

(1) 83 percent of adults in the United States say that their State should require a semester or year-long course focused on personal finance education for high school graduation, and 82 percent of adults in the United States whose high schools did not offer such a course say they wish they had been required to take one in order to graduate;

(2) 1 in 4 respondents in multigenerational households who took financial education in secondary school and found it useful report a quality of financial life that is better than they expected, compared to 11 percent of those who did not take financial education in secondary school and a survey-wide average of 16 percent; and

(3) at least 75 percent of United States adults consider personal finance to be an essential subject that should be taught in high school;

Whereas a growing amount of empirical evidence affirms that exposure to financial education in high school has measurable and substantive effects on the financial knowledge and financial behavior of young adults, including studies that show—

(1) requirements for financial education in high school—

(A) are associated with fewer defaults and higher credit scores among young adults aged 18 to 21; and

(B) increase the likelihood that college-bound students will apply for financial aid;

(2) individuals exposed to financial education in high school demonstrate greater financial literacy and, as a result, are more likely to plan for retirement and less likely to report being financially fragile; and

(3) standalone personal finance courses offered in high school improve long-run credit scores and financial wellbeing;

Whereas expanding access to the safe, mainstream financial system will provide individuals with less expensive and more secure options for managing finances and building wealth;

Whereas quality personal financial education is essential to ensure that individuals are prepared to—

(1) make sound money management decisions about credit, debt, insurance, financial transactions, and planning for the future; and

(2) become responsible workers, heads of household, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens;

Whereas financial education in schools in the United States is critical to a long-term financial inclusion strategy to reach students who are not able to get sufficient personal finance guidance at home;

Whereas increased financial literacy—

(1) empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions; and

(2) reduces the confusion caused by an increasingly complex economy;

Whereas a greater understanding of, and familiarity with, financial markets and institutions will lead to increased economic activity and growth; and

Whereas, in 2003, Congress—

(1) determined that coordinating Federal financial literacy efforts and formulating a national strategy is important; and

(2) in light of that determination, passed the Financial Literacy and Education Improvement Act (20 U.S.C. 9701 et seq.), establishing the Financial Literacy and Education Commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2026 as “Financial Literacy Month” to raise public awareness about—

(A) the importance of personal financial education in the United States; and

(B) the serious consequences that may result from a lack of understanding about personal finances; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the people of the United States to observe Financial Literacy Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 695—COMMEMORATING APRIL 6, 2026, AS THE DAY THE ARTEMIS II CREW SURPASSED THE RECORD FOR THE FARTHEST DISTANCE TRAVELED BY ASTRONAUTS INTO DEEP SPACE AND CELEBRATING THE SUCCESS OF THE ARTEMIS II MISSION

Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 695

Whereas, on April 1, 2026, the Artemis II mission launched successfully aboard the Space Launch System rocket from the John F. Kennedy Space Center in Florida, marking a significant milestone in the efforts to return humans to the Moon and advance deep space exploration;

Whereas National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronaut Commander Reid Wiseman, Pilot Victor Glover, and Mission Specialist Christina Koch and Canadian Space Agency Mission Specialist Jeremy Hansen (referred to in this preamble as the “Artemis II crew”) demonstrated exceptional skill, courage, and dedication in carrying out the historic Artemis II mission;

Whereas the Artemis II crew traveled aboard the Orion spacecraft named *Integrity*, which represents the enduring values of exploration, teamwork, and scientific discovery;

Whereas, on April 6, 2026, the Artemis II crew surpassed the record set by the Apollo 13 mission for the farthest distance traveled by astronauts from Earth, achieving a new milestone in human spaceflight;

Whereas *Integrity* eventually reached a maximum distance of 252,760 miles from Earth, surpassing the previous record of 248,655 miles set in 1970 and setting a new benchmark for crewed spaceflight;

Whereas the Artemis II mission represents a number of historic firsts in crewed space exploration, including the first woman, first African American, and first non-United States astronaut to travel beyond low Earth orbit;

Whereas the Artemis II mission was the first human journey to the vicinity of the Moon in more than 50 years;

Whereas this achievement reflects decades of sustained investment and leadership by the United States, in partnership with both the Canadian Space Agency and the European Space Agency, and the contributions of thousands of engineers, scientists, and skilled workers;

Whereas the Artemis effort is a partnership among government, industry, and international partners that involves more than 2,700 companies across the country whose collective expertise and coordination enabled successful execution of the Artemis II mission, demonstrating the strength of cooperative space exploration;

Whereas the Artemis II mission was managed from Mission Control and the Mission Evaluation Room at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, where flight controllers, engineers, and support teams ensured the safety and success of the mission;

Whereas, on April 10, 2026, at 5:07 p.m. Pacific time, the Artemis II crew safely re-

turned to Earth, splashing down in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of San Diego, California;

Whereas following splashdown, the United States Navy, with support from the United States Coast Guard, conducted recovery operations and successfully retrieved the Artemis II crew and spacecraft aboard the USS *John P. Murtha* (LPD-26);

Whereas the Artemis II mission showcased the economic and technological strength of the United States, which is supported by a highly skilled workforce and generates innovation across multiple sectors of the economy; and

Whereas the success of the Artemis II mission has inspired people around the world, rekindling a shared sense of wonder, possibility, and unity and reaffirming the commitment of the United States to peaceful exploration, scientific advancement, and international collaboration in space: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates April 6, 2026, as the day the Artemis II crew surpassed the record set by Apollo 13 for the farthest distance traveled by astronauts into deep space;

(2) celebrates the successful completion of the Artemis II mission, including its launch, historic journey, and safe return to Earth;

(3) honors the achievements and service of Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, Christina Koch, and Jeremy Hansen;

(4) celebrates technological and manufacturing excellence led by the United States as showcased by the successful Artemis II mission;

(5) recognizes the critical contributions of the flight controllers, engineers, contractors, and support personnel, particularly those at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, who ensured mission success;

(6) commends the employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Canadian Space Agency, and all industry and international partners whose efforts made the Artemis II mission possible; and

(7) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to maintaining leadership in space exploration and advancing the peaceful use of space for the benefit of all humanity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 696—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE MONTH OF APRIL 2026 AS “PARKINSON’S AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 696

Whereas Parkinson’s disease—

(1) affects over 1,000,000 individuals in the United States with nearly 90,000 individuals diagnosed each year;

(2) is the fastest-growing and second most common neurodegenerative disease in the world;

(3) is believed to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors, but the exact cause in most individuals is still unknown; and

(4) is the 13th leading cause of death in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

Whereas the symptoms of Parkinson’s disease can include dementia and cognitive impairment, tremors, slowness of movement and rigidity, gait and balance difficulties, speech and swallowing difficulties, depression, and a variety of other symptoms;

Whereas there are millions of family caregivers, friends, and loved ones whose lives

are greatly affected by Parkinson's disease; and

Whereas more research, education, and community support services are needed—

(1) to find better treatments and a cure for Parkinson's disease; and

(2) to maintain the dignity of individuals living with Parkinson's disease: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of the month of April 2026 as "Parkinson's Awareness Month";

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Parkinson's Awareness Month;

(3) continues to support research to find better treatments and a cure for Parkinson's disease;

(4) recognizes the individuals living with Parkinson's disease who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and millions of individuals across the United States working to improve the quality of life of people living with Parkinson's disease and their families.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 697—WELCOMING THEIR MAJESTIES KING CHARLES III AND QUEEN CAMILLA OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS TO A JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS, AND RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-UNITED KINGDOM RELATIONSHIP**

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 697

Whereas the United Kingdom and the United States share a special relationship based on common heritage, language, culture, and legal and democratic principles;

Whereas the unalienable rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and enshrined in the United States Constitution by the founding fathers of the United States are founded on the concepts and principles of the English Enlightenment movement;

Whereas, following the American Revolution, the United States and the United Kingdom established formal diplomatic relations when John Adams presented his credentials in London to establish diplomatic ties on June 1, 1785, which have subsequently endured and deepened over centuries and generations;

Whereas, in September 2025, President Donald J. Trump led a second state visit to the United Kingdom and, in his remarks at Windsor Castle, declared that "the bond of kinship and identity between America and

the United Kingdom is priceless and eternal[,] irreplaceable and unbreakable";

Whereas United States-United Kingdom cooperation and educational exchange have produced groundbreaking scientific innovations, including in industrial production and information technology, that have contributed to the benefit of mankind and will be further deepened by the U.S.-UK Technology Prosperity Deal established on September 18, 2025;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom share a common interest in advancing cooperation with our partners in the European Union to protect Western values and transatlantic unity and advance our strategic competitiveness against rivals and adversaries like China, Russia, and Iran, who seek to undermine the transatlantic community around the globe;

Whereas the United Kingdom is one of the United States's closest security partners, hosts over 10,000 United States military personnel, and assists in the defense of United States national security through bilateral cooperation established by the U.S.-UK Mutual Defense Agreement of 1958 and within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance, the United Nations Security Council, the Five Eyes intelligence alliance, and the Australia-United Kingdom-United States (AUKUS) partnership;

Whereas the United States and United Kingdom have stood together to defend freedom around the world, including in the First and Second World Wars, throughout the Cold War, including the Korean War, and in the Persian Gulf War, the Iraq War, and the War in Afghanistan;

Whereas the United Kingdom has, among other United States security partners, supported efforts to increase the NATO defense spending obligation to 5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2035 and bolster European support for Ukraine;

Whereas the United Kingdom has played a critical role in delivering economic and military support to Ukraine amid Russia's full-scale invasion, most recently by its leadership through the coalition of the willing to secure a lasting peace in Ukraine;

Whereas King Charles III is recognized by the United States for his distinguished military service in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy, as well as for his strong commitment to environmental issues, and his tireless support of disadvantaged youth through the King's Trust, which he founded in 1976; and

Whereas, on April 28, 2026, His Majesty King Charles III will deliver an address to a joint meeting of Congress commemorating the United States-United Kingdom relationship and the 250th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, marking the first address from a British monarch since the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1991; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes Their Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla on their first official state visit to the United States in preparation for His Majesty's address before a joint meeting of Congress;

(2) recognizes the historic significance of His Majesty's state visit on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of United States independence;

(3) reaffirms the strong and enduring partnership between the United States and the United Kingdom to defend our common values and interests and advance the peace, security, and prosperity of our citizens and the broader international community;

(4) expresses its appreciation for the historic and continued friendship between the people of the United States and the United Kingdom; and

(5) encourages deeper cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom on strategic security cooperation, including in Europe and the Indo-Pacific.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 5436. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4344, to extend section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for 3 years; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5437. Ms. LUMMIS (for Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4161, to authorize the transfer by the Secretary of the Navy to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center Commission in Huntsville, Alabama, of certain F-14 Tomcat aircraft.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 5436.** Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4344, to extend section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for 3 years; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ RECORDS RELATING TO THE SURVEILLANCE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the subject of an egregious and invasive campaign of government surveillance, undertaken without judicial review;

(2) surveillance recorded the private conversations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others; and

(3) in light of the extensive historical and congressional review of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the government surveillance carried out against him, the historical value of the records at issue is duplicatable and does not outweigh the harm to the privacy interests of the recorded individuals.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term "Archivist" means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) COVERED RECORDS.—The term "covered records" means any tapes or documents in the custody of any Federal agency relating to the surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that were the subject of the order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia filed on January 31, 1977.

(c) ACCESS FOR THE KING CHILDREN.—On the day after the last day on which the covered records are required to be kept under seal under the order described in subsection (b)(2), the Archivist shall grant the surviving children of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. exclusive access to view the covered records, in consultation with expert historians and archivists.

(d) SEALING AND PUBLIC RELEASE.—

(1) SEALING.—The Archivist shall keep under seal each covered record for 60 years beginning on the day after the last day on which the covered records are required to be kept under seal.

(2) PUBLIC RELEASE.—After the conclusion of the 60-year period described in paragraph (1), the covered records shall be subject to public release and dissemination by the Archivist pursuant to the usual protocols used by the Archivist for the release of records.

**SA 5437.** Ms. LUMMIS (for Mr. SCOTT of Florida) proposed an amendment to