

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

(iii) final implementation of a diplomatic solution for working toward a long-term peace in the Middle East in line with a two-state solution.

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, 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 B of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 840. REPEAL OF CERTAIN SOLE-SOURCE CONTRACTING RESTRICTIONS.

Section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 41 U.S.C. 3304 note) is hereby repealed.

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; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. PROTECTING COVERED INFORMATION IN PUBLIC RECORDS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICABLE LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.—The term “applicable legislative officers” means—

(A) with respect to a Member of the Senate or a designated Senate employee, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and the Secretary of the Senate, acting jointly; and

(B) with respect to a Member of, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the House of Representatives or a designated House employee, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, acting jointly.

(2) AT-RISK INDIVIDUAL.—The term “at-risk individual” means—

(A) a Member of Congress;

(B) any individual who is the spouse, parent, sibling, or child of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

(C) any individual to whom an individual described in subparagraph (A) stands in loco parentis;

(D) any other individual living in the household of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

(E) any designated Senate employee;

(F) any designated House employee; or

(G) a former Member of Congress.

(3) CANDIDATE.—The term “candidate” has the meaning given the term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(4) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term “covered employee” has the same meaning given such term in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301).

(5) COVERED INFORMATION.—The term “covered information”—

(A) means—

(i) a home address, including a primary residence or secondary residences;

(ii) a home or personal mobile telephone number;

(iii) a personal email address;

(iv) a social security number or driver’s license number;

(v) a bank account or credit or debit card number;

(vi) a license plate number or other unique identifier of a vehicle owned, leased, or regularly used by an at-risk individual;

(vii) the identification of a child, who is under 18 years of age, of an at-risk individual;

(viii) information regarding current or future school or day care attendance, including the name or addresses of the school or day care;

(ix) information regarding schedules of school or day care attendance or routes taken to or from the school or day care by an at-risk individual;

(x) information regarding routes taken to or from an employment location by an at-risk individual; or

(xi) precise geolocation data that is not anonymized and can identify the location of a device of an at-risk individual; and

(B) does not include information described in subparagraph (A) that is contained in—

(i) any report or other record required to be filed with the Federal Election Commission; or

(ii) any report or other record otherwise required under Federal or State law to be filed—

(I) by an individual to qualify as a candidate for the office of Member of Congress; or

(II) by any candidate for the office of Member of Congress.

(6) DATA BROKER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “data broker” means a commercial entity engaged in collecting, assembling, or maintaining personal information concerning an individual who is not a customer, client, or an employee of that entity in order to sell the information or otherwise profit from providing third-party access to the information.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “data broker” does not include a commercial entity engaged in the following activities:

(i) Engaging in reporting, news-gathering, speaking, or other activities intended to inform the public on matters of public interest or public concern.

(ii) Providing 411 directory assistance or directory information services, including name, address, and telephone number, on behalf of or as a function of a telecommunications carrier.

(iii) Using personal information internally, providing access to businesses under common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, or selling or providing data for a transaction or service requested by or concerning the individual whose personal information is being transferred.

(iv) Providing publicly available information via real-time or near-real-time alert services for health or safety purposes.

(v) A consumer reporting agency, only while engaging in activity subject to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

(vi) A financial institution subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Public Law 106-102) and regulations implementing that Act.

(vii) A covered entity for purposes of the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).

(viii) The collection and sale or licensing of covered information incidental to conducting the activities described in clauses (i) through (vii).

(7) DESIGNATED HOUSE EMPLOYEE.—The term “designated House employee” means—

(A) a covered employee designated in writing by—

(i) a Member of, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the House of Representatives; or

(ii) an officer of the House of Representatives; or

(B) an officer of the House of Representatives.

(8) DESIGNATED SENATE EMPLOYEE.—The term “designated Senate employee” means—

(A) a covered employee designated in writing by—

(i) a Member of the Senate; or

(ii) an officer of the Senate; or

(B) an officer of the Senate.

(9) GOVERNMENT AGENCY.—The term “Government agency” includes—

(A) an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) any agency in the judicial branch or legislative branch.

(10) IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER.—The term “immediate family member” means an at-risk individual—

(A) who is the spouse, parent, sibling, or child of another at-risk individual;

(B) to whom another at-risk individual stands in loco parentis; or

(C) living in the household of another at-risk individual.

(11) MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The term “Member of Congress” means—

(A) a Member of the Senate; or

(B) a Member of, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the House of Representatives.

(12) TRANSFER.—The term “transfer” means to sell, license, trade, or exchange for consideration the covered information of an at-risk individual.

(b) GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each at-risk individual may—

(A) file written notice of the status of the individual as an at-risk individual, for themselves and their immediate family members, with each Government agency that includes information necessary to ensure compliance with this section, as determined by the applicable legislative officers; and

(B) request that each Government agency described in subparagraph (A) mark as private their covered information and that of their immediate family members.

(2) NO PUBLIC POSTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Government agencies shall not publicly post or display publicly available content that includes covered information of an at-risk individual.

(B) DEADLINE.—Upon receipt of a request by an at-risk individual under paragraph (1)(B), a Government agency shall remove the covered information of the at-risk individual, and any immediate family member on whose behalf the at-risk individual submitted the request, from publicly available content not later than 72 hours after such receipt.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit a Government agency from providing access to records containing the covered information of an at-risk individual to a third party if the third party—

(A) possesses a signed release from the at-risk individual or a court order;

(B) is subject to the requirements of title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.); or

(C) executes a confidentiality agreement with the Government agency.

(c) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An at-risk individual may directly, or through an agent designated by the at-risk individual, make any notice or request required or authorized by this section on behalf of the at-risk individual. The notice or request shall include information necessary to ensure compliance with this section.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO MAKE REQUESTS.—

(A) LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.—Upon written request of a Member of Congress, designated Senate employee, or designated House employee, the applicable legislative officers are authorized to make any notice or request required or authorized by this section on behalf of the Member of Congress, designated Senate employee, or designated House employee, respectively. The notice or request shall include information necessary to ensure compliance with this section, as determined by the applicable legislative officers. Any notice or request made under this subparagraph shall be deemed to have been made by the Member of Congress, designated Senate employee, or designated House employee, as applicable, and comply with the notice and request requirements of this section.

(B) LIST.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In lieu of individual notices or requests, the applicable legislative officers may provide Government agencies, data brokers, persons, businesses, or associations with a list of—

(I) Members of Congress, designated Senate employees, and designated House employees making a written request described in subparagraph (A); and

(II) immediate family members of the Members of Congress, designated Senate employees, and designated House employees on whose behalf the written request was made.

(ii) CONTENTS.—A list provided under clause (i) shall include information necessary to ensure compliance with this section, as determined by the applicable legislative officers for the purpose of maintaining compliance with this section.

(iii) COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE AND REQUEST REQUIREMENT.—A list provided under clause (i) shall be deemed to comply with individual notice and request requirements of this section.

(d) DATA BROKERS AND OTHER BUSINESSES.—

(1) PROHIBITIONS.—

(A) DATA BROKERS.—It shall be unlawful for a data broker to knowingly sell, license, trade for consideration, or purchase covered information of an at-risk individual.

(B) OTHER BUSINESSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no person, business, or association shall publicly post or publicly display on the internet covered information of an at-risk individual if the at-risk individual, or an immediate family member on behalf of the at-risk individual, has made a written request to that person, business, or association to not disclose the covered information of the at-risk individual.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Clause (i) shall not apply to—

(I) the display on the internet of the covered information of an at-risk individual if the information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern;

(II) covered information that the at-risk individual voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(III) covered information lawfully received from a Federal Government source (or from an employee or agent of the Federal Government).

(2) REQUIRED CONDUCT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After receiving a written request under paragraph (1)(B)(i), the person, business, or association shall—

(i) remove within 72 hours the covered information from the internet and ensure that the information is not made available on any

website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association; and

(ii) ensure that the covered information of the at-risk individual is not made available on any website or subsidiary website controlled by that person, business, or association.

(B) TRANSFER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), after receiving a written request under paragraph (1)(B)(i), the person, business, or association shall not transfer the covered information of the at-risk individual to any other person, business, or association through any medium.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Clause (i) shall not apply to—

(I) the transfer of the covered information of the at-risk individual if the information is relevant to and displayed as part of a news story, commentary, editorial, or other speech on a matter of public concern;

(II) covered information that the at-risk individual voluntarily publishes on the internet after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(III) a transfer made at the request of the at-risk individual or that is necessary to effectuate a request to the person, business, or association from the at-risk individual.

(e) REDRESS.—An at-risk individual whose covered information is made public as a result of a violation of this section may bring an action seeking injunctive or declaratory relief in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(f) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(A) to prohibit, restrain, or limit—

(i) the lawful investigation or reporting by the press of any unlawful activity or misconduct alleged to have been committed by an at-risk individual;

(ii) the reporting on an at-risk individual regarding matters of public concern; or

(iii) the disclosure of information otherwise required under Federal law;

(B) to impair access to the actions or statements of a Member of Congress in the course of carrying out the public functions of the Member of Congress;

(C) to limit the publication or transfer of covered information with the written consent of the at-risk individual; or

(D) to prohibit information sharing by a data broker to a Federal, State, Tribal, or local government, or any unit thereof.

(2) PROTECTION OF COVERED INFORMATION.—This section shall be broadly construed to favor the protection of the covered information of at-risk individuals.

(g) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of this section, and the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS ACT, 2026—Motion to Proceed

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 167, S. 2882.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 167, S. 2882, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 167, S. 2882, a bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Tim Kaine, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Mazie Hirono, Jeanne Shaheen, Tammy Baldwin, Richard Blumenthal, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Ben Ray Lujan, Brian Schatz, Sheldon Whitehouse, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher Murphy.

MOTION WITHDRAWN

Mr. SCHUMER. I withdraw the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2026—Motion to Proceed

Mr. THUNE. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371, a bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2026, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 168, H.R. 5371, a bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2026, and for other purposes.

John Thune, Bernie Moreno, Mike Crapo, Chuck Grassley, Ashley B. Moody, Markwayne Mullin, John Barrasso, Tim Sheehy, Pete Ricketts, Ted Budd, Bill Hagerty, John R. Curtis, David McCormick, Tim Scott of South Carolina, John Cornyn, Steve Daines, Eric Schmitt.