

of Commerce, Thomas J. Donahue, stated that “we support joining the Convention because it is in our national interest—both in our national security and our economic interests,” “becoming a party to the Treaty benefits the U.S. economically by providing American companies the legal certainty and stability they need to hire and invest,” and “companies will be hesitant to take on the investment risk and cost to explore and develop the resources of the sea—particularly on the extended continental shelf (ECS)—without the legal certainty and stability accession to LOS provides,” on June 28, 2012, before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

Whereas the past President and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thomas J. Donahue, further stated that “the benefits of joining cut across many important industries including telecommunications, mining, shipping, and oil and natural gas”, and “joining the Convention will provide the U.S. a critical voice on maritime issues—from mineral claims in the Arctic to how International Seabed Authority (ISA) funds are distributed,” on June 28, 2012, before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

Whereas the past Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, retired Admiral Paul Zukunft, stated on February 12, 2016, “With the receding of the icepack, the Arctic Ocean has become the focus of international interest.”, “All Arctic states agree that the Law of the Sea Convention is the governing legal regime for the Arctic Ocean. . . yet, we remain the only Arctic nation that has not ratified the very instrument that provides this accepted legal framework governing the Arctic Ocean and its seabed.”, and “Ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention supports our economic interests, environmental protection, and safety of life at sea, especially in the Arctic Ocean.”;

Whereas the past Chief of Naval Operations, retired Admiral Michael Gilday, stated that “acceding to the Convention would strengthen our strategic position on issues pertaining to the [South China Sea and the Arctic]. The United States would have increased credibility when responding to excessive maritime claims and militarization efforts in the South China Sea. With respect to the Arctic, becoming a party to the Convention would allow the U.S. to position itself to safeguard access for the purposes of maritime traffic, resource exploitation, and other human activities, while ensuring other states comply with the law of the sea,” in response to advance policy questions on July 30, 2019, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

Whereas the past United States Special Representative of State for the Arctic and former Commandant of the Coast Guard, retired Admiral Robert Papp, Jr., stated that “as a non party to the Law of the Sea Convention, the U.S. is at a significant disadvantage relative to the other Arctic Ocean coastal States,” “those States are parties to the Convention, and are well along the path to obtaining legal certainty and international recognition of their Arctic extended continental shelf,” and “becoming a Party to the Law of the Sea Convention would allow the United States to fully secure its rights to the continental shelf off the coast of Alaska, which is likely to extend out to more than 600 nautical miles,” on December 10, 2014, before the Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that it is in the national interest for the United States to become a formal signatory of the United Nations Convention

on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), done at Montego Bay December 10, 1982;

(2) urges the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the UNCLOS; and

(3) recommends the ratification of the UNCLOS remain a top priority for the Federal Government, the importance of which was most recently underscored by the strategic challenges the United States faces in the Indo-Pacific, the Arctic, and the Black Sea regions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 332—DESIGNATING JULY 26, 2025, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 332

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 26, 2025, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2963. Mrs. MOODY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military

personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2964. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2965. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2966. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2967. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2968. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. JUSTICE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KELLY, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2969. Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2970. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2971. Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2972. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2973. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2974. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2975. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2976. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3944, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2963.** Mrs. MOODY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1067. TAKING OR TRANSMITTING VIDEO OF DEFENSE INFORMATION PROHIBITED.**

Section 793 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "video," after "photographic negative," each place such term appears.

**SA 2964.** Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . FEASIBILITY STUDY ON REMOVAL OF OIL FROM SUNKEN WORLD WAR II VESSELS IN WATERS NEAR THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND PALAU.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there is a significant environmental threat posed by World War II-era sunken Japanese warships, including three oil tankers, located in the waters near the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau;

(2) such sunken vessels contain an estimated 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 gallons of oil, or approximately the equivalent of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the *Exxon Valdez* oil tanker spill in 1989; and

(3) as such sunken vessels continue to deteriorate, small amounts of oil are already leaking, threatening to cause an ecological disaster that could negatively impact United States military activities, the marine ecosystem, and surrounding communities.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, as appropriate, shall conduct a comprehensive study on the feasibility and advisability of removing oil from the WWII-era sunken tankers, including an analysis of the cost, logistical requirements, environmental risks, and potential methods for removing the oil from the tankers.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) An assessment of the operational and environmental risks posed by the oil remain-

ing in the sunken tankers and warships, including current leakage and the potential impacts of a major spill.

(ii) An evaluation of the cost, logistical challenges, and technical approaches for safely extracting or containing oil from the shipwrecks.

(iii) A review of ongoing and planned efforts by the United States and international partners addressing such matter.

(iv) Recommendations on next steps, including resource needs, interagency and international cooperation, and timelines for potential remediation efforts.

**SA 2965.** Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3944, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PREVENTING ELECTED LEADERS FROM OWNING SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS (PELOSI) ACT.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Preventing Elected Leaders from Owning Securities and Investments (PELOSI) Act".

(b) BANNING INSIDER TRADING IN CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"Subchapter IV—Banning Insider Trading in Congress**

**"§ 13161. Definitions**

"In this subchapter:

"(1) COVERED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered financial instrument' means—

"(i) any investment in—

"(I) a security (as defined in section 3(a) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)));

"(II) a security future (as defined in that section); or

"(III) a commodity (as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a)); and

"(ii) any economic interest comparable to an interest described in clause (i) that is acquired through synthetic means, such as the use of a derivative, including an option, a warrant, or other similar means.

"(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'covered financial instrument' does not include—

"(i) a diversified mutual fund;

"(ii) a diversified exchange-traded fund;

"(iii) a United States Treasury bill, note, or bond; or

"(iv) compensation from the primary occupation of a spouse or dependent child of a Member of Congress.

"(2) DEPENDENT CHILD; MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The terms 'dependent child' and 'Member of Congress' have the meanings given those terms in section 13101.

"(3) SUPERVISING ETHICS COMMITTEE.—The term 'supervising ethics committee' means, as applicable—

"(A) the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate; and

"(B) the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives.

**"§ 13162. Prohibition on certain transactions and holdings involving covered financial instruments**

"(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a Member of Congress, or any spouse of a Member of Congress, may not,

during the term of service of the Member of Congress, hold, purchase, or sell any covered financial instrument.

"(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to a sale by a Member of Congress, or a spouse of a Member of Congress, that is completed by the date that is—

"(1) for a Member of Congress serving on the date of enactment of the Preventing Elected Leaders from Owning Securities and Investments (PELOSI) Act, 180 days after that date of enactment; and

"(2) for any Member of Congress who commences service as a Member of Congress after the date of enactment of the Preventing Elected Leaders from Owning Securities and Investments (PELOSI) Act, 180 days after the first date of the initial term of service.

"(c) PENALTIES.—

"(1) DISGORGEMENT.—A Member of Congress shall disgorge to the Treasury of the United States any profit from a transaction or holding involving a covered financial instrument that is conducted in violation of this section.

"(2) FINES.—A Member of Congress who holds or conducts a transaction involving, or whose spouse holds or conducts a transaction involving, a covered financial instrument in violation of this section may be subject to a civil fine assessed by the applicable supervising ethics committee under section 13164.

**"§ 13163. Certification of compliance**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, each Member of Congress shall submit to the applicable supervising ethics committee a written certification that the Member of Congress has achieved compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

"(b) PUBLICATION.—The supervising ethics committees shall publish each certification submitted under subsection (a) on a publicly available website.

**"§ 13164. Authority of supervising ethics committees**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The supervising ethics committees may implement and enforce the requirements of this subchapter, including by—

"(1) issuing—

"(A) for Members of Congress—

"(i) rules governing that implementation; and

"(ii) 1 or more reasonable extensions to achieve compliance with this subchapter, if the applicable supervising ethics committee determines that a Member of Congress is making a good faith effort to divest any covered financial instruments; and

"(B) guidance relating to covered financial instruments;

"(2) publishing on the internet certifications submitted by Members of Congress under section 13163(a); and

"(3) assessing civil fines against any Member of Congress who is in violation of this subchapter, subject to subsection (b).

"(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVIL FINES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Before imposing a fine pursuant to this section, the applicable supervising ethics committee shall provide to the applicable Member of Congress—

"(A) a written notice describing each covered financial instrument transaction for which a fine will be assessed; and

"(B) an opportunity, with respect to each such covered financial instrument transaction—

"(i) for a hearing; and

"(ii) to achieve compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

"(2) ENFORCEMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event of continuing noncompliance after issuance of the