

standing. In 2018, I worked with then-Senator Roy Blunt to expand the program to cover more households. Today, millions of public housing residents, Housing Choice Voucher Program participants, and residents of project-based rental assistance, PBRA, housing are eligible for FSS.

FSS provides two key tools for its participants. First, households work with FSS coordinators to develop long-term financial, professional, or educational goals. FSS coordinators also help connect participants with resources, training, and employment opportunities. Second, the program encourages FSS families to save by providing them with an interest-bearing escrow account. Participants who increase their incomes deposit a portion of their additional earnings into their escrow account instead of paying higher rent, as is typically required under federally subsidized housing programs. Upon graduation from the Program, families can use their escrowed savings to pay for job-related expenses, move to private market housing, buy a home, or save for the future.

After more than 30 years, FSS has become a proven financial independence program. For example, in 2022, 34 percent of FSS graduates no longer needed Federal rental assistance within 1 year of leaving FSS, and nearly 10 percent of graduates were ultimately able to purchase their own home. On average, FSS participants with escrow savings graduated from the program with approximately \$10,000 in their accounts. This is no small sum, and it helps HUD-assisted families strengthen their financial stability and move towards greater economic independence.

Despite the program's success and broad eligibility, program participation was effectively capped at about 70,000 enrollees in 2022 simply due to a lack of Federal funding for the required FSS coordinators.

The Helping More Families Save Act would help more Americans access the program by creating a new universal escrow pilot. Under the bill, public housing agencies, PHAs, and PBRA property owners could offer 5,000 additional households escrow accounts identical to those under the current FSS Program without having to wait for an FSS coordinator to be funded by the Federal Government. PHA and PBRA property owners would not be required to offer coordinator services to these new participants, although we expect many will work to offer counseling and support on their own or with outside partners. Moreover, we expect that this pilot will show that those enrolled in the program will be successful and make financially sound decisions.

Our pilot program would help more low-income families improve their financial security, achieve economic independence, and possibly even purchase their own homes, all with minimal cost to the Federal Government.

This is a commonsense, bipartisan proposal that would help more Ameri-

cans pull themselves out of poverty. It is a win for families, the Federal budget, and our economy. I thank Senator Britt for coleading this legislation and Compass Working Capital and LISC for their support. I urge our colleagues to cosponsor the Helping More Families Save Act and support its passage.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 123—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHARLES B. RANGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, THE THOMAS R. PICKERING FOREIGN AFFAIRS GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, THE WILLIAM D. CLARKE, SR. DIPLOMATIC SECURITY FELLOWSHIP, AND THE DONALD M. PAYNE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN ADVANCING THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND DIPLOMACY EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### S. RES. 123

Whereas the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other foreign affairs agencies require a workforce with diverse talents, skills, and experiences to effectively protect United States citizens abroad, expand commercial opportunities for United States businesses, and administer United States foreign policy;

Whereas Congress has required in statute and the Department of State and the USAID have committed to recruit, hire, and retain employees on the basis of merit that reflect the diverse backgrounds of the American people that they represent abroad;

Whereas, in 1990, Congress amended the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.) to authorize the Secretary of State to make grants to post-secondary educational institutions or students to increase knowledge of and interest in employment with the Foreign Service, with a special focus on minority students, broadening recruitment and retention efforts in order to ensure equal opportunity and draw on the strength of all United States citizens;

Whereas, pursuant to these authorities, the Department of State launched the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship, the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Program, and the William D. Clarke, Sr. Diplomatic Security Fellowship in 1992, 2002, and 2023, respectively;

Whereas these programs increase the inclusion of Pell-eligible and first-generation college graduates in the Foreign Service, with a majority of current fellows having been Pell grant recipients;

Whereas the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Graduate Fellowship Program and the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program—the Department of State's flagship initiatives to recruit top-tier talent—are merit-based, need-based, and highly competitive, with an annual acceptance rate of less than 5 percent;

Whereas all fellows pass the same rigorous selection, hiring, and security clearance

process as all other members of the Foreign Service;

Whereas research shows that developing a workforce representing all of the United States significantly contributes to better national security outcomes by providing a wider range of perspectives, experiences, and cultural understanding, enabling more effective threat identification, innovative solutions, and stronger diplomatic engagement across the globe;

Whereas international affairs fellowships that promote the employment of candidates who belong to historically excluded groups and who have financial needs, including the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Graduate Fellowship Program, the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program, the William D. Clarke, Sr. Diplomatic Security Fellowship, and the Donald M. Payne International Development Fellowship Program, represent smart investments vital for building a strong, merit-based, capable, and diverse national security workforce;

Whereas Congress, on a bipartisan basis, has authorized each of these fellowship programs, recognizing the importance of these fellowship programs in expanding merit- and need-based recruitment from a wide geographically and economically diverse talent pool, including from all 50 States and more than 500 institutions of higher education;

Whereas Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, other minority-serving institutions and other institutions of higher education, including community colleges and trade schools, serve populations historically excluded from the Department of State and the USAID and prepare the next generation of international affairs professionals with the core skills necessary to meet the United States global diplomatic and development imperatives; and

Whereas the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are required by law to consult with Congress before taking steps to modify these programs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of efforts to recruit, hire, and retain for United States foreign affairs agencies employees from the broadest talent pool, in order for the United States to be globally competitive and ensure that the diplomatic and development agencies of the United States remain the best in the world;

(2) reaffirms that the Charles B. Rangel Graduate Fellowship Program, the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Graduate Fellowship Program, the William D. Clarke, Sr. Diplomatic Security Fellowship, and the Donald M. Payne International Development Graduate Fellowship Program are statutorily mandated programs enacted into law on a bipartisan basis to address recognized issues that have plagued the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for decades of exclusion of women, racial and ethnic minority groups, and economically disadvantaged and rural populations;

(3) underscores the importance to United States national security and foreign policy of international affairs fellowships and similar career entry programs; and

(4) recognizes the substantial investment by United States taxpayers in ensuring the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development can recruit top talent from across the country, provide them with critical training, and strengthen the development and diplomatic capabilities of the United States—efforts

that are undermined by attempts to dismantle these programs, wasting taxpayer resources and weakening national security.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 10—RECOGNIZING THE ESSENTIAL WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 10

Whereas, in 1925, the League of Oregon Cities was founded by 25 cities in the State of Oregon with the mission of providing support, advocacy, and resources to all incorporated cities in the State;

Whereas, since 1925, the League of Oregon Cities has—

(1) played a pivotal role in advancing municipal governance, promoting best practices, and fostering collaboration among cities, thereby enhancing the quality of life of Oregonians throughout the State of Oregon, from Bandon to Baker City, Medford to Mosier, and Pendleton to Portland;

(2) lobbied tirelessly in advancement of issues that are vital to all cities in the State of Oregon, including sustainable development, infrastructure improvement, public safety, increased community engagement, and the preservation of home rule authority;

(3) empowered local governments to effectively address the ever-evolving needs of their communities through initiatives including legislative advocacy, professional development, and the delivery of essential services and resources; and

(4) worked with its congressional leaders to advance and support Federal policy to match local government priorities;

Whereas 241 cities in the State of Oregon are home to approximately 3,000,000 residents, accounting for 70 percent of the total population of the State;

Whereas the cities in the State of Oregon serve as the economic, cultural, and social hubs of the State, providing essential infrastructure services and opportunities for countless Oregonians;

Whereas continued investment in city infrastructure, including water systems, roads, and housing, is critical to supporting the needs of the State of Oregon, and driving statewide economic growth and contributing to the national economy;

Whereas, in 2022, the League of Oregon Cities supported congressional action to pass Public Law 117-167 (commonly known as the “CHIPS and Science Act of 2022”) (136 Stat. 1366) paving the way for increased investment in the semiconductor industry critical to the economy and educational focus of the State of Oregon;

Whereas, in 2021, the League of Oregon Cities supported congressional action responding to the COVID-19 pandemic with Coronavirus State and local fiscal recovery funds made possible through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 4);

Whereas, in 2021, the League of Oregon Cities supported congressional action passing the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58; 135 Stat. 429) that provided the State of Oregon with over \$4,500,000,000 in additional infrastructure investment throughout the State;

Whereas, in 2020, the League of Oregon Cities supported congressional action to provide stimulus funds under the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136; 134 Stat. 281) to help communities facing severe challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, in 2019, the League of Oregon Cities supported congressional action to expand broadband deployment in rural communities through the ReConnect Loan and Grant Program authorized under section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 399); and

Whereas, across a century of steadfast advocacy, the League of Oregon Cities has made incomparable contributions to the resilience and vitality of communities throughout the State of Oregon and improved the lives of all Oregonians: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognizes the essential work of the League of Oregon Cities since 1925 and the role the League of Oregon Cities will play in the future in supporting municipalities in the State of Oregon with unparalleled research, technical expertise, and relentless advocacy as a key partner in preserving and strengthening the Federal-local partnership.*

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1245. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1246. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1247. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1248. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1249. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1250. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1251. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1252. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1253. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1254. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1255. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1256. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1257. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1258. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1245.** Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

### SEC. \_\_\_\_ DEPARTMENT OF LABOR GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS REGARDING OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION AND EMPLOYEE TRAINING.

(a) NON-MANDATORY GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYERS CONCERNING OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, shall issue nonmandatory guidance to employers on—

(A) acquiring and maintaining opioid overdose reversal medication; and

(B) training employees on an annual basis on the usage of such medication.

(2) EMPLOYER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “employer” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 652), except that such term does not include the United States Postal Service.

(b) MANDATORY REGULATIONS FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES CONCERNING OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, shall issue regulations to require each Federal agency to—

(A) acquire and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication; and

(B) train employees on an annual basis on the usage of such medication.

(2) FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Federal agency” means any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government, including the Veterans Health Administration, notwithstanding section 7425(b) of title 38, United States Code.

**SA 1246.** Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

### SEC. \_\_\_\_ SCHOOL ACCESS TO NALOXONE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “School Access to Naloxone Act of 2025”.

(b) GRANTS FOR REDUCING OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 544(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd-3(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or administering” after “prescribing”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “or on the administration of” after “prescribing of”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 544(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd-3(g)) is amended by striking “to carry out this section” and inserting “to carry out this section and section 544A”.

(c) GRANTS FOR REDUCING OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY