



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 171

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2025

No. 150

Senate

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Senate met at 3 p.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.

Eternal God, who fulfills the desires of those who have reverence for Your Name, let Your will be done today on Capitol Hill. Lord, give our Senators a clear understanding of Your providential purposes so that they will not deviate from Your desired plan. Inspire them to seek Your guidance and depend on You to bring them through the myriad challenges of our time. Infuse them with the spirit of reconciliation that will break down divisive walls, bringing harmony and cooperation. Strengthen them for this day's journey as Your Spirit empowers them to faithfully honor You. And, Lord, bring peace to our Nation and world.

We pray in Your majestic 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. BUDD). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

AUTHORIZING THE EN BLOC CONSIDERATION IN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS ON THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of S. Res. 377, which the clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

An executive resolution (S. Res. 377) authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, this week, we are privileged to welcome Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to Washington, DC.

He is the spiritual leader and the first among equals of Orthodox Christianity worldwide. The patriarch is coming to receive the Templeton Prize, a very prestigious award in religion and science. I know many Orthodox Americans hold him in very high regard and will be very excited to have him visit our country.

Now, because of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, I really appreciate the fact that he has used his spiritual authority to ensure that Orthodox believers in areas of Ukraine, formerly dominated by Russia, have the opportunity to practice their Orthodox faith through institutions that do not answer to the Kremlin as the Russian Orthodox Church has since Stalin's time.

On behalf of Greek Orthodox Iowans, such as those who attend the St. George Greek Orthodox Church in Des Moines, IA, I welcome Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to the United States.

May God bless his ministry.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill 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.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the September 30 government funding deadline is rapidly approaching, and Republicans will be putting forward a continuing resolution to fund the government until mid-November and give Congress time to complete additional work on appropriations bills, and I hope my Democrat colleagues will work with us to quickly pass this legislation.

We will be putting forward a clean resolution to ensure there is no reason for Democrats to oppose this bill and delay passage. My hope would be that we can get this done as soon as this week and then continue bipartisan work on appropriations bills.

But I have some concerns because incredible as it may seem, Democrats seem to be looking to shut down the government. That is right. At least a portion of their base seems eager to pick a fight with the Trump administration and congressional Democrats—or at least congressional Democrat leadership seems to be following along.

I can't imagine what Democrats think they are going to gain from this. Do they think that hard-working Americans are going to thank Democrats for shutting down the government? Apparently, Democrats think "that it's perfectly fine to have VA offices close or to endanger nutrition programs that help seven million moms and kids or suspend disaster aid for farmers."

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



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Oh, wait. That last line wasn't actually mine. That is a quote from the Democrat leader just last year. He was deeply concerned about the consequences of shutting down the government then. But now? Well, apparently, VA offices and nutrition programs and disaster aid for farmers can be sacrificed when Democrats want to make a political point.

During a funding debate in 2023, the Democrat leader had this to say:

If we are going to keep the lights on beyond this Friday, our Republican colleagues will have to work with Democrats in a bipartisan way to pass a clean extension.

"To pass a clean extension"—well, that is exactly—exactly—what we are offering Democrats, a clean extension.

Two years ago, that seems to have been the standard for CRs, according to the Democrat leader. But today? Well, today, the Democrat leader is ready to hold the CR hostage and shut down the government over extraneous policy measures.

It really is amazing how the rules change for Democrats depending on their perceived political advantage; although, again, it is hard to imagine what Democrats think they are going to gain from doing this. The Democrat leader is not the only Democrat who has spoken at length about the negative effects of a shutdown on the American people. Democrats' far-left base might be enthusiastic about a shutdown, but I don't think Democrats should expect a lot of thanks from mainstream voters—the very same voters the Democrats lost in the last election.

I have spoken many times about my commitment to restoring regular order in the Senate and, in particular, regular order on appropriations bills. We have made progress on that this year, passing a package of three bipartisan appropriations bills before the August State work period—the first time that has happened, literally, in years. And just last week, the House passed a motion to go to conference on that package. And I intend for the Senate to do the same so that we can pass these bills into law. But we need more time to consider the 2026 bills, which is why we are considering this short-term continuing resolution—this short-term, clean continuing resolution for just 7 weeks.

This should be an easy bipartisan vote. We should pass this bill on a bipartisan fashion and then get back to work on the fiscal year 2026 appropriations bills and the other essential work here in the Senate.

I hope that Democrats will think better of their shutdown plans and join us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill 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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in crisis. Tomorrow will be the first time the Director, Kash Patel, will come before the Senate Judiciary Committee as Director to be questioned about his management of the Bureau.

In just the first weeks of this administration, we witnessed the unprecedented and forced removal of dozens of senior FBI officials—decorated career professionals who spent their lives protecting this country from terrorism, espionage, and cyber attacks. These patriots swore an oath to defend the Constitution and served Republican and Democratic Presidents alike.

They were shown the door for one reason: political retribution. Don't take my word for it. Just last week, former Acting FBI Director Brian Driscoll filed a Federal lawsuit accusing Director Patel and other Trump officials of orchestrating the politically motivated purge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Those who are familiar with the history of this Agency know that we went to great lengths to depoliticize the ranks of the FBI, the Director having a 10-year term, which meant that he or she would outlast any single President.

Time and again, we have set standards for the FBI that were above and beyond those across the ranks of government. There was a time when an FBI agent had to either have a law degree or a degree in accounting to qualify to be an FBI agent. It was a professional operation. There were questions raised about J. Edgar Hoover and other in the past, but basically the FBI has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best law enforcement Agencies in the world.

According to Driscoll, though, Mr. Patel said:

The FBI tried to put the President in jail, and he hasn't forgotten it.

It makes sense. And no one up and down the chain of command has been spared from his retribution at every level of government. All six of the FBI's Executive Assistant Directors—gone under the Trump administration. At least 18 special agents in Chicago of major field offices—gone. As many as 5,000 nonpartisan career public servants—gone.

This brain drain at the FBI took place under Patel. It represents thousands of years of institutional knowledge wiped away in the blink of an eye. And when the FBI Director is so clearly ill-prepared to lead when under pressure, this deliberate razing of law enforcement expertise from his organization is even more shocking and dangerous for national security.

Brian Driscoll dedicated his professional life to serving his country. For nearly two decades, he held some of the Bureau's most demanding and sensitive assignments—serving on a SWAT team, leading the elite Hostage Rescue Team,

and serving as Tactical Section Chief for the Critical Incident Response Group. For his bravery under fire during tactical operations, Mr. Driscoll was awarded both the FBI Medal of Valor and the Shield of Bravery—among the highest honors the Bureau can bestow.

Mr. Driscoll was forced out after he resisted Patel and the White House's demand that he produce a list of thousands of FBI personnel who worked on investigations related to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol.

Keep the record straight in your mind. On January 6, an insurrectionist mob crashed into this building and drove Congress away at time when we were actually counting the ballots for the electoral college to determine the next President.

President Trump had rallied these demonstrators down on the Mall, and they marched up here, crashed through the windows, beat up on our police, and actually came into this Senate Chamber, aping themselves around here, sitting in the chair of the Presiding Officer. It was a sad and embarrassing day in the history of the United States.

I will just draw an analogy. If we heard that a mob crashed through the doors of Parliament in the House of Commons in London, what would we think? My goodness. What has happened to that great country?

Well, it happened here. I was an eyewitness to it, as were hundreds of others—driving out the Senators and the Vice President of the United States, Vice President Pence, from that chair that the Presiding Officer is sitting in.

That was the reality. Over 140 Capitol and DC police were injured in the process. Several gave their lives as result of it.

It was a serious moment. It was an embarrassing moment in our history. And now there is an effort to whitewash it. The first stop was with the FBI.

When the FBI prosecuted these mobsters who crashed into this building and sent some of them to jail, there was a steady beat from Mr. Patel and others that it was unfair. He even went so far as to organize those who had been arrested and prosecuted successfully or pled guilty into a choir. Yes, that is right—a singing group. He had them making some kind of musical selection from time to time, trying to diminish the seriousness of the charges against them.

So what happened when Mr. Patel—totally unqualified—became head of the FBI? He went out looking for FBI agents who investigated those mobsters and those insurrectionists. That is what was behind Mr. Driscoll's decision not to cooperate with him—so that those agents who were simply doing their duty and handing out successful prosecutions would not be penalized.

Mr. Driscoll's removal deprived the FBI of a leader whose expertise, courage, and judgment were forged over

decades on the frontlines defending America's security.

After leaving a promising career in finance, Mehtab Syed dedicated nearly 20 years to the FBI, rising from counterterrorism assignments and overseas postings in Islamabad and Amman to senior leadership in cyber and counterintelligence. She was a special agent in charge of the Salt Lake City field office and now should be leading the investigation of the horrific assassination of Charlie Kirk, but she was forced out this summer because, in the words of someone at the Bureau, she was "not a good fit." She was a woman of color. They don't fare well in the Trump administration.

We don't even know exactly what impact her steady and experienced leadership could have had on this investigation. But we lost a talented and dedicated person whose talents were applied for the safety of our country. We do know that the person who pushed her out—Director Patel—who will be testifying tomorrow, quickly took to social media and falsely announced that the suspect was in custody—remember that?—only to be forced to walk back those claims shortly thereafter.

At least 18 special agents in charge at the FBI—the top leaders in the field—have been forced into retirement or reassigned to diminished roles.

This hollowing out of the FBI creates a danger to the security of this country. These are not midlevel bureaucrats; these men and women oversee hundreds of agents and manage some of the most sensitive and complex investigations in the country. Many of these special agents in charge have spent their careers in counterintelligence and cyber operations, defending this country against hostile foreign powers, espionage, and cyber attacks.

Many devoted decades to civil rights enforcement, public corruption, and violent crime investigations, ensuring that State and local law enforcement across the country were working closely with seasoned Federal law enforcement leaders they can trust. Still others rose from frontline criminal work to lead major field offices. Their backgrounds range from forensic science to counterintelligence—skills not easily replaced and desperately needed.

Director Patel's foolhardy decision to force out these leaders within the FBI has hollowed out this important Agency. It has cost the Bureau decades of institutional knowledge and diminished its capacity to respond to the greatest threats facing our Nation.

Tomorrow at the hearing, I will go into detail about some of the Bureaus and Agencies within the FBI that have been diminished and hollowed out. Instead, many of the professionals of that Agency have been transported to the President's mass deportation crusade.

These dedicated professionals and so many more were fired, forced out, or reassigned to diminished roles because they had the courage to do their jobs,

whether that meant investigating the January 6 riot, preventing domestic terrorism, pursuing corruption, or upholding the rule of law.

The FBI Agents Association has warned that the Patel-Trump purge of the FBI will "severely weaken the Bureau's ability to protect the country from national security and criminal threats and ultimately risk setting up the Bureau for failure."

At a moment when foreign adversaries are shredding our cyber defenses, when terrorist organizations remain determined to strike, when violent crime continues to threaten our communities, we are losing the very people best equipped to respond.

The American people deserve an FBI that is focused on keeping them safe and protecting our Constitution. Instead, what they are getting is an FBI that prioritizes political retribution and the Director's social media clout.

Tomorrow, I will press Director Patel on his decisions to weaken the FBI, which was designed to protect our American families, by forcing out its most experienced public servants at the expense of our national security and public safety.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Oregon.

TRIBUTE TO KATHY OTTELE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor to recognize and honor an exceptional Oregonian. For 27 years, Kathy Ottele has served as a volunteer for the American Cancer Society and has been instrumental to the work and accomplishments of this unique organization.

The mission to eradicate cancer is deeply personal to Kathy. She is a seven-time skin care survivor, and she lost her dad, her mom, and her two younger sisters to this horrible disease. Kathy understands the importance of sharing her story.

From local community events to the halls of government in both Oregon and the Nation's Capital, she has made it her personal mission to connect with as many people as possible about the critical work at the American Cancer Society.

I have personally seen through my time with Kathy how her advocacy has helped families in a very positive way. Oregonians will long feel the positive impact of her tireless dedication to finding a cure for cancer. At home, we call it the Oregon Way.

She has also made it a personal priority to raise awareness and funding for the cause each year. I could stand here all day and announce a long list of things she has achieved during her 27 years of service. I will name just a few.

Through her efforts, she has consistently been one of the American Cancer Society's top fundraisers. Last year, she raised over \$17,000 for this cause. In recognition of her steadfast volunteer and advocacy efforts to help make cancer a national priority, she was named the State Lead Ambassador by the American Cancer Society's Cancer Action Network in 2020.

She has also been a member of the American Cancer Society's organization in Oregon and Southwestern Washington. She has been on the board of directors for the last 7 years.

Part of the reason why she is so deserving of all these important honors and responsibilities has been because of her advocacy and fight for early cancer detection blood testing—hugely important—such as in the bipartisan bill that I sponsor with our colleagues Senators CRAPO and BENNET. It is one of the best ways we know of to make sure people can stop cancer early and save lives.

For the last 5 years, Kathy aimed her advocacy efforts at promoting groundbreaking early cancer detection advances—known as Multi-Cancer Early Detection tests—to help more cancer victims learn their diagnosis far earlier and survive the disease at far higher rates. Kathy actually participated in a clinical trial of the new technology conducted at Oregon Health Sciences University, and she came away from that experience committed to winning broader access to this life-saving, groundbreaking advance.

Kathy has played a critical role in educating community and policymakers in Oregon about the importance of access to multi-cancer early detection screening coverage, and I am proud to be a lead sponsor with Senators CRAPO and BENNET, S. 339, the Nancy Gardner Sewell Medicare Multi-Cancer Early Detection—MCED—Screening Coverage Act that will help ensure access to screenings that can detect cancer at earlier, more treatable stages. As a testament to Kathy's advocacy, every single Member of the Oregon delegation serves as a cosponsor of our legislation.

As Kathy celebrates her 27th year as a Society volunteer, she shows absolutely no signs of slowing down. Her rigorous dedication in service continues to make a lasting impact on the mission to ending cancer as we know it, and she does that for everyone.

I know that I speak for Oregonians in every nook and cranny in our State as we express our gratitude for her commitment, her talent, her mentorship, her leadership, and particularly in the constant effort to better cancer research and treatment.

So on behalf of our whole State, this afternoon here on the floor of the U.S. Senate, I would like to thank Kathy Ottele for her tireless work and service. She has literally dedicated her life to this cause, and the people of Oregon are better for it. I look forward to our

continued partnership on these important efforts as I work as a senior member of the Senate Finance Committee, and she continues her incredible volunteering at home.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BRITT). The Democratic leader.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I would like to begin by reiterating where Democrats stand on government funding.

Our position remains this: We want to keep the government open by engaging in bipartisan negotiation where we can address some of the grave harms Donald Trump has caused to our healthcare system and help Americans with the cost of living.

We haven't seen that to date. Republicans, so far, have refused to have any conversations about issues we have clearly outlined—healthcare, most of all.

Speaker JOHNSON said recently he hopes Democrats won't politicize the process, but Speaker JOHNSON has already done that by refusing multiple requests to sit down and talk and doing his own CR without consultation, without any inclusion of what the Democratic leader in the House or I are asking for—total, total partisan proposal. And so is President Trump.

When Donald Trump said on FOX News that Republicans “don't even bother” dealing with Democrats, then he is responsible for making a shutdown more likely. This afternoon, he doubled down again, posting online that Republicans should go at it alone in their partisan CR, instead of engaging with Democrats to keep the government open.

Now to pass a CR in the Senate, as everyone knows, requires votes from both sides. If one side refuses to negotiate, they are the ones causing the shutdown. Because, again, Democrats are happy to negotiate. We want to have a conversation with Donald Trump and Republicans about things we have been talking about for months, like healthcare, Medicaid, and the cost of living. And the American people know this.

They know that if Donald Trump refuses to talk—even to talk—with Democrats, it will be him shutting things down. They know he needs to negotiate. They know he needs to compromise. He is not a dictator, much as he thinks he would like to be. He needs to work with Democrats if he doesn't want to get blamed for shutting the government down.

And if Republicans follow Donald Trump's orders not to even bother dealing with Democrats, they, too, will be putting our country on a path to a shutdown.

And let me finish with this: I heard my friend the Republican leader come to the floor and cherry-pick some of my old quotes about keeping the government open with a CR. He zeroed in on the phrase “clean extension.”

Well, the Republican leader glossed over the key point. I said in the past that Republican colleagues have to “work with the Democrats in a bipartisan way” to extend government funding.

I said they actually have to work with us, and it has to be bipartisan. That is not happening right now. It was happening then in 2023. That is the difference, and the majority leader conveniently forgets that extremely important point.

And it is not happening right now because Donald Trump is shutting down—shutting down—any hopes of negotiation. Leader THUNE wants to wonder what has changed? A lot. A lot. Including Donald Trump's actions, which have dramatically harmed this country and undermined the appropriations process.

He has canceled congressionally appropriated funding. He is redirecting and stealing funds. Russell Vought says that he wants to see the appropriations process less bipartisan, and we know he is running the show. And now he says that Republicans shouldn't even bother to deal with Democrats. Meanwhile, the cost of people's healthcare has gone way up. Rural hospitals are already closing because of this Big Beautiful Bill. Job reports continue to show warning signs. Trump's tariffs are a mess, and the economy is headed in the wrong direction.

That is all because of the choices Donald Trump has made as President. We need to have a negotiation, which is what we are asking for right now—bipartisan, the only way you can get this done—and that is what we talked about back then as well.

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN MIRAN

Madam President, today the Senate will vote on Donald Trump's nominee for the Federal Reserve Board: Stephen Miran. Miran's nomination is bad news for every American who is suffering from Donald Trump's disastrous economic agenda.

He serves as chairman of the CEA, the Council of Economic Advisors, and is the chief architect of so many policies of this administration's failed economics that are raising prices for families.

Miran was heavily involved in the rollout of Trump's tariffs, and he even claimed that “there continues to be no evidence whatsoever of any tariff-induced inflation.” Ask the average American family.

What kind of bubble is Miran living in? Companies have explicitly cited tariffs for the reasons prices are going up. That sure sounds like pretty significant evidence to me.

No evidence of inflation. Tell that to grocery shoppers, to people buying coffee, to shoppers at Walmart and Amazon. Sticker shock has been the story of the summer for many Americans, all because of those awful tariffs.

Miran will be nothing more than Donald Trump's mouthpiece at the Fed. He has no independence. No sym-

pathy for American families and businesses suffering from his policies and a fundamental misunderstanding of how the American economy works.

I strongly oppose Miran's nomination.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBERING CHARLIE KIRK

Mr. MORENO. Madam President, as you know, like I do, we had a terrible tragedy that occurred last week. I don't think that it is quite understood by people who Charlie's life didn't affect and what that meant to all of us.

Not only is it that a 31-year-old died—which, of course, would be tragic to anybody—but to see him publicly assassinated, gunned down, where his death is captured on video after video after video—you look at that and you think: Where is the humanity?

I think one of the things that is most important to understand is that there was a private person named Charlie Kirk. He wasn't just the leader of an incredible movement that we now are familiar with, Turning Point USA. He was a son. He was a father. He was a husband. I got to know Charlie about 13 years ago. I was in my office in Cleveland, OH, and my receptionist said to me: There is a young man to see you. He wants to talk about an idea he has.

In my business, typically, I am seeing people who are interested in purchasing automobiles from one of my dealerships.

I said: Who is this guy? My office went right to the showroom so I said: Come into my office.

Charlie Kirk shared with me a vision that he had. He had built out the entire concept of what we know as Turning Point USA in his head. He visualized hundreds of chapters in every major college and university throughout America where students could actually debate ideas. It wasn't about everybody had to have one point of view or a different point of view, but they could actually discuss an idea in a collaborative way, not with hatred, not with animosity but rather the idea that people would listen to each other.

This is a time over a decade ago where we didn't understand the extent of the indoctrination that was going on in our colleges and universities. But I was so impressed by that young man's vision, by his conviction, by his energy, by his charm that I happily wrote him what he thought was a big check. By today's dollars, it was definitely not. I referred a few friends to him. He was very excited. We stayed in touch during the years.

Lo and behold, he builds this incredible organization, and I ended up running for Senate. He activated that

group and helped me tremendously in Ohio. If you look at what he did—I am certain for you, Madam President, the same way for me—the way young people really took to his message. They want to have a voice in the future of our country. That is what Charlie wanted for them.

I will tell you, it is extremely sad and quite disappointing to see some of the reactions online—people actively cheering that a 31-year-old husband, father, and son would die; that the pejoratives used against him comparing Nazism or fascism—a stain on human history that shouldn't be compared quite frankly with anything. I think it is fair to say that Hitler and Nazis should have a special dark place in history and not be compared to anyone or anything because you see when you do that, you are inviting people, crazy people, to take actions into their own hands like what we saw tragically in Utah.

I hope that what comes out of what we just went through is that colleges and universities all over America heed to Charlie's call. Let's have our American colleges and universities be the one place—the one place—where freedom of speech is respected, where people can debate ideas, and even if we don't agree—for example, you and I may not agree that Ohio State University is the best college football team in America. You may have a different point of view. It is wrong. I know it is wrong, but, sadly, you may have a different idea. But we can be friends. We can have a dinner together. We don't have to be mad at each other because we have different points of views.

Of course, I am being flippant because there are more difficult conversations for us to have. It should never go to hatred. Look, I don't want to make this remark about partisan politics. But let me say to my Democratic colleagues: When you say we are at war; you must do anything you can to make certain that we protect our democracy, that is a bat signal. It is crazy. When a Democratic leader says that President Trump is Hitler or a Nazi—bat signal to crazy people. When the media, for example, in my State, the Cincinnati Enquirer said after President Trump was almost assassinated, much like Charlie was, that he “brought it on himself,” this sends a message to crazy people. When the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the largest newspaper in Ohio, analogizes JD VANCE, our great Vice President—your friend, my friend, whom we know personally—and says he is a Nazi sympathizer, that he reminds the editor of what it must have been like to be with Nazis in the thirties, it is a bat signal to crazy people. It puts us all in danger.

That is unacceptable. We can have vigorous debates. In fact, I would say we should have more vigorous debates on the floor. In fact, when we are doing confirmations to nominees, I welcome Democrats to come out here and defend

their position as to why they are not going to confirm somebody. For 81 to 100-plus nominees, they don't bother to debate. For the ones they do, it is 2 minutes of debate.

Let's have more debate. Let's do it respectfully, from the point of view that this is what I believe; tell me what your beliefs are, not just yelling at the Presiding Officer when nobody else is on the floor. That is not a debate. That is trying to get a 30-second clip on social media.

That is not what this institution should represent. This should be, like those college campuses, a free exchange of ideas. Maybe sometimes—but I find it hard to believe—my colleagues make a point that would maybe change the minds on this side. It would be great to see that. I hope that when we make points, that they listen. That is what Charlie wanted.

What I would like to do now is ask unanimous consent that the Senate observe a moment of silence in remembrance of Charlie Kirk, Erika Kirk, and her two young children who had to ask their mom when their dad was going to come home and understand we had a great tragedy.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF
CHARLIE KIRK

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent for a moment of silence.

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

(Moment of Silence.)

Mr. MORENO. 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.

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN MIRAN

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, I rise today to oppose the nomination of Dr. Stephen Miran to serve on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

President Trump has run a monthslong campaign to turn the Fed into his personal piggy bank in an attempt to escape accountability for his own economic failures. He has tried to intimidate and threaten to fire Federal Chair Jerome Powell. And when that didn't work, he illegally attempted to fire Fed Governor Lisa Cook so that he could seize control of the Board. Both of those failed. So now he is attempting to install his own puppet on the Board with Dr. Miran, someone who intends to keep his White House job as the President's chief economic adviser open while serving at the Fed, setting up an unprecedented and unacceptable conflict of interest that will only ultimately cause more pain for American families.

Don't just take it from me. Take it from one of the President's closest advisers, Larry Kudlow, who said:

The bottom line is, President Trump's going to take the Fed over, as he should.

And Senate Republicans are facilitating it, including by jamming through this nomination at warp speed so that Dr. Miran can be sworn in literally hours before the Fed's meeting tomorrow morning to determine interest rates.

The facts are clear: Donald Trump promised that he would lower costs, in his words, “on day one.” Those were his words. He said them over and over as he ran for President: He would lower costs on day one. He didn't. Now the cost of groceries: up. The cost of utility bills: up. The cost of housing: up. The cost of healthcare: up. The cost of back-to-school shoes and backpacks and baby strollers: up and up and up.

He also promised a golden age for American workers. Again, he has failed. Job growth is down. The economy lost jobs in June. Unemployment is up. People are staying unemployed longer, and worker confidence in the labor market is at its lowest since the end of the great financial crisis.

Donald Trump can reverse course on his failing economic agenda. He could start helping families instead of turning everything over to his billionaire buddies. Instead, Trump wants to point the finger at everyone else and make the Federal Reserve his scapegoat.

If Republicans let Trump interfere with the Federal Reserve, American families and businesses will pay the price in terms of higher costs going forward. Here is why: Congress created an independent Fed to keep politicians from making shortsighted economic decisions that would benefit the politicians politically. Sometimes the Fed is called on to make really hard decisions about when to raise interest rates when fighting inflation, and the whole world needs to know that the Fed is making these decisions based on data rather than being influenced by politicians. If the Fed loses its credibility, businesses and consumers will stop trusting the Fed to control inflation, and they will start acting like inflation is here to stay, and that will make prices soar.

This is not a hypothetical. When autocrats take over their central banks, inflation follows. Türkiye hit nearly 80-percent inflation. Argentina reached nearly 200-percent inflation. Even here in America, back when Richard Nixon pressured the Fed to serve his political needs instead of American families', prices went up. If Trump can control the Fed, the cost of Americans' credit cards and car loans and home mortgages and student loans and more will all be higher.

So today's vote is not just about Dr. Miran; it is a question of whether the Senate allows President Trump to succeed in this next phase of his very public, very obvious, monthslong campaign to stack the Fed with loyalists who will prioritize Trump's personal whims over America's long-term economic health.

And throughout this confirmation process, Dr. Miran has spectacularly

failed to demonstrate independence from dear Leader Trump. During his confirmation hearing, Dr. Miran could not say the words “Donald Trump lost the 2020 election,” making Dr. Miran the first admitted election denier to sit on the Federal Reserve Board.

Dr. Miran refuses to resign from his current job at the White House as the President’s chief economic adviser at the Council of Economic Advisers. Dr. Miran’s so-called leave of absence from the Council of Economic Advisers is also just a joke. He will be sitting literally down the street from the White House, and he has refused to disclose any communications he has with the White House while he is at the Fed.

And, look, let’s be 100-percent clear here. The vote we are taking today is not to confirm Dr. Miran for a 4-month term at the Fed, the official vote. When the lights were off and the cameras stopped rolling, Dr. Miran confirmed in writing that he will not rule out staying in his seat after his term expires this January. That means he could serve as a Fed Governor and as the President’s chief economist simultaneously for an indefinite period.

Even if none of this were happening, Dr. Miran is a terrible choice for this job. He continues to callously dismiss the fact that Trump’s policies are raising prices for families. He compares tariff-driven inflation to a meteor strike while dodging questions about his own financial disclosures.

Now, look, you won’t hear me say this often, but I agree with the Wall Street Journal editorial board when it said that Dr. Miran “won’t be independent in any fair definition of the word.” Dr. Miran knows that if he is confirmed, every decision he makes and every vote he takes at the Fed determines whether or not he will be able to go back to his White House job later on. That is not independence—that is servitude—and he will have zero credibility with markets, zero credibility with businesses, and zero credibility with the public if he is ultimately confirmed.

Many Republican Senators have paid lip service to the importance of Fed independence. Well, if you actually mean it, then you should vote no. Otherwise, we are sentencing American families to years of higher prices and higher unemployment.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on Dr. Miran’s nomination.

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. PADILLA. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ENERGY

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President and colleagues, I am here to share some good news. This past weekend, Cali-

fornia State lawmakers passed a package of legislation to lower the cost of living for working families.

I say this is good news because every day, Americans continue to wake up to higher and higher prices in so many ways. We all feel it at the grocery store. Many of us felt it these past few weeks as we were back-to-school shopping. We, I think, are about to see it in our healthcare costs pretty soon. We are certainly feeling it in our monthly energy bills.

I can give a lot of examples, but I want to focus today on our energy bills and what California is doing and what we seem to be doing here in Congress.

I think it is timely because despite the fact that then-candidate Donald Trump promised to “slash prices by half within 12 months,” the reality is that, today, not only are we not seeing energy prices go down, we are actually seeing them go up. That is right. They are actually rising twice as fast as inflation. So much for keeping your promises.

Many Americans are struggling to keep up with these bills so much that they are now turning to payment plans just to keep the lights on. So in California this last weekend, lawmakers did something about it, and I think it is notable. Together, Governor Newsom and the legislature took several steps to strengthen our energy portfolio and lower prices for consumers.

I want to point out just some of the highlights of these significant but meaningful steps. This includes working to increase the supply of energy that Californians count on, and it includes working with counterparts more formally now in States like Oregon and Washington to create a regional electrical grid across the Western United States.

But even for the progress that we are making at the State level and at the regional level, what is so frustrating is that at the national level, Republicans continue to pursue policies that are increasing our energy costs.

This administration is shamelessly working to block one of our best defenses against rising energy bills: renewable energy. And I say so because renewable energy is absolutely affordable; renewable energy is abundant; and whether you want to admit it or not, renewable energy sources are our future.

I know I have heard a lot of my Republican colleagues for years say that, well, renewable energy is simply too expensive. But the reality is that, today, solar is half the cost of coal and significantly cheaper than natural gas. Wind power, too, is also cheaper than both coal and gas.

Having heard the counterarguments, again, for years, I know others will say: Well, we shouldn’t be subsidizing renewable energy sources, as if the fossil fuel industry hasn’t been propped up by subsidies over the years. And even more recently, I suggest look no further than Trump’s “Big Beautiful

Bill”—plenty of subsidies for the fossil fuel industry. And, finally, I have heard naysayers say that, well, we can’t depend on renewable energy because it is just not reliable. What happens when the Sun is not shining? What happens when the wind is not blowing? We have a genuine concern about intermittency. So do we.

But guess what. California—yes, the same California that has grown to be the fourth largest economy in the world—is showing how we can overcome those concerns and solve those problems. See, over the last few years alone, California has brought renewable energy capacity onto the grid in record numbers. In 2023, clean energy made up two-thirds of our retail electricity. And it is not just bringing more renewable energy onto the grid; we have simultaneously made the grid more reliable. That is in part because, since 2019, battery storage capacity in California has grown by nearly 2,000 percent. So we are harnessing the power of solar and wind and hydroelectric power and nuclear, geothermal—even hydrogen power—to our State.

It is exactly because of those investments that even in a year like 2024, just last year, when we experienced record heat waves, we also saw record renewable energy generation and we kept the lights on.

Now, we are not naive. We know that with a growing population and a growing economy, including but not limited to the future of an AI boom, demand will continue to grow. But we are committed to the kind of inclusive portfolio of energy options that has made our grid more reliable.

But despite that progress, despite that success story, Donald Trump and many of our Republican colleagues have continued to wage war on clean energy. This administration and Department of Energy Secretary Wright say they support an all-of-the-above strategy—this was actually a very intentional conversation we had at Secretary Wright’s confirmation hearing in committee months and months ago—but the facts show otherwise.

What we have seen over the last several months is the Trump administration cut historic tax credits from the Inflation Reduction Act that were lowering costs and supercharging our clean energy transition.

This administration has canceled offshore wind projects, including one that was nearly complete off the coast of Rhode Island, and they are clawing back funding from job-creating solar projects that are lowering energy bills. This makes no sense. According to Climate Power, since Donald Trump was elected to his second term, over 120 clean energy projects across the country have either been canceled, delayed, or they are laying off staff. That is certainly not good for the economy and not good for job creation. It is not good for the grid. Taking nearly 14,000 megawatts off the grid—that is the

equivalent of removing power to supply 8.4 million homes in America. No wonder prices are rising. It is simple supply and demand. But at the same time, Donald Trump is paying to extend the life of older fossil fuel plants, which will only raise costs. When they are older, they tend to be dirtier. When they are older, they are more expensive to maintain. And all of this while ceding our global leadership in renewable energy production and innovation to China. Now, that is not just bad for consumers; it is not just bad for reliability; it is literally putting lives at risk.

Every year that we burn more fossil fuel than we need to, our climate crisis worsens. That means more frequent and more devastating extreme weather—not just in California but across the country. In California, it has led to a worsening drought, relentless atmospheric rivers, and—yes, all too often—life-threatening wildfires, just as we experienced in the Los Angeles region this past January.

It is no surprise that Donald Trump loves to attack California's leaders on wildfire policy and our climate leadership. We also know he loves to play politics with disaster funding. That record is clear. He continues to dig us deeper and deeper into an energy policy that actually increases the risk of the next great disaster, and Californians will be left to clean up the mess.

So here in the Senate, I have worked hard to try to address that. We passed the FIRE Act a couple of years ago to help FEMA better prepare for and respond to wildfires. We secured the transfer of seven C-130 Hercules aircraft to strengthen our arsenal and to fight against deadly wildfires, adding to CAL FIRE's largest aerial firefighting fleet in the world. I continue to work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to build support for the Fix Our Forests Act to improve forest management practices, protect urban areas from devastation, and harness our technology and our expertise.

I am proud of that work we have been doing, but the backdrop of all of that is still an indisputable fact that reliance on fossil fuels comes at a cost, and Americans—not just Californians but Americans—are paying for it in the form of higher energy bills and in lives destroyed after these major disasters.

So no matter how many times Donald Trump says it, we can never and will never “drill, baby, drill” our way to cheaper energy costs. Our solution has to be a more inclusive approach to our energy portfolios, and we also need to streamline projects and speed up the timeline it takes to get them approved, to get them completed, and to get them online. We need to make our grid more efficient by supporting the build-up of our transmission system and the regionalization of our grid. Regional cooperation means improved efficiency and improved reliability. That is how we meet our growing demand—more options, not less; more cooperation,

not less; and more sources of energy, not less.

Trump might continue to lie to the American people about renewable energy, but Americans know that this energy crisis doesn't have to continue forever, and California is proud to show the way forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Miran nomination and, if confirmed, the motion 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.

VOTE ON S. RES. 377

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired. The question occurs on adoption of the resolution.

Mrs. FISCHER. 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 assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 517 Ex.]

YEAS—51

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	Sheehy
Cramer	Lummis	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Curtis	McCormick	Tuberville
Ernst	Moody	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NAYS—44

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

NOT VOTING—5

Daines	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Heinrich	Lee	

The executive resolution (S. Res. 377) was agreed to.

(The executive resolution is printed in the RECORD of September 8, 2025, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The assistant 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. 366, Stephen Miran, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2012.

John Thune, Pete Ricketts, John R. Curtis, Kevin Cramer, Mike Rounds, Bernie Moreno, Eric Schmitt, James E. Risch, David McCormick, Chuck Grassley, Joni Ernst, Cynthia M. Lummis, Ted Budd, Jim Banks, John Boozman, Tim Scott of South Carolina, John Barrasso.

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 Stephen Miran, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2012, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 518 Ex.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—44

Alsobrooks	Hirono	Reed
Baldwin	Kaine	Rosen
Bennet	Kelly	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kim	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	King	Schumer
Booker	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Lujan	Slotkin
Coons	Markey	Smith
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Gallago	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NOT VOTING—6

Daines	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Heinrich	Lee	Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 44.

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 Stephen Miran, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2012.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

REMEMBERING CHARLIE KIRK

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, typically, when we come to this hallowed floor, we are speaking on behalf of ourselves as Senators, but tonight, I also want to speak on behalf of my good staff.

I would like to start with the Scripture from Psalms:

The Lord is close to the brokenhearted and saves those who are crushed in spirit.

The Lord is close to the brokenhearted and saves those who are crushed in spirit.

Tonight, many of us indeed are brokenhearted and crushed in spirit. It is tonight that we gather with heavy hearts to honor the extraordinary life of Charlie Kirk—a visionary, conservative leader whose unyielding passion for freedom and faith ignited millions. Taken from us far too soon by a tragic political assassination on September 10, 2025, Charlie's light continues to shine as a beacon for all of us who cherish liberty.

Charlie was born in 1993 in a Chicago suburb, and he revealed his political fire early on. As a high schooler, he volunteered tirelessly for campaigns,

and he penned sharp insights for Breitbart—already challenging the status quo with the clarity of a born leader.

At just 18, in 2012, he founded Turning Point USA, a movement that would transform the landscape for young conservatives, millennials, and Gen Zers alike. Through electrifying campus activism, his influential podcasts, and nationwide tours, Charlie mobilized a generation to stand firm against the shadows of Big Government and socialism.

Today, many of those inspired young adults serve in our congressional offices, carrying forward the fight to safeguard our traditional values and constitutional rights from an ever-encroaching State. Many of these people will someday be speaking from this same floor.

Now, Charlie wasn't just a preacher; he was a soul shaped by faith. He was unafraid to declare himself a child of God. He opened his heart and mind to every voice, fostering a genuine dialogue amid division. As a champion of free speech and individual liberty, he urged the next generation to reclaim traditional family values—the bedrock of a thriving America.

Through Turning Point USA and his commanding media presence, he didn't merely shape conservative thought; he empowered a movement, defending our ideas against progressive overreach with grace, grit, and unwavering optimism.

Though an evil act sought to silence him, it only amplified his voice, transforming Charlie into a hero, a martyr whose sacrifice has kindled a fire in us all. His spirit endures in the hearts of those he empowered to fight for liberty, reminding us that true leaders don't fade; they inspire.

So I ask you, everyone listening today, including those of us who are brokenhearted and crushed in spirit, let us honor Charlie by living lives worthy of his legacy. Let not your anger turn into hate. Let me say that again. Let not your anger turn into hate. Please, don't let Charlie's distractors win. Rather, channel your emotions into fighting with renewed vigor—renewed vigor for the heart and soul of this great Republic, nurturing the next generation of conservative leaders.

Charlie's flame burns brighter through each of us. May Charlie Kirk rest in peace. And may God bless his memory, his family, and our shared mission.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN MIRAN

Mr. KIM. Mr. President, I rise today to raise my concerns about a vote we are about to take on the nomination of Stephen Miran for the Board of the Federal Reserve.

I rise because the scarcest resource that we have in politics right now is trust, and, unfortunately, trust is also

the most important resource we need to heal our broken Nation.

I took part in a hearing 2 weeks ago for the nomination of Dr. Miran. I have had a chance to be a part of a lot of different confirmations here during my time in the Senate so far, and I have heard a lot of different crazy things, but, still, one part of this hearing really stood out to me.

Now, mind you, this is someone who previously said:

To pretend that one can easily shift between highly political and allegedly non-political roles without letting political biases inform policy is at best naive—and at worst sinister.

Those are the words of Dr. Miran himself talking about the concerns of politicization of the Federal Reserve, about the inability to be able to separate some of our political biases from the work that needs to happen at the Fed if we have people who are too close to the White House, too close to the President.

He is someone who criticized previous Democratic nominees to the Fed positions for their closeness to Democratic Presidents and for serving in their administrations. He even called for a cooling-off period that would ban service in the executive branch following service on the Fed Board.

But in this hearing, we heard something altogether different, and it is something that caught my attention, which is that Dr. Miran, who currently serves at the White House as the top economic adviser to President Trump, serving as the head of the Council of Economic Advisers, has no problem with himself being nominated for this role on the Fed Board.

In fact, because this role is to serve the remainder of a term on the Fed Board, which is a few months, Dr. Miran has stated and confirmed to us in the hearing that he will not resign his position at the White House, even if he takes upon this role of serving on the Federal Reserve Board. He will instead take a leave of absence from the White House, which means that he will technically still be attached to the White House, despite also serving on the Federal Reserve Board. This has never been done before.

I see this as a deep breach of trust. And I urge my colleagues, especially my Senate Republican colleagues, to demand that Dr. Miran resign from the White House if he is confirmed. This should be a requirement.

I asked Dr. Miran how he can square his past statements about concerns about the revolving door between politics and, in particular, the White House and nominees to Fed positions. He downplayed it and said, oh, he was just talking about a package of reforms that hadn't passed yet and that he shouldn't be held to the standard that he himself put forward.

I will be honest with you. It is straight-up painful to watch. He tried to excuse his behavior, saying that his attorneys had advised him to take this

leave of absence. He was saying he was just doing what his attorneys told him to do. That is misleading. What he didn't say is that these attorneys are telling him what is best for his career, not what is best for the American people.

I wanted to share the story because it is one of the most blatant examples that I have seen in my time in the Senate so far of a lack of integrity, to twist yourself in knots because you want a job, to betray beliefs that you previously stated that you hold central to your beliefs of the work that we are doing just because you want a job.

I will be honest with you. I don't understand that, and I think that that is a dangerous behavior. What bothers me is that it really shows who a person is: Someone who is willing to quickly and easily betray their previously held strong beliefs, what does it say about other things that they believe in? Why should I believe what Dr. Miran said about his positions on our economy, on interest rates, about Fed independence when I see how quickly he is willing to change his mind when it suits him? He believes something until it is inconvenient for his career.

This raises a question for all of us to consider, which is, Why does it matter to the rest of us? Why should we care? DC is filled with ambitious people. What does it matter at the Federal Reserve?

For those of you watching, maybe you have never heard of Dr. Miran. Maybe many of us in this country can't name other members of the Federal Reserve Board, so why should we care about this nomination and what he has said?

What I hope we understand is the importance of this choice. We need to understand the role that the Federal Reserve plays in this moment and how Dr. Miran can almost singlehandedly reshape it.

The Federal Reserve, in short, sets monetary policy. The conditions that banks use to decide interest rates for your mortgage or auto loans, it sets them. Your banks, it regulates them to make sure that they are being responsible; the prices of your everyday goods, it determines the amount of money in circulation to keep those at a stable and reasonable cost. All of those things are important. They are part of our day-to-day lives. The impact of the Federal Reserve has significant impact on our ability to save and to build wealth so we can pass on to our kids and our grandkids.

Because these things are important, it is critical that the Federal Reserve be allowed to act independently—dependent of political whims, independent of political pressures, independent of political motives. The Fed's job is to execute all of those important tasks with your priorities in mind.

We want people who have such a powerful role affecting our economy to be solely focused on what is best for our economy. That is why political interference must be constrained.

I hope all of us can agree that we don't want a President—or any politician, for that matter—being able to order interest rates to be lowered ahead of an election so that it could benefit them politically. Right? That is something I hope all of us can agree would be wrong. Then how is it that we can be OK with someone still listed as an employee at the White House to sit on the Federal Reserve Board? Oh, and the reason he gives, that this is a temporary appointment, that just makes things worse.

Dr. Miran is hoping to get President Trump to nominate him for the full term after this temporary term ends, but because he is staying on the White House staff on a leave of absence, he is doing so to hedge his bets just in case that doesn't work out for him, just in case President Trump decides to nominate someone else for the next term next year.

This exposes the heart of the problem, which is that this vote that we are about to take here in the Senate—Dr. Miran thinks of this as just a tryout, as just an audition, as just an opportunity for him to be able to do this and try to stay on President Trump's good side, keeping his fingers crossed for Trump to approve of his work so that he gets the full nomination next year.

Of course—of course—he will feel pressure to do as Trump wants him to do in the interim about interest rates and feel beholden to him.

So either Dr. Miran can decide that he wants to remove himself from consideration of the full term next year or he should do what he himself has said that we should have, which is a ban on people being able to go through this revolving door. He should at least step up and say that he will resign his position at the White House if this vote confirms him for this position because these challenges and these conflicts of interests are exactly why Dr. Miran previously called for a ban on this revolving door between the Fed and the White House and the executive branch.

There are many other reasons for Senators to oppose this nomination, but I wanted to focus on this one because I believe a majority of Senators agree with this lack of independence with this decision by Dr. Miran to be able to continue to stay at the White House.

Stephen Miran had every opportunity to do the right thing and ensure no conflicts of interest occur, but he refused. He had the chance to earn the trust of the U.S. Senate and the American people, but he refused.

But we here in this Chamber can do the right thing. If Dr. Miran wants his nomination to go forward, he should commit to resigning from the White House; otherwise, this Chamber should not move and vote his nomination through.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). The Senator from Rhode Island.

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN MIRAN

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to President Trump's nomination of Stephen Miran to be a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve is among the most important economic institutions in the world, let alone the United States. Simply put, it is authorized to create money and determine the cost of that money by setting interest rates, all with a goal of achieving maximum employment and stable prices. When its seven Board members have a degree of protection from political interference, then the Fed is better able to contribute to sound economic policy of the Nation. That is because they have freedom to make tough decisions that may not be favored by the White House but that are necessary to achieve the Fed's dual mandate.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Miran demonstrated at his nomination hearing that he is a political partisan and that he will be President Trump's man at the Fed. As if to emphasize the point, Dr. Miran intends to perform this job while “on leave” from his current position as the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers at the White House. In other words, he will be keeping his job as the President's chief economic adviser while being able to vote on interest rates.

An architect of President Trump's tariffs, which have stoked inflation and under which American families and businesses are suffering every single day, Dr. Miran will now have one foot in the Fed and the other foot in the White House. And someone with this record—someone who has been a hard-core proponent of President Trump's policies that raise costs on everyday goods, that debase the value of the dollar, that are based on unconstitutional notions that Executive power has no limits—does not deserve a second job that comes with additional levers to damage the economy.

So I will be voting no on Dr. Miran, based on his track record and qualifications. I will also be voting no because he will be making a mockery of the law by refusing to relinquish his White House job.

The Federal Reserve Act says that “the members of the Board shall devote their entire time to the business of the Board.” This means, quite simply, that Dr. Miran should not and cannot have contact with the White House whatsoever while at the Fed. In other words, there must be very strong firewalls separating Dr. Miran's Fed duties from his White House duties.

Those firewalls will not work for this President, who demands that his advisers serve his own personal interests, who demands total fealty, and who acts as if he is above the law. Those firewalls will not work for this Agency because President Trump is obsessed with browbeating the Fed into submission. He routinely demands that the Fed cut rates from 4.25 percent to 1 percent. He has tried to intimidate Chair Powell, a

Republican whom Trump first appointed, calling him a loser, stupid, corrupt, and incompetent, simply because he won't do exactly what President Trump wants.

And traditional firewalls will not work for this nominee. As the President's chief economist, Dr. Miran will almost certainly pick up the phone if Trump calls. He will be reading Trump's social media posts. He has every incentive to do Trump's bidding so he can return to his White House job. And even in the unlikely event that Dr. Miran acts independently, then Trump will simply fire him from the Council of Economic Advisers.

Most troubling, Dr. Miran has testified that he has received advice from White House lawyers blessing this arrangement. This kind of self-certification is dubious at best, but Dr. Miran has failed to produce it. That is why I joined Ranking Member WARREN and several of our Banking Committee colleagues in demanding that Dr. Miran share this analysis. And as is typical with this administration, he did not even respond to our request. Dr. Miran's stonewalling can only be read as a concession that this is a corrupt bargain.

Critical questions remain unanswered because of Dr. Miran's contempt of the Banking Committee, his evasion of our questions, and his refusal to provide details about this fraught proposal to retain his White House job while at the Fed. He must be straightforward and honest about how he intends to do this job, and he must acknowledge the reality that the President will have enormous influence and leverage over him.

We must have answers before the Senate votes on his nomination, which is minutes away, and we will not get those answers.

I will also be voting no because Dr. Miran has shown exceptionally poor integrity in this confirmation process. He tweeted in 2023 that no person "on the planet can go from highly political operative to politically neutral just because he or she gets a promotion. That's just not how human beings work." He said this during the Biden administration when a Fed Governor resigned to become an economic adviser to the President in the White House.

Dr. Miran himself now wants to move between the Fed and the White House. Under Dr. Miran's own standard, he would need to violate the laws of physics to be capable of acting independently.

Just last year, Dr. Miran wrote a 25-page paper proposing an overhaul of the structure and governance of the Fed. In that paper, he wrote that "short-circuiting the revolving door between the Fed and the executive branch is critical to reducing the incentives for officials to act in the short-term political interests of the president."

Yet, he is now racing through this revolving door. He called for specific re-

forms to shut this revolving door. Those reforms include prohibiting any Governor from returning to the executive branch for 4 years, removing the "for cause" removal protections for Governors, and the current President voluntarily refraining from removing any incumbent Board members or Reserve Bank leaders during his term.

At his confirmation hearing, Dr. Miran didn't even try to stand by his proposal. He testified that this "proposal was a package deal. It was a suite of checks and balances, and it's highly inappropriate to take one check or balance outside the context of the overall package."

However, Dr. Miran badly mischaracterized his own work. In his paper, Dr. Miran never said that these proposals were a "package deal" or that they must be implemented in an all-or-nothing manner. To the contrary, he wrote that this "proposal can be implemented in a piecemeal fashion, one policy at a time, if legislatively easier."

Well, he has a chance to implement it one point at a time by simply resigning from the Council of Economic Advisers.

This nominee is asking for the American people's trust to set the Nation's credit and monetary policy. By misleading the Banking Committee, which was deliberate, he has demonstrated that he cannot be trusted with this responsibility.

Like so many of this administration's nominees, Dr. Miran knew that standing by his previous views would take him out of the running, so he disavowed them to avoid getting crosswise with President Trump, who wants to get his man confirmed to the Fed today, which happens to be the day before the Fed's next meeting to vote on interest rates.

Trump's former economic adviser Larry Kudlow said the quiet part out loud on a podcast last week. He said:

The bottom line is: Trump is going to take over the Fed."

Dr. Miran's appointment is a critical piece of Trump's hostile takeover, along with the attempted ouster of Governor Cook and the continued attacks on Chair Powell.

When the Fed becomes controlled by Trump's yes-men, it won't speak with enough authority to achieve its mandate. Inflation will get out of control, higher prices will persist, and rates on credit cards, auto loans, and mortgages will go up. Americans will be asked to pay more to finance our Nation's enormous and growing public debt. This outcome is unacceptable while millions of Americans are struggling to cover increased costs on everyday expenses.

I would like to close by quoting former Republican Senator Pat Toomey from Pennsylvania, a native of Rhode Island who ably served as the ranking member of the Banking Committee. In 2021, he spoke against one of President Biden's nominees to the Federal Reserve and said:

"The American people deserve a serious nominee who . . . will serve without a political agenda. . . . It is exceptionally important to keep politics out of monetary policy."

Applying Senator Toomey's principles, Dr. Miran has not demonstrated his ability to "serve without a political agenda." He has not demonstrated that he is a "serious nominee," and he has not demonstrated that he "will serve without a political agenda." Instead, he has demonstrated his loyalty to President Trump and essentially thumbing his nose at the Senate. He has already compromised his independence through his plan to hold on to his White House position.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this nominee not only for the benefit of the Federal Reserve but for the integrity of the U.S. Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. I know of no further debate on the nomination.

VOTE ON MIRAN NOMINATION

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

Mr. CASSIDY. 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 Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 519 Ex.]

YEAS—48

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

NAYS—47

Alsobrooks	Hassan	Murray
Baldwin	Heinrich	Ossoff
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hirono	Peters
Blunt	Rochester	Reed
Booker	Kelly	Rosen
Cantwell	Kim	Schatz
Coons	King	Schiff
Cortez Masto	Klobuchar	Schumer
Duckworth	Lujan	Shaheen
Durbin	Markey	Slotkin
Fetterman	Merkley	Smith
Galleo	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Murphy	

Warner
Warnock

Warren
Welch

Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—5

Daines
Lee

Lummis
Paul

Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHMITT). 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.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, 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

AUTHORIZING THE EN BLOC CONSIDERATION IN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS ON THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider the en bloc nominations listed in S. Res. 377.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jessica Kramer, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Dario Gil, of New York, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Brandon Williams, of New York, to be Under Secretary for Nuclear Security.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tristan Abbey, of Florida, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Leslie Beyer, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Theodore J. Garrish, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Nuclear Energy).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Brian Morrissey, Jr., of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury the nomination of Andrea Travnick, of North Dakota, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Justin Overbaugh, of Florida, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Scott Pappano,

of Pennsylvania, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael Cadenazzi, of Rhode Island, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Sean O'Keefe, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael Obadal, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Army.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Katherine Sutton, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of William L. Doffermeyer, of Texas, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kyle Haustveit, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Matthew Napoli, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, National Nuclear Security Administration.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard Anderson, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Conner Prochaska, of Texas, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, Department of Energy.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tina Pierce, of Idaho, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jonathan Brightbill, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert Gleason, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Amtrak Board of Directors for a term of five years.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Sean McMaster, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Donald Bergin III, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional and Legislative Affairs).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John Squires, of Florida, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Daniel Aronowitz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael Dodd, of Indiana, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (New Position).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of William Gillis, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jules Hurst III, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Brent Ingraham, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of George Wesley Street, of Virginia, to be Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter Thomson, of Louisiana, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeffrey Bartos, of Pennsylvania, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the Rank of Ambassador, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer Locetta, of Florida, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Dudley Hoskins, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Scott Hutchins, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Benjamin DeMarzo, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jovan Jovanovic, of Pennsylvania, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2029.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard Fordyce, of Missouri, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul Roberti, of Rhode Island, to be Administrator of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jonathan Morrison, of California, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jason Evans, of Texas, to be an Under Secretary of State (Management).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward Aloysius O'Connell, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Katherine Scarlett, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Bryan Switzer, of Virginia, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Asia, Textiles, Investment, Services, and Intellectual Property), with the rank of Ambassador.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Callista Gingrich, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Swiss Confederation, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kimberly Guilfoyle, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Christine Toretta, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Sweden.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter Lamelas, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Argentine Republic.

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, and the provisions of S. Res. 377 (119th Congress), do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar Nos. 89, 105, 107, 121, 122, 123, 124, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 142, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 161, 177, 180, 185, 251, 276, 277, 278, 279, 283, 285, 289, 290, 297, 298, 303, 305, 324, 344, 346, 352, 356, 362, 365, 149, 286, 302, 350, en bloc.

John Thune, Bernie Moreno, John Kennedy, Roger Marshall, Pete Ricketts, Mike Crapo, Bill Cassidy, Shelley Moore Capito, Jim Banks, Roger F.

Wicker, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Tim Sheehy, Kevin Cramer, Eric Schmitt, John Barrasso, Cindy Hyde-Smith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate 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.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to extend a warm welcome to His All-Holiness Bartholomew, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch, on the occasion of his official visit to the United States. His All-Holiness is a respected spiritual leader whose presence is deeply meaningful to many people across our great Nation. His visit coincides with his acceptance of the distinguished Templeton Prize, a testament to his lifelong dedication to advancing spirituality and humanity.

During his visit, he is scheduled to meet with administration officials, Members of Congress, distinguished leaders, and representatives from various faith communities. These meetings provide a wonderful opportunity to discuss ways to promote our shared values of faith, peace, and understanding. I hope these meetings will prove to be productive and insightful for all involved.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want to welcome His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to Washington, DC. Since 1991, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has served as the 270th spiritual leader of Orthodox Christianity, the world's second largest Christian denomination with 300 million Orthodox Christians living across the globe, including many in Rhode Island. He is an accomplished scholar, a devoted environmentalist, advocate for peace, and a leader who commands great respect around the world.

Over the past three decades, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has used his position to establish himself as a leading voice on many important issues and is recognized as a powerful force for good within the Orthodox Christian faith and beyond. As part of his efforts to advance cooperation and understanding between Christians,

Muslims, and Jews, he has cosponsored international peace conferences and advocated for peace-building efforts in order to promote mutual respect and religious tolerance on a global scale. Sometimes known as the "Green Patriarch," he has also championed environmental protection efforts, including by organizing international, interfaith summits to address climate change and call attention to pressing environmental concerns.

Once again, I join with Rhode Island's vibrant and important Greek community to welcome His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew to our Nation's Capital. As the longest serving Ecumenical Patriarch he has cemented himself as an influential leader who is highly respected within Orthodox Christian communities and beyond.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise today to extend a warm welcome to Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, the spiritual leader of the Orthodox Christian Church. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew will travel to Washington this week to receive the prestigious Templeton Prize, recognizing exceptional contributions to the fields of science and religion. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is widely known as the "Green Patriarch" for his longstanding commitment to protecting the environment. He has organized several international, interfaith summits to address some of the world's most pressing environmental problems. In his own wise words, "We must respond in an opportune manner to protect life on earth from the worst consequences of human recklessness. May God grant us the wisdom to act promptly." Thank you to His All-Holiness for emphatically voicing moral urgency on the climate crisis.

I would also like to honor the many contributions of Orthodox Christians to America, with a special recognition to the parishioners of the Church of the Annunciation in Cranston, RI. Last week this parish, with Father Andrew George, Father Nicholas Lanzourakis, Charlie Samaras, Denise Panichas, and other proud parishioners, celebrated a touchstone of Rhode Island summers, the Church's 39th annual Cranston Greek Festival. Thank you for all that you have done for the Cranston community and the State of Rhode Island.

WELCOMING ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, today I rise to join my constituents in New Hampshire, including those at the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church of Manchester and the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church of Portsmouth, in welcoming His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew on the occasion of his visit to the United States from September 15 to 17, 2025.

On behalf of the State of New Hampshire, I recognize His All-Holiness' efforts to strengthen humanity's relationship with nature through an approach that combines science and spirituality, for which he has been awarded the 2025 Templeton Prize.

His All-Holiness inspires millions of Orthodox Christians around the world as well those beyond the Orthodox Catholic Church. Through his engagement with Catholics, Lutherans, Baptists, Muslims, and Jews, he has built bridges in advancement of a more peaceful and interconnected world.

I am personally grateful for his continued prayers on behalf of the people of Ukraine, which provide hope and strength to the Ukrainian people as they defend their nation. His support for Ukraine provides a light in the dark to Ukraine's many faithful Orthodox Christians amidst one of the most trying periods in Ukrainian history.

As the 270th successor to the Apostle Andrew, His All-Holiness has been a voice for those without a voice and a champion of peace, love, and salvation. Deeply connected to the Sacred Theological School of Halki through his studies and teachings, he continues to provide guidance to the faithful.

On a per capita basis, New Hampshire is proud to host the largest Greek diaspora in the United States. On behalf of the Granite State, I wish him well on his visit to the United States and look forward to continued engagement between His All-Holiness and the people of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI DR. ARI BERMAN

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, today I share my gratitude with Rabbi Dr. Ari Berman, president of Yeshiva University, for his prayer for the Senate and for our country.

Faith and education together have been powerful forces for good in America. That truth is reflected in the mission of Yeshiva University, which joins knowledge with character by preparing young men and women to lead with integrity, serve with compassion, and strengthen their communities.

At a time of rising anti-Semitism on college campuses after the October 7 attack on Israel, Rabbi Berman founded a coalition of more than 100 university presidents—leaders united against terrorism and hate.

For more than a century, Yeshiva has shown that true education does more than expand the mind. It shapes character, builds responsibility, and equips the next generation to meet the challenges of their time.

I also want to give special recognition to my friend Anita Zucker for her dedication as a trustee of Yeshiva University, for her service to South Carolina, and for her commitment to education that strengthens our country.

May Rabbi Berman's words in the Senate Chamber, and Yeshiva's mission every day, continue to inspire faith,

courage, and hope for the future of America.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN ACTION

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 150th anniversary of Community Partners in Action, one of Connecticut's foremost criminal justice organizations, and the invaluable work of its staff.

Community Partners in Action was originally founded as the Prisoners' Friends' Society in Hartford, CT, in 1875, making Connecticut the fifth State to have an organization specifically dedicated to providing services for incarcerated individuals. Since then, CPA has become a leader in promoting accountability, dignity, and rehabilitation for individuals affected by the criminal justice system.

CPA combines direct services, community action, and restorative justice advocacy to create holistic, sustainable solutions for incarcerated individuals and their communities. The direct assistance they provide is essential to countless individuals' ability to obtain a brighter future. These services include transitional housing, reentry and resettlement support, workforce development and coaching, and partnerships with mental health and addiction services. In addition, CPA has built and led coalitions of relevant nonprofits, city departments, State agencies, and other stakeholders to create integrated networks and programming for the individuals they serve.

Community Partners in Action has truly set a gold standard for innovative leadership in reformative justice. The solutions they provide are both meaningful and authentic, meeting individuals where they are and tailoring programming to their specific needs. To this day, CPA continues to launch novel and effective projects, such as opening Greater Hartford and Waterbury Reentry Welcome Centers in 2018 and 2021, respectively, and opening additional residential locations for their REGIONS program in 2020.

Community Partners in Action has a remarkable history of creating opportunities, inspiring change, and making a difference in Connecticut and beyond. The organization has become an invaluable resource throughout Connecticut. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the crucial work that Community Partners in Action and its many staff perform and celebrating their 150th anniversary.●

REMEMBERING DANNY LYNN RENSHAW

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, on August 16, 2025, at 11:01 p.m., Danny Lynn Renshaw, of Bowling Green, KY, and

formerly of Madisonville, KY, passed away peacefully after a brave battle with lung cancer. The story he leaves behind is one of faith, love, perseverance, and generosity—an enduring legacy that will never be forgotten.

I met Danny when he reached out to offer support for my first run for the U.S. Senate in 2010. As the owner of the Renshaw Automotive Group, Danny loaned us a tour bus custom-wrapped with my campaign logo. I traveled the State with my family, meeting people in every county. It was a family affair for the Renshaws as well, with Danny's son-in-law Shawn Parker driving the bus and his son Ryan, daughter Deborah, and grandson Jagger joining us at campaign stops. My wife, our sons, and I had a great time with the Renshaw family as we traveled Kentucky together.

Danny was born December 9, 1946, in Nortonville, KY, the son of Ernest and Ethel Renshaw. From his earliest days, grit and determination defined his character. Those qualities carried him through his service to his country in the U.S. Army, where he rose to the rank of sergeant, trained as a paratrooper, and became an expert marksman while serving during the Vietnam war. He came home with the same strength and discipline he showed in uniform, ready to build a life of purpose.

The greatest chapter of Danny's life began when he married the love of his life, Victoria Ann "Vickie" Renshaw. While Danny had returned home from Vietnam uninjured, he soon lost his leg in a tragic coal mining accident early in their marriage. Despite being a young father with a life-changing injury, Danny showed the strength and positive mindset that defined the trajectory of his life. He began selling cars to support his young family, a humble start to an extraordinary business achievement that can only happen in America.

With hard work, determination, and vision, Danny and Vickie built a company that included eight dealerships across Kentucky, known as the Renshaw Automotive Group. Danny's career in the automotive industry spanned more than five decades, during which he became a respected leader and mentor. His influence reached far beyond his own dealerships; he served as Kentucky's NADA Director, chaired the Kentucky Automobile Dealers Association, sat on the NADA Board of Directors, and in 1999 was named Kentucky's TIME Dealer of the Year. For countless men and women in the industry, Danny was more than a businessman; he was a teacher, encourager, and exemplified what a leader should be.

Danny and Vickie's love story spanned more than 50 years, and together, they raised three children: Tommy, Ryan, and Deborah. They built a home filled with laughter, love, and faith. For Danny, family was everything; he cherished every moment as a husband, father, and eventually

"Pop" to his grandchildren and great-grandson. He found his deepest joy in watching them grow and thrive, always cheering them on with unwavering pride.

What truly set Danny apart was not just what he built, but how he gave. Following the loss of Vickie in 2020, Danny helped establish the Vickie Renshaw Foundation in her honor, ensuring her legacy of compassion would live on. He poured his time, resources, and heart into causes that mattered most: supporting children and families, education, the arts, and community programs across the region. He also served faithfully on the boards of Western Kentucky University Foundation, First United Bank, and Big Brothers Big Sisters, among others. His generosity was not simply financial; it was deeply personal. Danny had a way of making everyone he met feel valued, welcome, and cared for.

Friends and colleagues often describe Danny as an icon in the automotive industry, but also as a man whose kindness left a lasting imprint. Whether it was a family member, a lifelong friend, a customer walking onto a lot, or even a stranger in need, Danny had a way of making everyone feel seen and encouraged. His life was proof that true success is measured not only by what you accomplish, but by the lives you impact along the way. He cherished every visit, every meal and loved to light up the room by singing his favorite song, "Johnny B. Goode."

Though his journey here is complete, Danny's legacy continues—in the dealerships he built, the organizations he supported, and most of all, in the hearts of his family and friends who were shaped by his love.●

TRIBUTE TO HALEY BARBOUR

● Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, this August, Mississippi marked the 20th anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, one of the most devastating natural disasters in our Nation's history. The Mississippi coast faced the brunt of the storm, but every county in the State felt the wrath of Katrina. Thousands of homes were leveled. Bridges and roads were demolished, severing the routes that connected our cities and towns. Most tragically, 238 Mississippians lost their lives. The State needed strong and steady leadership, and I am grateful that Governor Haley Barbour rose to the occasion.

Governor Barbour, along with his wife First Lady Marsha Barbour spearheaded recovery efforts, insisting that Mississippi would not only rebuild but would come back stronger than before. He formed the Governor's Commission on Recovery, Rebuilding, and Renewal, which ensured that response efforts were not reactive but instead followed a proactive strategy. He secured significant Federal relief funds and maintained relationships with officials at all levels of government. That local, State, and Federal coordination continues to benefit Mississippi.

Governor Barbour helped transform the catastrophe of Hurricane Katrina into an opportunity. The storm will always remain in our memory, but we have worked hard to turn its impact into a relic of the past. Governor Barbour has been integral to that progress.

Today, the Mississippi Coast is even more of a bustling hub of commerce, innovation, and tourism. In the 20 years since Hurricane Katrina, families and companies have made it their home, private investment has flourished, and Amtrak passenger rail has returned, bringing visitors and business to our shoreline. Today, Mississippians are looking to the future of the gulf coast and our entire State. As we do, we commend Governor Barbour's remarkable service in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, 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. 3486. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase penalties for individuals who illegally enter and reenter the United States after being removed, and for other purposes.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following concurrent resolution was discharged from the Committee on the Budget pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1790. A communication from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pur-

suant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Interim Guidance Simplifying Application of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax to Partnerships" (Notice 2025-28) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 11, 2025; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1791. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Secretary of State's intent to designate Harakat al-Nujaba, Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada, Harakat Ansar Allah al-Awfiya, and Kata'ib al-Imam Ali as Foreign Terrorist Organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1792. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Secretary of State's intent to designate Harakat al-Nujaba, Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada, Harakat Ansar Allah al-Awfiya, and Kata'ib al-Imam Ali as Foreign Terrorist Organizations received in the office of The President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1793. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Hungary in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-042) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1794. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions to Saudi Arabia in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-046) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1795. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to the United Kingdom in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-077) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1796. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to the United Kingdom in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-089) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1797. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Germany in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-059) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1798. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to

section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Canada and the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-031) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1799. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$25,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-087) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1800. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Singapore in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-052) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1801. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Malaysia in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-055) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1802. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Spain and the United Kingdom in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-056) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1803. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 3(d)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the re-export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-061) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1804. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 3(d)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the re-export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Türkiye in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-037) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1805. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Jordan in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-

050) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1806. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-033) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1807. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Hungary, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-020) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1808. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Ukraine in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-025) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1809. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Canada in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-045) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1810. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Oman in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 25-043) received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1811. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 119th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1812. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015 with respect to Venezuela; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1813. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014 with respect to Ukraine; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1814. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare

and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Marketplace Integrity and Affordability" (RIN0938-AV61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2025; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1815. A communication from the Assistant Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Office of Inspector General's budget request for fiscal year 2027; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. WELCH:

S. 2797. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to provide for a pilot program under which development loans and loan guarantees may be made to beginning farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2798. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit the use of consumer credit checks against prospective and current employees for the purposes of making adverse employment decisions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2799. A bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 2800. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 2801. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the Canterbury Shaker Village National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUSTED:

S. 2802. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to disclose information about career and technical education and funding under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, and require FAFSA applications to include a career and technical education acknowledgment; to

the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2803. A bill to provide for congressional oversight of domestic use of the National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 2804. A bill to prescribe requirements with respect to plants detained by the Secretary of the Interior on suspicion of a violation of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. BRITT, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2805. A bill to provide for the designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism; read the first time.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 2806. A bill to provide for automatic continuing appropriations; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. Res. 386. A resolution designating the week of September 14 through September 20, 2025, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. Res. 387. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 11 through September 17, 2025, as "Patriot Week"; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 388. A resolution recognizing September 16, 2025, as "National Voter Registration Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. Con. Res. 22. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035; placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 526

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 526, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 554

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 554, a bill to enhance bilateral defense cooperation between the United States and Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 560

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota

(Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 560, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to reauthorize and expand the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security.

S. 742

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 742, a bill to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, and for other purposes.

S. 752

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 752, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment under the Medicaid program of certain providers across State lines.

S. 769

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 769, 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.

S. 974

At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 974, a bill to direct the Secretary of the State to seek to enter into negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office to rename its office the "Taiwan Representative Office", and for other purposes.

S. 978

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 1289

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1289, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and to support programs at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, a bill to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish a program to identify American-Jewish servicemembers buried in United States military cemeteries

overseas under markers that incorrectly represent their religion and heritage, and for other purposes.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) and the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) were added as cosponsors of S. 1538, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to expand and improve the enforcement capabilities of the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

S. 1594

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1594, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit certain activities involving prohibited primate species, and for other purposes.

S. 1763

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1763, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes.

S. 1866

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1866, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and improve the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program for fiscal years 2026 through 2030, and for other purposes.

S. 1940

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1940, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Residential Emergency Asset-accumulation Deferred Taxation Yield (READY) accounts.

S. 1951

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1951, a bill to ensure the preservation and operational integrity of the aeromedical evacuation capabilities of the Department of the Army within the Medical Service Corps and to maintain the role of the Medical Service Corps as the primary joint service provider for intra-theater aeromedical evacuation, and for other purposes.

S. 2096

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGOS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2096, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the Transition Assistance Program and Solid Start Program to address mental health issues, and for other purposes.

S. 2269

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2269, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting, resisting, or impeding an officer or employee of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

S. 2681

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2681, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the availability of certain clean energy credits.

S. 2690

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2690, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require that commercial driver's licenses be restricted to United States citizens, lawful permanent residents, and individuals authorized by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to engage in employment in the United States that includes driving a commercial motor vehicle, and for other purposes.

S. 2744

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2744, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify and extend the rules for personal casualty losses arising from major disasters and the rules for the exclusion from gross income of compensation for losses or damages resulting from certain wildfires.

S. 2755

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2755, a bill to provide that no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to award a grant or contract to an institution of higher education for the specific purposes of conducting fundamental research in collaboration with a covered entity.

S. 2777

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2777, a bill to exempt small business concerns from duties imposed pursuant to the national emergency declared on April 2, 2025, by the President and to refund small business concerns the amount of any such duties paid.

S. 2784

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2784, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Constance Baker Motley, in recognition of her enduring contributions and service to the United States.

S. RES. 236

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S.

Res. 236, a resolution calling for the return of abducted Ukrainian children before finalizing any peace agreement to end the war against Ukraine.

S. RES. 385

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 385, a resolution recognizing suicide as a serious public health problem and expressing support for the designation of September as "National Suicide Prevention Month".

AMENDMENT NO. 3097

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3097 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3592

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3592 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3693

At the request of Mr. KIM, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3693 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3694

At the request of Mr. KIM, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3694 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 386—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 20, 2025, AS "COMMUNITY SCHOOL COORDINATORS APPRECIATION WEEK"

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SANDERS, and

Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 386

Whereas community schools marshal, align, and unite the assets, resources, and capacity of schools and communities for the success of students, families, and communities;

Whereas community schools are an effective, evidence-based strategy for school improvement included under section 4625 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7275), as added by section 4601 of the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114-95; 129 Stat. 2029);

Whereas community schools that provide integrated student support, provide well-designed and expanded learning opportunities informed by rigorous community-connected classroom instruction, promote a culture of belonging and safety, have active family and community engagement, and use collaborative leadership and practices have positive academic and nonacademic outcomes, including improvements in student attendance, student behavior, academic achievement, school readiness, student mental and physical health, high school graduation rates, school climate, and reducing racial and economic achievement gaps;

Whereas community schools have the potential to close economic achievement gaps, as indicated in a 2024 report;

Whereas a 2023 study found that mental health care provided through community schools addresses disparities in school-provided service and improved academic performance and student conduct, including reducing the number of school suspensions and disciplinary referrals;

Whereas a 2022 report found that community schools and the community as a whole produce a positive impact on student attendance, on-time grade progression, and credit accumulation for high school students;

Whereas community schools have a positive impact on meeting the basic needs of students, including nutritional services and access to comprehensive health services, as indicated in a 2024 report;

Whereas community schools provide a strong social return on investment, with 1 study reporting a social return of \$10 to \$15 for every dollar invested over a 3-year period;

Whereas community school coordinators are essential to building successful community schools and creating, strengthening, and maintaining partnerships between community schools and their communities;

Whereas community school coordinators facilitate and provide leadership for the collaborative process and development of a system of supports and opportunities for children, families, and others within the community that allows all students to learn and the community to thrive;

Whereas community school coordinators, through their role, deliver a strong monetary return on investment for community schools and their communities, with 1 study reporting a return of \$7.11 for every dollar invested in the salary of a community school coordinator; and

Whereas Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week, celebrated from September 14 through September 20, 2025, recognizes, raises awareness of, and celebrates the thousands of community school coordinators across the country and the critical role of community school coordinators in the success of students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 14 through September 20, 2025, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week";

(2) gives thanks to community school coordinators for the work they do to serve students, families, and communities; and

(3) encourages students, parents, school administrators, and public officials to participate in events that celebrate Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 387—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 2025, AS “PATRIOT WEEK”

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 387

Whereas the events that led to the signing of the Constitution of the United States by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787, have significance for every citizen of the United States and are honored in public schools across the United States on Constitution Day, which is September 17 of each year;

Whereas the rule of law, the social compact, democracy, liberty, equality, and unalienable human rights are the essential values upon which the United States flourishes;

Whereas diversity is one of the greatest strengths of the United States, and the motto inscribed on the Great Seal of the United States, “E pluribus unum”, Latin for “out of many, one”, symbolizes that individuals in the United States from all walks of life are unified by shared values;

Whereas exceptional, visionary, and indispensable individuals such as Thomas Paine, Patrick Henry, John Adams, John Marshall, George Washington, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison founded or advanced the United States;

Whereas the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions signed in Seneca Falls, New York, the Gettysburg Address, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the “I Have a Dream” speech delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr., express sentiments that have advanced liberty in the United States; and

Whereas the Bennington flag (commonly known as the “‘76 flag”), the Betsy Ross flag, the current flag of the United States, the flag of the women’s suffrage movement, the Union flag (commonly known as the “Fort Sumter flag”), the Gadsden flag, and the flags of the States are physical symbols of the history of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of September 11 through September 17, 2025, as “Patriot Week”;

(2) recognizes that understanding the history of the United States and the first principles of the United States is indispensable to the survival of the United States as a free people;

(3) acknowledges, in great reverence to the victims of the September 11, 2001, attacks, that citizens of the United States should take time to honor the first principles, founders, documents, and symbols of their history;

(4) recognizes that each generation should renew the spirit of the United States based on the first principles, historical figures,

founding documents, and symbols of the United States; and

(5) encourages citizens, schools and other educational institutions, and Federal, State, and local governments and their agencies to recognize and participate in Patriot Week by honoring, celebrating, and promoting the study of the history of the United States so that all people of the United States may offer the reverence that is due to the free republic.

SENATE RESOLUTION 388—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 16, 2025, AS “NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION DAY”

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 388

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes September 16, 2025, as “National Voter Registration Day”; and

(2) encourages each voting-eligible citizen of the United States—

(A) to register to vote;

(B) to verify with the appropriate State or local election official that the name, address, and other personal information on record is current; and

(C) to go to the polls on election day and vote if the voting-eligible citizen would like to do so.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2027 THROUGH 2035

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 22

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2026 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2026.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 2001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 2002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 3001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 3002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 3003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 3004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 3005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 3006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 3007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 3008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 3009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 3010. Authority.

Sec. 3011. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,756,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,934,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,055,219,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,234,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,513,449,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031: \$4,767,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,968,198,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$5,174,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: \$5,381,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: \$5,600,674,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
Fiscal year 2030: \$0.
Fiscal year 3031: \$0.
Fiscal year 2032: \$0.
Fiscal year 2033: \$0.
Fiscal year 2034: \$0.
Fiscal year 2035: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$5,382,953,651,663.
Fiscal year 2027: \$5,048,756,970,742.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,737,448,476,002.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,523,399,511,711.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,254,175,440,640.
Fiscal year 3031: \$4,471,260,391,210.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,636,841,349,813.
Fiscal year 2033: \$4,772,073,829,353.
Fiscal year 2034: \$4,969,934,092,880.
Fiscal year 2035: \$5,190,839,604,171.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$5,289,358,496,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,993,154,420,224.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,713,537,772,691.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,449,579,657,421.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,200,403,196,605.
Fiscal year 3031: \$4,414,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,565,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$4,723,979,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$4,895,786,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: \$5,081,349,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,533,191,496,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,059,074,420,224.
Fiscal year 2028: \$658,318,772,691.
Fiscal year 2029: \$215,317,657,421.
Fiscal year 2030: —\$313,045,803,395.
Fiscal year 3031: —\$353,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: —\$402,615,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: —\$450,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: —\$485,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: —\$519,325,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$39,023,478,168,835.
Fiscal year 2027: \$40,181,811,550,466.
Fiscal year 2028: \$41,096,043,114,088.
Fiscal year 2029: \$41,433,153,190,702.
Fiscal year 2030: \$41,224,795,461,274.
Fiscal year 3031: \$40,874,936,819,570.
Fiscal year 2032: \$40,567,353,561,165.
Fiscal year 2033: \$40,464,865,603,980.
Fiscal year 2034: \$40,294,608,783,237.
Fiscal year 2035: \$40,157,121,756,055.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$31,696,207,496,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$32,969,693,916,224.
Fiscal year 2028: \$34,128,284,688,916.
Fiscal year 2029: \$34,677,266,346,336.
Fiscal year 2030: \$34,900,719,542,941.
Fiscal year 3031: \$35,005,732,542,941.
Fiscal year 2032: \$35,152,316,542,941.
Fiscal year 2033: \$35,395,008,542,941.
Fiscal year 2034: \$35,328,184,542,941.
Fiscal year 2035: \$35,231,296,542,941.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2026 through 2035 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$913,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$895,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$935,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$913,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$956,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$940,299,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$979,049,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$950,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,002,337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$977,233,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$996,535,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,050,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,016,235,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,076,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,050,728,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,101,659,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,067,701,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,126,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,082,655,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,458,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,013,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,169,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$64,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,655,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$65,177,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,175,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$65,601,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,699,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$66,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,220,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,809,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$69,332,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,431,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$70,768,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$77,009,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$72,277,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,483,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,011,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,166,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,781,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,835,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,450,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,377,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,497,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,237,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,521,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,864,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,335,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,760,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,428,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,830,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,498,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,754,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,319,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$92,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$88,970,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$92,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$91,016,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$92,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,975,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,686,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$95,254,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$97,211,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,403,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$96,132,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,018,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,092,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$61,792,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$64,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,999,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,775,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$64,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$66,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$71,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,607,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$207,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,387,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, —\$55,092,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$64,213,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,149,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,501,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$14,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,486,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,788,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,990,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,586,000,000.
 (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$176,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,625,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$178,411,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$162,925,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$180,607,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$171,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$182,610,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$175,967,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,144,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$174,442,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$181,099,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$178,314,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$189,966,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$187,367,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$192,692,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$191,213,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$195,495,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$194,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$198,033,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$198,972,000,000.
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,366,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,845,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,267,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,426,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,897,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,604,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,811,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,903,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$98,774,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$86,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$88,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$102,711,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$90,723,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,818,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$93,005,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,932,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,918,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,714,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$151,605,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,153,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$150,979,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$157,971,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$152,819,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,952,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$155,502,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,865,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$158,383,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,854,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$161,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$170,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$164,486,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$173,784,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$167,792,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$176,834,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$170,876,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,796,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$173,858,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$992,460,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$976,705,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,021,428,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,021,884,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,056,522,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,053,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,099,999,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,095,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,144,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,133,456,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,177,723,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,176,648,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,228,051,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,218,203,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,278,134,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,267,299,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,311,280,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,300,233,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,372,257,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,358,762,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,007,431,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,009,161,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,067,229,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,066,832,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,210,420,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,208,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,126,357,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,125,928,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,276,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,276,291,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,358,554,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,358,476,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,445,982,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,445,966,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,664,590,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,664,595,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,667,328,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,667,321,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,646,810,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,646,860,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$702,007,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$699,086,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$703,592,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$698,238,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$722,280,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$721,948,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$724,420,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$710,279,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$743,824,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$735,068,000,000.

Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$757,021,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$747,723,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$775,456,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$765,416,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$796,775,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$793,408,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$805,597,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$795,238,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$813,831,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$793,513,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$81,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$81,690,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,447,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$89,447,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,419,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,138,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,138,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,208,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,208,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,114,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,485,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,485,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,325,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$125,325,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,539,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$132,539,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,849,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,849,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$382,625,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$378,862,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$404,665,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$401,379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,402,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$444,309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$447,832,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$422,387,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$466,693,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$461,795,000,000.
 Fiscal year 3031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$486,796,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$481,715,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$507,269,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$502,734,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$528,816,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$548,814,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,747,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$547,878,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$572,898,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$540,857,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,002,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,682,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,047,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,256,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$89,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$93,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,849,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$98,328,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$96,277,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$105,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$103,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$108,710,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$105,827,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$111,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$108,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$113,796,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$111,157,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,678,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,784,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$34,628,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,204,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,975,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,037,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,072,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,072,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,136,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,136,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,222,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,222,930,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,301,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,301,403,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,375,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,375,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,457,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,457,559,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,543,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,543,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,624,747,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,624,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,716,001,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,716,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,807,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,807,339,000,000.
(19) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$503,691,348,337.
(B) Outlays, \$494,933,504,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,047,519,029,259.
(B) Outlays, \$1,035,982,579,776.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,619,580,523,998.
(B) Outlays, \$1,611,406,227,309.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,016,853,488,289.
(B) Outlays, \$1,983,939,342,579.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,623,503,559,360.
(B) Outlays, \$2,590,342,803,395.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,679,230,608,790.
(B) Outlays, \$2,645,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,834,658,650,187.
(B) Outlays, \$2,791,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,116,387,170,647.
(B) Outlays, \$3,084,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,122,787,907,120.
(B) Outlays, \$3,076,198,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,110,570,395,829.
(B) Outlays, \$3,044,959,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$135,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$135,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$137,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$137,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$141,145,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$141,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$145,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$145,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$149,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$149,581,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$154,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$154,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$160,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$160,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$166,102,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$166,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$171,015,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$171,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$175,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$175,903,000,000.
(21) Transfers (990):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$6,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,303,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,363,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,418,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,471,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,530,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031: \$1,590,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$1,653,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$1,717,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: \$1,781,872,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: \$1,848,256,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,664,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,760,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,865,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,967,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$2,071,613,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031: \$2,179,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$2,288,683,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$2,399,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: \$2,510,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: \$2,623,808,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$6,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$6,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,950,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,220,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 3031:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,644,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,569,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:

- (A) New budget authority, \$8,085,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,006,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,316,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,234,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,469,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$279,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$279,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$299,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$299,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$309,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$319,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$319,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$341,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$352,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$352,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$364,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$376,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$376,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 2001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2030 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

SEC. 2002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 3001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

SEC. 3002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any

provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 4001(a) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 3003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 3004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 3005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section—

(1) the term “covered bill or joint resolution” means a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of Congress (including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of either House);

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the term “existing duplicative or overlapping feature” means an element of the Federal Government previously identified as an area of duplication, overlap, or fragmentation in a GAO duplication and overlap report;

(4) the term “GAO duplication and overlap report” means each annual report prepared by the Comptroller General under section 21 of Public Law 111-139 (31 U.S.C. 712 note); and

(5) the term “new duplicative or overlapping feature” means a new Federal program, office, or initiative created under a covered bill or joint resolution that would duplicate or overlap with an existing duplicative or overlapping feature.

(b) **DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS.**—For each covered bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) determine the extent to which the covered bill or joint resolution creates a risk of a new duplicative or overlapping feature and, if the risk so warrants, identify—

(i) the name of the new Federal program, office, or initiative;

(ii) the section of the covered bill or joint resolution at which the new duplicative or overlapping feature is established; and

(iii) the GAO duplication and overlap report in which the existing duplicative or overlapping feature is identified; and

(B) submit the information described in subparagraph (A) to the Director and the committee that reported the covered bill or joint resolution; and

(C) publish the information prepared under subparagraph (A) on the website of the Government Accountability Office; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the Director may include the information submitted by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B) as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains submitted by the Director under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653).

(c) **ESTIMATE BY DIRECTOR.**—If the Comptroller General of the United States has not submitted to the Director the information for a covered bill or joint resolution under subsection (b)(1)(B) on the date on which the Director submits the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains under section 402 of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), the Director may, on the date on which the Comptroller General submits the information to the Director, prepare and submit to each applicable committee the information as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 3006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

SEC. 3007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and “to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings”.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

SEC. 3008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

SEC. 3009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

SEC. 3010. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

SEC. 3011. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3888. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3889. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3888. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, insert the following:

Subtitle H—FISH Act of 2025

SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Fighting Foreign Illegal Seafood Harvests Act of 2025” or the “FISH Act of 2025”.

SEC. 1092. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—Unless otherwise provided, the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the designee of the Administrator.

(2) **BENEFICIAL OWNER.**—The term “beneficial owner” means, with respect to a vessel, a person that, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

(A) exercises substantial control over the vessel; or

(B) owns not less than 50 percent of the ownership interests in the vessel.

(3) **FISH.**—The term “fish” means finfish, crustaceans, and mollusks.

(4) **FORCED LABOR.**—The term “forced labor” has the meaning given that term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(5) **IUU FISHING.**—The term “IUU fishing” means activities described as illegal fishing, unreported fishing, and unregulated fishing in paragraph 3 of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001.

(6) **REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.**—The terms “regional fisheries management organization” and “RFMO” have the meaning given the terms in section 303 of the Port State Measures Agreement Act of 2015 (16 U.S.C. 7402).

(7) **SEAFOOD.**—The term “seafood” means fish, shellfish, processed fish, fish meal, shellfish products, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life other than marine mammals and birds.

(8) **SECRETARY.**—Unless otherwise provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the designee of the Administrator.

SEC. 1093. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to partner, consult, and coordinate with foreign governments (at the national and subnational levels), civil society, international organizations, international financial institutions, subnational coastal communities, commercial and recreational fishing industry leaders, communities that engage in artisanal or subsistence fishing, fishers, and the private sector, in a concerted effort—

(1) to continue the broad effort across the Federal Government to counter IUU fishing, including any potential links to forced labor, human trafficking, and other threats to maritime security, as outlined in sections 3533 and 3534 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8002 and 8003); and

(2) to, additionally—

(A) prioritize efforts to prevent IUU fishing at its sources; and

(B) support continued implementation of the Central Arctic Ocean Fisheries agreement, as well as joint research and follow-on actions that ensure sustainability of fish stocks in Arctic international waters.

SEC. 1094. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IUU VESSEL LIST.

Section 608 of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826i) is amended by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

“(c) **IUU VESSEL LIST.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall develop, maintain, and make public a list of foreign vessels, foreign fleets, and beneficial owners of foreign ves-

sels or foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of IUU fishing (referred to in this section as the ‘IUU vessel list’).

“(2) **INCLUSION ON LIST.**—The IUU vessel list shall include any foreign vessel, foreign fleet, or beneficial owner of a foreign vessel or foreign fleet for which the Secretary determines there is clear and convincing evidence to believe that a foreign vessel is any of the following (even if the Secretary has only partial information regarding the vessel):

“(A) A vessel listed on an IUU vessel list of an international fishery management organization.

“(B) A vessel knowingly taking part in fishing that undermines the effectiveness of an international fishery management organization’s conservation and management measures, including a vessel—

“(i) exceeding applicable international fishery management organization catch limits; or

“(ii) that is operating inconsistent with relevant catch allocation arrangements of the international fishery management organization, even if operating under the authority of a foreign country that is not a member of the international fishery management organization.

“(C) A vessel, either on the high seas or in the exclusive economic zone of another country, identified and reported by United States authorities to an international fishery management organization to be conducting IUU fishing when the United States has reason to believe the foreign country to which the vessel is registered or documented is not addressing the allegation.

“(D) A vessel, fleet, or beneficial owner of a vessel or fleet on the high seas identified by United States authorities to be conducting IUU fishing.

“(E) A vessel that knowingly provides services (excluding emergency or enforcement services) to a vessel that is on the IUU vessel list, including transshipment, resupply, refueling, or pilotage.

“(F) A vessel that is a fishing vessel engaged in commercial fishing within the exclusive economic zone of the United States without a permit issued under title II of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1821 et seq.).

“(G) A vessel that has the same beneficial owner as another vessel on the IUU vessel list at the time of the infraction.

“(3) **NOMINATIONS TO BE PUT ON THE IUU VESSEL LIST.**—The Secretary may receive nominations for putting a vessel on the IUU vessel list from—

“(A) the head of an executive branch agency that is a member of the Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing established under section 3551 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8031);

“(B) a country that is a member of the Combined Maritime Forces; or

“(C) civil organizations that have data-sharing agreements with a member of the Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing.

“(4) **PROCEDURES FOR ADDITION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may put a vessel on the IUU vessel list only after notification to the vessel’s beneficial owner and a review of any information that the owner provides within 90 days of the notification.

“(B) **HEARING.**—A beneficial owner may request a hearing on the evidence if the owner’s vessel is placed on the IUU vessel list under subparagraph (A) and may present new evidence to the Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing described in paragraph (3)(A). Such Working Group shall review the new evidence and vote on whether the vessel shall remain on the IUU vessel list or not.

“(5) **PUBLIC INFORMATION.**—The Secretary shall publish its procedures for adding vessels on, and removing vessels from, the IUU vessel list. The Secretary shall publish the IUU vessel list itself in the Federal Register annually and on a website, which shall be updated any time a vessel is added to the IUU vessel list, and include the following information (as much as is available and confirmed) for each vessel on the IUU vessel list:

“(A) The name of the vessel and previous names of the vessel.

“(B) The International Maritime Organization (IMO) number of the vessel, or other Unique Vessel Identifier (such as the flag state permit number or authorized vessel number issued by an international fishery management organization).

“(C) The maritime mobile service identity number and call sign of the vessel.

“(D) The business or corporate address of each beneficial owner of the vessel.

“(E) The country where the vessel is registered or documented, and where it was previously registered if known.

“(F) The date of inclusion on the IUU vessel list of the vessel.

“(G) Any other Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI), if applicable.

“(H) Any other identifying information on the vessel, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(I) The basis for the Secretary’s inclusion of the vessel on the IUU vessel list under paragraph (2).

“(d) **ACTION.**—The Secretary may take the action described in subsection (c)(2) of this section in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Fighting Foreign Illegal Seafood Harvests Act of 2025 against a vessel on the IUU vessel list, the owner of such vessel, and the operator of such vessel.

“(e) **PERMANENCY OF IUU VESSEL LIST.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (3), a vessel, fleet, or beneficial owner of a vessel or fleet that is put on the IUU vessel list shall remain on the IUU vessel list.

“(2) **APPLICATION BY OWNER FOR POTENTIAL REMOVAL.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In consultation with the Secretary of State and the heads of other relevant agencies, the Secretary may remove a vessel, fleet, or beneficial owner of a vessel or fleet from the IUU vessel list if the beneficial owner of the vessel submits an application for removal to the Secretary that meets the standards that the Secretary has set out for removal. The Secretary shall make such standards publicly available.

“(B) **CONSIDERATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.**—In considering an application for removal, the Secretary shall consider relevant information from all sources.

“(3) **REMOVAL DUE TO INTERNATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION ACTION.**—The Secretary may remove a vessel from the IUU vessel list if the vessel was put on the list because it was a vessel listed on an IUU vessel list of an international fishery management organization, pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(A), and the international fishery management organization removed the vessel from its IUU vessel list.

“(f) **REGULATIONS AND PROCESS.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Fighting Foreign Illegal Seafood Harvests Act of 2025, the Secretary shall issue regulations to set a process for establishing, maintaining, implementing, and publishing the IUU vessel list. The Administrator may add or remove a vessel, fleet, or beneficial owner of a vessel or fleet from the IUU vessel list on the date the vessel becomes eligible for such addition or removal.

“(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—Unless otherwise provided, the term ‘Administrator’ means

the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the designee of the Administrator.

“(2) **BENEFICIAL OWNER.**—The term ‘beneficial owner’ means, with respect to a vessel, a person that, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

“(A) exercises substantial control over the vessel; or

“(B) owns not less than 50 percent of the ownership interests in the vessel.

“(3) **FOREIGN VESSEL.**—The term ‘foreign vessel’ has the meaning given the term in section 110 of title 46, United States Code).

“(4) **INTERNATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.**—The term ‘international fishery management organization’ means an international organization established by any bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, or agreement for the conservation and management of fish.

“(5) **IUU FISHING.**—The term ‘IUU fishing’ has the meaning given the term ‘illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing’ in the implementing regulations or any subsequent regulations issued pursuant to section 609(e).

“(6) **SEAFOOD.**—The term ‘seafood’ means fish, shellfish, processed fish, fish meal, shellfish products, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life other than marine mammals and birds.

“(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2030.”

SEC. 1095. VISA SANCTIONS FOR FOREIGN PERSONS.

(a) **FOREIGN PERSONS DESCRIBED.**—A foreign person is described in this subsection if the foreign person is the owner or beneficial owner of a vessel on the IUU vessel list developed under section 608(c) of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826i(c)).

(b) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(1) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—A foreign person described in subsection (a) is—

(A) inadmissible to the United States;

(B) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(2) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The visa or other entry documentation of a foreign person described in subsection (a) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(B) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i))—

(i) take effect; and

(ii) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the person’s possession.

(c) **NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.**—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if doing so is in the national interest of the United States.

(d) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTIONS FOR AUTHORIZED INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT 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, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.**—Sanctions under

subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(3) **EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF VESSELS AND CREW.**—Sanctions under subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel identified under section 608(c) of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826i) if such provisions are intended for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel, or the maintenance of the vessel to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

(4) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Sanctions under subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to a person described in subsection (a), if such person was listed as the owner of a vessel described in that subsection through the use of force, threats of force, fraud, or coercion.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.**—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, “alien”, and “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

SEC. 1096. AGREEMENTS.

(a) **PRESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATION.**—In negotiating any relevant agreement with a foreign nation or nations after the date of enactment of this Act, the President is encouraged to consider the impacts on or to IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor and strive to ensure that the agreement strengthens efforts to combat IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor as long as such considerations do not come at the expense of higher priority national interests of the United States.

(b) **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT.**—The Federal Government should encourage other nations to ratify treaties and agreements that address IUU fishing to which the United States is a party, including the High Seas Fishing Compliance Agreement and the Port State Measures Agreement, and pursue bilateral and multilateral initiatives to raise international ambition to combat IUU fishing, including in the G7 and G20, the United Nations, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and through voluntary multilateral efforts, as long as clear burden sharing arrangements with partner nations are determined. The bilateral and multilateral initiatives should address underlying drivers of IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor.

(c) **TRANSPARENCY FOR NON-BINDING INSTRUMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THIS SECTION.**—Any memorandum of understanding or other non-binding instrument to further the objectives of this section shall be consid-

ered a qualifying non-binding instrument for purposes of section 112b of title 1, United States Code.

SEC. 1097. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.

(a) **INCREASE BOARDING OF VESSELS SUSPECTED OF IUU FISHING.**—The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall strive to increase, from year to year, its observation of vessels on the high seas that are suspected of IUU fishing and related harmful practices, and is encouraged to consider boarding these vessels to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) **FOLLOW UP.**—The Administrator shall, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Secretary of State, coordinate regularly with regional fisheries management organizations to determine what corrective measures each country has taken after vessels that are registered or documented by the country have been boarded for suspected IUU fishing.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with information management rules of the relevant regional fisheries management organizations, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit a report to Congress on—

(1) the total number of bilateral agreements utilized or enacted during Coast Guard counter-IUU patrols and future patrol plans for operations with partner nations where bilateral agreements are required to effectively execute the counter-IUU mission and any changes to IUU provisions in bilateral agreements;

(2) incidents of IUU fishing observed while conducting High Seas Boarding and Inspections (HSBI), how the conduct is tracked after referral to the respective country where the vessel is registered or documented, and what actions are taken to document or otherwise act on the enforcement, or lack thereof, taken by the country;

(3) the country where the vessel is registered or documented, the country where the vessel was previously registered and documented if known, and status of a vessel interdicted or observed to be engaged in IUU fishing on the high seas by the Coast Guard;

(4) incident details on vessels observed to be engaged in IUU fishing on the high seas, boarding refusals, and what action was taken; and

(5) any other potential enforcement actions that could decrease IUU fishing on the high seas.

SEC. 1098. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AT THE REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) **INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING.**—Section 3551(c) of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8031(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) developing a strategy for leveraging enforcement capacity against IUU fishing, particularly focusing on nations identified under section 609(a) of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826j(a)); and

“(16) developing a strategy for leveraging enforcement capacity against associated abuses, such as fishing that involves the use of forced labor and other illegal labor practices, and increasing relevant enforcement, using as resources—

“(A) the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor produced pursuant to section 105 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112);

“(B) the Trafficking in Persons Report required under section 110 of the Trafficking

Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107);

“(C) United States Customs and Border Protection’s Forced Labor Division and enforcement activities and regulations authorized under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); and

“(D) reports submitted under the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-145).”.

(b) SECRETARY OF STATE IDENTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Administrator, shall—

(1) identify regional fisheries management organizations that the United States is party to that do not have a high seas boarding and inspection program; and

(2) identify obstacles, needed authorities, or existing efforts to increase implementation of these programs, and take action as appropriate.

SEC. 1099. STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE DATA COLLECTION, SHARING, AND ANALYSIS.

Section 3552 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8032) is amended by adding at the end:

“(c) STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE DATA COLLECTION, SHARING, AND ANALYSIS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Fighting Foreign Illegal Seafood Harvests Act of 2025, the Working Group shall identify information and resources to prevent fish and fish products from IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor from negatively affecting United States commerce without increasing burdens on seafood not produced from IUU fishing. The report shall include the following:

“(1) Identification of relevant data streams collected by Working Group members.

“(2) Identification of legal, jurisdictional, or other barriers to the sharing of such data.

“(3) In consultation with the Secretary of Defense, recommendations for joint enforcement protocols, collaboration, and information sharing between Federal agencies and States.

“(4) Recommendations for sharing and developing forensic resources between Federal agencies and States.

“(5) Recommendations for enhancing capacity to conduct more effective field investigations and enforcement efforts with U.S. state enforcement officials.

“(6) Recommendations for improving data collection and automated risk-targeting of seafood.

“(7) Recommendations for the dissemination of IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor analysis and information to those governmental and non-governmental entities that could use it for action and awareness, with the aim to establish an IUU fishing information sharing center.

“(8) Recommendations for an implementation strategy, including measures for ensuring that seafood not linked to IUU fishing and fishing that involves the use of forced labor is not affected.

“(9) An analysis of the IUU fishing policies and regulatory regimes of other countries in order to develop policy and regulatory alternatives for United States consideration.”.

SEC. 1099A. INVESTMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the heads of relevant agencies, are encouraged to increase support to programs that provide technical assistance, institutional capacity, and investment to nations’ fisheries sectors for sustainable fisheries management and combating IUU fishing and fishing involving the use of forced labor. The focus of such support is encouraged to be on priority regions and priority flag states identified under section 3552(b) of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8032(b)).

(b) ANALYSIS OF US CAPACITY-BUILDING EXPERTISE AND RESOURCES.—In order to maximize efforts on preventing IUU fishing at its sources, the Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing established under section 3551 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8031) shall analyze United States capacity-building expertise and resources to provide support to nations’ fisheries sectors. This analysis may include an assessment of potential avenues for in-country public-private collaboration and multilateral collaboration on developing local fisheries science, fisheries management, maritime enforcement, and maritime judicial capabilities.

SEC. 1099B. STRATEGY TO IDENTIFY SEAFOOD AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS FROM FOREIGN VESSELS USING FORCED LABOR.

The Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other relevant agencies, shall—

(1) develop a strategy for utilizing relevant United States Government data to identify seafood harvested on foreign vessels using forced labor; and

(2) publish information regarding the strategy developed under paragraph (1) on a publicly accessible website.

SEC. 1099C. REPORTS.

(a) IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with support from the Administrator and the Working Group established under section 3551 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8031), shall conduct a study to assess the impact of new technology (such as remote observing, the use of drones, development of risk assessment tools and data-sharing software, immediate containerization of fish on fishing vessels, satellite Wi-Fi technology on fishing vessels, and other technology-enhanced new fishing practices) on IUU fishing and associated crimes (such as trafficking and fishing involving the use of forced labor) and propose ways to integrate these technologies into global fisheries enforcement and management.

(b) RUSSIAN AND CHINESE FISHING INDUSTRIES’ INFLUENCE ON EACH OTHER AND ON THE UNITED STATES SEAFOOD AND FISHING INDUSTRY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, with support from the Secretary of Commerce, shall—

(1) conduct a study on the collaboration between the Russian and Chinese fishing industries and on the role of seafood reprocessing in China (including that of raw materials originating in Russia) in global seafood markets and its impact on United States interests; and

(2) complete a report on the study that includes classified and unclassified portions, as the Secretary of State determines necessary.

(c) FISHERMEN CONDUCTING UNLAWFUL FISHING IN THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—Section 3551 of the Maritime SAFE Act (16 U.S.C. 8031) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) THE IMPACTS OF IUU FISHING AND FISHING INVOLVING THE USE OF FORCED LABOR.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with relevant members of the Working Group, shall seek to enter into an arrangement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies will undertake a multifaceted study that includes the following:

“(A) An analysis that quantifies the occurrence and extent of IUU fishing and fishing involving the use of forced labor among all flag states.

“(B) An evaluation of the costs to the United States economy of IUU fishing and fishing involving the use of forced labor.

“(C) An assessment of the costs to the global economy of IUU fishing and fishing involving the use of forced labor.

“(D) An assessment of the effectiveness of response strategies to counter IUU fishing, including both domestic programs and foreign capacity-building and partnering programs.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$2,000,000.”.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subsection (d) of section 3551 of the Maritime SAFE Act that includes—

(1) the findings of the National Academies; and

(2) recommendations on knowledge gaps that warrant further scientific inquiry.

SEC. 1099D. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

Section 212(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1131(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “for fiscal year 2025” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2031”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021 THROUGH 2025”; and

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “fiscal years 2021 through 2025” and inserting “fiscal years 2026 through 2031”.

SEC. 1099E. EXCEPTION RELATED TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements provided in this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall not include any authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods or related to sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good”—

(1) means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment; and

(2) excludes technical data.

SEC. 1099F. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority under, or otherwise affect, a provision of law that—

(1) is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) is not amended by this Act.

SA 3889. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 6211 of division E and insert the following:

SEC. 6211. REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA IS MEETING CERTAIN CONDITIONS FOLLOWING SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2019.

(a) SUSPENSION.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, sanctions imposed

under the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (title LXXIV of division F of Public Law 116-92; 22 U.S.C. 8791 note) shall be suspended, and remain suspended, unless the conditions under subsection (d) are met.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120 days thereafter, the President or his designee shall submit to Congress an unclassified report, with a classified annex if necessary, that certifies whether the Government of Syria—

(1) has committed itself to the goal of eliminating the threat posed by ISIS and other terrorist groups and has officially joined as a member of the Global Coalition To Defeat ISIS;

(2) provides security for religious and ethnic minorities and includes representation from both religious and ethnic minorities in the government;

(3) is maintaining peaceful relations with other states in the region, including the State of Israel, and is taking action against actors and groups within Syria that threaten the security of Syria's neighbors and the region;

(4) is not knowingly financing, assisting (monetarily or through weapons transfers), or harboring individuals or groups (including foreign terrorist organizations and specially designated global terrorists) that are harmful to the national security of the United States or allies and partners of the United States in the region;

(5) has removed, or is in the process of removing, foreign fighters from the Government of Syria, including those in the state and security institutions of Syria; and

(6) is in the process of investigating and has committed to prosecuting individuals or entities that have committed serious abuses of internationally recognized human rights

since December 8, 2024, including those responsible for the massacre of religious minorities.

(c) NOTIFICATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA.—The President or his designee shall inform the Government of Syria of the findings of the report required under subsection (b).

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REIMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—If the President or his designee is unable to make an affirmative certification under subsection (b) for two consecutive reporting periods, it is the sense of Congress that sanctions under the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (title LXXIV of division F of Public Law 116-92; 22 U.S.C. 8791 note) suspended under subsection (a) should immediately be reimposed and remain in effect until the President or his designee makes an affirmative certification under subsection (b).

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1, TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Amy Klobuchar:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	544.30			544.30
United States	US Dollar		2,447.08		2,447.08
Robert Nelson:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	544.30			544.30
United States	US Dollar		2,644.73		2,644.73
Delegation Expenses:*					
Canada	Canadian Dollar			695.60	695.60
Total		1,088.60	5,091.81	695.60	6,876.01

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN BOOZMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, July 17, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Robert Karem:					
Philippines	US Dollar	765.00			765.00
Thailand	US Dollar	324.82			324.82
United States	US Dollar		11,526.31		11,526.31
Senator Gary Peters:					
France	Euro	7,779.00			7,779.00
Robert Leonard:					
France	Euro	7,580.00			7,580.00
United States	US Dollar		1,060.31		1,060.31
Caitlyn Stephenson:					
France	Euro	7,779.00			7,779.00
Delegation Expenses:*					
France	Euro			14,258.25	14,258.25
Senator Chris Van Hollen:					
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon	434.00			434.00
United States	US Dollar		1,477.35		1,477.35
Francesca Amodio:					
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon	434.00			434.00
United States	US Dollar		1,477.35		1,477.35
Delegation Expenses:*					
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon, US Dollar			3,782.95	3,782.95
Paul Grove:					
Haiti	US Dollar	555.00			555.00
United States	US Dollar		560.31		560.31
Delegation Expenses:*					
Haiti	Gourde, US Dollar			4,687.50	4,687.50
Paul Grove:					
Cambodia	US Dollar	528.00			528.00
Egypt	US Dollar	867.00	56.66		923.66
Jordan	US Dollar	324.46			324.46
Laos	US Dollar	250.00			250.00
Lebanon	US Dollar	106.00			106.00
Thailand	US Dollar	678.62	361.44		1,040.06
United States	US Dollar		10,081.13		10,081.13
Vietnam	US Dollar	712.96			712.96
Delegation Expenses:*					
Cambodia	Riel			448.09	448.09

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Egypt	Egyptian Pound			217.07	217.07
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar			139.92	139.92
Laos	Lao Kip			259.92	259.92
Lebanon	Lebanese Pound			23,961.50	23,961.50
Thailand	Baht			2,068.63	2,068.63
Vietnam	Dong			1,607.96	1,607.96
Senator Katie Britt:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Senator Deb Fischer:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Senator John Kennedy:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Senator Jerry Moran:					
France	US Dollar	868.00			868.00
Hannah Allison:					
France	US Dollar	8,014.00			8,014.00
United States	US Dollar		1,140.60		1,140.60
Emily Leviner:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Sean Ross:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Ashleigh Weismiller:					
France	US Dollar	7,779.00			7,779.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro			42,744.75	42,744.75
Alexander Carnes:					
Haiti	Gourde	555.00			555.00
United States	US Dollar		560.10		560.10
Delegation Expenses: *					
Haiti	Gourde, US Dollar			4,687.50	4,687.50
Alexander Carnes:					
Indonesia	Rupiah	550.25			550.25
Palau	US Dollar	872.28			872.28
Philippines	Philippine Peso	570.00			570.00
United States	US Dollar		9,894.01		9,894.01
Delegation Expenses: *					
Indonesia	Rupiah			148.84	148.84
Palau	US Dollar			872.28	872.28
Philippines	Philippine Peso			168.00	168.00
Katherine Bowles:					
Lesotho	US Dollar	220.12			220.12
Mozambique	US Dollar	570.00			570.00
South Africa	US Dollar	465.47			465.47
United States	US Dollar		3,489.61		3,489.61
Paul Denaro:					
Lesotho	US Dollar	220.12			220.12
Mozambique	US Dollar	570.00			570.00
South Africa	US Dollar	465.48			465.48
United States	US Dollar		3,472.01		3,472.01
Delegation Expenses: *					
Lesotho	Loti,Rand			620.50	620.50
Mozambique	Mozambique Metical			2,988.00	2,988.00
South Africa	Rand			240.09	240.09
Robert Leonard:					
Philippines	Philippine Peso	765.00			765.00
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar	828.82			828.82
United States	US Dollar		8,122.01		8,122.01
Delegation Expenses: *					
Philippines	Philippine Peso			108.81	108.81
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar			858.69	858.69
Andrew Platt:					
Colombia	Colombian Peso	988.04			988.04
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon	236.95			236.95
Guatemala	Quetzal	133.31			133.31
Peru	Sol	647.40			647.40
United States	US Dollar		2,337.18		2,337.18
Delegation Expenses: *					
Colombia	Colombian Peso			1,077.60	1,077.60
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon, US Dollar			286.42	286.42
Guatemala	Quetzal			461.27	461.27
Peru	Sol			224.20	224.20
Sarita Vanka:					
Japan	Yen	801.89			801.89
Mongolia	Tugrik	810.00			810.00
United States	US Dollar		11,129.11		11,129.11
* Delegation Expenses					
Mongolia	Tugrik			101.18	101.18
Sarita Vanka:					
Burundi	Burundi Franc	500.00			500.00
Kenya	Kenyan Shilling	985.00			985.00
Uganda	Uganda Shilling	520.00			520.00
United States	US Dollar		11,739.48		11,739.48
Total		96,948.99	78,484.97	107,019.92	282,453.88

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Aug. 25 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Jacky Rosen:					
France	US Dollar	7,644.44			7,644.44
Senator Jeanne Shaheen:					
France	Euro	217.00			217.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Roger Wicker:					
France	US Dollar	7,839.32			7,839.32
Nicole Echeto:					
France	US Dollar	7,512.96			7,512.96
United States	US Dollar		3,468.30		3,468.30
Abigail Kane:					
France	US Dollar	7,317.00			7,317.00
Elizabeth Spivey:					
France	US Dollar	7,839.32			7,839.32
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro			28,516.50	28,516.50
Senator Jim Banks:					
Germany	US Dollar	914.29			914.29
Slovakia	US Dollar	498.76			498.76
United Kingdom	US Dollar	580.54			580.54
United States	US Dollar		21,044.41		21,044.41
David Keller:					
Germany	US Dollar	914.29			914.29
Slovakia	US Dollar	498.76			498.76
United Kingdom	US Dollar	580.54			580.54
United States	US Dollar		10,452.71		10,452.71
Mike Tokar:					
Germany	US Dollar	914.29			914.29
Slovakia	US Dollar	498.76			498.76
United Kingdom	US Dollar	580.54			580.54
United States	US Dollar		10,452.71		10,452.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Germany	Euro			7,233.60	7,233.60
Slovakia	Euro			3,200.89	3,200.89
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling			2,959.43	2,959.43
Senator Richard Blumenthal:					
France	US Dollar	123.72			123.72
Poland	US Dollar	151.84			151.84
Ukraine	US Dollar	201.92			201.92
United States	US Dollar		17,804.81		17,804.81
Nate Guajardo:					
France	US Dollar	1,702.00			1,702.00
Poland	US Dollar	152.00			152.00
Ukraine	US Dollar	126.00			126.00
United States	US Dollar		18,681.77		18,681.77
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro			1,504.33	1,504.33
Poland	Zloty			1,813.98	1,813.98
Ukraine	Hryvnia			111.06	111.06
Senator Kevin Cramer:					
Canada	US Dollar	174.00			174.00
United States	US Dollar		3,890.85		3,890.85
Colby Kuhns:					
Canada	US Dollar	174.00			174.00
United States	US Dollar		2,136.53		2,136.53
Delegation Expenses: *					
Canada	Canadian Dollar			695.50	695.50
Senator Tammy Duckworth:					
Singapore	US Dollar	2,549.55			2,549.55
Taiwan	US Dollar	429.79			429.79
United States	US Dollar		15,746.11		15,746.11
Alexander Behle:					
Singapore	US Dollar	2,540.24			2,540.24
Taiwan	US Dollar	415.13			415.13
United States	US Dollar		15,875.41		15,875.41
Sara Plana:					
Singapore	US Dollar	2,490.87			2,490.87
Taiwan	US Dollar	417.34			417.34
United States	US Dollar		15,875.41		15,875.41
Delegation Expenses: *					
Singapore	Singapore Dollar			5,536.28	5,536.28
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar			1,913.74	1,913.74
Senator Joni Ernst:					
Bahrain	US Dollar	304.00			304.00
Israel	US Dollar	230.00			230.00
Jordan	US Dollar	176.00			176.00
United Arab Emirates	US Dollar	199.00			199.00
United States	US Dollar		22,353.99		22,353.99
Kendall Dehnelt:					
Bahrain	US Dollar	304.00			304.00
Israel	US Dollar	230.00			230.00
Jordan	US Dollar	176.00			176.00
United Arab Emirates	US Dollar	199.00			199.00
United States	US Dollar		22,353.99		22,353.99
Delegation Expenses: *					
Bahrain	Bahraini Dinar			65.04	65.04
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel			4,854.42	4,854.42
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar			2,138.02	2,138.02
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham			272.37	272.37
Senator Tim Kaine:					
Germany	US Dollar	368.00	8,136.51		8,504.51
Poland	US Dollar	407.00	521.40		928.40
United States	US Dollar		3,111.00		3,111.00
Kaitlin Kleiber:					
Germany	US Dollar	368.00	8,136.41		8,504.41
Poland	US Dollar	407.00	521.00		928.00
United States	US Dollar		3,111.00		3,111.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
Germany	Euro			4,286.00	4,286.00
Poland	Zloty			5,370.72	5,370.72
Senator Angus King, Jr.:					
Jordan	US Dollar	507.08			507.08
Lebanon	US Dollar	145.00			145.00
Turkey	US Dollar	897.01			897.01
United States	US Dollar		14,791.49		14,791.49
Jeffrey Bennett:					
Jordan	US Dollar	487.19			487.19
Lebanon	US Dollar	145.00			145.00
Turkey	US Dollar	1,001.40			1,001.40
United States	US Dollar		13,606.99		13,606.99

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Delegation Expenses: *					
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar			3,597.92	3,597.92
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar			118.99	118.99
Lebanon	Lebanese Pound			6,032.66	6,032.66
Turkey	Turkish Lira			6,416.54	6,416.54
Senator Jacky Rosen:					
Iraq	US Dollar	32.79			32.79
Israel	US Dollar	1,196.00			1,196.00
Jordan	US Dollar	865.33			865.33
United States	US Dollar		2,617.71		2,617.71
Robert Waisanen:					
Iraq	US Dollar	32.79			32.79
Israel	US Dollar	1,218.37			1,218.37
Jordan	US Dollar	968.83			968.83
United States	US Dollar		14,967.70		14,967.70
Delegation Expenses: *					
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar			2,281.34	2,281.34
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel			5,736.73	5,736.73
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar			999.20	999.20
Senator Rick Scott:					
Denmark	US Dollar	637.33			637.33
Estonia	US Dollar	233.19			233.19
Finland	US Dollar	263.94			263.94
United States	US Dollar		14,167.11		14,167.11
Paul Bonicelli:					
Denmark	US Dollar	693.22			693.22
Estonia	US Dollar	253.45			253.45
Finland	US Dollar	282.35			282.35
United States	US Dollar		14,290.17		14,290.17
Matthew Harmon:					
Denmark	US Dollar	643.26			643.26
Estonia	US Dollar	271.25			271.25
Finland	US Dollar	282.35			282.35
United States	US Dollar		14,377.11		14,377.11
Delegation Expenses: *					
Denmark	Danish Krone			7,531.00	7,531.00
Estonia	Euro			893.87	893.87
Senator Tim Sheehy:					
Egypt	US Dollar	2,184.00			2,184.00
Kenya	US Dollar	127.00			127.00
United States	US Dollar		16,101.89		16,101.89
Delegation Expenses: *					
Egypt	Egyptian Pound			12,656.19	12,656.19
Kenya	Kenyan Shilling			1,606.50	1,606.50
Adam Barker:					
Bahrain	US Dollar	425.48			425.48
Qatar	US Dollar	851.42			851.42
United States	US Dollar		16,926.01		16,926.01
Jorie Feldman:					
Bahrain	US Dollar	320.11			320.11
Qatar	US Dollar	683.98			683.98
United States	US Dollar		16,926.01		16,926.01
Lauren Johnson:					
Argentina	US Dollar	1,140.00			1,140.00
Chile	US Dollar	604.00			604.00
Panama	US Dollar	816.00			816.00
United States	US Dollar		13,152.53		13,152.53
Meredith Werner:					
Argentina	US Dollar	1,140.00			1,140.00
Chile	US Dollar	604.00			604.00
Panama	US Dollar	816.00			816.00
United States	US Dollar		7,642.00		7,642.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
Argentina	Argentine Peso			288.44	288.44
Chile	Chilean Peso			1,201.80	1,201.80
Panama	Balboa, US Dollar			741.41	741.41
Jonathan Epstein:					
Australia	US Dollar	1,239.44			1,239.44
United States	US Dollar		12,090.31		12,090.31
Katie Karam:					
Australia	US Dollar	1,669.00			1,669.00
United States	US Dollar		6,172.51		6,172.51
Adam Trull:					
Australia	US Dollar	792.00			792.00
United States	US Dollar		6,172.51		6,172.51
Delegation Expenses: *					
Australia	Australian Dollar			8,004.00	8,004.00
Michael Noblet:					
Japan	US Dollar	1,899.00			1,899.00
United States	US Dollar		16,353.51		16,353.51
Michael Urena:					
Japan	US Dollar	1,910.06			1,910.06
United States	US Dollar		16,785.71		16,785.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Japan	Yen			2,597.09	2,597.09
Total		87,645.83	420,815.59	131,175.56	639,636.98

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR ROGER WICKER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Sept. 2, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Andy Kim:					
Germany	US Dollar	2,084.00			2,084.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Israel	US Dollar	1,150.00			1,150.00
United States	US Dollar		6,856.21		6,856.21
Delegation Expenses: *					
Germany	Euro			5,084.00	5,084.00
Israel	New Israeli Shegel			1,364.78	1,364.78
Total		3,234.00	6,856.21	6,448.78	16,538.99

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR TIM SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
July 30, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ruben Gallego:					
Germany	Euro	789.53			789.53
Slovakia	Euro	442.50			442.50
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	463.66			463.66
United States	US Dollar		21,648.91		21,648.91
Raphael Chavez-Fernandez:					
Germany	Euro	785.14			785.14
Slovakia	Euro	442.50			442.50
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	464.53			464.53
United States	US Dollar		14,105.11		14,105.11
Delegation Expenses: *					
Austria	Euro			91.87	91.87
Germany	Euro			2,009.00	2,009.00
Slovakia	Euro			4,754.82	4,754.82
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling			4,932.39	4,932.39
Total		3,387.86	35,754.02	11,788.08	50,929.96

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR TIM SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Aug. 1, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Lindsey Graham:					
France	Euro	1,637.72			1,637.72
Germany	Euro	455.83			455.83
Poland	Zloty	300.85			300.85
Ukraine	Hryvnia	201.92			201.92
United States	US Dollar		13,059.81		13,059.81
Ryan Geary:					
France	Euro	1,648.51			1,648.51
Germany	Euro	559.29			559.29
Poland	Zloty	319.02			319.02
Ukraine	Hryvnia	201.93			201.93
United States	US Dollar		13,059.81		13,059.81
Aaron Strickland:					
France	Euro	1,637.72			1,637.72
Germany	Euro	453.34			453.34
Poland	Zloty	336.73			336.73
Ukraine	Hryvnia	302.91			302.91
United States	US Dollar		13,059.81		13,059.81
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro			3,600.67	3,600.67
Germany	Euro			7,955.00	7,955.00
Poland	Zloty			3,265.20	3,265.20
Ukraine	Hryvnia			1,665.40	1,665.40
Taylor Reidy:					
France	Euro	1,701.52			1,701.52
Germany	Euro	453.08			453.08
United States	US Dollar		14,214.01		14,214.01
Senator Lindsey Graham:					
Turkey	Turkish Lira	924.12			924.12
United States	US Dollar		5,319.71		5,319.71
Ryan Geary:					
Turkey	Turkish Lira	942.71			942.71
United States	US Dollar		7,267.81		7,267.81
Delegation Expenses: *					
Turkey	Turkish Lira			1,838.02	1,838.02
Total		12,077.20	65,980.96	18,324.29	96,382.45

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR LINDSEY GRAHAM,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, July 22, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Kelly:					
France	US Dollar	868.00			868.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro			4,752.75	4,752.75
Total		868.00		4,752.75	5,620.75

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR TED CRUZ,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
July 9, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Everett Price:					
United States	Dollar		6,745.84		6,745.84
Denmark	Krone	1,028.00			1,028.00
Patrick Hanish:					
United States	Dollar		10,211.21		10,211.21
Albania	Albanian Lek	1,426.00			1,426.00
Everett Price:					
United States	Dollar		11,332.41		11,332.41
Albania	Albanian Lek	1,426.00			1,426.00
Alanna Novetsky:					
United States	Dollar		10,176.21		10,176.21
Albania	Albanian Lek	1,426.00			1,426.00
Kyle Parker:					
United States	Dollar		8,652.61		8,652.61
Estonia	Euro	1,070.81			1,070.81
Shannon Simrell:					
United States	Dollar		8,600.91		8,600.91
Norway	Norwegian Krone	1,116.00			1,116.00
Austria	Euro	3,534.34			3,534.34
Kyle Parker:					
United States	Dollar		10,387.11		10,387.11
Norway	Norwegian Krone	1,488.00			1,488.00
Poland	Zloty				
Ukraine	Ukrainian Hryvnia	1,355.78			1,355.78
Alanna Novetsky:					
United States	Dollar		9,781.11		9,781.11
Norway	Norwegian Krone	1,116.00			1,116.00
Jordan Warlick:					
United States	Dollar		10,275.21		10,275.21
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	557.04			557.04
Janice Helwig:					
United States	Dollar		6,984.51		6,984.51
Austria	Euro	41,092.00			41,092.00
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistani Man	1,100.00	4,369.00		5,469.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
Albania	Albanian Lek			453.00	453.00
Norway	Norwegian Krone			5,891.00	5,891.00
Austria	Euro			41.70	41.70
Poland	Zloty			38.03	38.03
Ukraine	Ukrainian Hryvnia			383.84	383.84
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistani Mar			854.00	854.00
Totals		57,735.97	97,516.13	7,661.57	162,913.67

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR ROGER F. WICKER,
Chairman, Commission
on Security and
Cooperation in Europe,
July 18, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Cunningham:					
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel	1,414.14			1,414.14
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham	663.04			663.04
United States	US Dollar		22,062.18		22,062.18
Delegation Expenses: *					
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel			4,507.16	4,507.16
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham			1,099.05	1,099.05
Total		2,077.18	22,062.18	5,606.21	29,745.57

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR MIKE LEE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Aug. 4, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:					
France	US Dollar	2,256.00			2,256.00
United States	US Dollar		12,058.31		12,058.31
Mariah Pfleger:					
France	US Dollar	2,118.70			2,118.70
United States	US Dollar		12,058.31		12,058.31
Delegation Expenses:*					
France	Euro			21,570.00	21,570.00
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:					
South Korea	US Dollar	1,090.59			1,090.59
United States	US Dollar		15,932.31		15,932.31
Mariah Pfleger:					
South Korea	US Dollar	1,069.24			1,069.24
United States	US Dollar		15,936.81		15,936.81
Delegation Expenses:*					
South Korea	Won			12,554.73	12,554.73
Total		6,534.53	55,985.74	34,124.73	96,645.00

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, July 21, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Peter Welch:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	315.21			315.21
United States	US Dollar		1,217.82		1,217.82
Jeffrey Van Oot:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	353.29			353.29
United States	US Dollar		1,656.96		1,656.96
Delegation Expenses:*					
Canada	Canadian Dollar			2,509.00	2,509.00
Senator Catherine Cortez Masto:					
France	Euro	7,451.26			7,451.26
Senator Peter Welch:					
France	Euro	7,251.76			7,251.76
Trevor Dean:					
France	Euro	7,779.00			7,779.00
United States	US Dollar		8,279.51		8,279.51
Alexandra Golden:					
France	Euro	7,103.65			7,103.65
Delegation Expenses:*					
France	Euro			19,715.11	19,715.11
Senator Peter Welch:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	416.48			416.48
United States	US Dollar		1,252.82		1,252.82
Delegation Expenses:*					
Canada	Canadian Dollar			3,478.00	3,478.00
Isaiah Akin:					
Oman	Rial Omani	840.00			840.00
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	789.00			789.00
United States	US Dollar		19,012.47		19,012.47
Virginia Lenahan:					
Oman	US Dollar	1,262.48			1,262.48
United States	US Dollar		17,344.51		17,344.51
Delegation Expenses:*					
Oman	Rial Omani			479.60	479.60
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal			170.49	170.49
Rachel Lang:					
Argentina	US Dollar	992.82			992.82
Chile	US Dollar	729.92			729.92
Panama	US Dollar	889.90			889.90
United States	US Dollar		6,621.51		6,621.51
Molly Newell:					
Argentina	US Dollar	1,005.82			1,005.82
Chile	US Dollar	728.92			728.92
Panama	US Dollar	887.90			887.90
United States	US Dollar		7,101.51		7,101.51
Delegation Expenses:*					
Argentina	Argentine Peso			288.44	288.44
Chile	Chilean Peso			1,117.49	1,117.49
Panama	Balboa, US Dollar			741.41	741.41
Total		38,797.41	62,487.11	28,499.54	129,784.06

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR MICHAEL CRAPO,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, July 31, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Megan Bartley:					
Belgium	US Dollar	969.58			969.58

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United Kingdom	US Dollar	900.51			900.51
United States	US Dollar		4,286.01		4,286.01
Amy English:					
Belgium	US Dollar	969.58			969.58
United Kingdom	US Dollar	900.51			900.51
United States	US Dollar		4,830.10		4,830.10
Delegation Expenses: *					
Belgium	Euro			865.23	865.23
Joseph Biegun:					
Moldova	US Dollar	520.48			520.48
Romania	US Dollar	1,011.58			1,011.58
United States	US Dollar		9,247.41		9,247.41
Delegation Expenses: *					
Moldova	Moldovan Leu			793.71	793.71
Romania	Romanian Leu			932.48	932.48
Tyler Brace:					
Poland	US Dollar	250.46			250.46
Romania	US Dollar	688.75			688.75
Ukraine	US Dollar	202.00			202.00
United States	US Dollar		11,997.01		11,997.01
Delegation Expenses: *					
Poland	Zloty			1,077.01	1,077.01
Romania	Romanian Leu			696.83	696.83
Brian Cullen:					
Japan	Yen	2,761.60			2,761.60
United States	US Dollar		6,433.45		6,433.45
Delegation Expenses: *					
Japan	Yen			910.81	910.81
Senator Steve Daines:					
Armenia	US Dollar	168.00			168.00
Azerbaijan	US Dollar	386.90			386.90
Georgia	US Dollar	70.91			70.91
United States	US Dollar		18,012.21		18,012.21
Darin Thacker:					
Armenia	US Dollar	256.43			256.43
Azerbaijan	US Dollar	377.23			377.23
Georgia	US Dollar	149.65			149.65
United States	US Dollar		7,153.71		7,153.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Manat			1,654.44	1,654.44
Senator Steve Daines:					
Saudi Arabia	US Dollar	1,879.14			1,879.14
United States	US Dollar		18,750.17		18,750.17
Darin Thacker:					
Saudi Arabia	US Dollar	1,698.10			1,698.10
United States	US Dollar		16,209.67		16,209.67
Delegation Expenses: *					
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal			1,122.48	1,122.48
Grace Cason:					
Singapore	US Dollar	3,380.82			3,380.82
Taiwan	US Dollar	455.81			455.81
United States	US Dollar		15,902.71		15,902.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Singapore	Singapore Dollar			2,153.00	2,153.00
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar			637.91	637.91
Naz Durakoglu:					
Angola	US Dollar	926.00			926.00
Ethiopia	US Dollar	177.00			177.00
Nigeria	US Dollar	666.69			666.69
South Africa	US Dollar	461.83			461.83
United States	US Dollar		11,760.61		11,760.61
Philip Oke-Thomas:					
Angola	US Dollar	926.00			926.00
Ethiopia	US Dollar	277.00			277.00
Nigeria	US Dollar	733.69			733.69
South Africa	US Dollar	561.83			561.83
United States	US Dollar		11,760.61		11,760.61
Delegation Expenses: *					
Angola	Kwanza			2,480.00	2,480.00
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Birr			146.40	146.40
Nigeria	Naira			442.77	442.77
South Africa	Rand			352.90	352.90
Jinanshu Jain:					
Germany	US Dollar	827.66			827.66
Poland	US Dollar	701.11			701.11
Ukraine	US Dollar	98.85			98.85
United States	US Dollar		11,724.91		11,724.91
Delegation Expenses: *					
Germany	Euro			2,143.00	2,143.00
Poland	Zloty			2,685.36	2,685.36
Senator Mike Lee:					
Denmark	US Dollar	943.00			943.00
Estonia	US Dollar	306.00			306.00
Finland	US Dollar	316.00			316.00
United States	US Dollar		14,668.01		14,668.01
Mark Wait:					
Denmark	US Dollar	943.00			943.00
Estonia	US Dollar	306.00			306.00
Finland	US Dollar	316.00			316.00
United States	US Dollar		14,668.01		14,668.01
Delegation Expenses: *					
Denmark	Danish Krone			5,020.66	5,020.66
Senator Dave McCormick:					
Israel	US Dollar	1,815.00			1,815.00
United Arab Emirates	US Dollar	487.62			487.62
United States	US Dollar		24,182.99		24,182.99
Mark Isakowitz:					
Israel	US Dollar	1,779.00			1,779.00
United Arab Emirates	US Dollar	451.62			451.62
United States	US Dollar		21,050.35		21,050.35
Delegation Expenses: *					
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel			9,014.32	9,014.32
United Arab Emirates	UAE Dirham			2,804.74	2,804.74
Guy Mentel:					
Argentina	US Dollar	649.73			649.73

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Chile	US Dollar	926.92	.....	.....	926.92
Colombia	US Dollar	1,566.34	.....	.....	1,566.34
Panama	US Dollar	719.90	.....	.....	719.90
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	5,416.31	.....	5,416.31
Delegation Expenses: *					
Argentina	Argentine Peso .....	.....	.....	144.22	144.22
Chile	Chilean Peso .....	.....	.....	600.90	600.90
Colombia	Colombian Peso .....	.....	.....	1,901.24	1,901.24
Panama	Balboa, US Dollar .....	.....	.....	370.70	370.70
Senator Christopher Murphy:					
France	US Dollar	2,310.00	.....	.....	2,310.00
Romania	US Dollar	750.84	.....	.....	750.84
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	20,531.41	.....	20,531.41
Jessica Elledge:					
France	US Dollar	2,510.00	.....	.....	2,510.00
Romania	US Dollar	762.84	.....	.....	762.84
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	21,169.90	.....	21,169.90
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro .....	.....	.....	2,842.00	2,842.00
Romania	Romanian Leu .....	.....	.....	3,696.16	3,696.16
Senator Christopher Coons:					
Philippines	US Dollar	6,828.74	.....	.....	6,828.74
Taiwan	US Dollar	853.75	.....	.....	853.75
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	7,928.11	.....	7,928.11
Senator Pete Ricketts:					
Philippines	US Dollar	6,638.31	.....	.....	6,638.31
Taiwan	US Dollar	965.28	.....	.....	965.28
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	19,668.77	.....	19,668.77
Vidya Neelakantan:					
Philippines	US Dollar	6,828.74	.....	.....	6,828.74
Taiwan	US Dollar	958.64	.....	.....	958.64
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	7,928.11	.....	7,928.11
Andrew Pantino:					
Philippines	US Dollar	6,533.86	.....	.....	6,533.86
Taiwan	US Dollar	734.61	.....	.....	734.61
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	19,967.97	.....	19,967.97
Delegation Expenses: *					
Philippines	Philippine Peso .....	.....	.....	435.22	435.22
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar .....	.....	.....	3,458.84	3,458.84
Senator Pete Ricketts:					
Singapore	US Dollar	3,829.00	.....	.....	3,829.00
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	10,688.81	.....	10,688.81
Andrew Pantino:					
Singapore	US Dollar	3,476.00	.....	.....	3,476.00
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	10,964.10	.....	10,964.10
Delegation Expenses: *					
Singapore	Singapore Dollar .....	.....	.....	4,306.00	4,306.00
Elizabeth Leibowitz:					
Iraq	US Dollar	32.79	.....	.....	32.79
Israel	US Dollar	1,148.41	.....	.....	1,148.41
Jordan	US Dollar	865.32	.....	.....	865.32
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	14,967.70	.....	14,967.70
Delegation Expenses: *					
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar .....	.....	.....	1,140.67	1,140.67
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel .....	.....	.....	2,868.36	2,868.36
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar .....	.....	.....	499.60	499.60
Craig Carbone:					
Denmark	US Dollar	843.00	.....	.....	843.00
Estonia	US Dollar	296.00	.....	.....	296.00
Finland	US Dollar	309.00	.....	.....	309.00
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	14,540.21	.....	14,540.21
Delegation Expenses: *					
Denmark	Danish Krone .....	.....	.....	2,510.33	2,510.33
Senator Christopher Coons:					
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,541.95	.....	.....	1,541.95
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	11,702.11	.....	11,702.11
Senator Jeanne Shaheen:					
Netherlands	Euro	1,521.77	.....	.....	1,521.77
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	15,790.71	.....	15,790.71
Amy English:					
Belgium	Euro	449.30	.....	.....	449.30
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,723.06	.....	.....	1,723.06
United States	US Dollar	100.77	10,698.51	.....	10,799.28
Michael Gwin:					
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,734.96	.....	.....	1,734.96
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	14,485.21	.....	14,485.21
Vidya Neelakantan:					
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,669.30	.....	.....	1,669.30
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	11,107.11	.....	11,107.11
Delegation Expenses: *					
Belgium	Euro .....	.....	.....	780.00	780.00
Netherlands	Euro .....	.....	.....	22,021.45	22,021.45
Senator Tim Kaine:					
Canada	US Dollar	416.48	.....	.....	416.48
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	5,322.72	.....	5,322.72
Senator Jeanne Shaheen:					
Canada	Canadian Dollar	416.48	.....	.....	416.48
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	3,150.91	.....	3,150.91
Michael Gwin:					
Canada	US Dollar	416.48	.....	.....	416.48
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	1,421.63	.....	1,421.63
Paul Lapointe:					
Canada	US Dollar	512.14	.....	.....	512.14
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	2,609.73	.....	2,609.73
Guy Mentel:					
Canada	US Dollar	544.30	.....	.....	544.30
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	3,293.53	.....	3,293.53
Delegation Expenses: *					
Canada	Canadian Dollar .....	.....	.....	1,739.00	1,739.00
Alison Macdonald:					
France	US Dollar	7,284.05	.....	.....	7,284.05
Delegation Expenses: *					
France	Euro .....	.....	.....	4,752.75	4,752.75
Christopher Socha:					
South Sudan	US Dollar	230.00	.....	.....	230.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Uganda	US Dollar	560.00			560.00
United States	US Dollar		17,226.89		17,226.89
John Tomaszewski:					
South Sudan	US Dollar	230.00			230.00
Uganda	US Dollar	560.00			560.00
United States	US Dollar		16,845.19		16,845.19
Delegation Expenses: *					
South Sudan	South Sudanese Pound			494.44	494.44
Uganda	Uganda Shilling			2,393.00	2,393.00
Thomas Hanley:					
Indonesia	US Dollar	660.98			660.98
Philippines	US Dollar	798.06			798.06
Singapore	US Dollar	2,321.00			2,321.00
United States	US Dollar		10,278.91		10,278.91
Thomas West:					
Indonesia	US Dollar	689.40			689.40
Philippines	US Dollar	815.00			815.00
Singapore	US Dollar	2,321.00			2,321.00
United States	US Dollar		9,218.00		9,218.00
Delegation Expenses: *					
Indonesia	Rupiah			324.50	324.50
Philippines	Philippine Peso			352.41	352.41
Singapore	Singapore Dollar			138.00	138.00
Katherine Abrames Woodward:					
Italy	US Dollar	1,462.30			1,462.30
Switzerland	US Dollar	1,639.28			1,639.28
United States	US Dollar		5,988.51		5,988.51
Molly Barlow:					
Italy	US Dollar	1,385.43			1,385.43
Switzerland	US Dollar	1,232.00			1,232.00
United States	US Dollar		3,764.71		3,764.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Italy	Euro			1,829.04	1,829.04
Switzerland	Swiss Franc			2,259.07	2,259.07
Total		116,592.45	519,313.72	97,791.95	733,698.12

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, July 31, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator James Lankford:					
Iraq	US Dollar	24.14			24.14
Israel	US Dollar	1,067.80			1,067.80
Jordan	US Dollar	637.41			637.41
Lebanon	US Dollar	190.00			190.00
United States	US Dollar		16,199.84		16,199.84
Grace Higgins:					
Iraq	US Dollar	41.26			41.26
Israel	US Dollar	1,160.49			1,160.49
Jordan	US Dollar	340.19			340.19
Lebanon	US Dollar	195.00			195.00
United States	US Dollar		18,737.94		18,737.94
Delegation Expenses: *					
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel			52.35	52.35
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar			118.99	118.99
Lebanon	Lebanese Pound			6,032.67	6,032.67
Megan Krynen:					
Argentina	US Dollar	1,027.82			1,027.82
Chile	US Dollar	844.92			844.92
Panama	US Dollar	918.90			918.90
United States	US Dollar		7,289.71		7,289.71
Laura Lynch:					
Argentina	US Dollar	1,027.82			1,027.82
Chile	US Dollar	844.92			844.92
Panama	US Dollar	918.90			918.90
United States	US Dollar		6,364.71		6,364.71
Delegation Expenses: *					
Argentina	Argentine Peso			367.15	367.15
Chile	Chilean Peso			1,117.49	1,117.49
Panama	Balboa, US Dollar			741.41	741.41
Total		9,239.57	48,592.20	8,430.06	66,261.83

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RAND PAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
July 16, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jorin Lintzenich:					
Netherlands	US Dollar	1,407.93			1,407.93

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	US Dollar		14,485.21		14,485.21
Delegation Expenses: *					
Netherlands	Euro			4,433.48	4,433.48
Total		1,407.93	14,485.21	4,433.48	20,326.62

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Aug. 14, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Steve Smith:					
Country 1		1,672.48			1,672.48
Country 2		2,191.70			2,191.70
Country 3			19,500.26		19,500.26
Senator Ron Wyden:					
Country 1		1,672.48			1,672.48
Country 2		2,397.00			2,397.00
Country 3			21,174.50		21,174.50
Delegation Expenses: *					
Country 1				494.61	494.61
Country 2				227.32	227.32
Senator Theodore Budd:					
Country 1		531.64			531.64
Country 2		874.82			874.82
Country 3			10,379.21		10,379.21
Arjun Ravindra:					
Country 1		531.64			531.64
Country 2		702.55			702.55
Country 3			10,650.41		10,650.41
Delegation Expenses: *					
Country 1				217.61	217.61
Country 2				1,729.42	1,729.42
Ryan Tully:					
Country 1		1,281.79			1,281.79
Country 2			10,229.51		10,229.51
Delegation Expenses: *					
Country 1				151.19	151.19
Maria Mahler-Haug:					
Country 1		912.45			912.45
Country 2		1,018.86			1,018.86
Country 3			9,030.69		9,030.69
Peter Metzger:					
Country 1		888.81			888.81
Country 2		1,018.86			1,018.86
Country 3			10,290.69		10,290.69
Steve Smith:					
Country 1		949.95			949.95
Country 2		1,371.09			1,371.09
Country 3			8,998.09		8,998.09
Russell Willig:					
Country 1		1,470.00			1,470.00
Country 2		1,018.86			1,018.86
Country 3			10,300.69		10,300.69
Delegation Expenses: *					
Country 1				410.00	410.00
Country 2				156.71	156.71
Anahita Dhungel:					
Country 1		461.56			461.56
Country 2		846.77			846.77
Country 3		1,481.00			1,481.00
Country 4			9,006.90		9,006.90
Elnigar Iltebir:					
Country 1		461.56			461.56
Country 2		846.77			846.77
Country 3		1,481.00			1,481.00
Country 4			9,031.90		9,031.90
Sarah Istel:					
Country 1		461.56			461.56
Country 2		846.77			846.77
Country 3		940.00			940.00
Country 4			13,923.61		13,923.61
Alex Moree:					
Country 1		461.56			461.56
Country 2		846.77			846.77
Country 3		1,481.00			1,481.00
Country 4			9,006.90		9,006.90
Dennis Wischmeier:					
Country 1		461.56			461.56
Country 2		846.77			846.77
Country 3		1,481.00			1,481.00
Country 4			9,006.90		9,006.90
Delegation Expenses: *					
Country 1				638.58	638.58
Country 2				2,622.42	2,622.42
Country 3				2,860.00	2,860.00
Courtney Fellows:					
Country 1		176.00	1,200.00		1,376.00
Country 2		995.77			995.77
Country 3		353.69			353.69
Country 4		248.00			248.00
Country 6			9,806.89		9,806.89
Steve Smith:					
Country 1		176.00	1,200.00		1,376.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Country 3	246.63	.....	.....	246.63
Country 4	248.00	.....	.....	248.00
Country 5	1,134.00	.....	.....	1,134.00
Country 6	18,218.76	.....	18,218.76
Delegation Expenses:*
Country 1	1,197.93	1,197.93
Country 2	26.18	26.18
Country 3	118.99	118.99
Country 4	6,032.67	6,032.67	.....
Country 5	698.91	698.91
Senator Theodore Budd:
Country 1	7,779.00	.....	.....	7,779.00
Nathan Heiman:
Country 1	7,363.00	.....	.....	7,363.00
Country 2	15,754.51	.....	15,754.51
Arjun Ravindra:
Country 1	8,014.00	.....	.....	8,014.00
Country 2	8,583.00	.....	8,583.00
Delegation Expenses:*
Country 1	14,258.25	14,258.25
Total	60,644.72	215,293.42	31,840.79	307,778.93

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR TOM COTTON,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, July 30, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), MAJORITY LEADER AND DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Susan Collins:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	888.79	.....	.....	888.79
Senator Richard Durbin:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	880.79	.....	.....	880.79
Senator Edward Markey:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	878.91	.....	.....	878.91
Senator Mike Rounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	878.79	.....	.....	878.79
Senator Eric Schmitt:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	944.89	.....	.....	944.89
Anna Gallagher:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	US Dollar	899.25	.....	.....	899.25
Delegation Expenses:*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Euro .....	.....	.....	41,549.20	41,549.20
Total .....	.....	5,371.42	.....	41,549.20	46,920.62

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN THUNE,
SENATOR CHARLES SCHUMER,
Majority Leader and Democratic Leader, July 14, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Brian Monahan:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Euro	7,522.00	.....	.....	7,522.00
Ryan Kaldahl:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	Philippine Peso	779.22	.....	.....	779.22
Thailand	Baht	286.05	.....	.....	286.05
United States	US Dollar .....	.....	11,526.31	.....	11,526.31
Delegation Expenses:*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	Philippine Peso .....	.....	.....	202.21	202.21
Total .....	.....	8,587.27	11,526.31	202.21	20,315.79

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN THUNE,
Majority Leader, September 8, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Gary Myrick:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Euro	7,779.00	.....	.....	7,779.00
Delegation Expenses:*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Euro .....	.....	.....	4,752.75	4,752.75

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
		U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Catella:					
Philippines	Philippine Peso	687.48			687.48
Thailand	Baht	198.29			198.29
United States	US Dollar		11,526.31		11,526.31
Delegation Expenses:*					
Philippines	Philippine Peso			202.22	202.22
Total		8,664.77	11,526.31	4,954.97	25,146.05

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR CHARLES SCHUMER,
Democratic Leader, September 3, 2025.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST
TIME—S. 2805 and S. 2806

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2805) to provide for the designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

A bill (S. 2806) to provide for automatic continuing of appropriations.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bills will be read for a second time on the next legislative day.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions which are at the desk: S. Res. 387; S. Res. 388.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER, The Chair announces, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to Public Law 101-509, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress: Denise A. Hibay of New York.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 16, 2025

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 16; 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, morning business be closed, and the Senate resume consideration of Calendar No. 115, S. 2296; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we expect one rollcall vote on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 60 at approximately 2:30 p.m. and another rollcall vote on the motion to proceed to Senator PAUL's budget resolution around 5:30 p.m. tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

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 8:27 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 16, 2025, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WILLIAM BOYLE, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE MICHAEL F. EASLEY, JR.

ERIN CREEGAN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JANE E. YOUNG.

ZACHARY KELLER, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE BRANDON B. BROWN.

THE JUDICIARY

DAVID A. BRAGDON, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE LORETTA COPELAND BRIGGS, RETIRED.

LINDSEY ANN FREEMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE CATHERINE C. EAGLES, RETIRED.

MATTHEW E. ORSO, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE ROBERT J. CONRAD, JR., RETIRED.

SUSAN COURTWRIGHT RODRIGUEZ, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE FRANK D. WHITNEY, RETIRED.

REBECCA L. TABLESON, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE DIANE S. SYKES, RETIRING.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate September 15, 2025:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

STEPHEN MIRAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2012.