

(C) He Tianying, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;

(D) Sheldon Xia, the founder of a cryptocurrency trading platform backed by a China-based investment firm;

(E) Sangrok Oh, chief executive of a Seoul-and Tokyo-based firm;

(F) Andrei Grozovski, a board member for an Estonian company; and

(G) others who have yet to be identified; and

(4) President Trump netted \$635,000,000 thus far from the meme coin;

Whereas the President of the United States has a constitutional and statutory obligation to uphold the public trust; and

Whereas the violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause and corruption writ large undermines public trust and the integrity of public office in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel shall bring a civil action in the name of the Senate to enforce the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States with respect to the emoluments described in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth, and thirteenth whereas clauses of the preamble of this resolution by enjoining President Donald J. Trump from accepting any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from a foreign state without obtaining the consent of Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 808—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ELEANOR L. ROSS, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, ENGAGED IN CONDUCT THAT FALLS BENEATH THE DIGNITY OF HER OFFICE

Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 808

Whereas, between October 2023 and October 2025, Eleanor L. Ross, judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, engaged in a sexual relationship with a high-ranking official of the Atlanta Police Department inside her judicial chambers during regular business hours, including while actively presiding over criminal cases;

Whereas these activities were conducted within close proximity to the judicial staff of Judge Ross, including at least 3 of her then-law clerks;

Whereas, on September 30, 2025, Eleventh Circuit Chief Judge William H. Pryor, Jr., received a complaint about this behavior from a law clerk of Judge Ross and subsequently appointed a special committee to investigate the complaint;

Whereas the special committee determined that Judge Ross lied to Chief Judge Pryor, as well as to the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, regarding this sexual activity that was conducted in her chambers;

Whereas Judge Ross falsely stated that she had “never engaged in sexual intercourse in [her] office, nor anywhere else in the Court-house”, that she was “not sure who this allegation concerns or whether it is alleged to have occurred with different individuals”, and that she was “astounded and confused, and [had] no idea what this clerk is referring to”;

Whereas Judge Ross did not retract these false statements until October 10, 2025, near-

ly 2 weeks after making them, by which time the special committee had already collected substantial corroborating evidence, including a review of security camera footage and sign-in logs, background research on the high-ranking law enforcement official, interviews of 5 former law clerks of Judge Ross, inspection of the layout of the chambers of Judge Ross, and laboratory testing of furniture in the chambers of Judge Ross;

Whereas the special committee concluded that Judge Ross engaged in misconduct in her office during court business hours and made materially false and misleading statements to Chief Judge Pryor and Chief District Judge Leigh Martin May that had a detrimental effect on the investigation of the misconduct of Judge Ross and, more broadly, the administration of justice;

Whereas the behavior of Judge Ross violated multiple provisions of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, including—

(1) canon 2, which states that a judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities;

(2) canon 2(A), which adds, “A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.”; and

(3) the commentary to canon 2(A), which notes, “Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by irresponsible or improper conduct by judges, including harassment and other inappropriate workplace behavior.”; and

Whereas there is sufficient evidence to conclude that Judge Ross engaged in conduct that falls beneath the dignity of her office: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Judge Ross made materially false and misleading statements to the special committee of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit;

(2) Judge Ross engaged in behavior that does not live up to the high standards our nation expects of the Federal judiciary; and

(3) Judge Ross’s conduct should be condemned.

SENATE RESOLUTION 809—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2026, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY” AND THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026 AS “ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 809

Whereas, in 2021, approximately 55,800,000 residents of the United States, or about 1 in every 6 individuals, had attained the age of 65, and by 2060, 95,000,000 individuals in the United States, or about 1 in every 4 individuals, will be over the age of 65, according to estimates by the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas, in 2034, it is anticipated that older adults will outnumber children for the first time, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas elder abuse remains a challenging problem and can come in many different forms, often manifesting as physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, and social media abuse;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines, according to the Elder Justice Coalition;

Whereas about 1 in 10 adults over the age of 60 are subjected to abuse, neglect, or fi-

nancial exploitation each year, according to the National Institute on Aging;

Whereas the annual loss by victims of financial abuse over the age of 60 is estimated to be at least \$28,300,000,000, according to the National Council on Aging;

Whereas for older adults over the age of 60, the Department of Justice reported the following scam-related financial losses for 2024—

- (1) \$1,834,242,515 from investment scams;
- (2) \$982,440,006 from tech support scams;
- (3) \$385,001,099 from business email compromise scams;
- (4) \$389,312,356 from confidence and romance scams; and
- (5) \$208,096,366 from government impersonation scams;

Whereas older adults reported losses of \$4,885,000,000 related to internet scams and fraud in 2024, and filed over 147,000 complaints related to internet crimes, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas adults over the age of 60 are less likely than younger adults to report losing money to fraud according to the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas most reported cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults take place within private homes, and approximately 90 percent of the perpetrators in elder financial exploitation cases are family members or other trusted individuals, according to the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas research suggests that elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation are more likely to become the victims of abuse than those who do not experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation;

Whereas other risk factors for elder abuse can include low social support, poor physical health, and experience of previous traumatic events, according to the National Center on Elder Abuse;

Whereas close to half of elderly individuals who suffer from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas only 1 in 24 cases of elder abuse is reported, and only 1 in 44 cases of elder financial exploitation is reported, according to the New York State Office of Children and Family Services;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the emergence of new scams against older adults, including those related to vaccines;

Whereas more than 1 in 5 older persons reported elder abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic, an over 80 percent increase from previous years, according to the National Institute of Health;

Whereas, during the last 5 years, Congress passed and the President signed 2 measures that make nearly \$400,000,000 available for implementation of the initiatives under the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 783), the largest funding stream related to such initiatives in the history of the Act; and

Whereas Congress, in passing the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 783), the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.), the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 4), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 1182), recognized the importance of protecting older people of the United States against abuse and exploitation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2026, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day” and the month

of June 2026 as “Elder Abuse Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes—

(A) judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, social workers, health care providers, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse;

(B) the important work of the Elder Justice Coordinating Council, which has continued through the previous 3 Presidential administrations and involves 15 different Federal agencies;

(C) the essential work done by adult protective services personnel, who regularly come to the assistance of victims, investigate reports of abuse, and actively prevent future victimization of older people in the United States, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic as the social isolation of elderly individuals, due to stay-at-home orders, only increased the risk of abuse and neglect; and

(D) the importance of supporting State long-term care ombudsman programs, which help prevent elder abuse and neglect in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, where infection prevention and control deficiencies pose persistent challenges;

(3) applauds the work of the Elder Justice Coalition and its members, whose efforts to increase public awareness of elder abuse have the potential to increase the identification and reporting of this crime by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

(4) encourages—

(A) members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—

(i) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, State long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and

(ii) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse;

(B) private individuals and public agencies in the United States to continue work together at the Federal, State, and local levels to combat abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

(C) those Federal agencies with responsibility for preventing elder abuse to fully exercise such responsibilities to protect older adults, whether such older adults are living in the community or in long-term care facilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 810—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. THUNE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Nineteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Ms. Collins (Chair), Mr. McConnell, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Moran, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Boozman, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Husted, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito (Chair), Mr. Cramer,

Ms. Lummis, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Husted, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Grassley (Chair), Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Schmitt, Mrs. Britt, Mrs. Moody, Ms. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Johnson (Chair), Mr. Grassley, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Moreno, Mr. Scott (FL), Ms. Graham.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AND TO BLACK WOMEN

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas July 21, 2026, is Black Women's Equal Pay Day, a day of observance of the wage gap between working Black women and working white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) (commonly known as the “Equal Pay Act of 1963”) prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas, despite the passage of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 6 decades ago, which requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, data from the Bureau of the Census show that Black women working full time and year round are paid 65 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, when part-time and part-year workers are included in the comparison, Black women are paid 63 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, if the current trends continue, on average, Black women will have to wait nearly 200 years to achieve equal pay;

Whereas the median annual pay for a Black woman in the United States working full time, year round, is \$51,660, which means that, if the current wage gap were to continue, the average Black woman would lose nearly \$1,113,600 in potential earnings because of the wage gap over the course of a 40-year career;

Whereas lost wages mean Black women have less money to support themselves and their families, to save and invest for the fu-

ture, and to spend on goods and services, causing businesses and the economy to suffer as a result;

Whereas the median earnings of Black women are less than the median earnings of white, non-Hispanic men at every level of academic achievement, and in leadership and professional positions;

Whereas Black women with bachelor's and master's degrees experience a larger wage gap in comparison to white, non-Hispanic men than Black women with a high school diploma;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 69 percent of Black mothers are the sole or primary breadwinners for their families, compared to slightly more than 33 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, support for caregivers caring for elderly or disabled family members, paid family and medical leave, paid sick leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies contributes to the wage gap by forcing many Black women to choose between their paycheck or job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members;

Whereas Black women's labor force participation has been disproportionately impacted by the attacks on diversity, equity, and inclusion programs in the private sector and Federal government;

Whereas, if the wage gap were eliminated, a Black woman working full time, year round, would have enough money for nearly 2 and ½ additional years of tuition and fees for a 4-year public university, the full cost of tuition and fees for a public 2-year community college, nearly 16 additional months of premiums for employer-based family health insurance coverage with employer contributions, 34 weeks of food for a family of 4, 14 additional months of home ownership costs, including mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuel costs, 19 additional months of rental costs, including rent payments, utilities, and fuel, 2 years of center-based child care for 1 child, or enough money to pay off the Federal student loan debt of an average borrower in under 2 years;

Whereas Black women face dual, compounding discrimination based upon both their race and gender;

Whereas at least 37 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace, and over 78 percent of sexual harassment charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are filed by women, yet the prevalence of sexual harassment is likely much higher, as research has found that only a small number of women who experience harassment formally report incidents for reasons including fear of retaliation;

Whereas individuals who are targets of harassment are 6.5 times more likely than individuals who are not targets of harassment to change jobs or pass up opportunities for advancement, contributing to the gender wage gap;

Whereas Black women are the most likely of all racial and ethnic groups to have filed a sexual harassment charge;

Whereas over 6 in 10 workers paid the minimum wage or less are women, and there is an over-representation of women of color in low-wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas nearly ½ of private sector workers report that they were either discouraged or prohibited by their employers from discussing wage and salary information, which can hide pay discrimination and prevent remedies;

Whereas the pay gap faced by Black women is part of a wider set of disparities faced by Black women in home ownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;