

educate the public about the importance of recognizing the signs of opioid overdose and equipping themselves with naloxone to save lives;

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local governments, as well as private and non-profit organizations, to collaborate and allocate resources towards increasing naloxone access, education, and distribution efforts; and

(6) calls upon Federal agencies, including the Substances Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and all others engaged in the National Drug Control Strategy to continue supporting public awareness of naloxone, harm reduction, and overdose and poisoning prevention.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2348. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2307 proposed by Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) 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 2349. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KELLY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, 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 2350. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2307 proposed by Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2351. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2352. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2353. Mr. KIM 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 2348.** Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2307 proposed by Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) 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 2, add at the end the following:  
(34) SENIOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL.—The term “senior executive branch official” includes the President and the Vice President.

**SA 2349.** Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KELLY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WARNOCK) 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 pur-

poses; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 4(i) and insert the following:  
(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as expanding the authority of the Board with respect to the services the Board can make directly available to the public.

(j) PREVENTING PAYMENT STABLECOIN CORRUPTION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “covered former special Government employee” means an individual who—

(i) served as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President on or after January 1, 2024; and

(ii) ceased to serve as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President during the period beginning on January 2, 2024 and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the term “covered individual” means—

(i) the President;  
(ii) the Vice President;  
(iii) a Member of Congress;  
(iv) an individual appointed to a Senate-confirmed position;

(v) a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President; or

(vi) a covered former special Government employee;

(C) the term “directly” means by virtue of the ownership or beneficial interest of a covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, in a payment stablecoin issuer;

(D) the term “indirectly” means by virtue of the financial interest of a covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, in a business entity, partnership interest, company, investment fund, trust, or other third party in which the covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, has an ownership or beneficial interest;

(E) the term “Member of Congress” has the meaning given that term in section 13101 of title 5, United States Code;

(F) the term “promote” includes the use of the name and likeness of a covered individual in any marketing materials, including in the title of the payment stablecoin; and

(G) the term “special Government employee” has the meaning given the term in section 202(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(2) PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any covered individual described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(B), or any spouse or child of such a covered individual, to directly or indirectly own, control, promote in exchange for anything of value, or affiliate with any payment stablecoin issuer or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for payment stablecoins.

(B) COVERED FORMER SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—It shall be unlawful for any covered former special Government employee, or any spouse or child of a covered special Government employee, to directly or indirectly own, control, promote in exchange for anything of value, or affiliate with any payment stablecoin issuer or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for payment stablecoins during the 1-year period beginning on the last day of service of the covered former special Government employee as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President.

(3) TRANSITION.—Any individual in violation of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) on the date of enactment of this Act

shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, come into compliance with the applicable prohibition under that paragraph.

(4) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a violation of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) shall be punishable by not more than 5 years in prison and fines of not more than 3 times the monetary value of any earnings related to the violation.

(B) NOT AN OFFICIAL ACT.—A violation of paragraph (2)(A) shall not be deemed an official act if committed by any covered individual described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(B) who is in office at the time of the violation.

(C) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under this subsection unless the indictment for such offense is found, or the information for such offense is instituted, not later than 15 years after the date on which the offense was committed.

(k) FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.—Section 13104(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) DISCLOSURE RELATING TO PAYMENT STABLECOIN INVOLVEMENT.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) DIRECTLY.—The term ‘directly’ means by virtue of the ownership or beneficial interest of a reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, in a payment stablecoin issuer.

“(ii) INDIRECTLY.—The term ‘indirectly’ means by virtue of the financial interest of a reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, in a business entity, partnership interest, company, investment fund, trust, or other third party in which the reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, has an ownership or beneficial interest.

“(iii) PAYMENT STABLECOIN.—The term ‘payment stablecoin’ has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.

“(iv) PROMOTE.—The term ‘promote’ includes the use of the name and likeness of a reporting individual in any marketing materials, including in the title of the payment stablecoin.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—Each report filed pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of section 13103 shall include a statement of whether the reporting individual, or the spouse or child of the reporting individual, as of the filing date, directly or indirectly owns, controls, promotes in exchange for anything of value, or affiliates with any payment stablecoin issuer or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for payment stablecoins.”.

**SA 2350.** Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2307 proposed by Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) to the bill S. 1582, to provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 4(i) and insert the following:

(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as expanding the authority of the Board with respect to the services the Board can make directly available to the public.

(j) PREVENTING CRYPTOCURRENCY CORRUPTION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “covered cryptocurrency” means any cryptocurrency, meme coin, token, non-fungible token, payment stablecoin, or other digital asset that is sold for remuneration;

(B) the term “covered former special Government employee” means an individual who—

(i) served as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President on or after January 1, 2024; and

(ii) ceased to serve as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President during the period beginning on January 2, 2024 and ending on the day before the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) the term “covered individual” means—

(i) the President;

(ii) the Vice President;

(iii) a Member of Congress;

(iv) an individual appointed to a Senate-confirmed position;

(v) a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President; or

(vi) a covered former special Government employee;

(D) the term “directly” means by virtue of the ownership or beneficial interest of a covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, in an issuer of a covered cryptocurrency;

(E) the term “indirectly” means by virtue of the financial interest of a covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, in a business entity, partnership interest, company, investment fund, trust, or other third party in which the covered individual, or the spouse or child of a covered individual, has an ownership or beneficial interest;

(F) the term “Member of Congress” has the meaning given that term in section 13101 of title 5, United States Code;

(G) the term “promote” includes the use of the name and likeness of a covered individual in any marketing materials, including in the title of the covered cryptocurrency; and

(H) the term “special Government employee” has the meaning given the term in section 202(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(2) PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any covered individual described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(C), or any spouse or child of any such covered individual, to directly or indirectly own, control, promote in exchange for anything of value, or affiliate with any issuer of a covered cryptocurrency or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for covered cryptocurrencies.

(B) COVERED FORMER SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—It shall be unlawful for any covered former special Government employee, or any spouse or child of a covered special Government employee, to directly or indirectly own, control, promote in exchange for anything of value, or affiliate with any issuer of a covered cryptocurrency or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for covered cryptocurrencies during the 1-year period beginning on the last day of service of the covered former special Government employee as a special Government employee associated with the Executive Office of the President.

(3) TRANSITION.—Any individual in violation of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) on the date of enactment of this Act shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, come into compliance with the prohibition under that paragraph.

(4) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a violation of paragraph (2) shall be punishable by not more than 5 years in prison and fines of not more than 3 times the monetary value of any earnings related to the violation.

(B) NOT AN OFFICIAL ACT.—A violation of paragraph (2)(A) shall not be deemed an official act if committed by any covered individual described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(C) who is in office at the time of the violation.

(C) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under this subsection unless the indictment for such offense is found, or the information for such offense is instituted, not later than 15 years after the date on which the offense was committed.

(K) FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.—Section 13104(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) DISCLOSURE RELATING TO COVERED CRYPTOCURRENCY INVOLVEMENT.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) COVERED CRYPTOCURRENCY.—The term ‘covered cryptocurrency’ means any cryptocurrency, meme coin, token, non-fungible token, payment stablecoin, or other digital asset that is sold for remuneration.

“(ii) DIRECTLY.—The term ‘directly’ means by virtue of the ownership or beneficial interest of a reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, in a covered cryptocurrency issuer.

“(iii) INDIRECTLY.—The term ‘indirectly’ means by virtue of the financial interest of a reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, in a business entity, partnership interest, company, investment fund, trust, or other third party in which the reporting individual, or the spouse or child of a reporting individual, has an ownership or beneficial interest.

“(iv) PAYMENT STABLECOIN.—The term ‘payment stablecoin’ has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the GENIUS Act.

“(v) PROMOTE.—The term ‘promote’ includes the use of the name and likeness of a reporting individual in any marketing materials, including in the title of the covered cryptocurrency.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—Each report filed pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of section 13103 shall include a statement of whether the reporting individual, or the spouse or child of the reporting individual, as of the filing date, directly or indirectly owns, controls, promotes in exchange for anything of value, or affiliates with any covered cryptocurrency issuer or any entity that provides custodial or safekeeping services for covered cryptocurrencies.”.

**SA 2351.** Mr. MERKLEY 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 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USE OF DIGITAL ASSETS.**

The Federal Government may not make any payment or conduct any official business using a digital asset.

**SA 2352.** Mr. MERKLEY 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. \_\_\_\_ . MAKE SENSE NOT CENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Make Sense Not Cents Act”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress has the sole authority to coin money and regulate currency.

(c) DISCONTINUATION OF 1-CENT COINS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not mint or issue a 1-cent coin.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in section 5112—

(I) in subsection (a)—

(aa) by striking paragraph (6); and

(bb) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (12) as paragraphs (6) through (11), respectively;

(II) in subsection (b), by striking the eighth sentence;

(III) by striking subsection (c);

(IV) in subsection (i), by striking “(7), (8), (9), and (10)” each place the term appears and inserting “(6), (7), (8), and (9)”;

(V) in subsection (j), by striking “(7), (8), (9), or (10)” and inserting “(6), (7), (8), or (9)”;

and

(VI) in subsection (v), by striking “paragraph (12)” each place the term appears and inserting “paragraph (11)”;

(ii) in section 5113(a), by striking the third sentence; and

(iii) in section 5132(a), by striking “through (6)” each place the term appears and inserting “through (5)”.

(B) Section 408(m)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “paragraph (7), (8), (9), or (10)” and inserting “paragraph (6), (7), (8), or (9)”.

(d) NO EFFECT ON LEGAL TENDER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, or any amendment made by this section, one-cent coins are legal tender in the United States for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, and duties, regardless of the date of minting or issue.

**SA 2353.** Mr. KIM 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:

On page 99, line 24, strike “OR” and insert “AND”.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

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

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 10, 2025, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.