

ALSOBROOKS) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1748, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 1881

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1881, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under such Act to public employees.

S. 1919

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1919, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a domestic cotton consumption credit.

S. 1945

At the request of Mr. JUSTICE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1945, a bill to prohibit States and local governments from prohibiting or limiting the connection, reconnection, modification, installation, transportation, distribution, or expansion of an energy service based on the type or source of energy to be delivered, and for other purposes.

S. 1957

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1957, a bill to repeal certain executive orders targeting LGBTQI+ individuals.

S. 1961

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1961, a bill to streamline the application of regulations relating to commercial space launch and reentry requirements and licensing of private remote sensing space systems, and for other purposes.

S. 1998

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1998, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify reporting requirements, promote tax compliance, and reduce tip reporting compliance burdens in the beauty service industry.

S.J. RES. 53

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 53, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 54

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 54, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of

the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S. RES. 218

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 218, a resolution condemning any acceptance of Presidential aircraft, or any other substantial gift, from a foreign government.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 2026. A bill to provide that chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code, relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements, shall not apply to enrollment agreements made between students and certain institutions of higher education, and to prohibit limitations on the ability of students to pursue claims against certain institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2026

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Court Legal Access and Student Support Act of 2025” or the “CLASS Act of 2025”.

#### SEC. 2. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 1 OF TITLE 9, UNITED STATES CODE, TO ENROLLMENT AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN STUDENTS AND CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code (relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements) shall not apply to an enrollment agreement made between a student and an institution of higher education.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENROLLMENT AGREEMENT.—The term “enrollment agreement” means any contract or agreement between a student and an institution of higher education under which the student makes a financial commitment to the institution in exchange for enrollment in a program of study at the institution.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

#### SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON LIMITATIONS ON ABILITY OF STUDENTS TO PURSUE CLAIMS AGAINST CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(30) The institution will not require any student to agree to, and will not enforce, any limitation or restriction (including a limitation or restriction on any available choice of applicable law, a jury trial, or venue) on the ability of a student to pursue a claim, individually or with others, against an institution in court.”.

#### SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 271—COMMEMORATING JUNE 11, 2025, AS “WORLD FRANCHISE DAY”

Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 271

Whereas the World Franchise Council, which consists of over 40 national franchise associations from around the world, recently established June 11 every year as World Franchise Day;

Whereas franchising has served as a core business model in the United States for decades and has empowered aspiring entrepreneurs of all backgrounds to launch and operate independent businesses under the brand and operational guidance of an established company;

Whereas, through the business format of franchising, hundreds of thousands of entrepreneurs have achieved the American Dream of business ownership;

Whereas franchising has contributed to robust job creation and provided foundational skills development to millions of workers in every community in which a franchise exists;

Whereas franchising has its roots in 1731 with Benjamin Franklin, who is credited with founding the first commercial franchise system in the Americas due to his efforts expanding his printing business by agreeing to partnerships with his workers to run their own printing shops;

Whereas franchising further took hold in the mid-19th century as Isaac Singer, who revolutionized the sewing machine industry, developed a franchise system to distribute and repair his machines, setting the stage for a model that would soon spread to other industries;

Whereas, as of 2025, franchising is a proven business growth strategy used in over 200 industries, including childhood education centers, action parks, spas, hardware stores, health care laboratories, home remodeling and repair services, salons, campgrounds, hotels, fitness clubs, auto shops, pet stores, tax preparation offices, restaurants, and more;

Whereas franchising offers a unique entrepreneurial opportunity to minorities, veterans, and all aspiring entrepreneurs, with nearly a 26 percent minority ownership rate, and 14 percent veteran ownership rate;

Whereas franchising in the United States consists of 830,876 franchise establishments that support nearly 8,800,000 direct jobs, \$896,900,000,000 in economic output for the economy, and contributes almost 3 percent of the gross domestic product; and

Whereas franchising is set to continue to serve as a vital business growth model for opportunity, entrepreneurship, job creation, and career skills development in communities throughout the United States and the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate commemorates June 11, 2025, as “World Franchise Day”.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 272—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE SECOND SATURDAY IN JUNE AS “VETERANS GET OUTSIDE DAY”**

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

S. RES. 272

Whereas, between 2000 and 2024, the Secretary of Defense found that more than 460,000 members of the Armed Forces were diagnosed with traumatic brain injuries;

Whereas studies have found that, after decades of combat in Afghanistan and Iraq, 20 percent of veterans suffer from post-traumatic stress and depression;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs found that veterans suffer a disproportionately higher rate of suicide compared to non-veterans, and post-traumatic stress, traumatic brain injury, depression, and anxiety are root causes of the suicide epidemic in the veteran community, with an estimated 17.6 suicides per day in 2022;

Whereas, despite a strong effort by Congress and Department of Veterans Affairs to reduce the number of veterans' suicides, there are still gaps in mental health care for veterans, and the United States needs to use every treatment available to support the veteran community;

Whereas studies have shown that exposure to nature and the outdoors has a positive therapeutic impact on mental health, including by resulting in lower risks of depression and improved focus and attention, and even a single day outside can improve an individual's overall mood and lessen feelings of isolation;

Whereas studies have found that individuals with increased access to green space have a lower suicide risk;

Whereas the Forest Service sponsors a National Get Outdoors Day on the second Saturday in June to promote the health benefits of outdoor recreational activities;

Whereas the United States has recognized the need to connect veterans with nature by providing free admission to national parks and forests; and

Whereas a targeted outreach effort, such as Veterans Get Outside Day, to veterans living with post-traumatic stress, traumatic brain injury, depression, and anxiety may lead to further participation in outside events and improved mental health outcomes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the second Saturday in June as “Veterans Get Outside Day”; and

(2) encourages the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior to coordinate and cooperate in promoting Veterans Get Outside Day along with National Get Outdoors Day.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 2354. Mr. PAUL 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 2355. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1582, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 2354.** Mr. PAUL 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:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . AUDIT REFORM AND TRANSPARENCY FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 714 of title 31, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete an audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks under subsection (b) of that section not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the audit required pursuant to subsection (a) is completed, the Comptroller General of the United States—

(A) shall submit to Congress a report on the audit; and

(B) shall make the report described in subparagraph (A) available to the Speaker of the House, the majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, the Chair and Ranking Member of the committee and each subcommittee of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and any other Member of Congress who requests the report.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include a detailed description of the findings and conclusion of the Comptroller General of the United States with respect to the audit that is the subject of the report, together with such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Comptroller General of the United States may determine to be appropriate.

(c) REPEAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 714 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the second sentence.

**(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 714 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “or (f)” each place the term appears;

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “the third undesignated paragraph of section 13” and inserting “section 13(3)”; and

(C) by striking subsection (f).

(2) FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.—Subsection (s) (relating to “Federal Reserve Transparency and Release of Information”) of section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking “has the same meaning as in section 714(f)(1)(A) of title 31, United States Code” and inserting “means a program or facility, including any special purpose vehicle or other entity established by or on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or a Federal reserve bank, authorized by the Board of Governors under section 13(3), that is not subject to audit under section 714(e) of title 31, United States Code”;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “or in section 714(f)(3)(C) of title 31, United States Code, the information described in paragraph (1) and information concerning the transactions described in section 714(f) of such title,” and inserting “the information described in paragraph (1)”; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking “and section 13(3)(C), section 714(f)(3)(C) of title 31, United States Code, and” and inserting “, section 13(3)(C), and”.

**SA 2355.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her 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. \_\_\_\_ . INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON ILLICIT CRYPTOCURRENCY ACTIVITIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General shall jointly establish and co-chair an interagency task force on illicit cryptocurrency activities.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force established under subsection (a) shall include representatives from the following:

- (1) The Department of the Treasury.
- (2) The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.
- (3) The Office of Foreign Assets Control.
- (4) The Internal Revenue Service.
- (5) The Department of Justice.
- (6) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (7) The Drug Enforcement Agency.
- (8) The Department of State.
- (9) The Department of Homeland Security.
- (10) The United States Secret Service.
- (11) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the task force established under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) coordinating investigations and prosecutions of individuals and entities engaged in illicit activities relating to digital assets, including money laundering, terrorism financing, drug and human trafficking, sanctions evasion, ransomware, and fraud;

(2) coordinating with international partners to pursue transnational enforcement actions;

(3) providing training and technical assistance to relevant law enforcement and financial regulatory personnel; and

(4) ensuring, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with Federal law, that assets seized or forfeited through successful prosecutions are returned to the identifiable victims of the related crimes.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General shall submit to Congress an annual report detailing prosecutions, enforcement outcomes, financial assets recovered, and trends in illicit activities relating to digital assets.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. MORENO. 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 COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION**

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 11, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nomination.

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet