

Tank (HEAT) TP-T cartridges; sixty thousand (60,000) 120mm M908 High Explosive Obstacle Reduction-Tracer (HE-OR-T) cartridges, and seventy thousand (70,000) 120mm M1147 High Explosive Advanced Multipurpose Round cartridges. Also included were Forward Repair Systems; Next Generation (NG) Shop Equipment Maintenance Contact (SECM) shelters; communications equipment; GPS receivers; ammunition; Spare and Repair Parts; Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE); technical manuals and publications; new equipment training; U.S. Government and contractor technical engineering, logistics, and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total program cost was \$3.75 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$3.25 billion of this total.

On September 25, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24-OT of the inclusion of twenty-five (25) M1150 Assault Breacher Vehicles (ABVs); thirty-seven (37) M2 .50 caliber machine guns; sixty thousand (60,000) 120 mm M908 High Explosive Obstacle Reduction-Tracer (HE-OR-T) cartridges; thirty (30) 120 mm M865 Target Practice, Cone Stabilized, Discarding Sabot-Tracer (TPCSDS-T) cartridges; two hundred twenty-five (225) M58 linear charge demolition, high explosive Mine Clearing Line Charges (MICLICs); and twenty-five (25) M68A2 Charge, Demolition, Inert, Flexible Linear. The following non-MDE items were also included: MK22 MOD 4 5-inch rocket motors; AN/PRC-158 radios; communications equipment; Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers and precise positioning provided by Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module or M-Code; forward repair systems; spare and repair parts; Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE); technical manuals and publications; New Equipment Training (NET); site surveys; transportation; U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, logistics, and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total value of the new items was \$850 million, but did not require an increase to the previously notified MDE and non-MDE values. The estimated total cost remained \$3.75 billion. MDE remained \$3.25 billion of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following additional MDE items: sixteen (16) M88A2 Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System (HERCULES) recovery vehicles and fifty (50) AGT1500 M1A1 tank engines. The following non-MDE items will also be included: M88A2 and tank engine follow-on support; 120 mm ammunition rounds; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost of the new items is \$5.83 billion. The estimated MDE value will increase by \$4.86 billion. The estimated total case value will increase by \$5.83 billion to a revised \$9.58 billion. MDE will constitute \$8.11 billion of that total.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE and non-MDE items were not enumerated in the original notification. The inclusion of these items represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed sale will support Poland's capability to meet current and future threats by enabling a credible force that is capable of deterring adversaries and participating in NATO operations.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET. (vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 29, 2025.

ADS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation filed a report for S. 414, ADS for Mental Health Services Act, on June 24, 2025, before receiving the formal CBO score on the bill. The committee received the CBO score today. I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying CBO score be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE (July 29, 2025)

AT A GLANCE—COMMERCE LEGISLATION

On March 12, 2025, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation ordered reported 14 bills. This document provides estimates for 3 of those bills. One bill, S. 414, was reported on June 24, 2025. Details of the estimated costs of each bill are discussed in the text.

CBO estimates that enacting each bill would increase spending subject to appropriation.

None of the bills would increase direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that none of the bills would increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

All three bills contain private-sector mandates.

Bill	Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit Over the 2025–2035 Period (Millions of Dollars)	Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Over the 2025–2030 Period (Outlays, Millions of Dollars)	Mandate Effects?
S. 289	0	2	Yes
S. 389	0	8	Yes
S. 414	0	*	Yes

* = between zero and \$500,000.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

On March 12, 2025, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation ordered reported 14 bills. This document provides estimates for 3 of those bills. One bill, S. 414, was reported on June 24, 2025.

S. 289 would ban the sale of certain products covered by the Consumer Product Safety Act and S. 389 would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to adopt voluntary safety standards for lithium-ion batteries. S. 414 would require digital advertising platforms to report annually to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ESTIMATED FEDERAL COST

The costs of the legislation fall within budget functions 370 (commerce and housing credit) and 550 (health).

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that each bill will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2025 and that the estimated amounts will be available each year. The cost esti-

mate does not include any effects of interactions among the bills. If all three bills were combined and enacted as a single piece of legislation, the effects could be different from the sum of the separate estimates, although CBO expects that any differences would be small.

S. 289, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act, would ban the sale of products containing 10 percent or more by weight of sodium nitrite that are covered under the Consumer Product Safety Act. The legislation would not affect the sale or use of commercial or industrial products not ordinarily intended for consumer use or consumption.

Using information from the Consumer Product Safety Commission, CBO estimates that implementing S. 289 would cost \$2 million over the 2025–2030 period; any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

S. 389, the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act, would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission within 180 days of enactment, to adopt certain voluntary safety standards—specifically ANSICAN/UL 2271, 2849, and 2272—concerning rechargeable lithium-ion batteries used in electric bicycles, scooters, and other micromobility devices. The bill also would require the CPSC to determine the applicable scope of covered consumer products and to monitor and evaluate future revisions to the voluntary standards and report to the Congress within five years of enactment.

Using information from the CPSC, CBO estimates that implementing S. 389 would cost \$8 million over the 2025–2030 period; any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

S. 414, the ADS for Mental Health Services Act, would require certain digital advertising platforms to report annually to the Federal Trade Commission about advertising on their platforms for certain mental health services, including information on the number, percent, and dollar value of such advertisements. Platforms that would be affected by the bill include social media platforms, public facing websites, online services, and mobile applications with more than 100 million unique monthly users. The bill also would require the FTC to report annually to the Congress summarizing that data. CBO estimates that enacting S. 414 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2025–2030 period. Any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. None of the bills would affect direct spending or revenues; thus, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM NET DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 289, S. 389 and S. 414 would not increase net direct spending or deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036.

MANDATES

All three bills would impose private-sector mandates as defined in in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). None of the bills would impose intergovernmental mandates.

S. 289, the Youth Poisoning Protection Act, would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in UMRA by banning the sale of consumer products containing 10 percent or more of sodium nitrite by weight. The prohibition would not apply to industrial uses or to food preservation. Because there is only a small market for consumer products containing that much sodium nitrite and some states already have curtailed the sale of

products containing sodium nitrite, CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would not exceed the private sector threshold established in UMRA (\$206 million in 2025, adjusted annually for inflation).

S. 389, the Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act, would impose a private-sector mandate as defined in UMRA by requiring manufacturers of electric mobility devices, including bicycles and scooters, to comply with a prospective Consumer Product Safety Commission safety standard related to the risk of fire in lithium-ion batteries. Based on voluntary compliance with the specified standard by domestic manufacturers and current state and local laws requiring compliance, CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would not exceed the annual private-sector threshold established in UMRA (\$206 million in 2025, adjusted annually for inflation).

S. 414, the ADS for Mental Health Services Act, would require certain digital advertising platforms to report to the FTC on their public service advertisements for mental and behavioral health. That requirement would impose a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA. CBO estimates the cost of the mandate would be small and not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$206 million in 2025, adjusted annually for inflation) because the mandated entities generally already possess or collect the information required to be reported under the bill.

Estimate Prepared By: Federal Costs: Cyrus Ekland (for the Consumer Product Safety Commission); Johnny Willing (for the Federal Trade Commission).

Mandates: Andrew Laughlin (for the Consumer Product Safety Commission); Rachel Austin (for the Federal Trade Commission).

Estimate Reviewed By: Sean Dunbar, Chief, Low-Income Health Programs and Prescription Drugs Cost Estimates Unit; Justin Humphrey, Chief, Finance, Housing, and Education Cost Estimates Unit; Kathleen FitzGerald, Chief, Public and Private Mandates Unit; H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

Estimate Approved By: Phillip L. Swagel, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

CONFIRMATION OF WILLIAM KIMMITT

Mr. MORENO. Madam President, I would like to congratulate William Kimmitt on his confirmation as the next Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade. This is an outstanding appointment not just for the Department of Commerce, but also for the American people.

Mr. Kimmitt's life has been defined by service, both of his own and that of his family. His grandfather Stan Kimmitt, a decorated war veteran who served in World War II and in Korea, devoted his career to Senator Mike Mansfield and ultimately served as Secretary of the Senate from 1977–1981. His uncle Jay Kimmitt spent decades on the Appropriations Committee as a professional staff member. His aunt and godmother Judy dedicated nearly her entire professional life to serving six different Senators. This is a patriotic family who clearly values the dignity of public service. I trust that William will continue the family tradition as the Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade.

However impressive Mr. Kimmitt's family might be, his personal career

speaks volumes to the type of man he is. He served as counselor to then-United States Trade Representative Bob Lighthizer and helped implement the historic USMCA. William defended our steel and aluminum industries and worked tirelessly to ensure that America's trade policy put our workers, farmers, and manufacturers first—and not the other way around. While working for the USTR, he navigated the complex intersection of law, diplomacy, security, and commerce, while always advancing President Trump's America First agenda.

Mr. Kimmitt also brings over a decade of private sector experience as a partner at Kirkland & Ellis, where he represented U.S. companies in cases before the International Trade Commission and advised on supply chain issues. He understands, from the boardroom to the factory floor, how trade policy impacts “Forgotten Americans,” real businesses, and our long-term competitiveness against geoeconomic rivals like China.

As Under Secretary, Mr. Kimmitt will lead the International Trade Administration and will be responsible for: No. 1, promoting market access for American goods and services; and No. 2, enforcing our trade laws to combat unfair practices. Both functions are critical to our safety and prosperity.

On market access, when American farmers and manufacturers have a fair chance to compete against international firms, they always win. Whether it is automobiles from Ohio, refined chemicals from Pennsylvania, or soybeans from Iowa, our products are second to none. ITA ensures that foreign markets are open to those goods by cutting through redtape and breaking down trade barriers. That means more exports, more jobs, and stronger communities here at home.

On enforcement, ITA plays a vital role in confronting dumping practices, countering illegal subsidies, and ensuring that foreign competitors play by the rules. For too long, American workers were undercut by countries exploiting loopholes, manipulating markets, and ignoring labor standards. Under Mr. Kimmitt's leadership, we will have an Under Secretary committed to using every tool available to level the playing field and bring justice to American workers.

Mr. Kimmitt has pledged to use America's trade tools strategically, enforce our laws vigorously, and give our exporters the support they need to succeed globally. I know he will deliver on these promises. His deep understanding of how trade policy intersects with our national interest will serve this Nation well.

So today, I congratulate William Kimmitt on his confirmation as our next Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade. I thank him, his wife Heather, and their four children—Kaitlyn, Kevin, Will, and Abby—for once again answering the call to serve. I am certain that he will make the ITA

a tireless champion for the American worker.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam President, I missed the following votes, but had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 439, confirmation of David Wright, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

I missed the following votes, but had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 440, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 110, Earl Matthews to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CALDWELL

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, cross-country skiing is a sport enjoyed by tens of thousands of Vermonters, including several Vermont Olympians. Just about every Vermont ski area today has groomed cross-country trails, and most schools and communities have cross-country ski programs. Where I live in Norwich, VT, cross-country skiing is as popular as riding a chair lift and skiing down. From our front door, my wife Margaret and I can put on our skis and head out across a field and into the woods, breaking our own track or following a snowmobile trail.

Many Vermont cross-country skiers today are not old enough to know how the sport got its start because, before John Caldwell—often referred to as the “father” of cross-country skiing—it was something people did in Scandinavia that hardly anyone in America knew about. That was until Caldwell wrote “The Cross-Country Ski Book.” It was published by the Stephen Greene Press in Brattleboro in eight editions from 1964 to 1987 and became one of the most widely distributed skiing books published in the United States.

John Caldwell is an Olympian himself, competing in the 1952 Winter Olympics in both cross-country and ski jumping. After graduating from Dartmouth College, he went on to coach U.S. Olympic cross-country ski teams in 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, and 1984. Although born in Michigan and currently living in New Hampshire to be close to children and grandchildren, for all intents and purposes Caldwell has been and will always be a Vermonter; his ancestors arrived in the State in the 1740s. He attended the Putney School in Putney, VT, where he met his future wife Hep, and for more than three decades taught mathematics and coached skiing at Putney, finally retiring in 1989.

To train for ski racing his students would run cross-country in the fall and split firewood. He was demanding, but he was also a master of dry humor, and his students were devoted to him. Above all, his goal was to show them that learning the technique to be able to glide on skis under one's own power