

Whereas the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that no present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind, may be accepted by the President of the United States from a king, prince, or foreign state without the consent of Congress;

Whereas the Founders included the Foreign Emoluments Clause in the Constitution of the United States, by unanimous agreement of the State delegations, to ensure the President would remain loyal to the Nation and the public interest;

Whereas the Foreign Emoluments Clause has long been understood to be “‘directed against every kind of influence by foreign governments upon officers of the United States,’ in the absence of consent by Congress”;

Whereas the President of the United States has a constitutional and statutory obligation to uphold the public trust; and

Whereas the violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States undermines public trust and the integrity of public office in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the underlying purpose of the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States renders the acceptance and transfer of a plane from the government of Qatar, without the explicit consent of Congress, an illegal emolument, regardless of the legal technicalities of ownership;

(2) withholds the consent of the Senate to the acceptance and transfer of any plane from the government of Qatar, as such acceptance and transfer poses unacceptable potential costs to taxpayers in the United States as well as grave risks to national security and of foreign corruption; and

(3) demands the transfer of any plane received by President Donald J. Trump or entities under the control of President Trump from the government of Qatar, in violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, to the permanent control of the United States Government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 245—CONDEMNING THE FINANCIAL ENTANGLEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP WITH THE \$TRUMP MEME COIN

Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 245

Whereas, on January 17, 2025, Fight Fight Fight LLC launched the “OFFICIAL TRUMP” cryptocurrency (referred to in this preamble as “\$TRUMP”), which is a meme coin;

Whereas a meme coin is a type of asset purchased “for entertainment, social interaction, and cultural purposes”, with the value of the asset “driven primarily by market demand and speculation”;

Whereas the \$TRUMP website states in the disclaimers of the website that the product is “not intended to be . . . an investment opportunity”, but rather to function as “an expression of support for, and engagement with, the ideals and beliefs embodied by the symbol ‘\$TRUMP’”;

Whereas President Trump himself promoted the venture at the time of launch, and on multiple occasions since the launch has

encouraged investors to “join [his] very special Trump Community”;

Whereas, within 2 days of launch, the price for \$TRUMP skyrocketed over 10 times to \$74.27 before steeply declining to settle at \$7.50 by April 2025;

Whereas, in the face of dwindling value and steep losses for hundreds of thousands of investors, on April 23, 2025, Fight Fight Fight LLC announced a “Dinner with Trump” competition that promised an evening with the President to discuss cryptocurrency policy at Trump National Club in Washington, D.C., for the top 220 holders of \$TRUMP;

Whereas, in addition to the dinner, the promotion offered a “Special VIP White House Tour” for the top 25 holders before removing the reference to the White House;

Whereas the price of \$TRUMP rose more than 50 percent with a significant surge in trading volume following the announcement of the promotional dinner;

Whereas \$TRUMP allows and invites anyone in the world, potentially even foreign governments and unscrupulous individuals, to directly enrich the President, while hiding potential payoffs in the pseudonymity of the blockchain;

Whereas the top holders of \$TRUMP are reported to be foreign nationals and entities, which may include individuals or entities tied to foreign governments;

Whereas a Chinese-linked firm, GD Culture Group, which nominally produces content for TikTok, has raised up to \$300,000,000 from an unidentified investor to purchase \$TRUMP and Bitcoin, despite having no revenue;

Whereas a shipping firm with operations in Mexico raised \$20,000,000 to purchase \$TRUMP for the express purpose of influencing the tariff policy of the United States;

Whereas Justin Sun, who was facing a civil fraud case from the Securities and Exchange Commission over allegations of market manipulation and unregistered asset sales, is believed to be the top holder of \$TRUMP;

Whereas the Securities and Exchange Commission under President Trump paused the litigation against Justin Sun, and Sun is now seeking to favorably settle;

Whereas President Trump financially benefits from the market value and activity of the \$TRUMP, as Fight Fight Fight LLC and CIC Digital LLC, an affiliate of the Trump Organization, collectively own 80 percent of the 1,000,000,000 issued \$TRUMP coins, which are currently worth \$10,500,000,000 in market value;

Whereas both Fight Fight Fight LLC and CIC Digital LLC, as well as the affiliated “Celebration Cards LLC”, receive transaction fees derived from trading activities, making surges in trading from the promotion of the \$TRUMP coin by President Trump and competition particularly lucrative;

Whereas the \$TRUMP coin has generated \$350,000,000 in fees for Fight Fight Fight LLC and partners of Fight Fight Fight LLC, including over \$1,000,000 since the “Dinner with Trump” announcement;

Whereas the financial entanglements of President Trump with the \$TRUMP coin, as well as the attempted use of the White House to host competitions to prop up the value of \$TRUMP, represent an unprecedented, pay-to-play scheme to provide access to the Presidency to the highest bidder;

Whereas the purchase by a foreign government of \$TRUMP would violate the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind, may be accepted by the President of the United States from a king, prince, or foreign state without the consent of Congress;

Whereas the Founders included the Foreign Emoluments Clause in the Constitution of the United States, by unanimous agreement of the State delegations, to ensure the President would remain loyal to the Nation and the public interest;

Whereas the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States has long been understood to be “‘directed against every kind of influence by foreign governments upon officers of the United States, in the absence of consent by Congress’”;

Whereas the President of the United States has a constitutional and statutory obligation to uphold the public trust; and

Whereas the violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States undermines public trust and the integrity of public office in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the financial entanglements of President Donald J. Trump with the \$TRUMP meme coin for—

(A) permitting and facilitating covert payments to the President and the Trump family, including potential investments from foreign governments and foreign nationals under Federal prosecution; and

(B) auctioning access to the Presidency in return for the purchase of the cryptocurrency of President Trump;

(2) affirms that any purchase of \$TRUMP by a foreign government is a violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause of the Constitution of the United States because President Donald J. Trump did not seek the consent of Congress before accepting such payments; and

(3) demands the transfer of any proceeds from any foreign government purchase of \$TRUMP nevertheless received by President Donald J. Trump in violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States to the United States Government.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2236. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2237. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2238. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2239. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2240. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2241. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2242. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2243. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2244. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2245. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2246. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. REED, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2247. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2248. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2228 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. RICKETTS (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS)) to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2249. 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 2250. 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 2251. 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 2252. 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 2253. 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 2254. 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 2255. 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 2256. 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 2257. 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 2258. 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 2259. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2260. Mr. SCHIFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2261. Mr. SCHIFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2262. 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 2263. 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 2264. 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 2265. 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 2236. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

(5) The foreign payment stablecoin issuer is not owned, in whole or in part, by—

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

(B) the Republic of Cuba;

(C) the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(D) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(E) the Russian Federation; or

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

SA 2237. Mr. HAWLEY 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 end, add the following:

TITLE II—STOP CSAM ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Strengthening Transparency and Obligations to Protect Children Suffering from Abuse and Mis-treatment Act of 2025” or the “STOP CSAM Act of 2025”.

SEC. 202. PROTECTING CHILD VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3509 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “or exploitation” and inserting “exploitation, or kidnapping, including international parental kidnapping”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “physical or mental injury” and inserting “physical injury, psychological abuse”;

(C) by striking paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) and inserting the following:

“(5) the term ‘psychological abuse’ includes—

“(A) a pattern of acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics intended to degrade, humiliate, intimidate, or terrorize a child; and

“(B) the infliction of trauma on a child through—

“(i) isolation;

“(ii) the withholding of food or other necessities in order to control behavior;

“(iii) physical restraint; or

“(iv) the confinement of the child without the child's consent and in degrading conditions;

“(6) the term ‘exploitation’ means—

“(A) child pornography;

“(B) child sex trafficking; or

“(C) an obscene visual depiction of a child;

“(7) the term ‘multidisciplinary child abuse team’ means a professional unit of individuals working together to investigate child abuse and provide assistance and support to a victim of child abuse, composed of representatives from—

“(A) health, social service, and legal service agencies that represent the child;

“(B) law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial offices; and

“(C) children's advocacy centers;”;

(D) in paragraph (9)(D)—

(i) by striking “genitals” and inserting “anus, genitals;”;

(ii) by striking “or animal”;

(E) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(F) in paragraph (12)—

(i) by striking “the term ‘child abuse’ does not” and inserting “the terms ‘physical injury’ and ‘psychological abuse’ do not”; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘covered person’ means a person of any age who—

“(A) is or is alleged to be—

“(i) a victim of a crime of physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation, or kidnapping, including international parental kidnapping; or

“(ii) a witness to a crime committed against another person; and

“(B) was under the age of 18 when the crime described in subparagraph (A) was committed;

“(14) the term ‘protected information’, with respect to a covered person, includes—

“(A) personally identifiable information of the covered person, including—

“(i) the name of the covered person;

“(ii) an address;

“(iii) a phone number;

“(iv) a user name or identifying information for an online, social media, or email account; and

“(v) any information that can be used to distinguish or trace the identity of the covered person, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to the covered person;

“(B) medical, dental, behavioral, psychiatric, or psychological information of the covered person;

“(C) educational or juvenile justice records of the covered person; and

“(D) any other information concerning the covered person that is deemed ‘protected information’ by order of the court under subsection (d)(5);

“(15) the term ‘child pornography’ has the meaning given the term in section 2256(8); and

“(16) the term ‘obscene visual depiction of a child’ means any visual depiction prohibited by section 1466A involving an identifiable minor, as that term is defined in section 2256(9).”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking “minor” and inserting “child”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “VIDEOTAPED” and inserting “RECORDED”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “that the deposition be recorded and preserved on videotape” and inserting “that a video recording of the deposition be made and preserved”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “that the child's deposition be taken and preserved by videotape” and inserting “that a video recording of the child's deposition be made and preserved”;

(II) in clause (iii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “videotape” and inserting “recorded”; and

(bb) in subclause (IV), by striking “videotape” and inserting “recording”; and

(III) in clause (v)—

(aa) in the heading, by striking “VIDEOTAPE” and inserting “VIDEO RECORDING”;