

cuts. At the time, the Obama administration's Office of Management and Budget produced a "current policy" score that they used when publicly talking about the benefits of the bill. It served a purely messaging purpose. Congress did not—I repeat, did not—use a current policy baseline for official budget enforcement purposes in the Senate. Congress used the current law score from CBO. This bill also passed under regular order, not reconciliation.

Another example cited by the majority party is former Budget Chair BERNIE SANDERS including a scoring rule for childcare and pre-kindergarten legislation in the fiscal year 2022 budget resolution. This scoring rule did not override current law; rather it forced CBO to conform to current law as laid out in section 257. This Head Start scoring rule was isolated to one program that affected \$18 billion over 10 years and was never ultimately used.

Before it was further amended on the Senate floor, the Senate reconciliation bill added \$3.3 trillion to the deficit over the 10-year budget window. By abusing the authority under section 312, the Republicans claim that H.R. 1 actually saves \$500 billion. The Finance Committee title alone adds \$3.5 trillion to the deficit over the 10-year budget window. But the Republican's claim, alleging section 312 authority, that the Finance title actually saves \$300 billion and thus meets its reconciliation instruction.

The blatant abuse of claiming section 312 authority to determine H.R. 1 complied with section 313 of the Budget Act is unprecedented, overrides current law, and will forever change the Senate. And it was all done to further an agenda of families lose, billionaires win.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRATT & WHITNEY

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Pratt & Whitney, a pioneer and titan in the field of aviation.

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company was founded in 1925 in Hartford, CT, by Frederick B. Rentschler and colleagues from his previous position at Wright Aeronautical, with funding and facility space from Pratt & Whitney Machine Tool.

Rentschler, along with George J. Mead and other colleagues, were designing and developing a new air-cooled radial engine design that would enable an unprecedented power-to-weight ratio. The company's first engine, the 425-horsepower R-1340 Wasp, was completed by the end of 1925. On its third test run in March 1926, the engine easily passed the U.S. Navy qualification test and proceeded to revolutionize military and commercial aviation through a combination of both performance and reliability.

In order to ramp up production, the company moved to East Hartford, where assembly lines, research and testing, and administrative offices are still located, along with an airfield, known as Rentschler Field.

Notably, the R-1340 powered the aircraft of many high-profile aviators of the day, including Wiley Post and Amelia Earhart. It also gave birth to an entire Wasp series, which are used in agricultural aircraft and other aviation applications around the world to this day.

Engine production soared during World War II, and in 1944, Pratt & Whitney—now independent of Pratt & Whitney Machine Tool and part of the United Aircraft Corporation—began its gas turbine and jet propulsion initiative. The company constructed a wind tunnel, laboratory, and engineering center to support the United States and its allies in World War II. By 1945, wartime production of these engines totaled more than 300,000 and were known by servicemembers to be extremely dependable. Indeed, the "Dependable Engines" has been one of the company's slogans—and its overriding goal—for decades.

After World War II, Pratt & Whitney continued designing and innovating aircraft engines that were more powerful, agile, and reliable. Today, they remain a world leader in the commercial and defense aerospace industry, with more than 85,000 engines in service, approximately 17,000 customers worldwide, and plants across the United States.

With roughly 11,000 employees between its headquarters in East Hartford and a facility in Middletown, Pratt & Whitney continues to be one of the greatest, most impactful commercial institutions in Connecticut. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of Pratt & Whitney and the tremendous legacy it has left—and continues to forge—in the aerospace industry. •

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

As 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 Armed Services.

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

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF A PROCLAMATION PROVIDING EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN STATIONARY SOURCES FROM COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINAL RULE PUBLISHED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TITLED "NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: TACONITE IRON ORE PROCESSING," 89 FR 16408 (TACONITE RULE), WHICH IMPOSES NEW EMISSIONS-CONTROL REQUIREMENTS ON TACONITE IRON ORE PROCESSING FACILITIES—PM 33

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with applicable law, including section 112(i)(4) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4), I hereby report that I have issued a proclamation providing exemption for certain stationary sources from compliance with the final rule published by the Environmental Protection Agency titled *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing*, 89 FR 16408 (Taconite Rule), which imposes new emissions-control requirements on Taconite iron ore processing facilities.

As reflected in the proclamation of July 17, 2025 (Regulatory Relief for Certain Stationary Sources to Promote American Iron Ore Processing Security) (Proclamation), taconite iron ore processing is fundamental to the United States' steel production and manufacturing sectors. The facilities involved in the process supply essential raw materials used to make steel, which is used in national defense systems, critical infrastructure, and a broad range of industrial applications. Preserving and enhancing domestic taconite processing capabilities is vital to reducing reliance on foreign sources and ensuring resilience of American industrial supply chains.

In the Proclamation, I determined that the technology to implement the Taconite Rule is not available. Such technology does not exist in a commercially viable form sufficient to allow implementation of and compliance with the Taconite Rule by the compliance dates set forth in the Taconite Rule. I further determined in the Proclamation that it is in the national security interests of the United States to issue an exemption from the Taconite Rule to certain stationary sources subject to the Taconite Rule, as identified in Annex I of the Proclamation. This exemption applies to all compliance

deadlines established under the Tacnite Rule, with each such deadline extended by 2 years from the date originally required for such deadline.

I am enclosing a copy of the Proclamation I have issued and Annex I thereto.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2025.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF A PROCLAMATION PROVIDING EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN STATIONARY SOURCES FROM COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINAL RULE PUBLISHED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TITLED “NATIONAL EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: COAL- AND OIL-FIRED ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNITS REVIEW OF THE RESIDUAL RISK AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW,” 89 FR 38508 (RULE), WHICH AMENDED THE PREEXISTING MERCURY AND AIR TOXICS STANDARDS RULE TO MAKE IT MORE STRINGENT—PM 34

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with applicable law, including section 112(i)(4) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4), I hereby report that I have issued a proclamation providing exemption for certain stationary sources from compliance with the final rule published by the Environmental Protection Agency titled *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review*, 89 FR 38508 (Rule), which amended the preexisting Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule to make it more stringent.

As reflected in the proclamation of July 17, 2025 (Regulatory Relief for Certain Stationary Sources to Further Promote American Energy) (Proclamation), coal-fired electricity generation is essential to ensuring that our Nation's grid is reliable and that electricity is affordable to the American people, and to promoting our Nation's energy security. The Federal Government plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the Nation's power supply remains secure and reliable. Forcing energy producers to comply with unattainable emissions controls jeopardizes this mission.

In the Proclamation, I determined that the technology to implement the Rule is not available. Such technology does not exist in a commercially viable form sufficient to allow implementation of and compliance with the Rule by its compliance date of July 8, 2027.

I further determined in the Proclamation that it is in the national security interests of the United States to issue an exemption from the Rule to certain stationary sources subject to the Rule, as identified in Annex I of the Proclamation. The effect of this exemption is to extend the compliance date of the Rule for those stationary sources from July 8, 2027, to July 8, 2029.

I am enclosing a copy of the Proclamation I have issued and Annex I thereto.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2025.

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13882 OF JULY 26, 2019, WITH RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN MALI—PM 35

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in Mali declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 26, 2025.

The situation in Mali, including repeated violations of ceasefire arrangements made pursuant to the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; a coup d'etat resulting in the termination of that agreement; the expansion of terrorist activities into southern and central Mali; the intensification of drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, human rights abuses, and hostage-taking; a further coup d'etat; the presence of foreign mercenaries threatening peace, security, and stability; and the intensification of attacks against civilians, the Malian defense and security forces, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and international security presences, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13882 with respect to the situation in Mali.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2025.

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13581 OF JULY 24, 2011, WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS—PM 36

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, under which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13863 of March 15, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2025.

The activities of significant transnational criminal organizations have reached such scope and gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Such organizations are becoming increasingly sophisticated and dangerous to the United States; they are increasingly entrenched in the operations of foreign governments and the international financial system, thereby weakening democratic institutions, degrading the rule of law, and undermining economic markets. These organizations facilitate and aggravate violent civil conflicts and increasingly facilitate the activities of other dangerous persons.

Significant transnational criminal organizations continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations declared in Executive Order 13581.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2025.