

(4) George Helm, Jr., a musician and activist who, as a founding member of the Protect Kahoʻolawe Ohana organization, protested the U.S. military bombing of Kahoʻolawe Island and advocated for aloha aina, love for the land;

(5) Duke Kahanamoku, a swimming champion who won 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals over 3 Olympic games and whose passion for surfing led him to be globally recognized as the “father of modern surfing” and also remembered for his achievements as a life-guard, sheriff, and ambassador of aloha;

(6) Edith Kanakaʻole, a revered kumu hula (hula teacher), composer, and educator who preserved Hawaiian traditions through chant, dance, and academic instruction, and whose legacy was honored with a United States mint quarter in 2023;

(7) Mary Kawena Pukui, co-author of the Hawaiian Dictionary and a leading scholar of Hawaiian language, customs, and oral traditions; and

(8) Isabella Kauakea Yau Yung Aiona Abbott, the first woman on the biological sciences faculty at Stanford University, who in 1997 was awarded the Gilbert Morgan Smith medal, the highest award in marine botany from the National Academy of Sciences;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have made profound contributions to the United States at all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces including—

(1) Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, elected as a delegate to the United States House of Representatives from the Territory of Hawaiʻi and the only royal-born member of Congress;

(2) Senator Daniel K. Akaka, elected to the United States House of Representatives for 7 consecutive terms until he was appointed to the United States Senate, becoming the first Native Hawaiian to serve as a United States Senator; and

(3) Private First Class Herbert Kailieha Pililaa and Private First Class Anthony T. Kahohano, Native Hawaiians who received the Medal of Honor;

Whereas Congress, over many decades, enacted hundreds of statutes to promote health, education, housing, and cultural preservation, recognizing and implementing the special political and trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community;

Whereas the State of Hawaii has enacted legislation formally recognizing September as Hawaiian History Month to honor the legacy of Queen Liliuokalani and promote public awareness for Native Hawaiian history and culture;

Whereas today, there are over 650,000 Native Hawaiians living across the globe, with the highest concentration living in Hawaiʻi, followed closely by California, Washington State, Nevada, Texas, and Oregon;

Whereas federal law recognizes the continued importance of ancestral homelands for Native Hawaiians and sets aside such lands for them, should they choose to return; and

Whereas Hawaiian History Month provides an opportunity to educate all people of the United States about Native Hawaiian history, celebrate their enduring contributions to the United States, and promote reconciliation: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses support for the designation of “Hawaiian History Month”—

(1) to honor the history, culture, and contributions of Native Hawaiians to the State of Hawaii, the United States, and the global community;

(2) to recognize the importance of Public Law 103-150 and the ongoing efforts to achieve reconciliation, including through consultation;

(3) to commend the revitalization of Native Hawaiian language, culture, and traditions

as essential to the well-being and identity of Native Hawaiian communities; and

(4) to encourage Federal agencies, educational institutions, and civil society to observe Hawaiian History Month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 420—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 19, 2025, AS “NATIONAL CONCUSSION AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. MULLIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern for children, teens, and adults;

Whereas, according to information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) there are as many as 1,600,000 to 3,800,000 sports-related concussions annually;

(2) as many as 5,300,000 individuals live with the long-term effects of a traumatic brain injury;

(3) between 2010 and 2016, an estimated 2,000,000 children under age 18 visited an emergency department because of a traumatic brain injury sustained during sports- or recreation-related activities;

(4) in 2023, there were an estimated 69,000 fatalities related to traumatic brain injuries;

(5) each year an estimated 283,000 children seek care in emergency departments in the United States for a sports- or recreation-related traumatic brain injury, with traumatic brain injuries sustained in contact sports accounting for approximately 45 percent of those visits;

(6) 7 in 10 emergency department visits for sports- or recreation-related traumatic brain injury are for children ages 17 and younger;

(7) research suggests that many children with a traumatic brain injury do not seek care in emergency departments or do not seek care at all, resulting in a significant underestimate of prevalence; and

(8) approximately 15 percent of all high school students in the United States self-reported 1 or more sports- or recreation-related concussions within the preceding 12 months;

Whereas the seriousness of concussions should not be minimized in athletics, and return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols can help ensure recovery;

Whereas concussions can affect physical, mental, and social health, and a greater awareness and understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions is critical to improved outcomes; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness about concussions among the medical community and the public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of September 19, 2025, as “National Concussion Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern;

(3) commends the organizations and individuals that raise awareness about mild traumatic brain injury;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together—

(A) to raise awareness about the effects of concussions; and

(B) to improve the understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions; and

(5) encourages further research and prevention efforts to ensure that fewer individuals experience the most adverse effects of mild traumatic brain injury.

SENATE RESOLUTION 421—URGING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND LEADERS OF THE G7 AND THE EUROPEAN UNION TO SEIZE SOVEREIGN ASSETS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF MEMBERS OF THE G7 AND DISBURSE SUCH ASSETS TO UKRAINE IN TRanches OF NOT LESS THAN \$10,000,000,000 UNITED STATES DOLLARS PER MONTH UNTIL EXPENDED

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 421

Whereas, since the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation has committed widespread attacks on civilians amounting to crimes against humanity, including—

(1) widespread, systemic, and deliberate targeting of civilians by drones where civilians have been targeted for attack while going about their daily lives outside, and ambulances were struck while attempting to provide medical assistance;

(2) documented war crimes, including extrajudicial killings and torture of civilians and prisoners of war that are systemic and widespread throughout areas controlled by the Russian Federation;

(3) rape and sexual violence committed by Russian soldiers against male and female civilians and prisoners of war; and

(4) the illegal transfer of Ukrainian children to at least 210 different facilities inside the Russian Federation or areas controlled by the Russian Federation where the children are subjected to re-education and militarization;

Whereas the humanitarian costs of the invasion of Ukraine have been enormous, including—

(1) approximately 14,000 documented deaths of civilians, and more than 35,458 documented civilian casualties, including 700 children killed and 2,200 children injured since the start of the war;

(2) an estimated 120,000 Ukrainian soldiers killed or missing in action;

(3) displacement of more than 10,000,000 people, with 3,600,000 displaced within Ukraine and 6,900,000 seeking refuge abroad; and

(4) indiscriminate shelling and bombing in population centers leading to the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure that will cost an estimated \$524,000,000,000 to rebuild;

Whereas the conduct of the Russian Federation has not only harmed Ukraine but violates Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter requiring states to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;

Whereas the principle of state responsibility under international law holds that a state committing an internationally wrongful act is obligated to make full reparation for the injury caused;

Whereas the legal doctrine of countermeasures under customary international law permits targeted and proportionate responses to serious breaches of international obligations, including the use of seized sovereign assets to repair harm caused by such breaches;

Whereas, in response to the illegal aggression by the Russian Federation, members of the G7 imposed sanctions and froze Russian sovereign assets but have fallen short of confiscating such assets;

Whereas the continued passive freezing of Russian sovereign assets without a clear mechanism for permanent seizure and repurposing fails to uphold the principle of accountability and undermines the deterrent value of economic sanctions;

Whereas, in 2024, Congress passed the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 note; Public Law 118-50) (commonly known as the “REPO for Ukrainians Act”) to establish a domestic legal framework for the seizure and transfer of Russian sovereign assets;

Whereas the United States, every member of the European Union, and all but one member of the G7 are participating states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas, on July 3, 2025, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe adopted unanimously in plenary session the Porto Declaration, which “[c]alls on OSCE participating States to unlock the full value of an estimated [\$300,000,000,000 United States dollars] in Russian sovereign assets frozen across the region by repurposing the underlying principal, in sizeable increments and on a regular and timely schedule, for Ukraine until the Russian Federation ends its aggression and agrees to compensate Ukraine for damages directly resulting from the war”;

Whereas the implementation of such seizure requires robust coordination with international partners to mitigate legal, diplomatic, and financial risks and to maximize legitimacy and effectiveness;

Whereas allied hesitation and lack of harmonized frameworks have impeded progress toward the actual transfer of such assets; and

Whereas it is in the strategic and moral interest of the United States to lead an international coalition in converting immobilized Russian sovereign assets into a funding mechanism for the recovery and global security of Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) determines that the Russian Federation bears full financial responsibility for the harm caused by its unlawful war of aggression against Ukraine, and the assets of the Russian Federation should be used to satisfy that responsibility;

(2) remains steadfast in its support for the sovereignty, independence, and right to self-defense of Ukraine, and believes all available diplomatic, legal, and economic tools should be leveraged to hold the Russian Federation accountable;

(3) recommends that the executive branch advocate internationally that—

(A) the violation of international law by the Russian Federation removes its entitlement to sovereign immunity protections over assets located abroad, under the doctrine of countermeasures;

(B) international law and precedent provide a legal basis for permanent confiscation of state-owned assets in response to grave violations of the international order; and

(C) the seizure of assets is a legitimate means of supporting the reconstruction of Ukraine and deterring future acts of aggression by other states;

(4) strongly urges all countries with sovereign assets of the Russian Federation under their jurisdiction—

(A) to pursue harmonization of domestic legal authorities to provide their governments with seizure powers equivalent to the powers granted by the Rebuilding Economic

Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act (22 U.S.C. 9521 note; Public Law 118-50);

(B) to partner with the United States to develop and implement a multilateral sovereign asset repurposing fund that facilitates the lawful seizure and repurposing of Russian sovereign assets for the benefit of Ukraine; and

(C) to confiscate such assets and allocate them to Ukraine in tranches of not less than \$10,000,000,000 United States dollars per month until the funds are expended to support the defense of Ukraine against the Russian Federation; and

(5) calls on the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense to pressure any country with sovereign assets of the Russian Federation within their jurisdiction to confiscate such assets by—

(A) prioritizing the sale of United States weapons to countries that are found to have sovereign assets of the Russian Federation within their jurisdiction, and which have seized and distributed the assets to a fund for Ukraine; and

(B) deprioritizing the sale of United States weapons to countries that are found to have sovereign assets of the Russian Federation within their jurisdiction and have not seized and distributed the assets to a fund for Ukraine.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3913. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2806, to provide for automatic continuing appropriations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3914. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) 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 3915. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) to the bill S. 2296, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3916. Mr. THUNE (for Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2144, to improve the safety and security of Members of Congress, immediate family members of Members of Congress, and congressional staff.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3913. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2806, to provide for automatic continuing appropriations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Section 1311(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, is amended by inserting “75 percent of” before “the rate”.

SA 3914. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3748 proposed by Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. REED) 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 E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ROLE OF MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS IN SUPPORTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai Peninsula has effectively maintained peace and stability between Egypt and Israel by monitoring compliance with the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian Peace and preventing the resurgence of hostilities for over four decades.

(2) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization-led peacekeepers in Kosovo effectively stabilized that region by preventing renewed ethnic conflict, safeguarding civilians, and supporting the return of displaced persons following the 1999 conflict.

(3) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) peacekeeping forces in Bosnia effectively enforced the Dayton Peace Agreement, ended large-scale hostilities, and contributed to long-term regional stability and reconstruction.

(4) The African Union-led Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), jointly deployed with the United Nations, has protected vulnerable populations, ensured delivery of humanitarian aid, and helped rebuild infrastructure in the aftermath of a protracted conflict.

(5) Multinational peacekeeping missions, led by alliances such as NATO, the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), and ad hoc coalitions, have successfully supported humanitarian operations in complex emergencies in locations such as Iraq, the Sahel Region, Somalia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Ukraine.

(6) Such missions have provided immediate and sustained humanitarian relief, including the protection of civilians, the delivery of food and medical supplies, and the support of internally displaced persons and refugees.

(7) The United States Government has constructively engaged in negotiations and promoted peace settlements among parties in post-conflict environments that had suffered mass atrocities and acts of terrorism, including in Bosnia, Kosovo, Liberia, El Salvador, Sudan, Colombia, and Guatemala.

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

(1) the United States should support an immediate cease-fire in Gaza;

(2) the President, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other relevant United States Government agencies should urgently use all available diplomatic tools to bring out the release of hostages held by Hamas; and

(3) the policy of the United States should be—

(A) to help organize a multinational force that includes international peacekeepers from NATO, major non-NATO allies, and members of the League of Arab States in coordination with local Palestinian civilian leaders, for the purpose of facilitating and protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Gaza; and

(B) to support—

(i) the delivery of food, water, and medical supplies to Gaza;

(ii) capacity-building activities for Gaza in water, sanitation, electricity, medical care, and food systems; and