

proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas 2025 marks several anniversaries, including—

(1) the 40th anniversary of the Space Shuttle *Discovery* Mission STS-51C, crewed by Ellison Sjoji Onizuka, the first Asian American in space;

(2) the 50th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War and the beginning of the Southeast Asian diaspora in communities across the United States;

(3) the 50th anniversary of the completion of the double-hulled voyaging canoe, *Hokulea*, marking the first traditional Polynesian voyaging canoe built in Hawaii in more than 600 years;

(4) the 60th anniversary of the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes”, approved October 3, 1965 (79 Stat. 911), landmark legislation that reversed restrictive immigration policies against immigrants from Asia; and

(5) the 115th anniversary of the establishment of Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco Bay, California, which served as a major port of entry for immigrants coming to the United States from Asia and the Pacific;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have made significant contributions to the United States at all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces, including—

(1) Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American elected to Congress;

(2) Daniel K. Inouye, a Medal of Honor and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who, as President pro tempore of the Senate, was the then-highest-ranking Asian American government official in the history of the United States;

(3) Hiram L. Fong, the first Asian American Senator;

(4) Patsy T. Mink, the first woman of color and Asian American woman elected to Congress;

(5) Herbert Y.C. Choy, the first Asian American to serve as a Federal judge;

(6) Daniel K. Akaka, the first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry; and

(7) Norman Y. Mineta, the first Asian American member of a Presidential cabinet;

Whereas the 119th Congress includes 25 Members of Asian and Pacific Islander descent;

Whereas, in 2025, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus is composed of 82 Members, and other congressional caucuses work on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander issues also;

Whereas, in 2025, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are serving in State and Territorial legislatures across the United States in record numbers, including in—

(1) the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and

(2) the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders represent more than 8 percent of Federal judges and hundreds of thousands of Federal employees, including hundreds of staffers of Asian, Native

Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander descent who serve as staff in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas the incidence of hate crimes against Asian Americans continues to be above levels observed before the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas discrimination against Asian Americans, especially in moments of crisis, is not a new phenomenon, and violence against Asian Americans has occurred throughout United States history, including—

(1) the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act supplementary to the Acts in relation to Immigration”, approved March 3, 1875 (commonly referred to as the “Page Act of 1875”) (18 Stat. 477, chapter 141), which restricted entry of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian women to the United States and effectively prohibited the immigration of Chinese women, preventing the formation of Chinese families in the United States and limiting the number of native-born Chinese citizens;

(2) the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese”, approved May 6, 1882 (commonly known as the “Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882”) (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), which was the first law to explicitly exclude an entire ethnic group from immigrating to the United States;

(3) the issuance of Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) on February 19, 1942, which authorized the forced relocation and incarceration of approximately 125,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry during World War II, the majority of whom were citizens of the United States;

(4) on June 23, 1982, the murder of Vincent Chin;

(5) on January 17, 1989, the Cleveland Elementary School shooting in which a gunman used an AK-47 to kill 5 children, 4 of whom were of Southeast Asian descent;

(6) the rise in discrimination and violence against Muslim, Sikh, Arab, Middle Eastern, and South Asian Americans following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001;

(7) on August 5, 2012, the mass shooting at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, in which a white supremacist fatally shot 6 people and wounded 4 others; and

(8) on March 16, 2021, the murder of 8 people, including 6 Asian women, at 3 separate Asian-owned businesses in the Atlanta, Georgia, region;

Whereas, in response to the uptick in anti-Asian hate crimes throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117-13; 135 Stat. 265), which was signed into law on May 20, 2021;

Whereas, in celebration of the contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Congress passed the Commission To Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (Public Law 117-140; 136 Stat. 1259) to establish a commission to study the creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture, which was signed into law on June 13, 2022;

Whereas, as part of the American Women Quarters Program, the United States Mint has issued commemorative quarters honoring the contributions of—

(1) Chinese American film star Anna May Wong;

(2) Native Hawaiian composer and cultural advocate Edith Kanaka'ole;

(3) Japanese American Congresswoman Patsy Mink; and

(4) Korean American disability justice advocate Stacey Park Milbern;

Whereas, as part of the Native American \$1 Coin Program, the United States Mint has issued a commemorative \$1 coin honoring the contributions of Mary Kawena Pukui, a renowned Native Hawaiian scholar, anthropologist, ethnographer, author, composer, dancer, and educator whose work ensured the preservation and perpetuation of the Native Hawaiian language, history, and culture;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Federal Government and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of, and to understand the challenges faced by, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; and

(2) recognizes that Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities enhance the rich diversity of and strengthen the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2224. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2225. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2226. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2224. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON CHANGES TO MEDICARE AND MEDICAID IN RECONCILIATION.

Section 310(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641(g)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT” and inserting “SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID”;

(2) by striking “recommendations with respect to the old-age” and inserting the following: “recommendations with respect to—

“(1) the old-age”;

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

“(3) the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).”.

SA 2225. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 3, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

(b) **PROHIBITION ON OFFERS OR SALES.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to offer or sell a payment stablecoin through the use of any medium or by any means of access in interstate commerce in the United States or to offer or sell a payment stablecoin to a United States person living in the United States unless such payment stablecoin is issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.

In section 3, strike subsection (c) and insert the following:

(c) **SAFE HARBORS.**—

(1) **BY THE BOARD.**—The Board shall issue regulations to safe harbor the offer or sale of payment stablecoins that were issued by a foreign payment stablecoin issuer that is subject to requirements in the issuer's home country that are determined by the Board to be comparable with the requirements applicable to permitted payment stablecoin issuers under this Act and regulations thereunder.

(2) **BY THE PRIMARY FEDERAL PAYMENT STABLECOIN REGULATORS.**—The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators may jointly issue regulations providing safe harbors from the prohibition under subsection (b) that are consistent with the purposes of this Act.

In section 3(f)(1), insert “or (b)” after “knowingly participates in a violation of subsection (a)”.

In section 3(f)(2), insert “or (b)” after “knowingly violated subsection (a)”.

In section 3(h)(1), insert “or” after the semicolon.

In section 3(h)(2), strike “; or” and insert a period.

In section 3(h), strike paragraph (3).

Strike section 18 and insert the following:

SEC. 18. USE OF SANCTIONS AUTHORITIES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT WITH RESPECT TO BLOCKCHAIN-ENABLED SMART CONTRACTS.

Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended—

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

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

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) In this section:

“(1) The term ‘interest’ includes any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, present, future, or contingent, and legal, equitable, or beneficial, or otherwise,

without regard to whether such interest is legally cognizable.

“(2) The terms ‘person’ and ‘national’ include—

“(A) any individual;

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

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

“(3) The term ‘property’ includes—

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

“(B) services of any nature whatsoever; and

“(C) contracts of any nature whatsoever.”.

SA 2226. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION AGAINST PERMITTED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS AND DIGITAL ASSET SERVICE PROVIDERS.

Any person who purchases, sells, trades, exchanges, transfers, or lends a payment stablecoin in, or in a manner affecting, interstate or foreign commerce may bring an action in the United States district court for the judicial district in which the person conducts such transaction, against a permitted payment stablecoin issuer or a digital asset service provider if such permitted payment stablecoin issuer or digital asset service provider deployed any fraudulent, manipulative, or deceptive device or contrivance of such rules and regulations as the primary Federal payment stablecoin issuers shall prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of any person who transacts in a payment stablecoin.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I have six requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is author-

ized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 12, 2025

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, May 12; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, the cloture motions filed on May 8 ripen at 5:30 p.m., and the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 76, Monica Crowley.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 12, 2025, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:52 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 12, 2025, at 3 p.m.