master’s degree from Johns Hopkins University.

Diana’s commitment to public service continues to be unwavering, and I was honored to name her as one of my 2025 Women of the Year.

HONORING DENISE OSORIO

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Coach Denise Osorio, a youth mentor, mother, and community leader who calls the city of Anaheim home.

Denise is the head coach of the Anaheim High School boys’ and girls’ water polo teams.

Denise took on the challenge to rebuild Anaheim High School’s aquatic program after 20 years with no swimming pool and no swimming program. Under her leadership, the girls’ water polo team captured the first-ever CIF division title in women’s sports in the school’s history.

Beyond that, Denise is a devoted mother of three, Nicholas, Rosemarie, and Emma. I am honored to name her one of my 2025 Women of the Year.

HONORING BEVERLY MCNEFF

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Beverly McNeff, the co-founder of KidSingers, an after-school youth chorus program for kids in Santa Ana.

Beverly is known as “Mrs. Cool”. Why? Because she teaches kids that it is cool to sing together in harmony.

Beverly is a former actress, broadcaster, and talent agent in Hollywood. She is married to KidSingers’ founder and director, Paul McNeff, and they live in Anaheim with their son, Jeffrey.

I was honored to name her as one of my 2025 Women of the Year. I know Beverly will keep up the good work.

HONORING ANA A. GONZALEZ

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor a mother and community leader who calls California’s 46th District her home.

She serves as district director to Senator Tom Umberg where she advocates for 1 million constituents, making sure that their voices are heard in Sacramento.

Ana received her bachelor’s degree in legal studies from Chapman University and is a graduate of HOPE. Ana is also the mother of Victoria and Cyrus.

I was honored to honor her by naming her as one of my 2025 Women of the Year.

HONORING ALICIA GARCIA

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alicia Garcia, a mother and community leader who embodies the American Dream.

Alicia was born in 1961 in Durango, Mexico, and made the brave decision to immigrate to the United States in search of the American Dream.

In the early 1990s, Alicia earned her certification as a certified nurse assistant.

Today, 30 years later, Alicia continues to serve her community at French Park Care Center, where her impact is felt by her patients, her colleagues, and the families she touches and supports on an everyday basis. I was honored to name her as one of my 2025 Women of the Year.

RECOGNIZING TEXAS TECH GIRLS’ SOFTBALL TEAM

(Mr. ARRINGTON of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of remarkable young women from the plains of West Texas who are making history on the national stage, our Texas Tech Lady Raiders’ softball team.

These athletes have battled all season long, with an impressive drive, determination, and an unmistakable West Texas will to win that has taken them from the first Big 12 Championship in program history and a chance this week to win the College World Series.

Coach Glasco and his Lady Raiders represent the best of West Texas values, hardworking, humble, and pure class on and off the field.

All of West Texas and all of Red Raider Nation are cheering on the Lady Raiders, our fearless champions, as they fight for the scarlet and the black.

The Lady Raiders need to go out there tonight, all gas and no brakes, and beat those Texas Longhorns and then turn around and beat them again and bring that championship trophy home to Lubbock, Texas, where it belongs.

Guns up and go West Texas.

HONORING CHARLES B. RANGEL

(Mr. ESPAILLAT of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of the “Lion of Lenox Avenue”, Congressman Charles B. Rangel. He was a friend, a mentor, and a champion for Harlem, New York City, and our Nation.

Now, as most of us know, Charles B. Rangel was a titan, and my predecessor, who forged countless programs, trade agreements, and new initiatives during his 46 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. He became the urban voice, the voice of urban America. When America needed a compass, needed a direction for its urban cities, it was Charles B. Rangel that spoke truth to power and led the Nation forward.

He was born in Harlem in the summer of 1930, right on the heels of the Great Depression, which cloaked the country in a blanket of poverty that spared no community.

After dropping out of high school, Charles B. Rangel joined the U.S. Army’s 503rd Field Artillery Battalion within the 2nd Infantry Division where he earned a Bronze Star with Valor and a Purple Heart after successfully leading his men through a mountain pass under attack by the Chinese army.

After his return to the country, Rangel received his bachelor’s degree from NYU and his law degree from St. John’s University. He was appointed Assistant U.S. District Attorney in the Southern District of New York by no other than the U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

In 1970, he ascended to the House of Representatives where he and 12 other trailblazers formally founded the Congressional Black Caucus which slowly became the conscience of this House of Representatives, the conscience, of course, of Congress.

He ultimately climbed to become the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, where he worked on legislation that would uplift working-class and middle-class families. This included the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and Empowerment Zones.

His international impact was monumental. He forged trade agreements in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. He helped bring independence and economic prosperity across the globe.

Informed by his military service, he became a lifelong champion for veterans, particularly those who faced discrimination upon their return to our Nation.

Charles B. Rangel was a giant of a man. He was a legendary leader, not

just for Harlem but for the rest of urban America. He held no grudge. He was a true gentleman, and one that chose to help everybody in the community.

This week, our city will stop, our Nation will stop in silence to honor the life and legacy of the Lion of Lenox Avenue, Congressman Charles B. Rangel. May he rest in peace. May he rest in power.

HONORING JOHN THRASHER

(Mr. PATRONIS of Florida was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. PATRONIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to honor a true statesman, a patriot, and a proud son of the State of Florida, Speaker John Thrasher.

Speaker Thrasher’s story is a kind that people don’t see anymore. He was a U.S. Army veteran who served in Vietnam, a lawyer, a leader, and someone who never forgot where he came from. He rose from humble beginnings to become one of the most influential public servants the State of Florida has ever known.

As speaker of the Florida House, he got our State through challenging times with courage and principle. As a State senator, he fought for Florida’s families, stood up for what was right, even when it wasn’t easy. As president of Florida State University, he poured his heart into shaping the lives of young people, lifting up the next generation with the same integrity and drive that defined his own life.

To those who knew Speaker Thrasher, it was more than a resume. When he walked into a room, he had room presence. He was respected. He was loyal, tough as nails when he had to be, but always with a servant’s heart.

I was proud to call him a friend, a mentor. I admired the way he led with grace under pressure and with an unshakeable love for Florida and our country.

This Congress and the State of Florida mourns with his wife, Jean; their children; their grandchildren; and we thank them for sharing their John with us.

He made our State stronger, and Florida will carry forward the values that he lived by.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF DAR AND SAR

Mr. PATRONIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our Nation’s 250th anniversary of two distinguished societies that are crucial to our many activities in Florida which celebrate our founding.

The national, State, and local members of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution are direct blood descendants of patriots who fought and aided our American Revolution or held political or civil positions in our very first government.

Back at home in the district, the Emerald Coast Chapter of the Sons of the

American Revolution and the Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been busy gearing up to honor the great men and women who gave their all to establish our country.

I had the honor to join DAR Regent, Daquiri Champion, and SAR President, the Honorable Graham Fountain, at the Fort Walton Chamber of Commerce as they honored the chamber membership with the DAR America 250! Commendation and Medal for their campaign of remembrance of America's War of Independence.

Another upcoming event which highlights the women who served in the war is in the Okaloosa's Women Veterans Day ceremony which will be held at Women Veterans Park on Okaloosa Island.

One of the eight bronze statues in the park pays tribute to Mrs. Margaret Corbin, who fought alongside her husband, who was a Continental Army artillery officer. While assisting her husband in the Battle of Fort Washington, New York, she took over firing the cannon after he was killed by grapeshot fired by British cannon fire. She also received serious injuries of her own to her shoulder, chest, and jaw, but continued loading and firing the weapon.

On July 6, 1779, Congress awarded Margaret a lifelong pension for her Revolutionary War service.

□ 1045

This was also the first time America officially recognized a woman's military service.

I urge all Americans to join the DAR and SAR members in paying special tribute to this incredible woman whose courage, strength, and patriotism rivaled many of her male counterparts.

In April, a member of the SAR Emerald Coast organized a major workday at Old Stewart Cemetery in Laurel Hill, cleaning up the cemetery around the grave of Okaloosa's own Revolutionary War soldier, Private Horne, giving and paying tribute to Private Horne for his service in the founding of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, I extend a heartfelt thanks and admiration to those faithful patriots of our American Revolution who fought and died for our great Nation and to their descendants, the members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, who keep our American spirit alive and well today.

ADRIANA SMITH

(Ms. PRESSLEY of Massachusetts was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the story of Adriana Smith.

Adriana Smith was a 30-year-old nurse from Georgia and the mother of a vibrant 5-year-old boy. She started to experience debilitating headaches, and she sought medical care. She was dis-

charged and her pain was dismissed, as is so often the case for Black women in this country and certainly in our healthcare system.

The next morning, Adriana woke up gasping for air and was taken to Emory Hospital, where she was declared brain dead.

There are no words to provide healing for a pain this deep—a dedicated and loving mother, a compassionate nurse, gone at the age of 30.

In the days that followed, Adriana's family and son should have been able to make a solemn, independent decision about what happened next as they celebrated her life; as they mourned this devastating loss; as they pieced their lives back together; and as they began helping their 5-year-old cope with the grief and loss of his precious mother.

Yet, the State of Georgia denied Adriana her bodily autonomy and dignity in death. In the days and weeks that followed, her family found themselves in a desperate battle with Emory Hospital.

The hospital believed that the anti-abortion bill that Georgia enacted in 2022 following the gutting of *Roe v. Wade* tied the hospital's hands and mandated that Adriana's body, her brain-dead body, remain hooked to machines. Mr. Speaker, this was not because there was any chance of survival, she had already transitioned, but because Adriana was 9 weeks pregnant, about a month past a missed period. Adriana's body has been turned into an incubator; an incubator with no medical rationale, no ethical reason, and no compassion.

Mr. Speaker, from the days of enslavement, Black women's bodies have been subjected to medical abuse, assault, and degradation in this country. We are more likely to die in childbirth. We are routinely denied medical care. We are dehumanized. Like in the case of Adriana Smith, our bodies and our dignity are desecrated in death.

This is cruelty. It is the latest episode in a long history of the experimentation and exploitation of Black bodies. I grieve for Adriana's family, for the torture they are experiencing layered with the daily uncertainty that they are navigating as they try to do right by their daughter and lay her to rest peacefully.

Her parents are by her bedside. Her 5-year-old asked: When will Mommy wake up?

Adriana should be here today, her blood clots treated, her voice trusted, and her pain believed. She should be decorating a nursery for her little son with her family and celebrating her son's last day of kindergarten, but Adriana's body lies hooked to machines in a hospital bed as part of an unjust medical experiment for more than 3 months. No family should have to endure this.

None of us are free until all of us are free.

REMEMBERING BOB KIERLIN

(Mr. FINSTAD of Minnesota was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Bob Kierlin, a beloved community member and dedicated public servant who passed away earlier this year at the age of 85.

Born and raised in Winona, Bob was a fixture in the southeastern Minnesota community. He graduated from Coter High School and served in the Peace Corps in Venezuela before going on to represent his neighbors from Winona in the Minnesota State Senate from 1999 to 2007.

As a young man in 1967, Bob and four of his high school friends founded the Fastenal Company when Bob saw a need to get hardware to the construction sites quickly. A new supply chain concept was born.

With Bob's innovation and his leadership, Fastenal quickly grew into a worldwide distributor, employing more than 23,000 employees with locations in all 50 States and 25 countries. Today, Fastenal is a Fortune 500 company and Winona's largest employer.

Bob was much more to his hometown than a CEO, though. His community involvement and generosity to local causes was seemingly limitless, setting an example for us all in how to serve our neighbors in greater need.

I have no doubt that Bob's legacy will live on through the countless lives he impacted, both personally and professionally. He was a renowned business leader, a generous benefactor, and a dedicated public servant. He was also a true friend to a great many of us across southern Minnesota.

He will truly be missed. May he rest in peace.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES RANGEL

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Representative Charlie Rangel was a dear friend and mentor of mine. He was very engaged and responsible for writing the Affordable Care Act and getting it passed.

Charlie was a great one.

GIVING TRIBUTE TO WHITNEY M. YOUNG MAGNET HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Whitney M. Young Magnet High School and its administrators, teachers, staff, parents, and especially students.

Whitney M. Young Magnet High School, located in Chicago, Illinois, is a public, 4-year magnet high school known for its academic excellence and selective enrollment. It offers an accelerated program, called the Academic Center, for seventh and eighth graders. Admission is based on entrance exams, standardized tests, and elementary school grades. The school has a strong focus on developing well-rounded individuals with a variety of performing

and fine arts programs alongside academic preparation.

The school is comprehensive and excels in athletics, as well. For example, during the 2023–2024 school year, they were city champs in boys' water polo, girls' basketball, girls' golf, girls' softball, and girls' swim and diving. Whitney M. Young Magnet High School was also the State champion in the Academic Decathlon during the last school year.

While the school and its students have always been outstanding in the world of academics, this year in 2025, for the first time in the history of the school or any school that I know about in the city of Chicago, 23 of its students achieved a perfect score on the ACT test.

Of course, the ACT is widely used in admission decisions and as a predictor of college success. I am certain that, if the business, civil rights, and National Urban League leader, Whitney M. Young, was alive today, he would join with us to congratulate Principal Ricky Harris and the entire Whitney M. Young Magnet High School community, especially the 23 ACT perfect scorers, on this monumental accomplishment.

Imagine 23 perfect scorers in one school and in one place. What an accomplishment. What an achievement.

I congratulate Whitney Young students, and everybody associated with this great accomplishment.

CONDEMNING ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. MANN of Kansas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, after decades of pledging Never Again, we are watching the vile presence of anti-Semitism rear its ugly head once again.

First, the unthinkable happened 2 weeks ago here in the streets of the Nation's Capital when two staffers from the Israeli Embassy, Yaron Lischinsky and Sarah Milgrim, were brutally murdered. Sarah was one of our own: a Kansan, a native of Overland Park, and a proud graduate of the University of Kansas who cared deeply about the shared human dignity of all people.

Then, just days ago, at a peaceful pro-Israel demonstration in Colorado, a Hamas sympathizer threw Molotov cocktails into a crowd and injured more than a dozen people while yelling: "Free Palestine."

Audrey and I are deeply grieved by these senseless anti-Semitic terror attacks, and we continue to lift up the victims, their families, and their loved ones in prayer.

Now is not the time to waver in our commitment to Israel or the protection of the humanity of our Jewish neighbors here and around the world. Now is the time to rededicate ourselves to the God-given right to live in peace and safety of Jewish people both in Israel and across the globe. We must condemn terrorism. We must condemn anti-Sem-

itism, and we must call it out for what it is: pure evil.

Our support of Israel must never ever waver, and our response to anti-Semitism must always be clear and immediate.

AMERICA WINS AGAIN

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, over the Memorial Day recess, Rasmussen found that a majority of Americans say that the country is on the right track. Under President Trump, America keeps winning again and again. Promises made, promises kept.

Mr. Speaker, 77 million Americans trusted President Trump to restore common sense to our Nation's Capital by bringing down everyday costs, reining in our Federal spending, lowering taxes, rolling back burdensome regulations, strengthening our Nation's border security, and getting our fiscal house back in order. President Trump has already begun delivering on that mandate, and Congress is helping him to advance this agenda.

Just a few days ago here in this Chamber, House Republicans voted to deliver the largest tax cut in American history. We made long-overdue investments in our Nation's border security by funding the completion of the border wall, investing in modern technologies to assist in the interception of drug and human smuggling, and increased detention capacity for Immigration and Customs Enforcement as they work to deport violent criminals and gang members who are in this country illegally.

Our bill supports American farmers, ranchers, and ag producers like those in the Big First District of Kansas who want to see the farm safety net strengthened by expanding crop insurance and updating reference prices.

We permanently expanded the death tax exemption, saving 2 million family farms and saving those families more than \$10 billion.

We supported President Trump and Secretary Duffy's request to make much-needed investments in the Federal Aviation Administration to modernize our air traffic control technology and infrastructure and uphold the gold standard of American aviation.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act strengthens our social safety net while better stewarding the tax dollars of hardworking Americans.

Americans are generous people, but we cannot allow the government to abuse that generosity. Programs like Medicaid and SNAP were intended for the most vulnerable populations in our country: pregnant women, single parents with kids too young for school, low-income Americans, disabled individuals, and the elderly.

Over the years, these programs have been exploited and expanded beyond their initial intent, causing the cost of these programs to skyrocket exponentially. If taxpaying Americans can get up every day and go to work, why shouldn't we ask the same thing of

those who benefit from that generosity.

Our bill requires able-bodied adults without kids too young for school to work or volunteer at least 20 hours a week. This includes volunteering at a food pantry, a local church, or giving back to their community.

It is disheartening that so many of my Democratic colleagues would prefer to lie about what our bill does and limit Americans to a permanent destination of government assistance rather than empowering them to return to the ladder of opportunity. This is not the American Dream.

I am hopeful that the Senate will move quickly to get it over the finish line and onto the President's desk. The country cannot afford to get this bill wrong, and I trust that every single Republican is committed to getting it to the President as soon as possible and helping America win yet again.

□ 1100

NIH CUTS HARM OUR CONSTITUENTS

(Ms. DEXTER of Oregon was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. DEXTER. Mr. Speaker, this year, I received a letter from Rachel, a mother in my district with stage IV lung cancer who is living on borrowed time. She is depending on future innovation driven by NIH research to see her son grow up.

Her words are more powerful than mine, so I will read them directly. "I could write endless words about how many will be devastated by these funding cuts, but this is not that kind of letter. Despite my generous nature, cancer has taught me to be selfish.

"Every single day, I think about my mortality. How long do I have left? Is that shoulder pain or something else? Will I be alive to see my son graduate from high school? He turned 11 [in February], and I made him a lemon cake.

"NIH funding cuts will no doubt shorten my life. There is no truth about which I have ever been more certain."

Mr. Speaker, our constituents are literally begging for their lives. As a physician and mother, I cannot speak enough about the harm that this bill, this cut to NIH funding, will do. I understand the importance of NIH funding because that is the driver of innovation and scientific discovery.

To my Republican colleagues, now is the time to show courage. Stop these cuts to the NIH. Do not undermine scientific innovation.

To Rachel, I will fight for you with everything I have. You deserve to see your son graduate.

HONORING OUR HEROES

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize

the 81st anniversary of the Allied D-Day invasion of France. Tomorrow, we solemnly commemorate this momentous day and honor the extraordinary bravery of our Armed Forces who took part in that historic operation.

On June 6, 1944, 81 years ago, thousands of America's finest stormed the beaches of Normandy to defend the freedoms and liberties that we hold dear. They faced insurmountable odds yet pushed forward with courage, conviction, and an unwavering sense of duty.

On that day, the United States lost more than 6,000 soldiers. In the weeks and months that followed, countless more gave their lives liberating Western Europe from tyranny. Their sacrifice turned the tide of World War II and reshaped the course of history.

The D-Day invasion marked a critical turning point. Allied forces banded together in one of the most ambitious military operations ever attempted. Our troops faced the terrifying unknown and prevailed. They left lasting impressions, not only on the war-torn landscapes that they crossed but on the hearts of a grateful Nation.

In 2018, I had the honor of attending the wreath-laying ceremony at the Normandy American Cemetery in France. Standing on those hallowed grounds gazing upon the white crosses, many marking brothers buried beside brothers, fathers beside sons, I was reminded that freedom really is never free.

That cemetery is more than a memorial. It is a symbol of American resolve, our willingness to stand for liberty not just at home but for people across the globe.

Today, I recognize heroes from Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District who stormed the beaches on D-Day.

One such hero was Elmer DeLucia of Bradford, McKean County. He served with the 81st Chemical Mortar Battalion and landed at Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944. He went on to fight in four major campaigns: Northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

Mr. DeLucia passed away in 2022 at the age of 99. After the war, he spent years sharing his experiences with students and community members, ensuring that the lessons of history were never forgotten.

We also honor the 347 Pennsylvanians who gave their lives on D-Day, including 31 from Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District. Their sacrifices are woven into the fabric of our communities and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, let us pause to remember and honor those who gave so much for the cause of freedom. Let us celebrate the heroism of all our servicemembers, past and present. For the good of the many, a courageous few gave everything.

Today, we speak their names with pride, remember their sacrifices with reverence, and celebrate their legacy with gratitude. May we always honor their heroism.

God bless our troops, and God bless our great Nation.

CUTS TO PUBLIC BROADCASTING

(Mr. MAGAZINER of Rhode Island was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the proposed Republican cuts to public broadcasting.

Next week, our Republican colleagues are planning to bring a bill to the floor that would mean a devastating cut of funding to shows like "Sesame Street" and "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood," all in their endless quest to find more money for tax cuts for their billionaire donors.

It is important for people to understand that television is changing. More and more content is being put behind paywalls, and PBS is one of the only sources of children's educational television that is still accessible to every child for free.

Studies show that kids who grow up watching PBS get better grades, read more, are better at expressing their feelings, and have better educational outcomes. Educational television, when it is high quality, works.

I have two young kids myself, Max and Lucy. I cannot tell you enough about how important it is to have access to affordable, high-quality educational content for children.

Public television has always been about the simple idea that every child deserves access to learning or inspiration, even if their families don't have a lot of money. That is why it is so important that we continue to support PBS and public broadcasting in general.

I am asking my colleagues to evoke one of my son's favorite programs, "Mister Rogers," and be a good neighbor. Vote "no" on the cuts to public broadcasting.

RESTORE FUNDING FOR LIFESAVING FOOD AID

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the 16th time to beg the Trump administration to honor its word and restore funding for lifesaving food aid for starving children.

This is Plumpy'Nut, an emergency paste that is used to treat malnourished children. Until recently, the United States shipped this product all across the world, saving lives, saving the lives of children suffering from malnutrition.

This is important because it is the right thing to do, but it is also the smart thing to do for the United States. I want to read a quote from someone who I think understands that. "It is going to be a lot harder to recruit someone to anti-Americanism, anti-American terrorism, if the United States of America was the reason why they are even alive today." This quote, Mr. Speaker, is from our own Secretary of State, Marco Rubio, before he started working for President Trump.

A couple of weeks ago, Secretary Rubio was in front of Congress. Under

questioning from our colleagues Representative DELAURO, my colleague from Rhode Island, GABE AMO, Senator BOOKER, and others, Secretary Rubio said again that he understood the importance of continuing to fund emergency food aid.

Why isn't it being done? Why are there boxes and boxes of this product sitting in warehouses in the United States, waiting for funding to be restored when the Trump administration has said that they intend to do so?

When we do not deliver on our promises as a country, it erodes trust, makes it harder for the United States to build relationships around the world, and gives an open opportunity for our adversaries, particularly China, to swoop in and save the day.

We cannot allow this to happen, not only because of the moral imperative of saving the lives of starving children around the world but out of our own self-interest. It is in our interest to build good will. We can do it if the Trump administration will just do what it says it is going to do and restore funding for emergency food aid.

Secretary Rubio said that it is going to happen. Elon Musk said that it is going to happen. It has been 4 months now, and we are still waiting.

What is the delay? Let's get this food aid moving again now. I will continue to speak on the House floor every day until we do.

REMEMBERING LARRY HENDERSON, JR.

(Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an extraordinary man, a devoted public servant, and a pillar of southwest Ohio, Special Deputy Sheriff Larry Henderson.

Larry Henderson, Jr., lived a life of truly outstanding service that was brought to an end all too suddenly on May 2, 2025. Having retired from the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office in December of 2024, Larry stepped up to volunteer to direct traffic for the University of Cincinnati's graduation ceremony when he was tragically struck by a vehicle.

This heinous act was committed intentionally by an individual whose son had been fatally shot by a Cincinnati police officer the day before.

This unbelievable tragedy sent shock waves throughout the Hamilton County community and beyond, as Larry had spent his entire life in service to his family, his friends, and the area in various official capacities.

Larry was someone who consistently stepped up to the plate to meet the needs of his community. His life ended the same way that he lived it, in selfless service to his community, a community that would not be the same great place it is today without Larry's courage and dedication.

Having previously served in the United States Marine Corps, Deputy

Henderson was a member of the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office for 33 years. Larry had a talent for teaching others and helping them develop skills to improve their craft. He was an academy instructor, dive team member, SWAT team member, FBI task force officer, and bomb technician. As a member of the dive team, he performed water rescues and searches to be prepared to assist in case of emergencies.

Even after retiring, Larry served as a special deputy, picking up traffic details like the one at the University of Cincinnati. If something needed to get done, no matter what it was, Larry was the one who stepped up to the plate.

Larry came from a strong family that created a lasting legacy of public service in southern Ohio, with multiple uncles and cousins serving as police officers in the Cincinnati area.

In his free time, Larry enjoyed fishing in the area and being at home with his family. He was a man who always had his priorities straight, and his wife and children were at the very top of the list.

Larry was a devoted husband, loving father, proud grandparent, and friend to everyone around him. Larry leaves behind his loving wife, Lori; five grown children; and extended family whose lives were enriched by the strong leader and protector that he was.

My heart and prayers go out to his loved ones who are now learning how to live without their hero.

Every man and woman who becomes a law enforcement officer puts their life on the line every day to protect their community from harm. When they put on their uniform in the morning to leave for work, they expect to walk back through their door at the end of the day to come back home to their loving families. Tragically, some never do. These men and women are true American heroes.

Deputy Larry Henderson's lifetime of service, selflessness, unwavering commitment to others, and true heroism will never be forgotten. His legacy will live on in the hearts and minds of his loved ones, and the ultimate sacrifice he made will never be forgotten.

DEMANDING RESIGNATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR.

(Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to demand the resignation of Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Since taking office, RFK Jr. has failed to recommend the measles vaccine for children, even after the deaths of two children. He said pregnant women should not receive COVID vaccines. He has pulled funding for vaccines for diseases like bird flu and HIV. He has spread lies and stigma about autism. Last week, he released a report citing research that does not exist—written by AI.

How many children have to die from measles and other preventable diseases for RFK Jr. to resign? How many pregnant women have to get sick with COVID and risk miscarriage? How many people have to get hurt before Congress holds RFK Jr. and this administration to account?

This is why Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., needs to resign as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YAKYM). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 13 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HERN of Oklahoma) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Ruler of the universe, we humble ourselves before You. You spoke and the heavens were made. The stars were brought forth by the breath of Your mouth, and amidst all that grandeur, You set our feet upon this Earth. Every moment of our lives, that same creative power touches each one of us tenderly and lovingly, guiding us in the way You would have us go.

How easy it is for us to lose awareness of Your abiding presence. So caught up are we in the business and busyness of life, we fail to realize that You are as close to us as our breath. Every moment of every day, You are the source of our strength.

This day, open our eyes to Your nearness that we would be assured when we are uncertain, encouraged when our efforts seem to yield no reward, and humbled to follow where You would lead.

With that same humility, remind us that You are just as present in the lives of those around us. These, too, are Your children, the delight of Your creation. Draw us near to them, that in serving them, we would be Your hands and feet. In being present in their lives, we would be Your living and loving presence at their side.

God of all creation, let Your eternal life remain with and shine through us as we seek to serve You this day.

In Your loving name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Matthew Hanley, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

D-DAY AND PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, historically, 81 years ago tomorrow, June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops surprised war criminal Hitler with Operation Overlord along the beaches of Normandy, France. This began the drive to liberate Europe with victory of good over evil to end World War II.

More than 10,000 Americans and Allies were killed or wounded on D-day, all in the name of freedom, courageously led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

President Ronald Reagan clarified peace through strength at his Normandy address on the 40th anniversary of D-day, and it is now more true than ever: "It is better to be here ready to protect the peace than to take blind shelter across the sea, rushing to respond only after freedom is lost."

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Trump is reinstating existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength, revealing law criminal Putin with a phone call threatening to murder civilians in Ukraine and defending Iran's nuclear capability to develop a weapon for death to Israel, death to America.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF CATHERINE WILLIS

(Mrs. McIVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McIVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the legacy of Catherine Willis, a woman who lived to help her community realize the dream of justice and equity, and whose legacy lives on in every neighborhood she touched.

She was a dedicated public servant, excelling in pushing East Orange forward in her roles as director of senior services and director of planning and economic development. Her work in education, housing, and civil rights reflected her belief that no one should be left behind. She stood up for those in our society who often fall through the cracks.

Ms. Willis didn't just serve the people. She empowered them. She reminded us all that the strength of a community lies in how it treats its most vulnerable.

Today, I ask this body to recognize not just her accomplishments but her enduring impact. May we remember her not only for what she did but for what she made possible.

CALIFORNIA'S ANNUAL GAS TAX HIKE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, California's Governor and legislature are at it again. The annual gas tax hike that already is in place is going to raise the gas tax another 2 cents to a staggering 61 cents per gallon. It is already squeezing families, small businesses, farms, and everything.

New clean air rules are expected to take effect alongside this gas hike, which could push prices even higher.

When State Republicans tried to stop these costly regulations, Democrats blocked that effort without even a debate, showing little concern for how hard Californians are already being hit and struggling with these high costs of electricity, fuel, and everything else.

Meanwhile, controversy is swirling around California Air Resources Board Chair Liane Randolph, who recently admitted that her agency does not analyze how its rules and new taxes affect prices for everyday drivers. They don't even analyze what the effect is going to be. They just go ahead and raise the gas tax.

CARB wields too much unchecked power without accountability. CARB is proposing a new fuel standard that will further increase the cost of fuel by another 65 cents a gallon for Californians.

With two oil refineries set to shut down due to high regulations, it is going to really increase the gas prices to probably \$8.43, according to a USC study.

Mr. Speaker, who the heck can afford this?

ILLEGAL CUTTING OF FEDERAL WORKFORCE

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

Mr. DeSAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, the administration's reckless public servant firing spree is hurting the health, safety, and financial security of people across the United States.

Since he came into office, the President has laid off at least 58,000 Federal civil service workers with plans to eliminate an additional 150,000 workers. Another 76,000 workers accepted buyouts after being threatened with relocation or termination.

These layoffs include hundreds of staff members at the Centers for Disease Control who protected children from lead poisoning and air pollution, among other services. Staff cuts at the Social Security Administration have resulted in longer wait times for seniors applying for benefits.

I have been proud to join legal briefs filed against the administration, which are resulting in the reinstatement of thousands of Federal workers. I will continue to push back against the President and oppose illegal cuts to the Federal workforce, which block Americans from accessing the critical government services they rely on.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to talk about efficiency, then let's join together to evaluate it, not do it this way.

DESIGNATION OF DUANE TOWNSEND AS ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-57)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

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] responsibility 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.

DESIGNATION OF HEIDI SEMANN AS ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-58)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

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] responsibility[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.

□ 1215

SAVE SBA FROM SANCTUARY CITIES ACT OF 2025

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 458, I call up the bill (H.R. 2931) to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to relocate certain offices of the Small Business Administration in sanctuary jurisdictions, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Small Business, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 119–130, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 2931

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. RELOCATION OF CERTAIN OFFICES IN SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator shall relocate each covered office located in a sanctuary jurisdiction in accordance with this section.

(b) *DETERMINATION REQUIRED.*—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a covered office only if, prior to ordering the relocation of such covered office under such subsection, the Administrator makes a determination that such covered office is located in a sanctuary jurisdiction and makes such determination publicly available.

(c) *RELOCATION REQUIREMENT.*—When relocating a covered office under this section, the Administrator shall relocate such covered office to a location that is not in a sanctuary jurisdiction.

(d) *RELOCATION DEADLINE.*—

(1) *DEADLINE.*—Not later 120 days after the Administrator makes publicly available a determination under subsection (b) with respect to a covered office, the Administrator shall relocate such covered office in accordance with subsection (c).

(2) *NONCOMPLIANCE.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—If a covered office described in paragraph (1) is not relocated in accordance with subsection (c) prior to the expiration of the 120-day period applicable to such relocation under such paragraph—

(i) not later 5 days after the expiration of such 120-day period, the head of such covered office shall submit to the Administrator a written explanation of why such covered office was not relocated prior to expiration of such 120-day period; and

(ii) during the period beginning on the day after expiration of such 120-day period and ending on the date on which such covered office is relocated to a location that is not in a sanctuary jurisdiction—

(I) such covered office shall cease operations; and

(II) each employee of the Administration whose duty station was at such covered office shall be assigned to a duty station at another covered office that is located in the same State and not in a sanctuary jurisdiction or, if no other covered office is located in the same State and not in a sanctuary jurisdiction, any other covered office that is not located in a sanctuary jurisdiction.

(B) *REMOVAL.*—The Administrator shall immediately remove the head of a covered office required to submit a written explanation under subparagraph (A)(i) if—

(i) such head does not submit such a written explanation in accordance with such subparagraph; or

(ii) the Administrator determines that the reasons provided in the written explanation submitted by such head under such subparagraph for the relocation of such covered office not being completed prior to the expiration of the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) with respect to such covered office are insufficient.

(e) *NEW OFFICE LIMITATION.*—The Administrator may not establish a covered office in a sanctuary jurisdiction.

(f) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *ADMINISTRATION.*—The term "Administration" means the Small Business Administration.

(2) *ADMINISTRATOR.*—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Administration.

(3) *COVERED OFFICE.*—The term "covered office" means a regional, district, or local office of the Administration, other than the headquarters of the Administration, or any other component of the Administration fully funded by funds appropriated by Congress.

(4) *SANCTUARY JURISDICTION.*—The term "sanctuary jurisdiction" means a political subdivision of a State that has in effect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity or official from—

(A) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

(B) complying with a request lawfully made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

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

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2931, the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025, introduced by Representative FINSTAD.

This legislation does exactly what is necessary to ensure SBA employees are safe.

Despite inheriting one of the most secure borders in American history, President Biden relaxed border policies, and today, communities continue to deal with these consequences.

I am talking about everything from crime against small businesses forced to close their storefronts to the death of innocent Americans, and it hasn't stopped, as evidenced by the tragedy in Boulder, Colorado, earlier this week.

Thankfully, President Trump is taking action to restore the rule of law with executive orders that stop the Federal subsidization of areas that refuse to comply with immigration laws.

This legislation, in part, codifies those efforts and the work already done at the SBA. Under Administrator Loeffler's leadership, the regional offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York City, and Seattle will be moved to safer communities within those States; but there are other cities that need to be reached.

Under this bill, the SBA administrator will make determinations on what offices will be moved and will make those decisions public to ensure transparency.

It is important to note that SBA services to small businesses nationwide will not be interrupted by passing this legislation.

When a small business in any jurisdiction needs assistance, they can still go to their local small business development center or their community lender.

The previous administration's border crisis should not put the safety of small businesses who go to the SBA offices and the SBA employees who work in those offices at risk.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are going to argue that Republicans are working to close SBA offices. This bill simply relocates these offices. As I said before, lending and counseling services for small businesses will still be provided to constituents.

I urge all of my colleagues who support this bill to make Main Street safe again.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2931. This bill is not about improving the SBA or expanding support for small businesses. It is about punishing cities for their politics and dragging a vital agency into another culture war.

Earlier this year, the SBA administrator abruptly announced that six regional offices located in cities like New York, Chicago, and Seattle will be relocated. These are some of the most diverse, economically important cities in the country. They are also home to thousands of small businesses that rely on these offices for support.

The decision was made without consultation, without any clear plan, and without even a basic briefing to Congress. In fact, 24 of my colleagues and I sent a letter to the administrator demanding answers. Myself and my colleagues still haven't received an adequate response; just rhetoric.

Now this bill will lock in that same reckless approach and expand on it. It strips regional, district, and local SBA offices out of so-called sanctuary cities, despite there being no legal definition and no justification for such a move.

This isn't about immigration enforcement. It is about politics. This administration wants to punish some of our larger cities because they have the nerve to vote Democratic. It is important to note all of the cities comply with the Federal laws.

Who will this bill hurt? It will not hurt politicians or city officials. It is the small business owners and their employees who will suddenly have to navigate SBA programs without the support they have relied on for years.

At the same time, the SBA is already in crisis. Huge numbers of staff have been fired or forced out. Customer service has plummeted. Small business owners are calling, and no one is there to answer. Now, in the middle of all of that, my Republican colleagues are talking about uprooting even more offices.

This bill doesn't fix anything. It adds more confusion and disruption for the people that are supposed to be helped. It wastes taxpayer dollars to carry out a political agenda, and it ignores the real economic challenges small businesses are facing.

Let's not forget, entrepreneurs across the country are already dealing with higher prices caused by tariffs. That is a direct result of this administration's trade policies. These added costs are squeezing margins and making it harder for small businesses to stay afloat. The last thing they need is less support from the very agency that is supposed to help them. They also don't need to be spending hours traveling to offices to get assistance.

If my colleagues really wanted to support the small businesses, they would be talking about access to capital. They would be looking at how to rebuild SBA policy, not gut it further. They would be focused on lowering costs, expanding outreach, and getting more entrepreneurs the tools they need to grow.

Just maybe, my colleagues could stop playing games and pass a bill exempting small businesses from the pain of this administration's on-again, off-again tariffs.

Instead, Members here are debating a bill that makes things worse. I urge my colleagues to reject this bill, stand up for small business owners in every ZIP Code and restore the SBA mission as a nonpartisan advocate for America's entrepreneurs.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD).

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for this important piece of legislation. I thank the ranking member for her passion and her concern for small businesses in America.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2931, the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025, championed by my good friend Congressman FINSTAD.

Mr. Speaker, this is not about a culture war in America. This is about putting American small business owners first, while ensuring lawless sanctuary cities do not reap the benefits of hosting SBA offices.

It is pretty simple. This is all about protecting America's small businesses and making sure that Federal taxpayer dollars are not funneled into lawless sanctuary cities that put illegal aliens ahead of their own citizens.

Why should hardworking American entrepreneurs in law-abiding communities be second in line to support from their own government? They shouldn't be.

This bill will relocate SBA regional offices from sanctuary jurisdictions to communities that actually respect the rule of law, that actually put American citizens first, and that is not controversial. It is just common sense.

President Biden's open-border policies let in millions of illegal aliens, unvetted illegal aliens, including dangerous, violent criminals.

The woke policies of Democrat-run sanctuary cities, fueled by woke politics, have become magnets for chaos, stretching public resources to the brink, and crowding out citizens who actually follow the law.

What happens? Well, it often depletes the public resources meant for U.S. citizens.

Moving SBA offices into nonsanctuary jurisdictions is a step in the right direction.

Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker. The Federal Government should not reward sanctuary cities with permanent SBA infrastructure. That is not just wrong, quite frankly, it is insulting to every law-abiding taxpayer and every small business owner struggling to stay afloat. These offices have got to be moved.

This legislation is another example of House Republicans working to codify President Trump's executive orders.

In March, SBA Administrator Loeffler announced a series of actions to put Americans first, including moving SBA regional offices out of sanctuary cities. This bill makes it law and backs that up.

This commonsense legislation, as well as others that Members will be voting on this week, put Americans and American small businesses first. It puts Main Street first.

Mr. Speaker, people can't stop there. There are many cities that share the same lawless, woke policies as sanctuary cities. They are soft on crime, even if they don't wear the sanctuary label outright.

Kansas City is one of those, just as one example. It is not officially designated as a sanctuary city, but it might as well be a first cousin of one.

That is exactly why I have asked Administrator Loeffler to relocate the SBA regional office from Kansas City in Missouri's Fifth Congressional District down to our district, the Fourth District.

At the end of the day, American citizens and small businesses should be the ones being served by SBA offices, not illegal aliens in sanctuary cities.

Let's get serious. Let's put America first, like the mandate directed to be done in November, the America First agenda led by President Donald J. Trump.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and vote "yes" for H.R. 2931.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. MCIVER).

Mrs. MCIVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me the time.

My colleague across the aisle, obviously, wants us to be "sleep" because that is the opposite of being woke. I guess my colleagues should introduce sleepy policies and be "sleep" at the job.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong opposition to the efforts to undermine American small businesses by the very agency tasked with fueling them.

Let me be clear. This is what H.R. 2931 would do. It would allow the Small Business Administration to gut punch the small businesses it is supposed to serve, just to punish cities that embrace their immigrant communities.

Targeting sanctuary cities, as this bill does, is beyond the scope of the SBA's duties. It flies in the face of what the SBA is supposed to do: lift up small businesses in communities across the country, no matter what city they are located in or what party they belong to.

Rather than driving economic growth, this legislation would strip essential resources from some of our Nation's most vibrant and diverse communities. This would hurt the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of businessowners. If the New York office were to close, the effects would spill over into my own community. The SBA office in Newark services over 800,000 small businesses in New Jersey alone. Cutting offices from these areas will stall growth and jeopardize jobs. It will displace employees and disrupt critical services that local businesses rely on. It will burden nearby offices and stretch resources very thin. It will make it harder for businessowners to get the help they need when they need it. Newark's office would be overwhelmed if the New York City office closes.

This bill weaponizes Federal resources to hurt cities that have made the choice to protect immigrant communities. This is unjust.

I have worked closely with my Democratic colleagues to raise these concerns directly with the SBA administrator through multiple letters, outreach, and even in the Small Business Committee yesterday. SBA's responses, if any, have been dismissive.

I stand firmly against using the SBA as a tool to penalize cities based on their immigration policies. I hope my colleagues will stand with me.

I urge Members to vote "no" on the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025 to protect the SBA's mission and vibrant economies for all of our cities.

□ 1230

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the great State of Colorado (Mr. CRANK).

Mr. CRANK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2931. We have allowed sanctuary cities to openly defy Federal immigration law for far too long. There must be real consequences for it.

I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FINSTAD) for introducing this important piece of legislation. I am also grateful to Chairman WILLIAMS of the Committee on Small Business

for working with me to ensure that my community, El Paso County and Colorado Springs, isn't swept up in the radical sanctuary policies coming out of Denver, Colorado.

Specifically, I thank the gentleman for accepting our amendment to ensure that communities like mine, which are fighting back against criminal-coddling politicians, remain eligible locations for SBA offices.

We have heard a lot of folks who are opposed to this bill say things like: It is undermining small business, or: It is creating a culture war.

This is about the rule of law. This is about cities thumbing their noses at taxpayers. You aren't entitled to Federal funds in America.

Mr. Speaker, there is a way to keep these offices in these cities: Stop being sanctuary cities. Comply with the law.

When did complying with the Federal law become something that was optional in America? It is incredible.

As we hold sanctuary jurisdictions accountable, we must recognize that not every community in a sanctuary State is part of the problem. I believe the amended bill draws that line distinctly, and it recognizes districts, like Colorado-05 that I represent, that have been bravely pushing back on their own.

When the Biden administration opened our borders and over 8 million or more crossed into our country illegally, 300 migrants per day rolled into Colorado because cities like Denver welcomed them with our taxpayer dollars. Migrants with connections to dangerous gangs, like Tren de Aragua, didn't just stay in Denver, but they moved to nearby communities, and they took over apartment complexes that were owned by individuals.

El Paso County, my county, recognized the threat, but had zero support from the Colorado legislature, who at the same time passed more laws to make it worse. The Colorado legislature passed laws prohibiting law enforcement from honoring ICE detainers. The Colorado legislature restricted data sharing with Federal immigration agencies. The legislature also passed a law that banned contracts for immigration detention centers.

This is lawlessness, and this body should recognize it as such.

In 2024, my good friend, Sheriff Joe Roybal of El Paso County, and other county leaders filed a lawsuit against the State arguing that these laws are unconstitutional and that they hamper public safety.

Contrast that with cities like Denver, which have exacerbated their housing crisis, and they continue to support illegal immigrants, going so far as to bar city employees from cooperating with Federal immigration enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, talk about playing politics. That is playing politics.

They passed laws in Denver to create a legal defense fund for illegal immigrants. They passed a law to spend

more than \$180 million a year on related services, all while hosting the SBA regional office and laughing at the American taxpayers while doing it.

This is unacceptable. Sanctuary cities should not be rewarded with Federal offices and resources. That is why I wrote to SBA Administrator Kelly Loeffler urging her to move the regional office to Colorado Springs, where we cooperate with Federal authorities and support small business, and we uphold law and order for our citizens.

While President Trump has delivered on his promise to regain operational control of the border, the fight isn't over. We need full cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement.

It is unfortunate that Colorado's leadership is still going in the wrong direction. Despite Governor Polis saying in January that he was open to working with the Trump administration, he instead signed new legislation in May that expands protections for illegal immigrants, even after local officials raised serious concerns.

My community, meanwhile, is doing the work. El Paso County and the Colorado Springs Police Department are partnering with ICE and the DEA. In April, they led a nightclub raid that resulted in over 100 illegal immigrants being detained for human and drug trafficking. This is something that we are going to support with lawlessness? Not in my community. In May, they turned over 13 illegal immigrants to ICE custody.

We understand the real consequences of sanctuary policies. Colorado has become a haven for illegal immigration. In one tragic case that we all now know about this week, an illegal immigrant who overstayed his visa launched Molotov cocktails at innocent Boulder residents in what was a hateful, racial attack, despite the State knowing that that person was already illegally in our country. The State of Colorado gave him a driver's license. We can't let sanctuary jurisdictions defy Federal law and endanger public safety.

I will be clear. El Paso County, my county, is not a sanctuary jurisdiction. Despite the policies from Denver, we are committed to working with Federal immigration authorities and protecting our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman WILLIAMS and his staff for working with me and working with my county. El Paso County is ready and willing to host the SBA office.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2931.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is quite rich to come to the House floor and talk about rule of law. At least on this side of the aisle, we don't have anyone who pardoned 1,500 felons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LATIMER).

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, my district has over 30,000 small businesses, from restaurants and small grocery stores in New Rochelle to construction companies in Yonkers.

Every day, I hear from businessowners that they need certainty to run their businesses. They rely on an immigration system that ensures that their employees won't be targeted and unjustly detained on their way to work. They rely on trade policies that keep the cost of their products stable, and they rely on Federal partners who will be there when they need assistance.

Since taking office, President Trump and SBA Administrator Loeffler have outlined an agenda that will harm small businesses. Proposals such as cutting the SBA workforce by 43 percent; relocating SBA offices away from New York City, the center of that region; and firing an independent inspector general do not represent anything that looks like America First. It is an ideological agenda, and it is imposed upon the majority of this country that functions differently and requires tailored policies.

In addition, last week, my home county of Westchester was branded a sanctuary jurisdiction by the Department of Homeland Security, completely inaccurately. Westchester is not and has never been a sanctuary jurisdiction. In the last 7 years, we have reduced violent crime, and we have brought economic strength over a period of time that rivals any county in this Nation.

Westchester County cooperates with Federal immigration law. County law, however, requires that no administrative police can circumvent due process. We do this to ensure that all residents will cooperate with local law enforcement.

Westchester rejects the deep state police that appear masked and without badges and proper identification. This bill represents an attempt by House Republicans to enact retribution on places because this administration wants to impose its view of law enforcement: deep state authority not subject to judicial review.

The result of petty and punitive motives of this bill is that small businesses will suffer. You would think that, when you offer support for this President's tariff strategy, reckless as it is, which is damaging small businesses that rely on international goods, components, and supplies, they would instead be working to stimulate that. Yet, this bill could not be further from that goal.

If this bill is passed, SBA offices will be relocated as political payback, away from public access in major cities. In fact, that is the point: to reduce programs that help small businesses gain access to capital, professional services, and predictable tariff policies.

That is why I introduced an amendment to prohibit SBA from relocating an office if the next closest office is

more than 50 miles from the communities that were relocated. We should be debating legislation that will help small businesses tackle what they identify as their biggest needs: workforce development, stability, and access to capital. That is not what we are doing.

If we continue on this irrational path, American businesses will suffer.

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, the mistakes we are making in this Congress, bill after bill after bill, will damage this Nation's strength at a time when we need unity and strength more than ever before.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD two news articles about DHS sanctuary jurisdiction lists removed from their website given the fact that their local sheriffs were opposed to the lists, as well as a Third Way article highlighting that the red State murder rate was 33 percent higher than the blue State murder rate, which can be found at: <https://www.thirdway.org/report/the-21st-century-red-state-murder-crisis>.

[From Chicago Tribune, June 1, 2025]

LIST OF "SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS" REMOVED FROM US GOVERNMENT WEBSITE FOLLOWING CRITICISM

WASHINGTON—A widely anticipated list of "sanctuary jurisdictions" no longer appears on the Department of Homeland Security's website after receiving widespread criticism for including localities that have actively supported the Trump administration's hard-line immigration policies. The department last week published the list of the jurisdictions. It said each one would receive formal notification the government deemed them uncooperative with federal immigration enforcement and whether they're believed to be in violation of any federal criminal statutes. The list was published Thursday on the department's website but on Sunday there was a "Page Not Found" error message in its place.

What is a 'sanctuary jurisdiction' and how was the US list of them made?

The list was part of the Trump administration's efforts to target communities, states and jurisdictions that it says aren't doing enough to help its immigration enforcement agenda and the promises the president made to deport more than 11 million people living in the U.S. without legal authorization. The list is being constantly reviewed and can be changed at any time and will be updated regularly, a DHS senior official said.

"Designation of a sanctuary jurisdiction is based on the evaluation of numerous factors, including self-identification as a Sanctuary Jurisdiction, noncompliance with Federal law enforcement in enforcing immigration laws, restrictions on information sharing, and legal protections for illegal aliens," the official said in a statement.

Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem said on Fox News' "Sunday Morning Futures" that there had been anger from some officials about the list. However, she didn't address why it was removed.

"Some of the cities have pushed back," Noem said. "They think because they don't have one law or another on the books that they don't qualify, but they do qualify. They are giving sanctuary to criminals."

The list, which was riddled with misspellings, received pushback from officials in communities spanning from urban to rural and blue to red who said the list doesn't appear to make sense.

In California, the city of Huntington Beach made the list even though it had filed a lawsuit challenging the state's immigration sanctuary law and passed a resolution this year declaring the community a "non-sanctuary city."

Jim Davel, administrator for Shawano County, Wisconsin, said the inclusion of his community must have been a clerical error. Davel voted for Trump as did 67% of Shawano County.

Davel thinks the administration may have confused the county's vote in 2021 to become a "Second Amendment Sanctuary County" that prohibits gun control measures with it being a safe haven for immigrants. He said the county has approved no immigration sanctuary policies.

[From NPR, June 2, 2025]

HOMELAND SECURITY PULLS DOWN LIST OF 'SANCTUARY' CITIES AND COUNTIES AFTER BACKLASH

(By Ximena Bustillo)

The Department of Homeland Security removed a list of "sanctuary jurisdictions" days after the agency posted it on its website.

The list included dozens of cities and counties across 37 states and the District of Columbia that DHS said were in noncompliance with federal statutes.

"DHS demands that these jurisdictions immediately review and revise their policies to align with Federal immigration laws and renew their obligation to protect American citizens, not dangerous illegal aliens," the DHS page stated.

The list, which posted late last week and came down on Sunday, was supposed to be the latest step in the Trump administration's effort to push back against local municipalities that it believes are obstructing its goals to increase immigration-related arrests and deportations. Since the start of the administration, mayors and governors of cities seen as "sanctuary" have been called to testify in Congress and federal agencies have looked into curbing federal resources from these areas.

In practice, sanctuary jurisdictions prohibit local law enforcement from assisting federal immigration officials on immigration-related operations.

But the list quickly faced intense criticism from mayors and law enforcement confused as to why they had been included. Over the weekend, the National Sheriff's Association President Sheriff Kieran Donahue accused DHS of lacking transparency and accountability in how the list was compiled.

"This list was created without any input, criteria of compliance, or a mechanism for how to object to the designation. Sheriffs nationwide have no way to know what they must do or not do to avoid this arbitrary label," Donahue said, calling on DHS to remove the list. "This decision by DHS could create a vacuum of trust that may take years to overcome."

Local leaders across the country also raised issues with their inclusion on the list. Mayors from Boise, Idaho, and San Diego, for example, were surprised to see their cities named. Colorado leaders also raised concerns; Aurora was removed before the list was posted.

President Trump issued an executive order on April 28 that directed the department and the attorney general to publish a list of states and local jurisdictions “obstructing federal immigration law enforcement and notify each sanctuary jurisdiction of its non-compliance, providing an opportunity to correct it.”

“Some of the cities have pushed back. They think that because they don’t have one law or another on the books that they don’t qualify but they do qualify,” DHS Secretary Kristi Noem on Fox’s Sunday Morning Futures.

The list, a senior DHS official said in a statement to NPR, is constantly reviewed, can be changed at any time and will be “regularly” updated.

“Designation of a sanctuary jurisdiction is based on the evaluation of numerous factors, including self-identification as a Sanctuary Jurisdiction, noncompliance with Federal law enforcement in enforcing immigration laws, restrictions on information sharing, and legal protections for illegal aliens,” the official’s statement said.

Since taking office, the Trump administration has taken steps to retaliate against jurisdictions it considered “sanctuary.” For example, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ended coordination on naturalization ceremonies with “sanctuary cities that restrict the ability of law enforcement to cooperate with DHS—in defiance of the rule of law—to enforce immigration laws and keep American communities safe from illegal and violent aliens,” according to USCIS spokesman Matthew Tragesser.

The administration has vowed to review federal disaster aid and other assistance that goes to “sanctuary jurisdictions.” The withholding of funding prompted lawsuits from 16 jurisdictions. A judge blocked the move.

The administration has also taken cities to court over policies it says limit cooperation with immigration authorities.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS).

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for her leadership on this issue and in the committee.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation does not actually address the safety of the SBA. Workers are small businesses. Since my colleagues on the other side of the aisle disagree with the city’s policy, the majority chooses to punish all small businesses in that area.

Let’s be clear: This bill strips resources not from cities but for millions of small businesses, and it makes it harder for Americans to access assistance to start and grow their businesses.

Supporting small businesses should not be a partisan issue. We in the Committee on Small Business have heard in our hearings that targeting SBA resources in major cities will be critically detrimental.

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

If the House rules permitted, I would have offered this motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would prevent the legislation from taking effect until Congress receives reporting from the SBA on the proposed relocation of covered offices, including a justification for how these moves could possibly serve small businesses.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for this motion to recommit.

I also submitted a separate amendment for consideration that would have prevented the implementation of this bill if the cost of relocating these offices out of Main Street would be more than zero dollars. Unfortunately, the Republican majority has blocked my amendment from receiving a floor vote today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and to vote in favor of my motion to recommit.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me begin by thanking the chair and the ranking member for their interest in good, managed, efficient SBA offices. They are Federal taxpayer dollars being invested to make sure that we continue to create jobs in our great country.

That being in mind, I would ask everybody to think about return on investment to taxpayers. Orange County, California, my home, today is probably the 30th largest economy in the world. It is home to Disneyland and the Anaheim Angels, and is probably the 30th largest economy in the world.

California, which always gets beat up here in this body, just became the fourth largest economy in the world. Let me say: We are the fourth largest economy in the world.

□ 1245

Guess what? As California taxpayers, we pay the Federal Government \$100 billion more in Federal tax dollars than we get back from the Federal Government. I would say, as an economy, we are doing pretty good. We need the workers. We need workers.

California has the biggest agricultural sector in the United States. We feed ourselves and other States in the Union and other nations, and 70 percent of our workforce is—guess what?—undocumented.

We are waiting for this body to pass immigration reform so good, hard-working individuals can be legalized.

We have the biggest manufacturing sector in the United States. It is not Pittsburgh or Michigan. California, southern Cal, is the biggest manufacturing sector in the United States. Guess who most of those workers are? Undocumented. They also pay Federal taxes.

Let’s evaluate the SBA not on rhetoric but on how many jobs an SBA office creates. What is that return on investment?

I am not sure why we are doing this today. We all know that there are millions and millions of undocumented workers in this country. Absolutely, we don’t want criminals, hardened criminals, in our district. I don’t want them as my neighbors.

If they are hardworking, honest individuals, taxpayers, what is wrong with giving them the opportunity to be American, to pursue that American Dream, and to be legalized? That is what America is all about.

I ask my colleagues to strongly consider their “yes” vote and please vote “no.” We are talking about Federal dollars, taxpayer dollars.

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

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

I include in the RECORD letters of opposition from the Democracy Defenders Action, UnidosUS, and the Small Business Majority, all organizations that raise concerns that the bill will deny small businesses access to critical support.

I am writing on behalf of Democracy Defenders Action (DDA), a non-partisan organization committed to safeguarding our democracy against rising authoritarian threats. We respectfully urge you to oppose the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act, H.R. 2931.

The Save SBA from Sanctuary CMes Act is a blatant attempt to coerce cities into abandoning their values and violating the Constitution in service of Trump’s unpopular, unlawful deportation agenda. Cities must have the freedom to protect their citizens, and the data is clear: cities with welcoming policies are safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

If passed, this bill would essentially turn small businesses into collateral damage in Trump’s political war on immigrants—cutting off critical SBA support to entrepreneurs based solely on where they live. Ultimately, it will be small business owners, many of whom are already struggling in Trump’s economy, that will be most harmed by the uncertainty and service gaps prompted by the bill.

Congress must vote NO. Stand with local leaders. Stand with small businesses. Stand on the right side of history.

Best,

DIAMOND BROWN (she/her),
Senior Policy Counsel,
Democracy Defenders Action.

DEAR HILL COLLEAGUE, On behalf of UnidosUS, we urge Members to vote NO on both the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act (H.R. 2931) and the American Entrepreneurs First Act (H.R. 2966).

H.R. 2931 represents an unacceptable politicization of the Small Business Administration (SBA), proposing to strip vital SBA resources from so-called “sanctuary” jurisdictions. This would deny millions of small businesses, especially those in underserved communities, access to essential services such as loans, disaster relief, and technical assistance, simply based on where they are located. These are businesses already navigating high prices and ongoing economic instability caused by the chaotic policies of the administration. Punishing them because their local governments instituted policies to draw a line between local law enforcement responsibilities and federal immigration enforcement will only deepen inequities and disrupt local economies.

H.R. 2966 adds insult to injury by imposing sweeping new restrictions on SBA loan eligibility, explicitly excluding entrepreneurs with certain immigration statuses—including asylees, refugees, DACA recipients, visa holders, and undocumented individuals. Many of these individuals are lawfully present in the U.S. and are creating jobs, paying taxes, and helping their communities thrive. Shutting them out of SBA programs undermines entrepreneurship, limits innovation, and weakens our long-term economic competitiveness.

Immigrant entrepreneurs open businesses at higher rates than native born Americans and Latino-owned businesses contribute almost \$800 billion to the nation's economy. And as we noted in our 2024 analysis on Latina Equal Pay Day, Latinas are key drivers of the U.S. economy. Their economic output exceeds \$1.3 trillion, surpassing the GDP of Florida, and they own over a quarter of all Latino-owned businesses. Yet despite these contributions, Latinas face profound structural barriers, earning just 58 cents for every dollar earned by non-Hispanic white men, and with nearly two-thirds lacking access to employer-based benefits. These challenges would be compounded by H.R. 2931 and H.R. 2966, which threaten to strip away the limited federal support many Hispanic entrepreneurs and workers can access.

By excluding entire categories of immigrant entrepreneurs, these bills risk driving more individuals into the shadow economy, undermining transparency and accountability. States and localities have a strong interest in knowing which businesses are operating in their communities, including street vendors and other informal enterprises. Instead of supporting these efforts, the legislation would make it harder to identify and engage such businesses, ultimately hindering local economic development and effective regulation.

Together, these bills are part of a broader effort to scapegoat immigrants, even when doing so comes at the direct expense of American small businesses and working families. We urge Members to reject this harmful and short-sighted agenda by voting NO on H.R. 2931 and H.R. 2966.

I'm reaching out on behalf of Small Business Majority to urge your office to vote NO on H.R. 2931, the Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025, which would penalize and strip SBA resources away from hundreds of thousands of small businesses at a time in which uncertainty on Main Street is skyrocketing.

H.R. 2931 would require the SBA to relocate any regional, district, or local office located in a "sanctuary jurisdiction," without any consideration for the cost or process of determining a new location for these offices. The bill follows the SBA's March announcement that it would relocate six regional offices from major entrepreneurial hubs, including New York City, Denver, and Chicago. As a result, hundreds of thousands of small businesses in these cities now stand to lose access to vital SBA personnel and resources—simply because the agency is prioritizing a political statement over the needs of entrepreneurs.

A statement from Small Business Majority Founder and CEO John Arensmeyer is below: "The federal government should do everything it can to meet small businesses where they are, which is why H.R. 2931 is an example of a policy proposal that would be ineffective at best and harmful at worst. The bill, which would require the U.S. Small Business Administration to relocate any regional, district or local SBA office housed in a 'sanctuary jurisdiction', ignores the fact that millions of small businesses are located

in or near cities that could be designated as a 'sanctuary jurisdiction.' Moving offices farther away from the small businesses they were intended to support certainly would not facilitate SBA better servicing these small firms. What's more, there is no evidence to even suggest that a city's policy toward immigrants has any relationship to its ability to effectively meet the needs of local small businesses. With that in mind, we strongly encourage members of the House of Representatives to ignore distractions like H.R. 2931 and focus on policies that would actually benefit America's entrepreneurs."

In addition to ongoing efforts to shutter regional offices, with no detailed or communicated plans as to where those offices will be relocated, SBA has also slashed its workforce by 43%, further restricting the agency's ability to meet the growing demands of today's small businesses. Recent national polling found that 78% of small business owners are concerned about cuts to the SBA and its programs. Nearly 8 in 10 small business owners report having used SBA programs for their business.

We urge your office to vote NO on H.R. 2931 which would continue to undermine the SBA's capacity to carry out its mission and strip resources away from hundreds of thousands of entrepreneurs for politically charged reasons.

Thank you for your consideration and please let me know if you have any questions.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the SBA is supposed to serve American small businesses, full stop—not just in certain cities, not just when it is politically convenient, but everywhere for everyone.

This bill doesn't meet that standard. It will rip support away from small businesses in the economic centers of this country because of the political party that runs their city. It creates disruption, wastes money, and puts politics ahead of supporting the American economy.

Politicians love to say that small businesses are the backbone of our economy. I ask, why target millions of them by supporting this bill? We should be supporting these businesses, not tearing them down.

The entrepreneurs I hear from aren't talking about asking for this. They are asking for better access to capital, more outreach, and a stable SBA that is there when they need it.

This bill moves us in the wrong direction. I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cisneros of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2931 to the Committee on Small Business.

The material previously referred to by Mr. CISNEROS is as follows:

Mr. Cisneros of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2931 to the Committee on Small Business with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following new section: **SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon making a determination under section 2(b), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report on the proposed relocation of any covered office that includes the following:

(1) The number of small business concerns located in the sanctuary jurisdiction served by the covered office compared to the number of such concerns located in area to which the covered office will be relocated.

(2) A detailed summary of the data-driven criteria used to inform the decision to relocate covered offices located in metropolitan areas.

(3) An explanation of how a relocation under this Act will better serve small business concerns.

(4) A detailed list of the district offices of the Administration that may be impacted by this Act.

(5) A detailed explanation of the plans to maintain the provision of services of the Administration during and after relocations made under this Act, particularly in metropolitan areas that are major economic centers.

(6) A detailed summary of the timeline for the proposed relocations.

(7) A detailed list, including names and titles of the employees for each covered office to be relocated.

(8) A summary of established clear, outcome-oriented goals and performance measures for the proposed relocations.

(9) An explanation of the extent to which such goals align with the mission of the Administration to—

(A) aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns;

(B) preserve free competitive enterprises; and

(C) maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the nation.

(10) An identification of the individuals responsible for carrying out a proposed relocation under this Act and the resources required for such relocation, including a detailed summary of the experience of such individuals and the ability of such individuals to manage the relocation process.

(11) A description of the outreach and engagement the Administrator conducted for small business concerns located in sanctuary jurisdictions, and the input of such concerns on the proposed relocation.

(12) A detailed and comprehensive estimate of the cost of the proposed relocations and an explanation of the funding for costs associated with such relocations.

(b) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator may not relocate a covered office before the day after the date on which Administrator submits the report required by subsection (a).

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

CAPPING EXCESSIVE AWARDING OF SBLC ENTRANTS ACT OF 2025

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 458, I call up the bill (H.R. 2987) to amend the Small Business Act to require a limit on the number of small business lending companies, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Small Business, printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 2987

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Capping Excessive Awarding of SBLC Entrants Act of 2025" or the "CEASE Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESS LENDING COMPANIES.

Section 23 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 650) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(k) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESS LENDING COMPANIES.—The Administrator shall ensure that not more than 16 small business lending companies that are not nonprofit entities are authorized to make loans under section 7 at any time."

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

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2987, the CEASE Act, introduced by Representative BRESNAHAN.

This bill is simply a reversal of an irresponsible change made by the Biden administration's SBA, which raised concerns on both sides of the aisle.

Unlike a traditional community bank, small business lending companies, or SBLCs, are regulated by the SBA. Historically, the SBA recognized that they had finite resources to conduct oversight of the SBLCs, reinforcing a need for a cap on the number of SBLCs.

Despite this, in 2023, the Biden administration lifted the 40-year moratorium on licensing the SBLCs to participate in its flagship 7(a) program, a government-backed lending program.

The SBA heard concerns from Members from both Chambers and both sides of the aisle. Even the ranking member, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, said earlier this week during the Rules Committee hearing that she was one of the first to raise questions when the SBA lifted the licensing moratorium.

Biden's SBA hid behind promises of lender oversight and stronger borrower protection yet still awarded a license to an unqualified entity. This entity, which was seeking to sell its business when it was awarded a license, ultimately surrendered its license before it could even make a 7(a) loan.

This legislation puts the guardrails back and restores integrity to the 7(a) program, ensuring taxpayer dollars are safe. I am confident that the 16 SBLCs can and will be overseen effectively under Administrator Loeffler's leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2987, the so-called Capping Excessive Awarding of SBLC Entrants Act, or the CEASE Act.

This bill would impose a permanent statutory cap on the number of small business lending company, or SBLC, licenses the SBA can issue, limiting them to just 16.

While I understand and share some of the concerns raised about how the SBA has handled oversight of these licenses, I cannot support legislation that is rushed, vague, and potentially harmful to the very businesses we are supposed to be helping. Let's take a step back.

For more than 40 years, the SBA maintained a moratorium on new SBLC licenses, citing a lack of resources to properly supervise new entrants. That changed in 2023 when the agency finalized a new rule lifting the moratorium and began issuing additional licenses to expand participation in the 7(a) loan program. The goal was to help fill lending gaps, particularly in underserved communities that have historically struggled to access capital. That is a goal that I support.

I also believe it should be done carefully with the right oversight in place. I raised questions about the SBA's roll-

out of this policy when it first proposed the rule. I flagged concerns about whether the agency had the capacity to supervise these lenders effectively, and I called for transparency and clarity every step of the way.

I am not here to defend the SBA's process blindly, but H.R. 2987 doesn't actually fix the oversight issues. It just slaps an arbitrary cap on the program without addressing the real questions of how to improve accountability, how to expand access responsibly, and how to ensure these programs are helping the businesses that need it the most.

What is worse, the bill is completely silent on how this cap would apply to the Community Advantage program, a critical SBA initiative that helps make smaller-dollar loans available to startups, veterans, rural entrepreneurs, and other underserved borrowers.

Since being transitioned into the SBLC framework, Community Advantage lenders have continued to show strong results. Last year alone, the program issued over 1,100 loans worth nearly \$200 million, with an average loan size of just \$175,000.

These are the kinds of loans that traditional banks often will not make because they are not profitable, but they are exactly what many small businesses need to get off the ground. By leaving out an exception for mission-based CA lenders from the cap, this bill opens the door for a future administration to freeze new licenses or even eliminate the CA SBLCs altogether. That is a concern we have heard directly from lenders, community organizations, and small business advocates around the country.

These are the very lenders we relied on to help target PPP assistance to the smallest of small businesses during the global pandemic. They met the moment for many small employers in our communities that were locked out of the first rounds of PPP assistance.

At a time when small businesses are facing rising costs, tariff uncertainty, and tightening credit, Congress should be doing everything it can to expand access to capital, not pulling back on programs that are actually working. That is why I cannot support this bill in its current form.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRESNAHAN).

Mr. BRESNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, my bill, the Capping Excessive Awarding of SBLC Entrants Act, or the CEASE Act, restores a vital piece of integrity to the flagship SBA 7(a) loan program.

The Small Business Administration is authorized to issue government-backed 7(a) loans through certified depository institutions, like banks and credit unions, as well as certified nonbank lenders, like fintech companies.

Unlike certified depository institutions, whose primary regulator is the

Federal Reserve, the nonbank SBLCs are primarily regulated by the SBA, meaning they are not subject to the same regulations and requirements.

□ 1300

Together, the limited number of SBLCs and prudent lending standards that used to be in place at the SBA were necessary guardrails to ensure that the 7(a) program remained zero-subsidy, costing taxpayers zero dollars.

The SBA had its own concerns that it did not have the oversight capabilities to monitor and regulate an unlimited number of SBLCs. Yet the Biden-Harris administration sought to expand the number of SBLC licenses, while also lowering lending standards and loosening underwriting criteria in the 7(a) program. The previous administration did this, even though these SBLCs facilitated massive fraud of the Paycheck Protection Program.

Expanding SBLCs' licenses when the SBA itself acknowledged that it is unequipped to regulate additional for-profit, nonbank lenders is problematic. That is why my legislation is so important to ensure the SBA is not adding excessive SBLCs that it cannot properly regulate. We cannot continue giving the Federal Government ways to abuse taxpayer dollars.

I thank the Trump administration for taking swift action in returning prudent lending standards to the 7(a) program. Combined with the CEASE Act, those efforts will return the SBA to its proper oversight capabilities and ensure that federally regulated lenders, such as community banks, remain a fundamental pillar of 7(a) lending.

The bill was thoughtfully drafted to encompass the original 14 SBLCs and 2 additional SBLCs licensed in 2024 after the Biden-era rule changed. No existing SBLC licenses would be revoked as part of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the great members and staff of the Small Business Committee for working with me in bringing this bill to the House floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes" on this practical and sensible piece of legislation.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MORRISON).

Ms. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss H.R. 2987, the CEASE Act, which would place a statutory moratorium on the number of Small Business Lending Company licenses that can be issued by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

What does this bill do? It will cap the number of SBA 7(a) nonbank lenders who can give loans to America's small businesses, a reasonable endeavor that could have generated bipartisan support had there been any effort by the majority to engage in a thoughtful discussion with us.

Since there was no such engagement, this bill does nothing to protect the

hugely successful Community Advantage program. Community Advantage Small Business Lending Companies provide loans to small businesses located in underserved and rural communities, to new businesses, and to veteran-owned small businesses.

For far too long, far too many people in our country have not been able to access capital and participate in the American Dream of starting a business, creating jobs, and growing our economy. The Small Business Administration plays a critical role in providing capital to our small businesses. The Community Advantage program has a demonstrated track record of helping entrepreneurs who face higher barriers to accessing capital grow and scale their businesses.

This is exactly what we should be doing: opening more doors for more Americans to start a business, create jobs in their community, and strengthen their local economy.

My question to my Republican colleagues is: Without providing protections for Community Advantage Small Business Lending Companies in the text of this bill, are you suggesting we eliminate this crucial program? Why would you threaten to remove a way for veteran-owned small businesses to access capital? What is your message to American entrepreneurs looking to access that first loan that could help turn their best ideas into a new small business?

Mr. Speaker, let's just take a step back here. Right now, small businesses across the country are ringing the alarm bells saying that the tariff wars are going to put them out of business in a matter of weeks or months.

Just this past week, we heard from Minnesota's Small Business Person of the Year, given the award by the Trump administration, who said she has 6 weeks until she goes out of business.

These are successful small businesses, small businesses that were thriving, growing, expanding until President Trump started this completely unnecessary, completely chaotic trade war by setting exorbitant tariffs as high as 145 percent, changing policies haphazardly, at times literally by the hour. No one can run a business with that level of uncertainty, and our small businesses are getting hit the hardest.

They can't plan for the future. They don't have the luxury of time. The threat is here right now. They certainly don't have the resources to personally lobby the President like the massive tech companies who got exemptions did. President Trump's so-called tariff policy is literally killing our small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has the power to stop it. Article I of the Constitution says Congress has the power to levy tariffs, but what is the Republican majority doing?

They are ceding all their power to this President and completely dis-

regarding their constitutional duty and the outcries from small business owners who are warning us they will have to close their doors in a matter of weeks if this tariff war doesn't end.

Mr. Speaker, the three bills the Republicans are choosing to bring to the floor this week have nothing to do with the existential threat that these tariffs are posing to our Nation's small businesses. The lack of courage to stand up for our Nation's small businesses, and to stand by and watch their downfall, is shameful. We should be passing legislation to end this tariff war and save our small businesses.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2987, the CEASE Act, because it has the potential to harm our Nation's most underserved small businesses.

This bill would cap the number of Small Business Lending Company, or SBLC, licenses that the SBA can issue at its current level of 16 licenses. These licenses enable lenders to make loans of up to \$5 million to small businesses that we know often struggle to secure financing from traditional banks.

If Republicans wanted to find a solution to bipartisan concerns about SBA's capacity to oversee an increased number of licenses, Democrats would have been happy to work together on this. Unfortunately, this bill fails to address our serious concerns about how it could devastate opportunities for capital access for the small businesses that need SBA's help the most.

Specifically, this bill is completely silent about how this cap on licenses would impact Community Advantage SBLCs. We know that one of small businesses' greatest challenges is obtaining access to financial capital. For over a decade now, the Community Advantage program has been helping close this funding gap for underserved businesses who face this challenge disproportionately like rural, veteran, and low-income small business owners.

I will never forget visiting one of these businesses in Santa Monica, California. It was a salad-based restaurant owned by two young Hispanic men who had this dream of expanding their restaurant, but they were turned away by every traditional bank due to a lack of assets and credit history. Finally, they were able to get a \$250,000 Community Advantage loan, and now they have six of these restaurants.

It was a relatively modest sum, but \$250,000 was what it took to make these small business owners successful, and that is why I have long believed in the Community Advantage program. However, it was operating only as a pilot program, and that is why I sponsored a bill to make it permanent. This bipartisan bill has passed out of the House, but the Senate did not take it up.

Great relief, however, came in 2023 when the SBA established by rule the Community Advantage SBLC program

to provide long-term assurance for the program and lenders. Since then, there has been great progress: 143 lenders have registered as Community Advantage SBLCs. In 2024 alone, these lenders have already issued 1,100 loans totaling \$196 million to the most underserved small businesses with an average loan size of \$160,000.

Congress needs to build on these efforts by providing statutory permanency for Community Advantage, but the bill before us today goes in the opposite direction, potentially threatening the future of Community Advantage SBLCs because it makes no mention of how these licenses would be impacted by the statutory cap.

Congress must ensure that our most underserved small businesses have the resources they need to not just survive but to grow. That is why I will reintroduce the Community Advantage Loan Program Act, which will give permanent authorization to this program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support our Nation's veteran, rural, and low-income entrepreneurs by voting "no" on this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to oversight. I am not opposed to having a real conversation about the future of SBA programs. I am opposed to legislation that leaves key questions unanswered and puts proven programs in jeopardy.

The Community Advantage program and the CA SBLCs have been a lifeline for thousands of small businesses, particularly in rural areas and for unbanked businesses.

They fill the gap that traditional lenders and larger 7(a) lenders won't. Small and new businesses often require small-dollar loans, not million-dollar loans. They simply need enough capital to get their business off the ground or finance modest expansions. That is why the CA SBLC lenders are so critical to growing our small business ecosystem.

The CA lenders have had bipartisan support for years, so why are my colleagues so afraid to include a provision of congressional intent to protect them from the cap? I just don't get it.

The Small Business Committee has always worked in a bipartisan manner, and here we are with a proven program that has had bipartisan support, and the Republicans with this legislation will put an end to CA SBLC.

We should be working together to support and expand the CA SBLC program, not passing vague bills that threaten to cut it off.

At a time when small businesses need more capital, more support, and more stability, this bill moves us in the wrong direction.

In sum, I oppose H.R. 2987 because it will not protect the Community Advantage program, which has a solid track record of providing smaller dol-

lar loans to thousands of women, veterans, rural, and underserved entrepreneurs.

At the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment will ensure the requirements of the bill shall not apply to Community Advantage SBLCs, and it prohibits implementation of the bill until the Administrator certifies to Congress that 7(a) loan originations will not decrease to unbanked small business borrowers operating in rural- or low-income markets.

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit and vote "no" on H.R. 2987.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 458, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Velázquez of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2987 to the Committee on Small Business.

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

Ms. Velázquez of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2987 to the Committee on Small Business with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following new sections:
SEC. 3. APPLICABILITY TO COMMUNITY ADVANTAGE SMALL BUSINESS LENDING COMPANIES.

The requirements of section 2 shall not apply to a small business lending company (as defined in section 3(r) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(r))) that is operating as a Community Advantage Small Business Lending Company.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE; CERTIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of section 2 shall take effect on the date on which the Administrator of the Small Business Administration certifies to Congress that the number of loans made under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) to

unbanked small business borrowers operating in underserved markets will not decrease.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RURAL.—The term "rural" means any county that the Bureau of the Census has defined as mostly rural or completely rural in the most recent decennial census.

(2) UNDERSERVED MARKET.—The term "underserved market" means—

(A) a low- to moderate-income community;

(B) a HUBZone, as that term is defined in section 31(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a);

(C) a rural area;

(D) a community that has been designated as an empowerment zone or enterprise community under section 1391 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(E) a community that has been designated as a qualified opportunity zone under section 1400Z-1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(F) a community that has been designated as a promise zone by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; or

(G) an area for which more than 50 percent of the employees reside in a low- or moderate-income community.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1615

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BICE) at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to recommit H.R. 2931;

Passage of H.R. 2931, if ordered;

The motion to recommit H.R. 2987; and

Passage of H.R. 2987, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SAVE SBA FROM SANCTUARY CITIES ACT OF 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 2931) to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to relocate certain offices of the Small Business Administration in sanctuary jurisdictions, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CISNEROS), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 210, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—202

Adams	Garcia (CA)	Neguse
Aguilar	Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez
Amo	Garcia (TX)	Olshewski
Ansari	Gillen	Omar
Balint	Golden (ME)	Pallone
Barragan	Goldman (NY)	Panetta
Beatty	Goodlander	Pappas
Bell	Gray	Pelosi
Bera	Green, Al (TX)	Perez
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Peters
Bishop	Hayes	Pettersen
Bonamici	Himes	Pingree
Boyle (PA)	Horsford	Pocan
Brown	Houlihan	Pou
Brownley	Hoyer	Pressley
Budzinski	Hoyle (OR)	Quigley
Bynum	Huffman	Ramirez
Carbajal	Ivey	Randall
Carson	Jackson (IL)	Raskin
Carter (LA)	Jackson (TX)	Riley (NY)
Casar	Jacobs	Rivas
Case	Jayapal	Ross
Casten	Jeffries	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Salinas
Cherfilus-	Kaptur	Sanchez
McCormick	Keating	Scanlon
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Cisneros	Kennedy (NY)	Schneider
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Scholten
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Cleaver	Landsman	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Cohen	Latimer	Sewell
Conaway	Lee (NV)	Sherman
Correa	Lee (PA)	Simon
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Smith (WA)
Courtney	Levin	Sorensen
Craig	Liccardo	Soto
Crockett	Lieu	Stansbury
Crow	Lofgren	Stanton
Cuellar	Lynch	Stevens
Davids (KS)	Magaziner	Strickland
Davis (IL)	Mannion	Suoizzi
Davis (NC)	Matsui	Swalwell
Dean (PA)	McBath	Sykes
DeGette	McBride	Takano
DeLauro	McClain Delaney	Tanedar
DelBene	McClellan	Thompson (CA)
Deluzio	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	McDonald Rivet	Titus
Dingell	McGarvey	Tokuda
Doggett	McGovern	Tonko
Elfreth	McIver	Torres (CA)
Elfreth	Meeks	Torres (NY)
Escobar	Menendez	Trahan
Espallat	Meng	Tran
Evans (PA)	Mfume	Underwood
Fields	Min	Vargas
Figures	Moore (WI)	Vasquez
Fletcher	Morelle	Veasey
Foster	Morrison	Velazquez
Foushee	Moskowitz	Vindman
Frankel, Lois	Mrvan	Wasserman
Friedman	Mullin	
Frost	Nadler	
Garamendi	Neal	

SchultzWaters
Watson Coleman

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (AZ)
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher

Auchincloss
Comer
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Gottheimer
Grothman
Kamlager-Dove

Whitesides
Williams (GA)

NAYS—210
Garbarino
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gonzales, Tony
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Langworthy
Latta
Lawler
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire

NOT VOTING—20

Larsen (WA)
Lee (FL)
Meuser
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moran
Moulton

□ 1641

Messrs. KNOTT, MILLS, SIMPSON, SHREVE, MURPHY, FALLON, and GREEN of Tennessee changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. DAVIS of Illinois, CASAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Messrs. LANDSMAN, CLEAVER, and THOMPSON of Mississippi changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Wilson (FL)
NAYS—210

Messmer
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was not present to vote on Roll Call Vote No. 152. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 152.

Stated against:

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, in a vital meeting—quick gavel. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 152.

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

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 199, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—211

Aderholt	Flood	Mackenzie
Alford	Fong	Maloy
Allen	Foxx	Mann
Amodei (NV)	Franklin, Scott	Massie
Arrington	Fry	Mast
Babin	Garbarino	McCaul
Bacon	Gill (TX)	McClain
Baird	Gillen	McClintock
Balderson	Gimenez	McCormick
Barr	Golden (ME)	McDowell
Barrett	Goldman (TX)	McGuire
Baumgartner	Gonzales, Tony	Messmer
Bean (FL)	Gooden	Miller (IL)
Begich	Gosar	Miller (OH)
Bentz	Graves	Miller (WV)
Bergman	Green (TN)	Mills
Bice	Greene (GA)	Moolenaar
Biggs (AZ)	Griffith	Moore (NC)
Biggs (SC)	Grothman	Moore (UT)
Bilirakis	Guest	Moore (WV)
Boebert	Guthrie	Murphy
Bost	Hageman	Nehls
Brecheen	Hamadeh (AZ)	Newhouse
Bresnahan	Harrigan	Norman
Buchanan	Harris (MD)	Nunn (IA)
Burchett	Harris (NC)	Ogles
Burlison	Harshbarger	Onder
Calvert	Hern (OK)	Owens
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Carey	Hill (AR)	Patronis
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Perez
Carter (TX)	Houchin	Perry
Ciscomani	Hudson	Pfluger
Cline	Huizenga	Reschenthaler
Cloud	Hunt	Rogers (AL)
Clyde	Hurd (CO)	Rogers (KY)
Cole	Issa	Rose
Collins	Jack	Rouzer
Crane	Jackson (TX)	Roy
Crank	James	Rulli
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Crenshaw	Johnson (SD)	Salazar
Cuellar	Jordan	Scalise
Davidson	Joyce (OH)	Schmidt
Davis (NC)	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
De La Cruz	Kean	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Self
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Sessions
Donalds	Kennedy (UT)	Shreve
Downing	Kiggans (VA)	Simpson
Dunn (FL)	Kim	Smith (MO)
Ellzey	Knott	Smith (NE)
Emmer	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Estes	LaHood	Smucker
Evans (CO)	LaLota	Spartz
Ezell	LaMalfa	Staubert
Fallon	Langworthy	Steil
Fedorchak	Latta	Steube
Feenstra	Lawler	Strong
Fine	Letlow	Stutzman
Finstad	Loudermilk	Taylor
Fischbach	Lucas	Tenney
Fitzgerald	Luna	Thompson (PA)
Fitzpatrick	Luttrell	Tiffany
Fleischmann	Mace	Timmons

Turner (OH) Weber (TX) Wittman
 Van Drew Webster (FL) Womack
 Van Duyne Westerman Yakym
 Van Orden Wied Yakym
 Wagner Williams (TX) Zinke
 Walberg Wilson (SC)

NAYS—199

Adams Garcia (TX) Pallone
 Aguilar Goldman (NY) Panetta
 Amo Gonzalez, V. Pappas
 Ansari Goodlander Pelosi
 Balint Gray Peters
 Barragán Harder (CA) Pettersen
 Beatty Hayes Pingree
 Bell Himes Pocan
 Bera Horsford Pou
 Beyer Houlihan Pressley
 Bishop Hoyer Quigley
 Bonamici Ivey Ramirez
 Boyle (PA) Jackson (IL) Randall
 Brown Jacobs Raskin
 Brownley Jayapal Riley (NY)
 Budzinski Jeffries Rivas
 Bynum Johnson (GA) Ross
 Carbajal Johnson (TX) Ruiz
 Carson Kaptur Ryan
 Carter (LA) Keating Salinas
 Casar Kelly (IL) Sánchez
 Case Kennedy (NY) Scanlon
 Casten Khanna Schakowsky
 Castor (FL) Kiley (CA) Schneider
 Castro (TX) Krishnamoorthi Scholten
 Cherfilus-Landsman Schrier
 McCormick Larson (CT) Scott (VA)
 Chu Latimer Scott, David
 Cisneros Lee (NV) Sewell
 Clark (MA) Lee (PA) Sherman
 Clarke (NY) Leger Fernandez Simon
 Cleaver Levin Smith (WA)
 Clyburn Liccardo Sorensen
 Cohen Lieu Soto
 Conaway Lofgren Stansbury
 Correa Lynch Stanton
 Costa Magaziner Stevens
 Courtney Malliotakis Strickland
 Craig Mannion Subramanyam
 Crockett Matsui Suozzi
 Crow McBath Swalwell
 Davids (KS) McBride Sykes
 Davis (IL) McClain Delaney Takano
 Dean (PA) McClellan Thanedar
 DeGette McCollum Thompson (CA)
 DeLauro McDonald Rivet Thompson (MS)
 DelBene McGarvey Titus
 Deluzio McGovern Tokuda
 DeSaulnier McIver Tonko
 Dexter Meeks Torres (CA)
 Dingell Menendez Torres (NY)
 Doggett Meng Trahan
 Elfreth Mfume Tran
 Escobar Min Underwood
 Espallat Moore (WI) Valadao
 Evans (PA) Morelle Vargas
 Fields Morrison Vasquez
 Figures Moskowitz Veasey
 Fletcher Mrvan Velázquez
 Foster Mullin Vindman
 Foushee Nadler Wasserman
 Frankel, Lois Neal Schultz
 Friedman Neguse Waters
 Frost Obernolte Watson Coleman
 Garamendi Ocasio-Cortez Whitesides
 Garcia (CA) Olszewski Williams (GA)
 Garcia (IL) Omar Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Auchincloss Hoyle (OR) Moran
 Comer Huffman Moulton
 Edwards Kamlager-Dove Norcross
 Fulcher Larsen (WA) Sherrill
 Gomez Lee (FL) Stefanik
 Gottheimer Meuser Tlaib
 Green, Al (TX) Miller-Meeks
 Haridopolos Moore (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1648

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPPING EXCESSIVE AWARDDING OF SBLC ENTRANTS ACT OF 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 2987) to amend the Small Business Act to require a limit on the number of small business lending companies, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 201, nays 212, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 154]

YEAS—201

Adams Garamendi Neguse
 Aguilar Garcia (CA) Ocasio-Cortez
 Amo Garcia (IL) Olszewski
 Ansari Garcia (TX) Omar
 Balint Gillen Pallone
 Barragán Golden (ME) Panetta
 Beatty Goldman (NY) Pappas
 Bell Gonzalez, V. Pelosi
 Bera Goodlander Pingree
 Beyer Gray Peters
 Bishop Harder (CA) Pettersen
 Bonamici Hayes Pingree
 Boyle (PA) Himes Pocan
 Brown Horsford Pou
 Brownley Houlihan Pressley
 Budzinski Hoyer Quigley
 Bynum Huffman Ramirez
 Carbajal Takano Raskin
 Carson Ivey Randall
 Carter (LA) Jackson (IL) Raskin
 Casar Jayapal Sherman
 Case Jeffries Rivas
 Casten Johnson (GA) Ross
 Castor (FL) Johnson (TX) Ruiz
 Castro (TX) Kaptur Ryan
 Cherfilus-Keating Salinas
 McCormick Kelly (IL) Scanlon
 Chu Kennedy (NY) Schneider
 Cisneros Khanna Schakowsky
 Clark (MA) McClain Delaney Scholten
 Clarke (NY) Landsman Schrier
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Scott (VA)
 Clyburn Latimer Scott, David
 Cohen Lee (NV) Sewell
 Conaway Lee (PA) Sherman
 Correa Leger Fernandez Simon
 Costa Levin Smith (WA)
 Courtney Liccardo Sorensen
 Craig Lieu Lofgren Stansbury
 Crockett Lofgren Stanton
 Crow Lynch Stansbury
 Cuellar Stanton Stevens
 Davids (KS) Mannion Strickland
 Davis (IL) Matsui Subramanyam
 Davis (NC) McBath Suozzi
 Dean (PA) McBride Swalwell
 DeGette McClain Delaney Sykes
 DeLauro McClellan Takano
 DelBene McCollum Thanedar
 Deluzio McDonald Rivet Thompson (CA)
 DeSaulnier McGarvey Thompson (MS)
 Dexter McGovern Thompson (MS)
 Dingell McIver Titus
 Doggett Meeks Tokuda
 Elfreth Menendez Tonko
 Escobar Meng Torres (CA)
 Espallat Mfume Torres (NY)
 Evans (PA) Min Trahan
 Fields Moore (WI) Tran
 Figures Morelle Underwood
 Fletcher Morrison Vargas
 Foster Moskowitz Vasquez
 Foushee Mrvan Veasey
 Frankel, Lois Mullin Velázquez
 Friedman Nadler Vindman
 Frost Neal Wasserman

Schultz Waters Whitesides
 Watson Coleman Williams (GA) Wilson (FL)
 NAYS—212

Aderholt Gimenez Miller (IL)
 Alford Goldman (TX) Miller (OH)
 Allen Gonzales, Tony Miller (WV)
 Amodei (NV) Gooden Mills
 Babin Gosar Moolenaar
 Bacon Graves Moore (NC)
 Baird Green (TN) Moore (UT)
 Balderson Greene (GA) Moore (WV)
 Barr Griffith Moran
 Barrett Grothman Nehls
 Baumgartner Guest Newhouse
 Bean (FL) Guthrie Norman
 Begich Hageman Nunn (IA)
 Bentz Hamadeh (AZ) Obernolte
 Bergman Haridopolos Ogles
 Bice Harrigan Onder
 Biggs (AZ) Harris (MD) Owens
 Biggs (SC) Harris (NC) Palmer
 Bilirakis Harshbarger Patronis
 Boebert Hern (OK) Perry
 Bost Higgins (LA) Pfluger
 Brecheen Hill (AR) Reschenthaler
 Bresnahan Hinson Rogers (AL)
 Buchanan Houchin Rogers (KY)
 Burchett Hudson Rose
 Burlison Huizenga Rouzer
 Calvert Hunt Roy
 Cammack Hurd (CO) Rulli
 Carey Issa Rutherford
 Carter (GA) Jack Salazar
 Carter (TX) Jackson (TX) Scalise
 Ciscomani James Schmidt
 Cline Johnson (LA) Schweikert
 Cloud Johnson (SD) Scott, Austin
 Clyde Jordan Self
 Cole Joyce (OH) Sessions
 Collins Joyce (PA) Shreve
 Crane Kean Simpson
 Crank Kelly (MS) Smith (MO)
 Crawford Kelly (PA) Smith (NE)
 Crenshaw Kennedy (UT) Smith (NJ)
 Davidson Kiggans (VA) Smucker
 De La Cruz Kiley (CA) Spartz
 DesJarlais Kim Stauber
 Diaz-Balart Knott Steil
 Donalds Kustoff Steube
 Downing LaHood Strong
 Dunn (FL) LaLota Stutzman
 Edwards LaMalfa Taylor
 Ellzey Langworthy Tenney
 Emmer Latta Thompson (PA)
 Estes Lawler Tiffany
 Evans (CO) Letlow Timmons
 Ezell Loudermilk
 Fallon Lucas Turner (OH)
 Fedorchak Luna Valadao
 Feenstra Luttrell Van Druye
 Fine Mace Van Dwyne
 Finstad Mackenzie Van Orden
 Fischbach Malliotakis Wagner
 Fitzgerald Maloy Walberg
 Fitzpatrick Mann Weber (TX)
 Fleischmann Massie Webster (FL)
 Flood Mast Westernman
 Fong McCaul Wied
 Foxx McClain Williams (TX)
 Franklin, Scott McClintock Wilson (SC)
 Fry McCormick Wittman
 Fulcher McDowell Womack
 Garbarino McGuire Yakym
 Gill (TX) Messmer Zinke

NOT VOTING—19

Arrington Kamlager-Dove Murphy
 Auchincloss Larsen (WA) Norcross
 Comer Lee (FL) Sherrill
 Gomez Meuser Stefanik
 Gottheimer Miller-Meeks Tlaib
 Green, Al (TX) Moore (AL)
 Hoyle (OR) Moulton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1655

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 198, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]

YEAS—214

Aderholt	Miller (OH)
Alford	Miller (WV)
Allen	Mills
Amodi (NV)	Moolenaar
Arrington	Moore (NC)
Babin	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Moore (WV)
Baird	Moran
Balderson	Murphy
Barr	Nehls
Barrett	Newhouse
Baumgartner	Norman
Bean (FL)	Nunn (IA)
Begich	Obernalte
Bentz	Ogles
Bergman	Onder
Bice	Palmer
Biggs (AZ)	Patronis
Biggs (SC)	Perez
Bilirakis	Perry
Boebert	Pfuger
Bost	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Rogers (AL)
Bresnahan	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Rose
Burchett	Rouzer
Burlison	Roy
Calvert	Rulli
Cammack	Rutherford
Carey	Scallise
Carter (GA)	Schmidt
Carter (TX)	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Scott, Austin
Cline	Self
Cloud	Sessions
Clyde	Shreve
Cole	Simpson
Collins	Kean
Crane	Kelly (MS)
Crank	Kelly (PA)
Crawford	Kennedy (UT)
Crenshaw	Kiggans (VA)
Cuellar	Kiley (CA)
De La Cruz	Kim
DesJarlais	Knott
Diaz-Balart	Kustoff
Donalds	LaHood
Downing	LaLota
Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa
Edwards	Langworthy
Ellzey	Latta
Emmer	Lawler
Estes	Letlow
Evans (CO)	Loudermilk
Ezell	Lucas
Fallon	Luna
Fedorchak	Luttrell
Feenstra	Mace
Fine	Mackenzie
Finstad	Malliotakis
Fischbach	Maloy
Fitzgerald	Mann
Fitzpatrick	Massie
Fleischmann	Mast
Flood	McCauley
Fong	McClain
Foxx	McClintock
Franklin, Scott	McCormick
Fry	McDowell
Fulcher	McGuire
Garbarino	Messmer
Gill (TX)	Miller (IL)

NAYS—198

Adams	Bera	Bynum
Aguilar	Beyer	Carbajal
Amo	Bishop	Carson
Ansari	Bonamici	Carter (LA)
Balint	Boyle (PA)	Casar
Barragan	Brown	Case
Beatty	Brownley	Casten
Bell	Budzinski	Castor (FL)

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

NOT VOTING—20

Auchincloss	Kamlager-Dove	Norcross
Comer	Larsen (WA)	Owens
Davidson	Lee (FL)	Salazar
Gomez	Meuser	Sherrill
Gottheimer	Miller-Meeks	Stefanik
Green, Al (TX)	Moore (AL)	Tlaib
Hoyle (OR)	Moulton	

□ 1701

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 155.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend the last three votes of the vote series today. Had I been present, I would have voted: NAY on Roll Call No. 153, YEA on Roll Call No. 154, and NAY on Roll Call No. 155.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I was not recorded on Roll Call Nos. 152, 153, 154 and 155 today. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 152, NAY on Roll Call No. 153, YEA on Roll Call No. 154, and NAY on Roll Call No. 155.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I was necessarily absent from votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 152, NAY on Roll Call No. 153, YEA on Roll Call No. 154, and NAY on Roll Call No. 155.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING PAITYN, EVELYN, AND OLIVIA DECKER

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

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, alongside my colleagues in the Washington delegation, devastated at the tragic loss of Paityn, Evelyn, and Olivia Decker from Wenatchee, Washington.

Last weekend, these little girls, ages 9, 8, and 5, were reported missing when their father failed to bring them home following a scheduled visit.

Over the next few days, we all hoped and prayed for the best. We prayed that they would be found safe and well and returned to their mother. Then we all learned the horrific news that they had been murdered.

Like so many, and I just heard it out there, I was heartbroken. These girls had their whole lives ahead of them with so many possibilities. We all live full lives. Those futures were taken from them.

On Tuesday, hundreds and hundreds of people came to a vigil in Wenatchee to remember these girls and to grieve with their family and with the entire community.

These young girls brought so much joy to their classroom, their family, and their community. This is just an unspeakable tragedy for the city of Wenatchee. It really is a tragedy for everybody standing in this room, including my Washington delegation.

All of our hearts are with their mother, the community, their family, and loved ones. Our sincere thoughts and prayers are with them during this incredibly difficult time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE).

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) for yielding. I thank all my friends and colleagues here in the Chamber of the House today.

Mr. Speaker, as we all just heard, tragedy and sorrow fell on Wenatchee, Washington, this week with the loss of three beautiful young girls: Evelyn, Paityn, and Olivia Decker.

I can't believe that many of us here can truly understand the pain that comes to loved ones living through something like this. I thank my colleagues because we are here to send our most sincere condolences to their family; to the community; and to the people of Wenatchee, Washington, as they all mourn this tremendous loss.

Today, we join the outpouring of support. It is truly amazing what is happening and what we are seeing back

home, as community members pay their respects to these three young ladies.

We support law enforcement who have committed to employing any resource necessary to bring those responsible to justice for this tragedy.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3464.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the gentleman from Maine (Mr. GOLDEN) as cosponsor of H.R. 3464.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of West Virginia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

□ 1710

CELEBRATING BRADFORD AREA HIGH SCHOOL'S CENTENNIAL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of Bradford Area High School in Bradford, Pennsylvania, a century of shaping minds, building character, and strengthening community.

Since its founding, BAHS has educated generations of families—grandparents, parents, and now children walking in the same halls, learning from the same dedicated teachers who often return to serve their own alma mater.

It is not just a school. It is a legacy. Recently, the community came together to celebrate this proud history. Alumni joined current students in the auditorium to perform the school's fight song, bridging the past and present in harmony.

Displays throughout the school showcased 100 years of photos, uniforms, and memories, alongside a 1926 time capsule containing a Bible, a local newspaper, and a silver peace dollar.

Mr. Speaker, Bradford Area High School is more than just a structure. It is a pillar of the community, and it will continue to shape future generations for the next 100 years.

RECOGNIZING SANTA CRUZ PRIDE PARADE'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Santa Cruz Pride Parade, one of the oldest Pride events in the Nation and the first of any small American city.

Since 1975, Santa Cruz Pride embodies the spirit of resistance and per-

sistence. Even though it was California, back then, it was just a small gathering of a few brave and determined people standing in solidarity.

Today, as we saw this past weekend, Santa Cruz Pride is a multiday, community-wide event that brings together thousands for a celebration of Pride.

As we celebrate, we also appreciate and commemorate that we stand on the shoulders of those who got us here. It is with that realization that we are reinvigorated in our push for equal rights.

We in Santa Cruz and throughout the 19th Congressional District of California understand that Pride is more than just flags and parades. It is also about creating policies, putting in place protections, and the persistence of a community to achieve equality.

Yes, we are proud of the past 50 years of Santa Cruz Pride, but we are also determined now more than ever to continue our march forward.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN THRASHER

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

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of my friend, John Thrasher, who passed away on May 30, 2025. John was a decorated veteran, a devoted family man, and a great public servant.

Few have given more to Florida. From the Clay County School Board to speaker of the Florida House to serving in the Florida Senate, and as president of Florida State University, he was a leader, and he was known for it.

After Republicans gained control of the Florida House after 122 years of nothing, we ushered in a new era of commonsense, principled leadership. That legacy lives on today through the lives he touched, the institutions he strengthened, and the honors he earned.

John Thrasher's life is a testament to spirit, principle, service, and patriotism. He will be missed.

SHERIFFS' VISIT TO ROCKY MOUNT

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the exceptional sheriffs of North Carolina's First Congressional District.

It was a privilege to engage with such dedicated leaders as we addressed the pressing issues facing eastern North Carolina.

Our discussions on automatic license plate recognition cameras and innovative strategies for recruitment and retention in rural communities were both insightful and inspiring.

We are confronted with significant challenges, including the threat of illegal drugs, outdated detention centers, and issues facing juveniles.

The sheriffs underscored the importance of regional collaboration, emphasizing how sharing resources, intelligence, and support across county lines can enhance community safety.

I extend my sincere gratitude to Sheriff Curtis Brame of Vance County, Sheriff Robert Fountain, Jr., of Granville County, Sheriff John Branche of Warren County, and Sheriff Cleveland Atkinson, Jr., of Edgecombe County for their participation in our inaugural district meeting.

I also acknowledge the invaluable leadership and partnership of all our sheriffs.

CELEBRATING OKLAHOMA CITY THUNDER, WESTERN CON- FERENCE CHAMPIONS

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

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Western Conference champions, the Oklahoma City Thunder.

The season has been nothing short of meteoric, making this Thunder team the youngest in NBA history to reach the finals. They are led by their coach, Mark Daigneault, and all-star players like this year's most valuable player, Shaivonte Aician Gilgeous-Alexander, and Chet Holmgren and Jalen Williams.

The Thunder's historic season, the best in franchise history, also featured 54 games being won by double digits, the most in NBA history.

The ownership team and General Manager Sam Presti have done a remarkable job of putting together a group of superstars who are focused on winning together as a team.

In the words of Kobe Bryant, the job is not finished. Let's bring the Larry O'Brien Trophy to Oklahoma City. I know I speak for the entire State of Oklahoma when I say: Thunder up.

OBSERVING GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, gun violence is a scourge that has plagued the United States for far too long. We have witnessed tragedy after tragedy, and the only thing that ever seems to happen is that gun restrictions are loosened even further.

Six years ago, in my home State of Ohio, there was a mass shooting at a bar in Dayton. Nearly 30 people were injured, and 10 were killed by a man with a gun that he was able to legally modify through loopholes in our gun laws.

Hundreds of people attended a vigil for the victims of this deadly attack and demanded we do something. In response, the Governor of Ohio signed permitless carry legislation, allowing individuals to carry concealed firearms without a permit.

Last year, 25-year-old Megan Keleman, a young woman in my district, was shot and killed in a Taco Bell drive-through. She was picking up dinner for her family.

Why did Megan Keleman have to die that day? The system failed her. The killer should have never had a gun.

Again, why did Megan Keleman have to die that day? She didn't.

Maybe if there were less cowardly people in office, Megan would be alive, living out her path to serve and help other people. Her family is working to make sure that there is change and to secure her legacy.

We have a duty as public servants to keep our communities safe, but the inaction on gun violence is killing innocent Americans. We can and must pass commonsense gun safety legislation to bolster background checks and ban dangerous assault weapons.

The people of Ohio's 13th Congressional District sent me here to do something about gun violence in our communities, and that is exactly what I intend to do.

This is Gun Violence Awareness Month. This month, and every other day, I mourn the lives of the countless people who have lost their lives to senseless gun violence and those whom they have left behind.

□ 1720

CHILD TAX CREDIT

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

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, over the last 4 years, every American has felt the pain of inflation, and this financial strain has hit working families particularly hard. Large price increases set back millions of parents, forcing them to dig into their savings and even go into debt sometimes just to pay their bills.

That is why, as a part of budget reconciliation, Congress passed legislative language to permanently increase the child tax credit, index it to inflation, and add a \$500 increase, bringing the total tax credit to \$2,500. Changes to the tax code, including expanding the child tax credit, will help save the average family more than \$1,300 a year. It is time to deliver real tax relief for working families that they so desperately need.

I call on my colleagues in the Senate to protect these provisions and make sure that working families are being helped and, after 4 years of rising costs, finally deliver parents the relief that they deserve.

ST. LOUIS JOB CORPS CENTER

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, if anyone stood outside the St. Louis Job Corps Center last week, they saw what happens when cruelty becomes policy. They saw students being escorted off campus, bags in hand, dreams on hold; grandparents crying because their grandkids had finally found something that gave them a shot, and now it is gone. In St. Louis, that was over 200 students who were impacted.

Job Corps is exactly the kind of program everyone should all agree on. It gives young people the tools to succeed, real skills, real credentials, real jobs. It reduces crime, increases employment, and pays off for taxpayers in the long run.

This wasn't a budget choice. This was a values choice. It tells our young people their future doesn't matter, not if they are working class, not if they are Black or Brown, not if they come from a ZIP Code that doesn't matter.

I rise today because Job Corps works. It changes lives, and there is no defense, none at all, for ripping that away from students.

RECOGNIZING JOHN THRASHER

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

Mr. DUNN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding man, a man who served all of the people in Florida honorably, with wisdom, and admirable class.

My dear friend, John Thrasher, passed away on May 30 at the age of 81.

John Thrasher was a highly decorated soldier, Speaker of the Florida House, a Florida senator, president of Florida State University, father of the Florida State University Medical School, and one of the most gifted men I ever worked with.

Most importantly, he was an honorable man who made it his life's mission to serve others.

It was he who introduced me to the importance of advocacy in Washington and in Tallahassee.

He exemplified great leadership and great service to all around him. He was loved and respected throughout Florida, and everyone will miss his wisdom and his company.

It was an honor to know John. As people mourn his loss, please keep his wife, Jean, and their family in your prayers.

May John rest in peace.

FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR WORKING FAMILIES AT RISK

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the Republicans' budget scheme pushed through in the middle of the night last month is putting school meals for hungry kids and food assistance for working families at risk.

A constituent of mine, Martha, from Somersworth is raising her 15-year-old grandson and battling breast cancer while living on a fixed income. Without SNAP, she wouldn't be able to keep food on the table.

Another constituent, Catherine, is a veteran from Manchester who has type 2 diabetes. She wouldn't be able to afford the diet she needs to keep herself healthy without SNAP and fears losing her benefits could put her life at risk if she is unable to manage her blood sugar.

People across my district, from Newmarket to Gilford, tell me they wouldn't be able to afford groceries without some help.

It is a betrayal of working families for Republicans to take away food so they can give tax breaks to billionaires.

My colleagues must continue speaking out against these cuts and do everything they can to stop a reckless, cruel budget from moving forward.

CELEBRATING GRAND JUNCTION HIGH SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE BOWL

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

Mr. HURD of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the victory of the Grand Junction High School Knowledge Bowl team in the 2025 Colorado State championship.

This marks the school's 26th State title and its second consecutive win of the Governor's Cup.

Competing against 60 teams from across Colorado, the team earned top honors in both the 4A classification and the overall Governor's Cup. This accomplishment confirms Grand Junction High School's standing as the leading academic team in the State of Colorado.

As a former member of this team, I can speak to the dedication, teamwork, and intellectual discipline required to succeed in this competition.

The Knowledge Bowl challenges students in a broad range of subjects, including mathematics, science, literature, and history. It demands academic skill, focus, collaboration, and resilience.

The team members and their coaches have achieved something exceptional. Their success reflects the strength of their preparation and sets a powerful example of academic excellence for communities across Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the GJHS Tigers.

INCREASED SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE

(Mr. LATIMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 81st anniversary of D-day, a unique mission that took months of planning and turned the tide of World War II.

America's military, working with Canada and our European Allies, made the difference that day by beginning the liberation of France.

Now, 81 years later, another European country is fighting off an invasion by an aggressor. The Ukrainians have fought valiantly, with thousands giving their lives to protect freedom and democracy.

They have proven to be strong fighters, creative in the art of war. The assault over the weekend on Russia's bombing fleet is a modern marvel. They are capable of defeating Russian aggression and remaining a free nation only if they have sufficient support from their allies.

It is all the more concerning that today President Trump said it may be better to let Ukraine and Russia fight for a while before pulling them apart like children in a schoolyard. Ukraine and its people don't have that time. This war must end.

With D-day on our mind, Congress must commit more assistance to Ukraine and defend democracy before it is too late.

MEALS ON WHEELS 65TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 65th anniversary of the Meals on Wheels program led by Senior Citizens, Inc. in Savannah, Georgia.

For 65 years, this program has provided thousands of nutritious meals and vital daily contact with elderly, homebound adults.

This year, to celebrate the milestone, Senior Citizens, Inc. partnered with local chefs, including James Beard Award winner Chef Bailey. Chef Bailey assisted in crafting special gourmet meals as a tribute to the people they serve.

Meals on Wheels delivers care, compassion, and peace of mind to families in Savannah and beyond. The partnership reflects the power of community engagement and shows what is possible when local organizations and volunteers work together to lift others.

I thank Senior Citizens, Inc., Meals on Wheels, and Chef Bailey for their initiative and congratulate them on the anniversary of this most important service.

□ 1730

RECOGNIZING VALLUVAN TAMIL ACADEMY'S 15TH ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATION

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

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, since its founding, the Valluvan Tamil Academy, or VTA, has played a vital role in teaching the Tamil language to children in Virginia. Tamil, one of the world's oldest languages, is spoken by over 80 million people globally, including 360,000 Americans.

This past weekend marked a major milestone: the VTA's 15th Annual Day Celebration.

I was honored to join students, families, and community leaders to celebrate and recognize the work that has been done to educate the next generation on Tamil history.

I congratulate the Valluvan Tamil Academy, and I thank them for all that they do for our community in Virginia. I am looking forward to working together for many years to come.

HONORING SERGEANT STEPHAN WIGGINS

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

Mr. HARIDOPOLOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant Stephan Wiggins, a Vero Beach native and Vietnam war hero who was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his past service this past Memorial Day, 57 years after making the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation.

In 1967, Sergeant Wiggins was drafted into the United States Army and quickly rose to the rank of sergeant and tank commander.

Sergeant Wiggins was leading a combat patrol during the Tet Offensive when his unit encountered an obstacle. Acting quickly, he directed his track through a nearby gap, exposing a hidden enemy ambush and drawing heavy fire.

The 4-hour firefight claimed 10 American lives, including Wiggins', whose bravery saved many others.

I am proud to have been part of a recent ceremony honoring his legacy and his bravery to the American public.

HONORING THERESE NAUMANN

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the virtuous life of a truly beloved woman and patriotic citizen of Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Therese Naumann. What an exemplary life she embodied.

Therese was a treasured family friend, and her son, Jimmy, who pre-

ceded her in death, was a baseball buddy and classmate of my dear brother, Steve.

She enjoyed numerous friends and held tight to memories of those precious days of youth when her husband, Bill, was the team coach of the Little Flower baseball team. Jimmy hit the line drives, as my pitcher brother, Steve, sported the No. 9.

What a legacy Therese built as a dedicated wife, mother, sister, working woman for General Mills, a joyous grandmother, great-grandmother, and friend. At 94, having survived the death of her beloved husband, for whom she cared religiously, she remained beautiful, gracious, kind, intelligent, involved, and devout.

A woman whose smile lit up the room, she drew people to her with her welcoming manner. She and her marine veteran husband, William, were married for 67 years until his passing. They nurtured youth in their church, Little Flower Roman Catholic Church, in Toledo, Ohio.

Always generous, she requested in lieu of flowers that memorial donations be made to the James E. Naumann Athletic Fund at Little Flower Church or to a charity of the donor's choice.

Therese's presence will never be forgotten for the thousands of good deeds she did as a matter of daily life. Our Nation needs more lives modeled on that of Therese Naumann—kind, constructive, joyous, and persevering.

May the angels carry her to a place of comfort and joy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the obituary of Mrs. Naumann.

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

There was no objection.

THERESE NAUMANN OBITUARY

Therese Naumann passed away unexpectedly on May 25, 2025, at the age of 94. She was born in 1931, in Toledo, the second daughter of Martin and Irene (O'Keefe) Carroll. Therese was very proud of her Irish heritage and the Irish prayer could always be found on display in her home. Therese married William "Bill" Naumann and the two enjoyed 67 years together prior to his passing in 2018. Therese enjoyed raising her three children and then returned to the workforce in 1969. She was lovingly referred to as "Betty Crocker" by family and friends during her 24 year career in quality control at General Mills.

Therese was a faithful member of Little Flower church for 70 years. She volunteered at both the church and school in her younger years, even serving as the gym teacher. Therese enjoyed vacationing with her family and traveling throughout the country. In retirement, road trips, family reunions, weddings, parties and weekends at Deep Lake. She was not the trip planner but was the first to have her bags packed when the call came to go!

Therese was the "Hostess with the Mostest" decorating for every holiday and welcoming all to her home. Therese enjoyed dancing at every celebration, cheering on the Notre Dame "fighting Irish" and when at home was an avid reader, making good use of her library card. She enjoyed gardening and

there was always an open invitation to her backyard pool.

Therese attributed her health and longevity to faith, family, friends AND a glass of red wine or a margarita as well as Wildwood Health Club. Therese brought a smile and sparkle into the lives of all who knew her, and she will be missed forever! She cherished the joyful fun times both small and large and the wonderful family and friends who made them happen.

Therese will be greatly missed by her daughters, Carroll (Jim) Nunemaker and Shannon (Rob) Congdon; her 4 granddaughters, Kelly Nunemaker, Courtney (Brett Poulos) Congdon, Caitlin (Matt) Mozzoni and Carli Congdon; and 4 great-grandchildren, Harper and Hudson Poulos and Mickey and Mack Mozzoni; and her sister-in-law, Nancy Barcelona. Therese was a favorite Aunt to all nieces and nephews because she always felt "We Are Family". She was preceded in death by her parents; her sister, Patsy Imber; son, Jimmy Naumann; and husband, Bill.

HONORING ROBERT S. CRAMPTON

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

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a dear friend and true trailblazer, Robert S. Crampton, who passed away peacefully at the age of 95.

Robert was a man of wisdom, quiet strength, and action. He served in the U.S. Army, worked with the Austin Police Department, and spent his life building up the people and communities around him.

He helped construct satellite stations during the space race. He taught generations of students in Guam and here in the United States, as well.

Quite literally, he blazed trails across southwest Missouri. Through the nonprofit that he cofounded, Volunteers for Outdoor Missouri, Robert led volunteers in building and maintaining hiking trails that thousands now enjoy, including the nature trail at Lake Springfield.

He believed in community, hard work, and the power of education to change lives.

Robert lived his life by a simple but powerful truth: It is a choice to have a good day.

He made that choice every day, serving others with humility, humor, and heart.

To his wife, Ann, and the Crampton family, I thank them for sharing Robert with us. His legacy lives on in every step that we take down the paths that he forged.

OPPOSITION TO JOB CORPS CLOSURES

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Trump administration's abrupt, un-

justified attempt to close Job Corps centers nationwide.

I have been to the Job Corps graduation on Maui. I have looked into the eyes of students whose lives were changed. I have walked the grounds of the Waimanalo campus where young people, many of whom had nowhere else to turn, found a path to a good job and a better life.

These are not statistics. These are real people, and they deserve better than to be abandoned by a system that was supposed to lift them up.

A mother in Hilo wrote to me and shared that no amount of mental help was able to save her son, only Job Corps.

She told me: Please save my son. Please help save Job Corps.

Today, I rise not just for policy, but for people. Every young person in Hawaii and across this country just needs a chance. We must not turn our backs on them now.

IN MEMORY OF OFFICERS SAMUEL RIVEROS AND DARIUS WONG

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Baldwin Park Police Officer Samuel Riveros, who lost his life in the line of duty while attempting to rescue a fellow officer.

Known for his infectious smile, love of the Dodgers, and snowboarding, Officer Riveros served in the Baldwin Park Police Department for over 8 years and was a member of the SWAT team.

Officer Riveros' absence leaves a wake of grief that will only be tempered by time, never to subside.

However, amidst our sorrow, may we find solace in his courage, character, and the oath he kept until the end. Officer Riveros' legacy as a hero will live on in the hearts and minds of the Baldwin Park community and the 31st Congressional District.

This devastating event also claimed the life of Darius Wong, a resident of Hacienda Heights and a beloved son, brother, husband, and father.

Both of these men should still be here, and it breaks my heart that their lives were cut so short from this disgusting act of cruelty.

Let us keep them and their families in our thoughts. May they rest in peace.

ELON CALLS IT QUITS

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because we are witnessing a tragic breakup between a Nazi-saluting billionaire and the President of the United States.

Elon Musk has decided to call it quits after President Trump and con-

gressional Republicans moved to eliminate a tax credit that would have benefited Musk under the so-called big, beautiful bill.

To be completely honest, I agree with both sides on this. I agree that Trump should start to question Elon's Federal contracts, and I agree with Musk that the One Big Beautiful Bill Act is an abomination.

I am curious to see who my Republican colleagues will choose in this breakup because, unfortunately for them, they have pledged undying allegiance, either directly or indirectly, to both of these men.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle turned a blind eye as Musk was handed the keys to the government, enabling him to disable or, rather, dismantle—probably both—programs everyday Americans depend on. The majority stood by Trump through everything he has done, and now we will see if that support falters.

The American people deserve much better than the drama playing out between these two men, and it is time my Republican colleagues recognize this.

At long last, let's work together to focus on the real issues facing our beloved Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

MONITORING BIG, BEAUTIFUL BILL PROVISIONS

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, first of all, due to when I was pushed back to start this, my speech will go a little less than 10 minutes, if anybody is planning around it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk a little bit about the big bill that we just passed and some provisions that should be monitored as we work our way not only through the big reconciliation bill but through the appropriations bills, as well.

First of all, I think it is important that the public and the press corps pay attention to what becomes of the low-income housing tax credits in this bill.

Currently, the low-income tax credits were brought to my attention when I attended part of a seminar in which the speaker was bragging about how much money developers could make off of these low-income housing tax credits. The credits give a developer 10 percent of their value of their project over a 9-year period.

There is a time value of money. Even taking into account the time value of money, it means the government pays for 70 percent of the cost of a project. If we felt there was a shortage of anything else in this society, we would never say the answer is to give a business 70 percent of the cost of their

product so that they would produce more.

In a related comment on the low-income tax credit, once you say the government is going to pay for 70 percent of these housing projects, it results in overspending on the part of the developer. These projects in California have sometimes cost \$800,000 or almost \$900,000 per unit.

That is not the norm, but think of it. The government pays somebody 70 percent of the cost of a building. Is it surprising that these people don't put marble countertops in? Is it even surprising that it costs \$800,000 or \$900,000 per unit?

□ 1740

How in the world under any circumstances in a budget in which the government is borrowing 26 percent of the amount of Federal spending could we, under any circumstances, allow this program to continue?

Nevertheless, it not only continues, but the House of Representatives for some reason decided to increase the amount of money in these credits.

I also think it encourages a little bit of questionable behavior there because, of course, there is always going to be more demand for these credits because so much money can be made off them. Because there is so much demand, I think sometimes, on a State level, when they dole out these credits, the credits go to a politically favored class. It obviously encourages developers to curry favor with politicians who may directly or indirectly determine who gets these projects.

I hope our sleeping press corps pays attention as to what becomes of this program as it works its way through the process. Right now, we are spending about \$12.5 billion a year on low-income housing tax credits.

I want to point out that low income is in the title, but well over half the people who live in these buildings are not meeting sub- to low-income qualifications. Even if one is technically low-income, they could have unlimited assets, as well.

In any event, I really think, in all of my years in public life, the most questionable program I have ever come across is the low-income housing tax credit.

The press corps likes to run down politicians. Here is something they ought to be run down for, so I hope they pay a little more attention.

The next thing I would like to point out is what the Republicans do with the SALT deduction. There are a variety of changes in the tax code that we could make that would affect people's behavior. Because tax rates are so high, any change in the tax code affects people's behavior.

Some people feel we ought to make reductions to encourage more research and development. Other people feel that we ought to—I feel we ought to increase the personal exemption to give a special benefit to people who have

more children. Some people feel we should have an across-the-board cut and not influence one behavior or another.

There is a small group of people in this building who apparently feel the number one problem we have is that State and local taxes are not high enough, and they want to bring back a deduction for State and local taxes. Right now, we have a low deduction in there, so they are aiming things at not the poor or middle class. They are really aiming things at the well-off people and encouraging governments, like California and especially New York, to raise their taxes.

Recently, on the radio, I was listening to a guy who, I believe, is running for Governor there. He wants to raise the income tax in New York to 11 percent. It is not surprising, then, that I am sure people, like this person, who want to dramatically increase the income taxes in New York would want those taxes to be tax deductible.

Why a Republican would want to do that, I am not sure. I think it is something we ought to talk a little bit more about.

The next area that is going to be working its way that is affected indirectly by the great big, beautiful bill but will be more directly impacted by the appropriations bills that follow is what happens with the Department of Defense.

Right now, we have close to 900,000 employees who are not uniformed in the Department of Defense. I think one of the great things DOGE did is expose how hard or not hard some of those employees are working. We will see what happens with the overall defense budget and whether Congress is willing to take the step forward and say that maybe we don't need 900,000 employees in the Department of Defense who are not uniformed.

The other thing in the Department of Defense we can look at is what Pete Hegseth, who I think is going to be a great Secretary of Defense, has pointed out. He feels, in today's world, aircraft carriers are maybe not entirely obsolete but are not as valuable as they were 30 years ago. That should be obvious from what happened over the weekend when Ukraine used drones to wipe out some aircraft thousands of miles away in the Soviet Union, showing that the nature of warfare is changing rapidly. Our defense budget should change rapidly with it.

Mr. Hegseth has said we are going to use less combat troops. We certainly need a lot less noncombat troops. He has implied that he feels aircraft carriers are becoming a little bit obsolete. Right now, we have 11 aircraft carriers. We have three more under construction to replace the current aircraft carriers.

I think we have to protect our electric grid. I think we have to protect ourselves against hypersonic missiles. I think Israel is doing a good job at that.

We have to prepare for the next war, not prepare to refight World War II.

I think it is important for our press corps to publicize people who talk about the new type of munitions and the new type of armaments we are going to need in a new war. Given that we are so entirely broke and that 26 percent of our budget is borrowed, we have to make sure now more than ever that our defense dollars are spent wisely and not on things that, to a certain extent, are a little bit outdated.

I hope the press covers whether we still need 11 aircraft carriers and asks Pete Hegseth if he still believes that they are overrated because, in today's world, with hypersonic missiles and drones, as the Russians found out, big stationary things, even temporary stationary things, are sitting ducks.

Looking at the clock here, I think I should probably not deal with my other issues, so I will stop speaking. I believe we have somebody else ready to go.

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

CONSEQUENCES OF DOGE

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Elon Musk and the Department of Government Efficiency, or DOGE, and the deadly and devastating consequences of their illegal actions, which will reverberate long after they are gone. The theme of today's Special Order hour is that the Musk is gone, but the stench remains.

Elon Musk supposedly has left the Federal Government. I just want to remind people that when President Trump issued his executive order creating the Department of Government Efficiency, or DOGE, and appointed Elon Musk in the role related to DOGE, DOGE was created as a temporary organization.

□ 1750

Elon Musk was appointed as a special government employee, and this was to avoid having any kind of Senate confirmation or congressional creation of the agency or any confirmation of Elon Musk.

Mr. Speaker, I will remind you that the entire time that Elon Musk was in office or as a Federal employee, he was, in fact, exercising powers that were far greater than any special government employee would be allowed to have. He was exercising powers that would be at the highest levels of government, higher than an agency or department head,

in effect, exerting powers that the President himself does not hold.

He violated the law every single day he was a special government employee. DOGE employees continue to remain today. Even though Elon Musk is gone, there are something like a hundred or more DOGE special governmental employees and other employees scattered around the Federal Government that are in a position to continue the wreckage that Elon Musk created.

I know that Elon Musk and Donald Trump have created a lot of news with their catfighting earlier today, but I will just remind folks, again, that the damage Elon Musk did is going to take a long time to repair. What he did, essentially, was try to upend the Constitution.

Elon Musk, as a special government employee, purported to be able to undo acts of Congress, to illegally impound funds that Congress had appropriated, to undo laws we have created, and to undo agencies we have created. There is a long list of stuff that he did, that DOGE did, including illegally deleting or ending the Department of Education, ditto with USAID, the U.S. Institute for Peace, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Importantly, most of these were institutions created through acts of Congress, funded with appropriations authorized by Congress. Even my children know that the Constitution is clear on this point: Congress and only Congress has the power to enact laws. Congress and only Congress has the power to appropriate funds.

It is very clear in our Article I authorities. The President does not have the authority to try to undo our laws or to impound funds that we have appropriated. Certainly a special government employee like Elon Musk does not have that authority.

This is about a core tenet of the Constitution of the United States that every single one of us in Congress swears to support and defend when we take office. Yet, too many on the other side of the aisle during this entire time pretended like this wasn't happening, pretended like Elon Musk was not violating the law every single day.

Now he is apparently gone from the Federal Government, but the vast amount of wreckage that he did during his time with DOGE is something that we are going to have to analyze and understand because there has been a complete lack of oversight from Congress, including from the Oversight Committee that I sit on, over these past few months.

There had been reports that Elon Musk and DOGE were given complete God-level access to the Federal Government's top systems: including private and sensitive data for all Americans, classified information, budget information, and payment systems, et cetera.

From a conflict of interest standpoint, Elon Musk has vacuumed up many billions of dollars in Federal con-

tracts for his companies and enriched himself. Tesla, SpaceX, Starlink have all profited under Musk's time as a Federal employee. At the same time, he went out of his way to kill several enforcement actions that were underway by different Federal agencies against his businesses, allowing his companies and himself to evade oversight. He was able to help place key personnel in agencies that now are looking to benefit his companies financially.

Mr. Speaker, going back to the data privacy point, Elon Musk and DOGE have allegedly used Musk's AI chatbot, Grok, within Federal agencies. This model has likely been trained on non-public data by incompetent DOGE workers. DOGE has also sought access to sensitive government data for millions and millions of Americans, while likely violating the Privacy Act of 1974 repeatedly.

This is not just a matter of our information being out there, potentially being used by Musk's AI systems in violation of all laws; it is also a major national security concern. Bad actors will now have a much easier time siphoning off U.S. data due to the cybersecurity vulnerabilities that Elon Musk has created.

Earlier this morning, the Oversight Committee held a hearing on how artificial intelligence has been integrated into the Federal Government by Elon Musk and DOGE. Entrusting DOGE with our personal data is not only a terrifying thought but one that will have terrible consequences for Americans throughout the country. Trying to automate the Federal Government through AI without a true plan or any data privacy safeguards, while firing haphazardly many of the technology support workers who understood those systems, is going to have a massive negative impact on Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I see that I have here with me a fellow Member, and I will concede in just a few moments.

I will continue by saying that many of my constituents right now are complaining about some of the effects we are already seeing from the haphazard and illegal cuts to personnel made by Elon Musk and DOGE, including many who are complaining now that they are having difficulty accessing their Social Security benefits because of the mass cuts in SSA.

These are real people that are not getting their benefits. They can't get anyone on the phone when they try to call Social Security. The reality is that Elon Musk, again, illegally fired a bunch of workers, even though he had no such authority to do so.

I will emphasize that this body, Congress, has refused to engage in any oversight to date over Elon Musk, and the only reason that we may be able to do so right now is because Elon Musk, apparently, is in a tit for tat with Donald Trump.

I suspect some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will finally

wake up to some of the wrongdoing, some of the illegal actions that Elon Musk has been engaged in since January 20.

I will also point out that this has never been about waste, fraud, and abuse. It has certainly never been about efficiency. You don't eliminate entire agencies and departments as Elon Musk has done, you don't get rid of 50 percent of the personnel at Social Security, or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration if you are simply trying to improve efficiency and get rid of waste, fraud, and abuse.

This was always about finding enough cuts to try to partially pay for the massive \$7 trillion tax cuts for billionaires that House Republicans, Donald Trump, and Senate Republicans want to pass right now. That is what this is about.

There is a slash-and-burn attitude to firing many thousands of Federal employees. They have attempted to fire hundreds of thousands of Federal employees, including those at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Labor, and other critical agencies.

We have seen this firing be so haphazard that they have had to hire some of them back, including the decision to fire all the National Nuclear Security Administration personnel responsible for overseeing our U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and then having to rehire them once they had realized who they had actually fired. He fired key scientists and pandemic experts, as well, and he repeatedly miscalculated and misrepresented the savings that DOGE cuts had made to our budget.

They have also made the Federal Government much more bureaucratic and less efficient. I have a lot of burgeoning life sciences industry in my district, lots of companies doing medical devices and innovative drugs. They have all reported to me that they are deeply concerned about the massive cuts at the Food and Drug Administration because those cuts mean that they can't get anyone on the phone. They can't find people to try to prove their drugs and devices, and this has created additional red tape and hurdles that made it very difficult.

There is a lot of uncertainty right now. These are companies that, again, are creating thousands and thousands of jobs, providing billions of dollars in collective impact to the southern California area. We are seeing this story writ large across the board right now.

Mr. Speaker, I will talk some more about the enormity of DOGE's illegal cuts, as well as how they have fared in the legal system.

Since DOGE was stood up by President Trump and Elon Musk, it has cut: About \$6.5 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development; \$502 million from the Department of Education; \$232 million from the Social Security Administration; \$192 million from the General Services Administration; \$173 million from the Department

of Agriculture; \$152 million from the Department of Health and Human Services; \$133 million from the Department of Transportation; and \$119 million from the Department of Commerce.

We didn't have any transparency into what these cuts were justified on, what they were meant to do. These were in addition to the attempts to shutter USAID, the Department of Education, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the U.S. Institute for Peace, and many other critical agencies, departments, and programs.

□ 1800

Mr. Speaker, I will note that the courts have continued to find that these cuts were, by and large, illegal, that Elon Musk did not have any authority to undo acts of Congress, and that Congress and only Congress can shut down agencies that we have created. Congress and only Congress can defund agencies from funds that we have previously appropriated.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY), the ranking member of the House Oversight Committee's Subcommittee on Delivering on Government Efficiency.

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MIN for convening this Special Order hour. As we are getting set up, I know that we have a poster that we want to get up here, so let me just start out.

Mr. Speaker, breakups are hard. They are really, really hard, and you know they are especially hard when they play out in the public eye. I think anyone who is online right now and watching the very public breakup of Donald Trump and Elon Musk would understand that.

I mean, if you have watched over the last several days, it has really been an epic breakup for the ages. In fact, I think it is fit for the "Real Housewives" if you have been watching what is unfolding, even just in the last several hours.

In fact, just a couple of hours ago, Elon Musk affirmed a statement about actually impeaching the President. I mean, who would have thought that we would end up here because, literally, less than a week ago, they were having a bromance in the Oval Office? It is really just incredible to think about what has happened over the last 72 hours when you think about it.

I think it is important to understand. I mean, Donald Trump is in office as the most powerful human on planet Earth as the President of the United States. Rather than thinking about balancing the budget, addressing economic free-fall, trying to figure out what to do with our foreign adversaries, how to help the American people, engaging in the debate on how to save healthcare for millions of Americans, or making sure our children are fed in the United States and across the world, he has instead been so embroiled

in the breakup of his bromance with Elon Musk that they have been going hard at each other all day long.

I wanted to take this opportunity, while we have it, honestly, to share the tea with all of you because I think, I mean, we all kind of knew this was coming, right? I mean, we have kind of seen the signs for the last few days, especially the last few weeks, but I don't think that many of us thought it would come in such a dramatic form. I want to kind of break down and put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD what has actually transpired over the last 72 hours.

I think many of us were shocked when we saw just a couple of days ago when, on Tuesday at 1:30, Elon Musk tweeted the following. He said: "I'm sorry, but I just can't stand it anymore. This massive, outrageous, pork-filled Congressional spending bill is a disgusting abomination. Shame on those who voted for it: you know you did wrong. You know it."

I mean, really, we were quite shocked. I mean, let's be clear: All 215 Democrats have been saying this for weeks, but obviously, things really boiled over for Mr. Musk on Tuesday.

Then, just a few minutes later, he followed up with another shot at Donald Trump, where he says: "It will massively increase the already gigantic budget deficit to \$2.5 trillion (!!!) and burden America citizens with crushingly unsustainable debt."

He went on in the following hours to literally accuse Republicans of making Americans debt slaves. I mean, this is actually what has been unfolding on the internet for the last several days, but this bromance is so messy. This breakup is messy as all hell, let me tell you.

Okay, you all know that THOMAS MASSIE, who is a true fiscal conservative and is pretty much the only Republican in this Chamber who stands by his convictions and is not willing to sell out his soul for politics and power, voted against this bill because he read the CBO report and was not going to go and toe the line for the Republican Party.

He knew that Speaker JOHNSON was not telling the truth about deficit spending. He knew that Donald Trump in his sales pitch was not selling the truth. He knew it was going to cost \$2.5 trillion, at least. We don't even know what the final cost is going to be.

This love triangle got even messier because both THOMAS MASSIE and Senator RAND PAUL got in on the mess here, so we have THOMAS MASSIE here retweeted Elon Musk, and he said: "He's right." We saw, just around that same timeframe, Senator RAND PAUL also got involved.

Then, oh my gosh, well, Elon Musk—in a fit of passion, I am sure—I mean, he dialed it up even further. He said later in the day here—it looks like it was about 3:32 p.m. on X. It looks like Elon Musk was retweeting what other people were saying about his attacks on the President and this big abomina-

tion of a bill, and Elon Musk says: "In November next year, we fire all politicians who betrayed the American people."

I mean, we cannot make this up. This is like the real tea that is going on, on the internet.

Elon Musk dumped almost \$300 million on Donald Trump's election, and he even weighed in and was like, yo, bro, you wouldn't even be President and wouldn't have the majority if I hadn't dropped all my dollars on you.

Then, Elon Musk—actually, this was yesterday afternoon because this went on all night, right? We were all watching it unfold in real time, and even just a couple of hours ago, here on this floor, we were all glued to our phones. We were, like, oh, man, this lovers' quarrel is getting messy.

Elon Musk, around 2:50 p.m. yesterday afternoon—we were in the DOGE Subcommittee when it happened. He tweeted this. Elon Musk tweets: "Call your Senator, Call your Congressman, Bankrupting America is NOT ok! KILL the BILL."

You know, I appreciate it. I am a '90s kid. He also tweeted a picture of "Kill Bill," a Quentin Tarantino reference. We all know where Elon is coming from.

I want to be clear: I am not a fan. I think we all know that.

We have tried to subpoena you several times to come testify in front of the Oversight Committee. You have been giving yourself billions of dollars in contracts. You have been stealing American data. You have been breaking the law with impunity.

A couple of people asked me earlier how I felt about what is going on in this lovers' quarrel. I am, like, you know what? You get mixed up with messy people, you get a messy outcome. It is very clear that that is exactly what is going on.

I think we have all been hearing the rumors here in Washington, the breakup rumors. In fact, I think many of us, even on this floor on both the Democratic and the Republican sides, have heard the rumors that Donald Trump was getting frustrated with Elon, that he wanted to be on the helicopter all the time, and that he was following him around, going to Mar-a-Lago, showing up to these Cabinet meetings, and throwing all his money around and all that stuff.

In fact, in response to all the drama, Donald Trump fired back on Truth Social: "Elon was 'wearing thin,' I asked him to leave, I took away his EV Mandate that forced everyone to buy Electric Cars that nobody else wanted (that he knew for months I was going to do!), and he just went CRAZY!"

I mean, this is getting out of hand. This is really, really getting out of hand.

Then, Donald Trump—really, this is just the tip of the iceberg because what else does the leader of the free world have to do all day? I mean, he could try to end wars in the Middle East. He

could try to negotiate peace deals in Europe. Oh, wait, no. Actually, he is cutting funding for NATO. Sorry, I forgot about that. In fact, he just spent his entire day attacking his aggrieved lover.

Donald Trump—let's see, this is June 5 at 2:37—on Truth Social says: "The easiest way to save money in our Budget, Billions and Billions of Dollars, is to terminate Elon's Governmental Subsidies and Contracts. I was always surprised that Biden didn't do it!"

There is not a lot that Mr. Trump and I agree on, but I am totally with you, Mr. President. If you want to go after Elon Musk's contracts, we are here for the fight, bro. Give me a ring, like, for real. We can get this across the finish line because, I mean, obviously, I know you guys were feeling the feelings for the first 130 days, and there is always a honeymoon period, especially after you go through a big thing together like an election. I know he helped you win your election, but obviously, now the honeymoon has worn off.

□ 1810

Mr. Speaker, if you really want to root out waste, fraud, and abuse—even Donald Trump is saying it. Donald Trump apparently, even this week, asked his own staff if the entire DOGE effort was bullshit.

I am not trying—I know we are on the floor of the House of Representatives. To all of the people monitoring, that is a direct quote of the President of the United States. Let me just be clear on that.

Obviously, these guys know a lot about each other. They spent a lot of time with each other over the last few months. They actually know what is going on.

The battle continued today. In response to Donald Trump's comments about Elon wearing thin, the Autism Capital account—I don't know quite what that is—says: "Trump fires back at Elon. The online battle begins."

Elon Musk says: "Such an obvious lie. So sad."

We are all sad, right? It is always sad when a relationship ends.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is when things really got heated. This is why things are really hard when there is a breakup and there is a love triangle with the GOP. That is these guys over here. There is nobody here anymore. Just in case anyone is wondering, there are no Republicans, except the acting pro tempore here.

The thing that is so crazy is we all get wrapped up in our friends and their relationships. The Republicans were like: Okay, Mr. Trump, Elon is obviously your bestie, and he spent all this money. So we will go along with it—even though apparently the Cabinet and Republicans were really unhappy about it.

They are, like, okay, fine.

Then we are going scorched Earth here now. It was actually really inter-

esting to me earlier on the House floor. How are Republicans dealing with it? Honestly, I haven't seen them cheerful in quite a few months. Clearly, something is about to happen.

Elon Musk—where are we at here on the timeframe here? This was actually shortly before I came to the floor this afternoon.

Elon Musk tweets: "Time to drop the really big bomb: @realDonaldTrump is in the Epstein files. That is the real reason they have not been made public."

Then he cheerfully says: "Have a nice day, DJT!"

We all know what happens in breakups. Obviously, they got the tea on each other. This is a no-holds-barred breakup fight happening right now.

Finally, this was the mike drop of all mike drops. Just as I was walking onto the floor this afternoon, Elon Musk tweets: "Yes."

This was in response to some other person, who I don't know, who treated: "President vs Elon. Who wins?"

"Trump should be impeached. . . ."

We have all been through really hard breakups. I don't know if anyone remembers. Mr. Speaker, 140 days ago or so, it was a lovefest. They were here in the Capitol. It was so good.

Elon Musk's words were: Yo, President, I am going to save the government from debt slavery and the deficit.

These bros were on the helicopter every day. They were going to down Mar-a-Lago.

Elon Musk is now calling for the fricking impeachment of Donald Trump. That is some serious, serious business.

What does this all mean in reality? It is happening in real time. I haven't even checked my phone since I started this conversation. There might be more drama going down just since we started this very conversation on the floor.

The reality of the situation is they both got what they paid for. Mr. Musk spent almost \$300 million in dark money to pay for his friend, Mr. Trump, to become the President and to win this Republican majority who is trying to send our country into the largest deficit spend in American history.

As for Mr. Trump, this is what happens when he sells his soul. We see what happens.

I have a lot of love in my heart for people who are going through hard times. I know that both of them are having a hard time. For the sake of democracy, for the sake of the American people, and, frankly, for the global security and safety of people all over the planet, I just have to say Mr. Trump and Mr. Musk need to cut this drama out. We need to take care of our people.

I am with Musk on this one. Mr. President, I don't mean to take sides. I am going to say it. Kill the bill.

Mr. MIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Congresswoman for her comments. It has indeed been a messy day. I think that prices are getting too high at this

moment in time. Elon Musk is, I believe, really inflating the price of popcorn right now. This is something that is going to affect my household.

Mr. Speaker, I want to continue back to Elon Musk. Whatever side is taken in this debate, we cannot forget that Elon Musk, again, repeatedly violated the law. He made illegal spending cuts. He tried to eliminate agencies created by Congress. This was not jaywalking. We are talking about serious crimes against the Constitution of the United States.

His actions were characterized not only by their illegality but also by their immorality and incompetence, the three I's.

We saw the immorality as he continued to cut programs that were meant to help our poorest and most vulnerable.

Social Security is a lifeline program for all the seniors around the country, including the ones in the district I represent. He called it a Ponzi scheme.

He cut so much of the workforce. Again, I have many constituents now complaining they can't get access to their benefits. They can't get anyone on the phone when there is a mistake. It seems deliberate in its scope. They have been incompetent.

I have mentioned many of the things they have done as far as firing the nuclear inspectors and miscalculating DOGE's savings.

They granted a DOGE staffer access to edit sensitive Treasury systems, prompting an internal forensic investigation.

They gutted the CFPB, only to unsuspend staffers and uncancel contracts after it became apparent that CFPB could no longer perform its legally mandated functions.

They inadvertently canceled funding for Ebola prevention. They uncanceled lease terminations after agency and congressional pushback. This could go on and on.

The point is that this, again, was never about efficiency. It was never about finding waste, fraud, and abuse. That was always the big lie. What Elon Musk was trying to do was reshape government illegally against the express will of Congress.

Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle failed to stand up to this abuse of law and this direct attack on our Constitution and our authorities.

The courts, thankfully, have stepped up. Right now, the Trump administration and DOGE are embroiled in over 252 lawsuits. They have lost almost all of these at various stages at the district court and appellate level, including several in the Supreme Court. They are continuing to appeal.

Even as this has happened, many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, rather than stand up for Congress' authority under the Constitution, have tried to go after judges. They have threatened judges. They have tried to take away some of their authority.

We saw that most recently in the big, beautiful bill, which I think Republicans are now realizing was actually a Frankenstein-level monstrosity of extreme provisions that many of them did not realize were in there.

One such provision was the one in that bill that would effectively neuter the judiciary's power to hold any administration official in contempt. This provision is a little wonky. In essence, it prohibits Federal courts from enforcing contempt citations which a judge can issue for noncompliance of a court order.

□ 1820

Now, what this would do is effectively shield the Trump administration from wrongdoing and that no judge could enforce any penalties against the Trump administration for failing to respond to court orders, for failing to obey the Constitution or the law.

What is concerning about this that is we have found an increasing number of Republicans who are publicly admitting now that they didn't realize that this provision was in the big, beautiful bill that they passed. Of course, we all remember a couple weeks back this bill was pushed through in the dark of night, after 1 a.m. It was clear that it was rushed through so quickly that most of our colleagues did not have time to read it, did not understand what was in it, and did not have time to have their staffs review what was in it.

This was an unconscionable process that is leading to outrageous results.

We are also seeing other examples of provisions that my Republican colleagues were not aware was in the bill. Just earlier this week, MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, whom I serve with on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, noted that she did not realize that there was a 10-year moratorium on artificial intelligence regulations created as part of this big, beautiful bill and said explicitly that she would oppose it.

She had a chance to oppose it when the bill was on the floor but didn't read it. I would suggest to my Republican colleagues that maybe reading the bills that we are passing is a good idea before they decide to vote on them, particularly when they are rushing it through on a partisan line vote.

I come from a legal background. I started my career turning down Wall Street to go work at the SEC to crack down on corporate fraud, and to uphold the rule of law. I have continued fighting for the rule of law my whole career, including as a law professor at UC-Irvine.

What we are seeing right now is deeply offensive to the rule of law. What we saw this last election cycle is Elon Musk spending \$290 million on behalf of Donald Trump and other Republican candidates. Mr. Speaker, \$290 million is a lot of money. That has paid off very well, a very good return on investment for Elon Musk because his wealth has

gone up \$100 billion with a b since he took office.

Despite all the disasters we have seen, and despite the massively declining sales of Tesla, his net wealth has gone way the hell up. That is because he uniquely, even as other spending gets cut—willy-nilly because a 21-year-old coder named Big Balls decides to delete a line of code—Elon Musk is getting massive new government contracts including an \$8.5-billion contract for Tesla from the GSA for electric vehicles; a \$2.4 billion contract for SpaceLink—which was originally meant for Verizon but which was canceled and mysteriously then transferred over to SpaceX which happens to be conveniently owned by Elon Musk—and on and on and on.

Now this looks like a quid pro quo. This looks like something that should not be allowed to exist, particularly when you have a man, Mr. Speaker, who is repeatedly, flagrantly, and knowingly violating the law every single day and upending the Constitution. The damage to this country that we are going to see over the next several decades, that we are seeing already happen right now, is going to be devastating.

Just earlier last week, I had a town-hall at UC-Irvine which I represent. As many people around the country are beginning to realize, a lot of what is happening right now is threatening our economic present but also our economic future.

There are massive cuts being made to science and research funding for universities which have long been the basis for our innovation economy. Whether in California, Boston, Atlanta, or around the country, we know that high-end research creates jobs. It leads to innovation that leads to new companies. It is what has made America great over time. Yet, right now, those cuts are massive. Right now we have seen NSA, NIH, and other agencies in the Trump administration illegally refuse to spend and allocate research funding that Congress has appropriated.

That, in turn, has led already to firing of many grad students of programs' innovations.

Also, concerningly, we are starting to see the compounding effects of the attacks on legal immigrants here, people here on student visas.

Mr. Speaker, you may recall that just a few weeks back, the Trump administration announced that they would be rounding up a whole posse of students who had minor run-ins with the law. In the University of California system alone, there were something like 165 students here on valid student visas who have been arrested with no due process and put into deportation proceedings. In one case it is because they ran a stop sign. In another case it was because they were in a domestic dispute. Their partner called the police. When the police arrived, they actually found that the immigrant, the

person here on a student visa, was not the abuser but actually probably had been abused. They decided not to proceed with this. However, because there is a police report, even one that falsely accused this immigrant, that immigrant was put into deportation proceedings.

The Trump administration did reverse that policy after public outcry. We are seeing that the best and brightest foreign students who have traditionally come to this country, to places like Harvard, MIT, UC-San Francisco and Stanford, are not coming here. They are going to other countries right now.

That cumulative effect is draining our future right now. We are talking about entire industries predicated on technology, on research, and on life sciences that we expect to see massive declines in in 10, 15, or 20 years.

We are robbing our future right now, and for what?

I don't know, to give Elon Musk a little bit more?

The damage is going to be incalculable across the board. However, I think the biggest damage that we are going to see is to our public trust in our institutions.

Right now we are seeing corruption on a scale we have never seen before in the history of this country. A \$400 million Qatari gift of a palace in the sky to Donald Trump was just the thing that made the news. Meanwhile, he is having dinners with massive donors who are giving billions and billions of dollars to his meme coin. We are seeing bribes happen across the board. We are seeing emoluments over and over and over to the President and his family. Mr. Speaker, yes, we are seeing Elon Musk getting a ransom from the Federal Government as far as new contracts that have personally benefited him to no end.

We have to start enforcing the rule of law in this country. As someone who has always believed in the rule of law and who has stood closely side by side with our law enforcement officers, with our prosecutors, and with those who are trying to uphold the rule of law in this country and the Constitution, I would urge my colleagues on the other side of the room to start thinking about that oath that we took when we took this office to support and defend the Constitution.

Those are not just words. They are the foundation of what it means to serve in Congress, of what it means to serve in the Federal Government, and of what it means to be a patriotic American.

Mr. Speaker, if you are not enforcing the Constitution of the United States and if you are not enforcing the rule of law and standing up for the authorities of Congress, which is a coequal branch of government and not a lackey of the President, then what do we stand for?

What are we doing here?

I know that many of my colleagues on the other side are scared of Donald

Trump and Elon Musk, frankly, too, but that should be no excuse for not standing up and doing what is right.

We have to stand up and have an accounting of all the damage that Elon Musk did during his time at DOGE. Again, he is a special government employee who never disclosed his conflicts of interest and who illegally exerted his authority that an SGE should never have and that the President of the United States does not have.

We need a real accounting of what happened, the damage that has been done, as well as all of the laws and Constitutional provisions that he and every other member of DOGE has done. This is the time to do it. I would urge my colleagues to actually start stepping up for the Constitution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to direct their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 6, 2025, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1057. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending March 31, 2025; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1058. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Semiannual Report to Congress prepared by the Office of Inspector General, covering the six-month period ending March 31, 2025; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-1059. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress, for the six-month period between October 1, 2024 through March 31, 2025; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1948. A bill to authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to accept funds for activities relating to wastewater treatment and flood control works, and for other purposes

(Rept. 119-139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1373. A bill to require certain meetings of the Tennessee Valley Authority to be transparent and open to the public, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1182. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations relating to the approval of foreign manufacturers of cylinders, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALBERG: Committee on Education and Workforce. H.R. 649. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program under such Act to serve whole milk, with an amendment (Rept. 119-142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOST: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1041. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from transmitting certain information to the Department of Justice for use by the national instant criminal background check system, with amendments (Rept. 119-143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida (for himself and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 3744. A bill to amend the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act to clarify the definition of foreign country for purposes of malign foreign talent recruitment restriction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3745. A bill to prohibit individuals and entities from owning more than 75 single-family residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AMODEI of Nevada:

H.R. 3746. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to make modifications to the passenger facility charge program administered by the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 3747. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Project ECHO Grant Program, to establish grants under such program to disseminate knowledge and build capacity to address Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BERA (for himself, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. CASE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 3748. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the promotion of certain policies regarding the effects of sea level rise on the statehood and maritime zones of countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BROWN (for herself, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H.R. 3749. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants for research, investigation, and awareness of the effect of personal care products containing endocrine-disrupting chemicals on the female reproductive system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 3750. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to provide certain members of the Armed Forces with continuous glucose monitoring technology; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURLISON (for himself, Mr. GILL of Texas, and Ms. HAGEMAN):

H.R. 3751. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from enforcing a rule or regulation that restricts certain operations of certain electric generating units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK (for herself and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 3752. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of service connection for glioblastoma multiforme for veterans who served in certain locations during the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CISCOMANI (for himself, Mr. STANTON, Mr. VAN ORDEN, and Mr. LAWLER):

H.R. 3753. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the monthly housing stipend under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program for individuals who pursue programs of education solely through distance learning on more than a half-time basis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. KUSTOFF):

H.R. 3754. A bill to establish a grant program for surface transportation infrastructure projects that connect to airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. CRAIG (for herself and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 3755. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to update the fire prevention and control guidelines to require the mandatory installation of carbon monoxide alarms in all places of public accommodation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. MAGAZINER, and Mr. BEGICH):

H.R. 3756. A bill to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing at its sources globally; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. TORRES of New

York, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BALINT, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GARCIA of California, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. MCBRIDE, and Ms. MCCLELLAN):

H.R. 3757. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 3758. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish parity in the treatment of behavioral health and physical health conditions under disability benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 3759. A bill to provide for streamlined cost exemptions for public assistance projects by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 3760. A bill to award posthumously a congressional gold medal to Charles B. Rangel, an American trailblazer and public servant, in recognition of his remarkable life and career in which he elevated the voices and interests of underserved communities, bolstered the United States' reputation on the global stage, and co-founded the Congressional Black Caucus; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. McDONALD RIVET):

H.R. 3761. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to designate a Coordinator for Engagement with PFAS-impacted defense communities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine (for himself, Mrs. KIM, Ms. MCCLELLAN, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 3762. A bill to prevent cost-sharing requirements for prenatal, childbirth, neonatal, perinatal, or postpartum health care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. BALINT, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 3763. A bill to eliminate employment-based visa caps on abused, abandoned, and neglected children eligible for humanitarian status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. EZELL, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. OGLES, and Mrs. LUNA):

H.R. 3764. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for punishment for the knowing distribution of fentanyl, if death results, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3765. A bill to prohibit Federal service academies from providing race theory or diversity, equity, and inclusion; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 3766. A bill to prohibit the District of Columbia from requiring tribunals in court or administrative proceedings in the District of Columbia to defer to the Mayor of the District of Columbia's interpretation of statutes and regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona (for himself and Ms. BUDZINSKI):

H.R. 3767. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a time frame for the employment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of participants in the Health Professionals Scholarship Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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

H.R. 3768. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a gasoline tax holiday; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 3769. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain dependent income when calculating modified adjusted gross income for the purposes of eligibility for premium tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. HUNT, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DESJARLAI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MILLS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BACON, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. HINSON, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 3770. A bill to provide firearm licenses an opportunity to correct statutory and regulatory violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN:

H.R. 3771. A bill to increase observations, understanding, and forecasting of coastal flooding and storm surge events, to address weather observation gaps in highly vulnerable areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia (for herself, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. RANDALL, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 3772. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the feasibility, costs, and benefits of providing housing for civilian workers at certain naval shipyards, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. COLE, Mr. HURD of Colorado, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 3773. 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 the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 3774. A bill to amend the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to testify on an annual basis before the Congress; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Ms. BROWN):

H.R. 3775. A bill to amend the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act to expand AI training within the executive branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Mr. IVEY, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 3776. A bill to restrict the President from initiating civil lawsuits regarding any civil matters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MALOY (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY of Utah, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 3777. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to allocate resources for remote search and rescue activities conducted on Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 3778. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to update the fee schedule for ambulance services provided by critical access hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MIN (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DELUZIO, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 3779. A bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, and the STOCK Act to require certain senior officials to report payments received from the Federal Government, to improve the filing and disclosure of financial disclosures by Members of Congress, congressional staff, very senior

employees, and others, and to ban stock trading for certain senior Government officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. MCGUIRE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky):

H.R. 3780. A bill to authorize the issuance of a Border Operations Service Medal to servicemembers and Federal personnel who served in designated border operations between January 1, 2025, and the conclusions of such operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. FINE, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 3781. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand penalties for illegal entry and presence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 3782. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from using facial recognition technology as a means of identity verification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 3783. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to provide for a consistent definition for plant biostimulants; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SALINAS (for herself, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BALINT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. STANBURY, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 3784. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to make commodities available for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 3785. A bill to rescind certain unobligated discretionary appropriations and require that such funds be used for Federal budget deficit reduction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 3786. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to increase the rate of duty on unmanned aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUTZMAN (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. SHREVE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SELF, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 3787. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to off-

set emergency spending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 3788. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to accelerate the development of supply chain supporting technology for quantum information science, technology, and engineering to support United States competitiveness, reduce risks in the quantum supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3789. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require that direct-to-consumer advertisements for prescription drugs and biological products include an appropriate disclosure of pricing information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 3790. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to restrict certain grants to any State that has in effect a law prohibiting hydraulic fracturing within such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. MANNION):

H.R. 3791. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to revise the Standard Occupational Classification System to accurately count the number of emergency medical services practitioners in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 3792. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit providers participating in the Medicare program and State health care programs from requesting on intake forms information regarding the gender identity or sexual preference of minors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 3793. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Minority Business Development, to establish a grant program to create or expand programs at minority-serving institutions and historically Black colleges and universities that promote minority business ownership and entrepreneurship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution requiring Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to participate in random drug testing; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. JACOBS, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H. Res. 479. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the

urgent need to appoint a Special Envoy for Sudan to address the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis and to advance United States national security interests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself and Mr. MORELLE):

H. Res. 480. A resolution requiring each Member, officer, and employee of the House of Representatives to complete a program of training in workplace rights and responsibilities each session of each Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mr.

ALLEN, Mr. BACON, Mr. BABIN, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. EZELL, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FIGURES, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, Mr. HARRIGAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. LUNA, Ms. MALOY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOORE of North Carolina, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SELF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, and Mr. CROW):

H. Res. 481. A resolution condemning the rise in ideologically motivated attacks on Jewish individuals in the United States, including the recent violent assault in Boulder, Colorado, and reaffirming the House of Representatives commitment to combating antisemitism and politically motivated violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-7. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 22, urging the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the United States Congress to take action to reduce processing time for veterans' disability benefit claims; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. CARBAJAL introduced a bill (H.R. 3794) for the relief of Juana Maria Flores; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 3744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8
By Ms. ADAMS:
H.R. 3745.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution [Page H1461]
By Mr. AMODEI of Nevada:
H.R. 3746.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the Necessary and Proper Clause under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. BALDERSON:
H.R. 3747.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. BERA:
H.R. 3748.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Ms. BROWN:
H.R. 3749.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section VIII
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 3750.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BURLISON:
H.R. 3751.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution
By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:
H.R. 3752.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section I of the Constitution
By Mr. CISCOMANI:
H.R. 3753.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 3754.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. CRAIG:
H.R. 3755.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. CRENSHAW:
H.R. 3756.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:
H.R. 3757.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DESAULNIER:
H.R. 3758.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. DUNN of Florida:
H.R. 3759.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 18
By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 3760.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution
By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 3761.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII, Clause 18
By Mr. GOLDEN of Maine:
H.R. 3762.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. GOMEZ:
H.R. 3763.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GOSAR:
H.R. 3764.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:
H.R. 3765.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution
By Ms. HAGEMAN:
H.R. 3766.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 17
By Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona:
H.R. 3767.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has authority under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which empowers Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States and make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces by supporting the Department of Veterans Affairs
By Mr. HARDER of California:
H.R. 3768.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution
By Mr. HORSFORD:
H.R. 3769.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 3770.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. KEAN:
H.R. 3771.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. Constitution: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1
By Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia:
H.R. 3772.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:
H.R. 3773.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. LAWLER:
H.R. 3774.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 3775.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. MAGAZINER:
H.R. 3776.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Ms. MALOY:
H.R. 3777.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:
H.R. 3778.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. MIN:
H.R. 3779.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. MOORE of North Carolina:
H.R. 3780.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. MORAN:
H.R. 3781.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. OGLES:
H.R. 3782.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PANETTA:
H.R. 3783.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Ms. SALINAS:
H.R. 3784.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:
H.R. 3785.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 3786.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. STUTZMAN:
H.R. 3787.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Mrs. SYKES:
H.R. 3788.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. TAYLOR:
H.R. 3789.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. TENNEY:
H.R. 3790.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1
By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3791.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof."

By Mr. VAN DREW:
H.R. 3792.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Sec. 8
By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:
H.R. 3793.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. CARBAJAL of California:
H.R. 3794.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 4

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 211: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 220: Ms. ANSARI and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 255: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 295: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 392: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas and Mr. BELL.
H.R. 396: Mr. KEAN and Mr. WHITESIDES.
H.R. 433: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 439: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 539: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 551: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 556: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 755: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 793: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 842: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BERA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. AMO, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
H.R. 899: Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 924: Ms. BROWN and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 979: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 987: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 989: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.
H.R. 1016: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.
H.R. 1094: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 1107: Ms. POU.
H.R. 1151: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 1189: Mr. THANEDAR and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 1224: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 1229: Ms. GOODLANDER.
H.R. 1232: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 1285: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 1288: Mr. MIN and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 1294: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1317: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1329: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 1340: Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. KIM, and Mr. MOYLAN.
H.R. 1357: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 1383: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 1404: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 1509: Ms. ANSARI.
H.R. 1521: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1530: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 1551: Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. RULLI.
H.R. 1758: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 1773: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MEUSER, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 1787: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
H.R. 1806: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1818: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 1822: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 1840: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 1849: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1918: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1931: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 1949: Mr. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 2031: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 2033: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 2094: Mr. DELUZZIO, Ms. GOODLANDER, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2095: Mr. LALOTA and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2102: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 2111: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H.R. 2147: Mr. BIGGS of Arizona, Mr. NORMAN, and Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 2149: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 2150: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2195: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 2199: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 2269: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 2333: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 2343: Mr. LAWLER, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. SHERILL, and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2369: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2381: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 2385: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2395: Mr. ONDER, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 2424: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 2467: Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2477: Mr. FALLON and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2496: Mr. MANNION.
H.R. 2501: Mr. BRECHEN.
H.R. 2502: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 2505: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 2510: Mr. HARRIPOLOS and Mr. BELL.
H.R. 2528: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 2533: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 2548: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2577: Mrs. HINSON and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2585: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 2598: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 2628: Mrs. McCLAIN DELANEY.
H.R. 2678: Mr. LATIMER and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2682: Mrs. McIVER.
H.R. 2708: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 2736: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2757: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 2799: Ms. BALINT and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 2808: Mr. NORMAN, Ms. BYNUM, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2840: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 2853: Ms. ROSS, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. FLOOD, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. BOST, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 2854: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 2897: Mr. BARRETT.
H.R. 2902: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2910: Mr. NADLER, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2913: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2945: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
H.R. 2947: Ms. MCBRIDE.
H.R. 3043: Mr. SHREVE.
H.R. 3067: Mr. POCAN, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3087: Mrs. McIVER.
H.R. 3105: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 3113: Mr. KEAN.
H.R. 3151: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 3174: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 3184: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3194: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 3220: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 3221: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 3223: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 3228: Mr. YAKYM and Mr. HURD of Colorado.
H.R. 3241: Mr. BELL.
H.R. 3270: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 3277: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 3291: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3304: Mr. KILEY of California and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 3335: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3349: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 3392: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 3411: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
H.R. 3417: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3420: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3424: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3460: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 3501: Ms. CHU and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3506: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
H.R. 3512: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 3514: Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3526: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3527: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3548: Mr. McCLINTOCK.
H.R. 3555: Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 3559: Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 3566: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia and Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 3589: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 3593: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3601: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3607: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 3608: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3621: Mr. GARCIA of California and Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3623: Mr. POCAN and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 3624: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3633: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 3656: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3685: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 3688: Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 3696: Mr. SORENSEN.
H.R. 3699: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 3708: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POCAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3715: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 3725: Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina, and Mr. BEGICH.
H.R. 3732: Ms. TITUS and Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 3733: Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3737: Mr. MOOLENAAR and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 3740: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. FOUSHEE.
H.J. Res. 98: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.
H. Con. Res. 12: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H. Res. 120: Mrs. McIVER and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Res. 166: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 317: Ms. CHU and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H. Res. 369: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Res. 448: Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H. Res. 470: Mr. CASE.
H. Res. 471: Mr. MAGAZINER.
H. Res. 472: Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H. Res. 473: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. AMO, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H. Res. 475: Mr. BIGGS of Arizona.
H. Res. 478: Mr. GUEST, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, Mr. BACON, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3464: Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.



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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 171

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2025

No. 96

Senate

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

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.

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



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S3239

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 for 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	Hoeben	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	Hoeben	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*, *Soujourner 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

servicing 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
Galleo	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
Galleo	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-Tsafir, Maggie Driemeyer, Caroline Enrich, 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 Barasso, 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 informa-

tion 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; replace-

ment 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 (SINGARS) 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 col-

leagues and friends as he retires to spend time with his wife Loe, 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] responsibility[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] responsibility[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 and Nonroad Engine Pollution Control Standards; The 'Omnibus' Low NO_x Regulation; 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 non-geostationary 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 ROCH-ESTER):

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. KAINÉ, 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.

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 post-secondary 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 hydro-

electric 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.

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

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 cele-

brated 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 (1) and insert the following:

(1) 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 in 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).”;

(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 transaction 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) **COMPTRROLLER.**—The term “Comp-troller” 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), sec-

tion 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 ef-

fect 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 securi-

ties 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 charged 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 sub-

siidiaries), 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 identifica-

tion 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.

(4) 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).

(5) 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.

(J) 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 ap-

plication 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 for-

eign 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 of 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 cir-

cumstances 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 insol-

veny 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”;

(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”;

(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”;

(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”;

(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 “thereof”;

(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. 7811(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 RECIPROCALITY 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) RECIPROCALITY.—

(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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING CHRIS WILLIAMS OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Chris Williams, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Chris Williams, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Chris Williams, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Chris Williams' contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Chris Williams and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

RECOGNIZING ZOE KANTE

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Zoe Kante for earning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

Zoe has overcome many challenges along her journey to success, demonstrating perseverance at every step. Students who strive to make the most of their education, like Zoe, develop crucial skills and a work ethic that will guide them for the rest of their lives. This award is a testament to Zoe's hard work, determination, and perseverance at Three Creeks K–8 and is clearly just the beginning of a bright and promising future.

It is my honor to congratulate Zoe Kante on achieving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth Award.

HONORING MONICA MARTINEZ
CHIN

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Monica Martinez Chin, a real estate professional and a leader who has made a lasting impact in our community.

In 2005, Monica moved to San Diego where she worked to earn her real estate license and build a successful career.

Monica makes time to give back to her community as an active member of the San Diego Chapter of the National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals (NAHREP), an organization dedicated to increasing sustainable Hispanic homeownership.

Monica joined NAHREP San Diego in 2022 and was selected to serve as its president in 2024. Under her leadership, the organization saw tremendous growth with more and more local real estate professionals inspired to join and support its mission.

Monica believes that every individual deserves the opportunity to achieve the American Dream. Her leadership in the real estate industry and at NAHREP San Diego reflects her dedication to this goal. Her contributions have enriched the lives of those in her community.

Monica has proven that with determination and a heart for service, we can all make a positive difference in our communities. Monica's work has made San Diego a better place, and I am proud to recognize her as California's 52nd Congressional District Constituent of the Month.

HONORING AMARI BROWN OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable young man from my district, Amari Brown, a vital

member of the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, in which Amari Brown played a crucial role, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Amari Brown, along with his teammates, demonstrated exceptional skill, discipline, and teamwork throughout their season, navigating challenges and competing at the highest level. His hard work and dedication were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to his school, family, and the entire community.

I also extend my deepest gratitude to Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, whose visionary leadership and guidance steered the team to this historic victory, and to Assistant Coaches Kimani Harris, Pierre Adams, and Nathan Townsen, Jr., whose mentorship was vital to the players' development.

Mr. Speaker, Amari Brown's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of supporting our public schools and investing in programs that empower young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Amari Brown and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

RECOGNIZING EVERGREEN
COLORADO

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Evergreen, Colorado, on its 150th anniversary as a town.

One hundred and fifty years ago, Dwight Wilmot petitioned the United States Postal Service to establish a post office named Evergreen in the foothills of western Denver. Since then, Evergreen has grown from a small ranching and logging village only accessible by wagon roads to the vibrant mountain community that it is today. Originally inhabited by the Native Ute, Cheyenne, and Arapaho people, the town has grown alongside the state of

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

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

Colorado, boasting a slower lifestyle “up the hill” away from the City of Denver. Evergreen’s charm can be seen in the community’s appreciation for the arts, outdoor recreation opportunities, and small community feel, along with the work of the more than 70 nonprofit organizations that embody the town’s attitude of “taking care of ourselves and our neighbors.”

On behalf of the people of Colorado’s Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to celebrate Evergreen, Colorado, on its 150-year-history and join the town in looking forward to the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: YES on Roll Call 150, and YES on Roll Call 151.

HONORING COACH KIMANI HARRIS OF DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Kimani Harris, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys’ basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles’ triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Kimani Harris, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Kimani Harris, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team’s success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Kimani Harris’ contribution to the contribution to the Dyett Eagles’ journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and

mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Kimani Harris, and the entire Dyett High School boys’ basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

HONORING STEVE BEARD IN RECOGNITION OF BEING A 2025 TIME100 HEALTH HONOREE

HON. JOYCE BEATTY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of representing Ohio’s Third Congressional District, a region that leads in health care and education across the great state of Ohio and beyond. Today, I celebrate the recognition of Mr. Steve Beard on the 2025 TIME100 Health List for his outstanding leadership in health care education and in diversifying the medical field. Therefore, I include in the RECORD the following proclamation:

Whereas, Mr. Steve Beard is Chairman and CEO of Adtalem Global Education, a leading provider of doctors, nurses, veterinarians, and social workers to the U.S. workforce; and

Whereas, Adtalem serves over 90,000 students and has become a top supplier of doctors, nurses, veterinarians, and social workers across the nation; and

Whereas, Adtalem’s medical schools are among the top producers of Black physicians in the United States, with 95 percent of recent graduates securing residencies, many in primary care and underserved communities; and

Whereas, many of these achievements have occurred under Mr. Beard’s leadership, reflecting his commitment to addressing health care workforce shortages by expanding access to education; and

Whereas, Mr. Beard’s efforts have had a meaningful impact in Central Ohio, where Adtalem alumni play a vital role in delivering care and serving our communities; and

Whereas, Chamberlain University in Columbus, a member of the Adtalem family of institutions and located within my district, is actively working to address Ohio’s critical nursing workforce needs; and

Whereas, Mr. Beard’s leadership is rooted in a philosophy of integrity, empathy, and service—values that have shaped his rise from general counsel to chairman and CEO; and

Whereas, his commitment to inclusive and transformative leadership extends beyond the boardroom through active civic engagement, including his work with A Better Chicago, which advances educational opportunities in underserved communities; and

Whereas, through both his professional and philanthropic efforts, Mr. Beard continues to drive meaningful change in his community and across the country;

Now, therefore, I, Congresswoman Joyce Beatty, proudly recognize and commend Mr. Steve Beard for this national honor and for his enduring commitment to equity in education and health care.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand to honor Mr. Steve Beard and his outstanding leadership in health care education and in diversifying the medical field.

RECOGNIZING RED ROCKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Red Rocks Elementary School on its 70th anniversary.

Public schools play a critical role in shaping our communities. For over 70 years, the teachers, administrators, and support staff at Red Rocks Elementary School have helped their students achieve academic excellence by providing a rich education at their outdoor campus at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The staff at Red Rocks Elementary School go above and beyond by focusing on lessons that integrate art, technology, music, and the outdoors. This award-winning school has provided excellent education to children in Colorado and produced generations of creative and innovative leaders in our state.

On behalf of the people of Colorado’s Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate Red Rocks Elementary School on its 70th anniversary and thank all the educators and dedicated individuals who work there for their commitment to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT H. PETERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, due to a flight travel delay, I could not be present for votes. My flight was originally scheduled to arrive at 4:15 p.m., ET, but due to the delay, arrived at 5:36 p.m., ET. Therefore, I could not make it to the Capitol in time for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 146, and YEA on Roll Call No. 147.

HONORING DILLION FOUNTAIN OF DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable young man from my district, Dillion Fountain, a vital member of the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys’ basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles’ triumph, in which Dillion Fountain

played a crucial role, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Dillion Fountain, along with his teammates, demonstrated exceptional skill, discipline, and teamwork throughout their season, navigating challenges and competing at the highest level. His hard work and dedication were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to his school, family, and the entire community.

I also extend my deepest gratitude to Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, whose visionary leadership and guidance steered the team to this historic victory, and to Assistant Coaches Kimani Harris, Pierre Adams, and Nathan Townsen, Jr., whose mentorship was vital to the players' development.

Mr. Speaker, Dillion Fountain's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of supporting our public schools and investing in programs that empower young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dillion Fountain and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

RECOGNIZING THE DACOR BACON
HOUSE BICENTENNIAL DAY

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize June 10th as the DACOR Bacon House Bicentennial Day. With its rich history, the DACOR Bacon House stands as a powerful symbol of our Nation's commitment to diplomacy and the rule of law.

The House was built on land previously owned by David Burnes, a Revolutionary War veteran whose other real estate holdings were used for key national landmarks, including the White House and National Mall.

The House's site was acquired in 1815 by Tobias Lear V, George Washington's personal secretary and subsequent U.S. Consul General to Algiers. He was also the only person to hear President Washington's final words. "Tis well."

The current structure was completed in 1825 by Tench Ringgold, U.S. Marshal and Keeper of the Keys to the Capitol, using enslaved labor. Ringgold helped lead President James Madison and several members of his Cabinet to safety during the British burning of the White House years earlier during the War of 1812.

Former Maryland Governor Samuel Sprigg purchased the property for his daughter and nephew William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court and member of the prominent Carroll family. William Thomas Carroll provided President Abraham Lincoln with the Bible that was used for his first inauguration, which has since become known as the "Lincoln Bible."

The House flourished under the ownership of the Carroll Family, during which time they entertained numerous dignitaries.

The House later served as the official residence of numerous prominent foreign and domestic figures in the United States, including Russian Imperial Minister Nikolai Shishkin from 1875 to 1878 while he was dispatched to Washington, D.C. as his country's top diplomatic representative to the United States. Chief Justice Melville Fuller and his family resided at the House from 1896 to 1910, during which time the House remained a fixture in Washington, D.C. high society and hosted President Grover Cleveland, President Theodore Roosevelt, and Secretary of War William Howard Taft. Illinois Senator Medill McCormick and his wife, the future Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick, resided in the House during the 1920's when they entertained lawmakers and their spouses.

In 1973, the House was added to the National Register of Historic Places, paying homage to its nearly 150 years of contributions to American history and society. Virginia Murray Bacon then established the Bacon House Foundation which worked hand in hand with the Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired (DACOR) Education and Welfare Foundation to establish the DACOR Bacon House Foundation which was tasked with caring for the historic House in perpetuity.

On May 23, 1986, Secretary of State George P. Shultz attended the dedication ceremony marking the DACOR Bacon House Foundation's new ownership of the building and charged those present to "protect and advance the interests and ideals of America."

Since such time the DACOR Bacon House has served as the headquarters of DACOR, a premier organization of foreign affairs professionals, whose members include ambassadors, Foreign Service Officers, military and intelligence officials, political appointees from both major parties, Members of Congress and their staffs, Peace Corps and International Monetary Fund officials, global business leaders, and other professionals dedicated to promoting American interests and diplomatic relations.

Through DACOR and the DACOR Bacon House Foundation, which host regular educational discussions, policy programs, leadership development opportunities, and musical events, the House continues to be a vibrant center of cultural and diplomatic exchange, a museum of American life, and the home of the foreign affairs community.

Two hundred years after its construction, the DACOR Bacon House remains a pillar of strength in the President's Neighborhood, pays tribute to the legacy of its prior owners, enslaved workers, and distinguished guests, and serves as a unique prism for understanding the history of both the District of Columbia and the United States of America.

I therefore ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the historic importance of the DACOR Bacon House to the history of American diplomacy, the Supreme Court, and Congress. I also wish to recognize both the DACOR Bacon House Foundation and the Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired (DACOR) organization for their decades-long efforts to preserve this unique gem located in the heart of our Nation's Capital.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF BOB BAKER

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize South Metro Fire Department Chief Bob Baker for his leadership and service over the past 40 years.

Bob Baker has served with South Metro Fire Rescue as the Chief for the last ten years. Last summer, when the Quarry fire broke across the Front Range, Chief Baker helped coordinate the emergency response to keep our community safe. Under his leadership, the South Metro Fire Department was awarded Class 1 status by the Insurance Service Office for its outstanding protection of residents, and was one of only thirteen Class 1 departments that serve over 500,000 constituents. Throughout his service, Chief Baker has championed the physical and mental well-being of his team through workplace wellness programs, and we are incredibly grateful for his hard work.

On behalf of the people of Colorado's Seventh Congressional District, I am honored to congratulate Chief Bob Baker on his retirement.

HONORING DIVONTE LUMPKIN OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Divonte Lumpkin, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Divonte Lumpkin, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Divonte Lumpkin, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Divonte Lumpkin's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure

to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Ron Thomas and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and a honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

HONORING THE LOUDOUN
APPALACHIAN TRAIL FESTIVAL

HON. SUHAS SUBRAMANYAM

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sixth Annual Loudoun Appalachian Trail Festival hosted in Hillsboro, Virginia on June 7, 2025.

The Appalachian Trail is one of the most famous trails in the world, covering over 2,190 miles of land across the United States and attracting over three million visitors each year. The trail traverses Western Loudoun County for thirty miles next to the Shenandoah Valley, offering our community the opportunity to hike, walk, and explore nature.

The trail is maintained by the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, and the thousands of volunteers who work every day to care for the trail and ensure it remains accessible for visitors.

The Loudoun Appalachian Trail Festival is a time to come together and celebrate the trail, outdoor recreation, and the joy of hiking. As a dad of two young girls, I want to make sure we preserve the parks and trails of America so that future generations can continue to enjoy the great outdoors.

I thank the organizers and sponsors of the Loudoun Appalachian Trail Festival for hosting this wonderful event.

CERTIFICATE OF CONGRESSIONAL
RECOGNITION PROCLAMATION
PRESENTED TO APOSTLE DR.
DANA CARSON IN HONOR OF 40
YEARS OF MINISTRY

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation recognizing Dr. Dana Carson for 40 years of service:

Whereas, Apostle Dr. Dana Carson hails from Chicago, Illinois, and is the Founder & Senior Pastor of the Reflections of Christ's Kingdom World Outreach International (R.O.C.K.) church in Houston, Texas, serving ministry for 40 years full-time through Executive and Pastoral leadership roles; and

Whereas, Apostle Dr. Dana Carson is a testament to resilience, perseverance, and dedication, overcoming adversity as a high school dropout by pursuing higher education and earning three doctoral degrees from Regent University, Logos University, and Bos-

ton University Graduate School of Theology, along with four master's degrees, as well as several executive certifications. He is the founder and chancellor of the Kingdom Bible University and Kingdom Theological Seminary; and

Whereas, Apostle Dr. Dana Carson is a globally renowned speaker, scholar, author, and musical artist featured on broadcast television networks, releasing more than 260 books, devotional guides, as well as curricula; and through his music, delivering a powerful message of hope and resilience; and

Whereas, Apostle Dr. Dana Carson was recognized by President Barak Obama and was bestowed the Lifetime Achievement Call to Service Award, was honored as one of the Top 50 influential Leaders Worldwide in Pentecostalism and he is an active member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that, on behalf of the constituents of the Ninth Congressional District of Texas, I am proud to salute Apostle Dr. Dana Carson for his 40 years of dedicated service to enriching the lives of his family, congregation, our Nation, and the globe. Best wishes on this momentous occasion.

RECOGNIZING JOHN CURTIS

HON. BRITANNY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Curtis for his promotion to Chief of the South Metro Fire Department.

Deputy Chief John Curtis has served the South Metro Fire Department for over twenty years. In his previous position, John oversaw Emergency Medical Services, dispatch, fleet services, and special operations. His educational background in organizational leadership, along with his extensive on the job experience, has separated him from the other 76 applicants. Our community is fortunate to have an incoming Chief with the years of experience and education that John brings to this role.

On behalf of the people of Colorado's Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate John Curtis on his promotion to Chief of South Metro Fire Rescue. We thank him for his continued commitment to our community.

HONORING JAMAL GILL, II OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Jamal Gill, II, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the

resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Jamal Gill, II, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Jamal Gill, II, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Jamal Gill, II's contribution to the Dyett journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Jamal Gill, II and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

HONORING 75 YEARS OF
MANCHESTER VAMC

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 75th anniversary of the VA Medical Center in Manchester, New Hampshire and in celebration of 75 years of unwavering commitment to veteran health care.

At the end of World War I, citizens of New Hampshire began advocating for a local veterans hospital in order to properly honor Granite Staters who bravely served their country. After an extensive and hard-fought campaign that made it all the way to Congress, the hospital was granted approval and opened its doors on July 2, 1950.

For 75 years, the Manchester VA has provided compassionate care to countless veterans and their families. From physical therapy to mental health care, the Manchester VA's comprehensive services help many veterans to live happy and healthy lives. The dedicated VA staff create a supportive and encouraging environment where veterans feel empowered to seek the medical help they need.

Guided by the needs of veterans and their families, the Manchester VA remains committed to holistic treatment. The Manchester VA's research program is internationally recognized for the study and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other serious mental health challenges. A renowned teaching hospital, the Manchester VA actively

trains the next generation of caregivers to ensure that their important work continues for years to come.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I want to congratulate the Manchester VA on 75 years of devoted service to veterans and their families. We are grateful for your commitment to our community's veterans and I look forward to continuing to support this vital work.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF
BARBARA LEONARD HAYES

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Mrs. Barbara Leonard Hayes of Carrollton, Texas, who peacefully passed away on April 6, 2025.

Barbara was born on July 8, 1937, in Tom, Oklahoma and was adopted by John and Lena Noll Leonard. She attended Durant High School and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1958, where she earned her bachelor's degree in education. Barbara began her career as a Flight Attendant for American Airlines out of Chicago, where she was recognized in the World Book Encyclopedia for her unique, vintage title of "Airline Stewardess." Soon after, she moved to Sherman to begin teaching elementary education at Sherman ISD. On June 11, 1960, Barbara married the love of her life, Stanley Joe Hayes, in Durant, Oklahoma. Together, they raised two children and have many more grandchildren.

In addition to her critical work as an educator, Barbara was involved in many community initiatives throughout North Texas. She served as the PTA President at Wakefield Elementary, Cub Scout leader and Den Mother, and a member of many civic and philanthropic organizations. Barbara was also very passionate about rescuing animals, traveling, and most importantly, trusting God. She was a devoted woman of faith and a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Sherman, now the Covenant Presbyterian Church. The kindness, joy, and warmth that Barbara brought with her presence will always be remembered by her loved ones.

I have requested the United States flag to be flown over our Nation's Capitol in recognition of Barbara's life and contributions to North Texas. She will be dearly missed by her friends, family, and all who knew her.

HONORING NATHAN TOWNSEN OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Nathan Townsen, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory,

winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Nathan Townsen, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Nathan Townsen, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Nathan Townsen's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Nathan Townsen and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

RECOGNIZING THE GOLDEN
POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Golden Police Department of Golden, Colorado, for serving and protecting our community.

We are all grateful to the Department and Chief of Police Joe Harvey, as they strive to maintain a culture of positive public engagement, equity, and compassion for all. Founded in 1874, the department has a long history of dedicated officers working to build public trust through accountability and equitable policing.

National Police Week offers an opportunity to honor law enforcement and pay tribute to those who gave their lives serving their communities. This week, we honor Officer Evan Dunn, who was a member of the Golden Police Department, who tragically passed away in the line of duty in November 2024. Officer Dunn joined the Department after serving as an Army Aviator and Black Hawk pilot in the Missouri and Colorado Army National Guard. As a soldier, an officer, and a devoted husband, Officer Dunn was a servant in every aspect of his life. His legacy of kindness, dedication, and service to our community and our country will not be forgotten.

On behalf of the people of Colorado's Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to thank the Golden Police Department for their devotion to public service in the line of duty.

HONORING GREG BIFFLE AND
RECOGNIZING HIM FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HURRICANE
HELENE RECOVERY EFFORT

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize North Carolina native and NASCAR legend, Greg Biffle, for his courageous and selfless contributions to the Hurricane Helene recovery effort.

In the wake of the chaos and destruction brought about by Hurricane Helene, Mr. Biffle utilized his personal helicopter and piloting skills to assist in emergency rescue efforts. Without hesitation, Mr. Biffle put himself in harm's way by flying into dangerous and unpredictable areas of North Carolina to evacuate stranded individuals, deliver supplies, and support first responders. Mr. Biffle's decisive actions directly contributed to relief efforts and brought aid to those in need.

It is my honor to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Greg Biffle for risking his personal safety to help those in need. In a time of great divide, Mr. Biffle's actions are a reminder of the unwavering American spirit that exists throughout the great state of North Carolina, and the country.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. Greg Biffle for his selfless actions in the wake of Hurricane Helene.

HONORING RON THOMAS OF
DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Ron Thomas, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Ron Thomas, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Ron Thomas, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, provided invaluable

leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes, both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Ron Thomas' contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Ron Thomas and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

HONORING SORAYDA SANTOS

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sorayda Santos as California's 52nd Congressional District Constituent of the Month for January 2025.

Sorayda is the co-chair of the nationally recognized Hermanitas Program at MANA de San Diego, which empowers Latina middle and high school students to reach their highest potential. This program pairs each student with a dedicated mentor to help guide them, inspire them, and provide them with the support they need to succeed.

During her three years as co-chair of the Hermanitas Program, Sorayda has increased the cohort size, improved seminar offerings, and built lasting partnerships with community organizations. Sorayda has also led efforts to bring a new project management seminar to the program, giving students a valuable, hands-on learning experience that will benefit them for years to come.

In addition to leading the Hermanitas Program, Sorayda currently mentors an eighth-grade student, demonstrating an unwavering commitment to giving back.

Sorayda is an exceptional leader and mentor who works hard every day to inspire the next generation of Latinas to dream big and achieve greatness. I can't think of a better person to have recognized during National Mentorship Month.

RECOGNIZING DR. KIARA KUENZLER

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Kiara Kuenzler of Denver, Colorado for being named the Nexstar 2025 Remarkable Woman of Denver.

During her 7-year tenure as President and CEO, Dr. Kuenzler positioned the Jefferson Center for Mental Health as a leading community provider by expanding access to services and growing the Center's workforce across the region. Dr. Kuenzler recognized the need to bring mental health services to people where they were at, so she created partnerships with schools, medical practices, law enforcement, and others to facilitate more than 150 outposts for substance use disorder care. She grew the Center's workforce by over 300 employees and improved access to treatment for over 25,000 Coloradans in the Front Range to ensure those in rural communities could access care.

Dr. Kuenzler earned this honor because of her dedication to expanding mental health care services and her passion for helping people overcome obstacles in their lives. She'll be remembered as an important part of the Jefferson Center's legacy.

On behalf of the people of Colorado's Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate Dr. Kiara Kuenzler for being recognized as the "2025 Remarkable Woman of Denver."

HONORING AHMARI TAYLOR OF DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable young man from my district, Ahmari Taylor, a vital member of the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, in which Ahmari Taylor played a crucial role, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Ahmari Taylor, along with his teammates, demonstrated exceptional skill, discipline, and teamwork throughout their season, navigating challenges and competing at the highest level. His hard work and dedication were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to his school, family, and the entire community.

I also extend my deepest gratitude to Head Coach Jamaal Gill, whose visionary leadership and guidance steered the team to this historic victory, and to Assistant Coaches Kimani Harris, Pierre Adams, and Nathan Townsen, Jr., whose mentorship was vital to the players' development.

Mr. Speaker, Ahmari Taylor's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to

state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of supporting our public schools and investing in programs that empower young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ahmari Taylor and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

RECOGNIZING ALEX WILLIS

HON. BRITTANY PETERSEN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Alex Willis of Leadville, Colorado for winning the USA Triathlon Winter National Championships in Breckenridge, Colorado.

Alex is a third-generation ultra-triathlete and a coach who competes in snowshoeing, trail running, cycling, Nordic skiing, and more. His hard work paid off recently when he broke the tape with a time of 1:28:31 at the USA Triathlon Winter National Championships earning him a spot in the World Championships to be held in Pontevedra, Spain next year. We are incredibly proud that he'll represent the United States at this global event.

On behalf of the people of Colorado's Seventh Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate Alex Willis for his win at the 2025 Winter Triathlon National Championships, and join his friends and family in rooting for his success at the World Championships.

HONORING DARRELL BULLOCK OF DYETT HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 2025

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an extraordinary achievement by a remarkable individual from my district, Darrell Bullock, a dedicated Assistant Coach for the Walter H. Dyett High School for the Arts boys' basketball team, the Eagles. This team achieved a historic victory, winning the 2024–2025 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 2A State Championship with a decisive 52–41 win over Althoff Catholic High School on March 15, 2025.

This championship is more than just a win on the court; it is a profound testament to the resilience, determination, and unity of the Dyett High School community and the vibrant Bronzeville neighborhood. A decade ago, Dyett faced the threat of closure, but through powerful community advocacy and unwavering commitment, its doors remained open. Today, the Eagles' triumph, shaped significantly by the guidance and mentorship of coaches like Darrell Bullock, symbolizes the incredible potential that flourishes when a community invests in its youth and its institutions.

Assistant Coach Darrell Bullock, alongside Head Coach Jamaal Gill, II, provided invaluable leadership, strategic insight, and unwavering support throughout the season. His dedication to developing these young athletes,

both on and off the court, was instrumental in fostering the skill, discipline, and teamwork that led to this historic victory. His hard work and commitment were integral to the team's success, culminating in this well-deserved championship that brings immense pride and joy to the school, the players, their families, and the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, Darrell Bullock's contribution to the Dyett Eagles' journey from near closure to state champions is an inspiring narrative for us all. It underscores the critical importance of dedicated educators and mentors in supporting our public schools and empowering young people to achieve their fullest potential. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Assistant Coach Darrell Bullock and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

lating Assistant Coach Darrell Bullock and the entire Dyett High School boys' basketball team on their momentous achievement and honoring them for the inspiration they provide to communities across our Nation.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3239–S3273

Measures Introduced: Twenty-seven bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1959–1985, and S. Res. 264–266. **Pages S3254–55**

Measures Passed:

ALS Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 266, designating May 2025 as “ALS Awareness Month”. **Page S3273**

Message from the President: Senate received the following messages from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to advise that he is exercising his authority to designate an Acting Inspector General of the Department of Commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. (PM–29)

Page S3253

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to advise that he is exercising his authority to designate an Acting Inspector General of the Department of Education; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. (PM–30)

Page S3253

Shumate Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General. **Page S3247**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 49 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 296), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3247**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 5:30 p.m., on Monday, June 9, 2025, Senate resume consideration of the nomination, and execute the order of June 4, 2025, with respect to the nomination; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Senate, the cloture motions filed during today’s session of the Senate, ripen following disposition of the nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General. **Page S3273**

Fotouhi Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of David Fotouhi, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Pages S3247–48**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General. **Page S3248**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3247**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3247**

Vaden Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Stephen Vaden, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. **Page S3248**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of David Fotouhi, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Page S3248**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3248**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3248**

Hughes Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Andrew Hughes, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. **Page S3248**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination of, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Stephen Vaden, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. **Page S3248**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3248**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3248**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 52 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 293), James O'Neill, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services. **Pages S3239–43, S3273**

By 52 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 295), John Andrew Eisenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General. **Pages S3243–47, S3273**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 294), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3243**

Messages from the House: **Page S3254**

Measures Referred: **Page S3254**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S3254**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3255–56**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S3256–57

Additional Statements: **Page S3253**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3257–72**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S3272**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S3273**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—296) **Pages S3243, S3247**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:09 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 9, 2025. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3273.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Army in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2026 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Daniel P. Driscoll, Secretary of the Army, and General Randy A. George, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, both of the Department of Defense.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1397, to require the Secretary of State to establish a quantum cooperation program to enhance international cooperation in quantum information science, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1463, to allow the Secretary of the Interior to enter into memoranda of understanding for the purpose of scientific and technical cooperation in the mapping of critical minerals and rare earth elements, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1478, to provide the United States Government with additional tools to deter state and non-state actors from wrongfully detaining United States nationals for political leverage, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1579, to provide for the treatment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) as international organizations for purposes of the International Organizations Immunities Act;

S. 1731, to require the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy in response to the global basing intentions of the People's Republic of China, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1780, to provide for congressional oversight of security assistance to Mexico, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1801, to facilitate the development of a whole-of-government strategy for nuclear cooperation and nuclear exports, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1883, to require the executive branch to develop a whole-of-government strategy to disrupt growing cooperation among the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which are the foremost adversaries of the United States, and mitigate the risks posed to the United States, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1900, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue more equitable treatment of Taiwan at the international financial institutions;

S. Res. 227, 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

The nominations of Chris Pratt, of Utah, to be an Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs, and Michael DeSombre, of Illinois, to be an Assistant

Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, both of the Department of State.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be National Cyber Director, Robert Law, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, and James Percival, of Florida, to be General Counsel, all of the Department of Homeland Security, Kevin Rhodes, of Florida, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and James Woodruff II, of Florida, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Penny Schwinn, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Secretary, and Kimberly Richey, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, both of the Department of Education, and Daniel Aronowitz, of Virginia, and David Keeling, of Kentucky, both to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably the nomination of David Charles Waterman, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 50 public bills, H.R. 3744–3793; 1 private bill, H.R. 3794; and 4 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 35; and H. Res. 479–481, were introduced. **Pages H2504–06**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H2508**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1948, to authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to accept funds for activities relating to wastewater treatment and flood control works, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–139);

H.R. 1373, to require certain meetings of the Tennessee Valley Authority to be transparent and open to the public, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–140);

H.R. 1182, to require the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations relating to the approval of foreign manufacturers of cylinders, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–141);

H.R. 649, to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program under such Act to serve whole milk, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–142); and

H.R. 1041, to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from transmitting certain information to the Department of Justice for use by the national instant crimi-

nal background check system, with amendments (H. Rept. 119–143). **Page H2504**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Stutzman to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2473**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:13 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. **Page H2481**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:14 p.m. and reconvened at 4:15 p.m. **Page H2491**

Save SBA from Sanctuary Cities Act of 2025: The House passed H.R. 2931, to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to relocate certain offices of the Small Business Administration in sanctuary jurisdictions, by a yea-and-nay vote of 211 yeas to 199 nays, Roll No. 153.

Pages H2483–89, H2492–93

Rejected the Cisneros motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Small Business by a yea-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 152.

Page H2492

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Small Business now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–130, shall be considered as adopted. **Page H2483**

H. Res. 458, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2931), (H.R. 2966), (H.R. 2987), and (H.R. 2483) was agreed to yesterday, June 4th.

Capping Excessive Awarding of SBLC Entrants Act of 2025: The House passed H.R. 2987, to

amend the Small Business Act to require a limit on the number of small business lending companies, by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 198 nays, Roll No. 155.

Pages H2489–91, H2493–94

Rejected the Velázquez motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Small Business by a yea-and-nay vote of 201 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 154.

Page H2493

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Small Business now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted.

Page H2489

H. Res. 458, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2931), (H.R. 2966), (H.R. 2987), and (H.R. 2483) was agreed to yesterday, June 4th.

Presidential Messages: Read a message from the President transmitting a notice of his intention 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, effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message—referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 119–57).

Page H2482

Read a message from the President transmitting a notice of his intention 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, Rene Rocque, effective no less than 30 days from delivery of this message—referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 119–58).

Pages H2482–83

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2492, H2492–93, H2493, and H2494.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:27 p.m.

Committee Meetings

SUPPORTING FARMERS, STRENGTHENING CONSERVATION, SUSTAINING WORKING LANDS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation, Research, and Biotechnology held a hearing entitled “Supporting Farmers, Strengthening Conservation, Sustaining Working Lands”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a markup on the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill FY 2026. The Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill FY 2026 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Commerce. Testimony was heard from Howard Lutnick, Secretary, Department of Commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Indian Health Service. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Health and Human Services officials: Jillian Curtis, Director, Office of Finance and Accounting, Indian Health Service; and Benjamin Smith, Acting Director, Indian Health Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 2026 POSTURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2026 Posture”. Testimony was heard from General David W. Allvin, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; Troy Meink, Secretary, Department of the Air Force; and General B. Chance Saltzman, Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

EXAMINING THE POLICIES AND PRIORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Department of Labor”. Testimony was heard from Lori M. Chavez-DeRemer, Secretary, Department of Labor.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a markup on H.R. 3616, the “Reliable Power Act”; H.R. 1047, the “Guaranteeing Reliability through the Interconnection of Dispatchable

Power Act”; H.R. 3632, the “Power Plant Reliability Act of 2025”; H.R. 3638, the “Electric Supply Chain Act”; H.R. 3157, the “State Energy Accountability Act”; H.R. 3628, the “State Planning for Reliability and Affordability Act”; H.R. 3657, the “Hydropower Relicensing Transparency Act”; H.R. 3015, the “National Coal Council Reestablishment Act”; H.R. 3617, the “Securing America’s Critical Minerals Supply Act”; H.R. 3109, the “Researching Efficient Federal Improvements for Necessary Energy Refining Act”; H.R. 3062, the “Promoting Cross-border Energy Infrastructure Act”; H.R. 1949, the “Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act of 2025”; and H.R. 3668, the “Improving Interagency Coordination for Pipeline Reviews Act”. H.R. 1047, H.R. 3632, H.R. 3638, H.R. 3157, H.R. 3628, H.R. 3657, H.R. 3015, H.R. 3617, H.R. 3109, H.R. 1949, and H.R. 3668 were forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment. H.R. 3616 and H.R. 3062 were forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

**FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE:
REVIEWING DATA PRIVACY IN TODAY’S
FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions held a hearing entitled “Framework for the Future: Reviewing Data Privacy in Today’s Financial System”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AFTER ASSAD: THE FUTURE OF SYRIA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “After Assad: The Future of Syria”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN’S
DATA THROUGH THE CLOUD ACT**

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance held a hearing entitled “Foreign Influence on American’s Data Through the CLOUD Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AGE
OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Federal Government in the Age of Artificial Intelligence”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**PURSUING THE GOLDEN AGE OF
INNOVATION: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN
BIOTECHNOLOGY**

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology; and Sub-

committee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled “Pursuing the Golden Age of Innovation: Strategic Priorities in Biotechnology”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**INVESTING IN AMERICA: HOW PRIVATE
EQUITY EMPOWERS MAIN STREET**

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled “Investing in America: How Private Equity Empowers Main Street”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**THE FUTURE OF THE COAST GUARD:
REVIEW OF COAST GUARD PROGRAMS
AND STRUCTURE**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation held a hearing entitled “The Future of the Coast Guard: Review of Coast Guard Programs and Structure”. Testimony was heard from Admiral Kevin E. Lunday, Acting Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

**FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET REQUEST FOR
THE MILITARY SERVICES**

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture held a hearing entitled “FY 2026 Budget Request for the Military Services”. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General Melvin Carter, Deputy Commandant for Information, U.S. Marine Corps; Major General Gregory Gagnon, Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Intelligence, U.S. Space Force; Lieutenant General Anthony Hale, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army; Lieutenant General Leah Lauderback, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operations, U.S. Air Force; and Vice Admiral Karl Thomas, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare/Director Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy. This hearing was closed.

**FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET REQUEST FOR
UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND AND
UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND**

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture held a hearing entitled “FY 2026 Budget Request for United States Cyber Command and United States Special Operations Command”. Testimony was heard from Brigadier General James Blejski, Director of Intelligence, U.S. Special Operations Command; and Brigadier General Melissa Stone, Director of Intelligence, U.S. Cyber Command. This hearing was closed.

**FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET REQUEST FOR
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY**

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Subcommittee on National Intelligence Enterprise held a hearing entitled “FY 2026 Budget Request for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Homeland Security”. Testimony was heard from Daniel Tamburello, The Senior Official Performing Duties as Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; and Tonya Ugoretz, Assistant Director, Directorate of Intelligence, Federal Bureau of Investigations. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

SUPPLY CHAIN BARRIERS

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded a hearing to examine barriers to supply chain modernization and factor productivity enhancements,

after receiving testimony from Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Texas A&M University at Galveston Department of Maritime Business Administration; Patrick A. McLaughlin, Stanford University Hoover Institution, Palo Alto, California; Yossi Sheffi, MIT Center for Transportation and Logistics, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Sujai Shivakumar, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY,
JUNE 6, 2025**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue hearing entitled “American Innovation and the Future of Digital Assets: From Blueprint to a Functional Framework”, 9 a.m., 2220 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, June 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Brett Shumate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General at 5:30 p.m. Following disposition of the nomination of Brett Shumate, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of David Fotouhi, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, June 6

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 2966—American Entrepreneurs First Act of 2025.

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