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WASHINGTON – Today, U.S. Senators Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH), Ranking Member of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Brian Schatz (D-HI), Ranking Member of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, and Representatives Gregory W. Meeks (D-NY), Ranking Member of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Lois Frankel (D-FL), Ranking Member of the U. S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, Department of State and Related Programs, issued the following statement concerning the rescissions package sent to Congress by the Trump administration, which would cut \$8.3 billion in foreign assistance, including \$900 million in cuts to global health programs, as well as cuts to democracy assistance, economic and development assistance, and economic and energy support for Ukraine and other states affected by Russia’s illegal invasion: “The cuts to U.S. foreign assistance in the White House’s rescissions package undercut key American national security interests and risk our country’s safety and prosperity. Our soft power toolkit helps prevent conflict and promote democracy and stability. The draconian DOGE cuts that President Trump and Elon Musk have put in place have been justified through misleading claims that ignore the harm to America and global death toll that have resulted from their actions. Their claims about fiscal responsibility are laughable in the context of President Trump’s push at all costs to pass a budget that adds \$2.4 trillion in deficits while stripping millions of Americans of their health care. “When America retreats from the world, China and Russia advance. And when our adversaries take our place, America is weaker and more vulnerable. Our manufacturers and workers get boxed out of export markets by unfair economic competition from China. And vulnerable populations around the world, suffer from severely restricting access to HIV treatment and prevention services to forcing food rations cuts in refugee camps. “That is the legacy of DOGE’s impact on America’s foreign policy infrastructure and soft power. Our country in retreat in the face of great power adversaries. Our global influence diminished. And the poorest of the poor globally being left to die because of slashod cuts by tech dilettantes.” ## XMLCommittee on Foreign Relations Total Members: 22 Subcommittees (7) Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation Subcommittee on Multilateral International Development, Multilateral Institutions, and International Economic, Energy, and Environmental Policy Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism Subcommittee on State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women’s Issues Majority Members (12) Minority Members (10) Risch, James E. (ID), Chairman Ricketts, Pete (NE)McCormick, David (PA)Daines, Steve (MT)Hagerty, Bill (TN)Barrasso, John (WY)Lee, Mike (UT)Paul, Rand (KY)Cruz, Ted (TX)Scott, Rick (FL)Curtis, John R. (UT)Coryn, John (TX)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ranking Member Coos, Christopher A. (DE)Murphy, Christopher (CT)Kaine, Tim (VA)Merkley, Jeff (OR)Booker, Cory A. (NJ)Schatz, Brian (HI)Van Hollen, Chris (MD)Duckworth, Tammy (IL)Rosen, Jacky (NV) Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Cruz, Ted (TX), Chairman Daines, Steve (MT)Paul, Rand (KY)Coryn, John (TX)Barrasso, John (WY)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Booker, Cory A. (NJ), Ranking Member Coos, Christopher A. (DE)Merkley, Jeff (OR)Van Hollen, Chris (MD)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Ricketts, Pete (NE), Chairman McCormick, David (PA)Curtis, John R. (UT)Coryn, John (TX)Lee, Mike (UT)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Coos, Christopher A. (DE), Ranking Member Merkley, Jeff (OR)Schatz, Brian (HI)Van Hollen, Chris (MD)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Daines, Steve (MT), Chairman Barrasso, John (WY)Ricketts, Pete (NE)Paul, Rand (KY)Curtis, John R. (UT)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Murphy, Christopher (CT), Ranking Member Duckworth, Tammy (IL)Booker, Cory A. (NJ)Schatz, Brian (HI)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on Multilateral International Development, Multilateral Institutions, and International Economic, Energy, and Environmental Policy Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Lee, Mike (UT), Chairman Paul, Rand (KY)McCormick, David (PA)Barrasso, John (WY)Hagerty, Bill (TN)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Duckworth, Tammy (IL), Ranking Member Schatz, Brian (HI)Rosen, Jacky (NV)Coos, Christopher A. (DE)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) McCormick, David (PA), Chairman Cruz, Ted (TX)Scott, Rick (FL)Lee, Mike (UT)Daines, Steve (MT)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Rosen, Jacky (NV), Ranking Member Murphy, Christopher (CT)Kaine, Tim (VA)Booker, Cory A. (NJ)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Hagerty, Bill (TN), Chairman Scott, Rick (FL)Barrasso, John (WY)Ricketts, Pete (NE)Paul, Rand (KY)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Van Hollen, Chris (MD), Ranking Member Coos, Christopher A. (DE)Kaine, Tim (VA)Duckworth, Tammy (IL)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women’s Issues Total Members: 11 Majority Members (6) Minority Members (5) Curtis, John R. (UT), Chairman Coryn, John (TX)Hagerty, Bill (TN)Scott, Rick (FL)Cruz, Ted (TX)Risch, James E. (ID), Ex Officio Kaine, Tim (VA), Ranking Member Merkley, Jeff (OR)Rosen, Jacky (NV)Murphy, Christopher (CT)Shaheen, Jeanne (NH), Ex Officio John Barrasso, John (WY)Booker (D) Chris Coons (D) John Cornyn (R) Ted Cruz (R) John Curtis (R) Steve Daines (R) Tammy Duckworth (D) Bill Hagerty (R) Tim Kaine (D) Mike Lee (R) David McCormick (R) Jeff Merkley (D) Chris Murphy (D) Rand Paul (R) Pete Ricketts (R) Chair Jim Risch (R) Jacky Rosen (D) Brian Schatz (D) Rick Scott (R) Ranking Member Jeanne Shaheen (D) Chris Van Hollen (D) Date created: Dec. 10, 1816Members: Twenty-two in the 119th Congress (2025-2027)Subcommittees: Africa and Global Health Policy; East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy; Europe and Regional Security Cooperation; Multilateral International Development, Multilateral Institutions, and International Economic, Energy, and Environmental Policy; Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism; State Department and USAID Management, International Operations, and Bilateral International Development; Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women’s IssuesThe United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations provides oversight of the foreign policy of the United States. This includes setting the official boundaries of the nation, foreign assistance, international relations, international treaties and laws, and interventions in other countries, including declarations of war. The committee handles all dealings with the United Nations and affiliated organizations, and ensures the United States is up to date on the requirements of the international organizations to which it belongs. Additionally, the committee monitors and oversees all activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and is in charge of US involvement in humanitarian aid and relief efforts.Throughout its history, the committee has worked very closely with the State Department, a department of the executive branch of government responsible for foreign relations. The Committee on Foreign Relations has legislative oversight of the State Department. This includes the power to approve all presidential nominations related to US diplomatic relations, including the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State, Under Secretary of State, all foreign ambassadors, as well as multiple positions within the State Department itself.The committee fosters American commercial and business interests abroad and safeguards American companies and individuals working within the global community. It also monitors and administers foreign loans and oversees the International Monetary Fund and other organizations handling international funds. However, it does not include proposed legislation related to these issues. That responsibility falls on the shoulders of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.The committee provides oversight on international aspects of nuclear energy and transfer and foreign policies relating to those issues. It is also responsible for the ongoing review and study of all matters of national security policies, foreign policies, and international economic policies as they relate to US foreign policy. In addition, the committee provides ongoing review and study of matters of food, nutrition, and food instability in all foreign countries.HistoryThe US Constitution places responsibility for foreign affairs on both the president and the Senate. The president spearheads the nation’s foreign policy, discussing issues with foreign leaders, negotiating treaties, and appointing ambassadors. The Senate advises the president and must approve his decisions and appointments. The Constitution did not explicitly mention the formation of committees to oversee legislative issues in Congress. Instead, the Founding Fathers took a cue from the British system of government and established a number of committees in the first Congress to handle specific legislative business. These temporary, or select, committees were created through legislation and lasted as long as deemed necessary to complete their mandate before being dissolved. In 1795, the House of Representatives established the first permanent, or standing, committee in Congress. It would be another two decades before the Senate would follow suit.The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was one of the original eleven standing committees established by the Senate in 1816. Prior to 1816, the Senate called more than two hundred select committees to deal with international issues. These committees went by many names. The term foreign affairs was not used by the legislature until 1812, when it first appeared in legislative journals. From 1789 to 1797, twenty-four senators rotated between sixty-eight seats on these committees, largely because the same senators were getting elected to committees for which they held interest. In the wake of the War of 1812 (1812–1815), the Senate realized the nation’s defense priorities needed to be updated. The size of the Senate had grown as well. On December 10, 1816, the Senate passed a resolution by Virginia senator James Barbour establishing the Committee on Foreign Relations and ten other standing committees. Barbour served as the committee’s first chair and was one of five committee members. Senate rules normally allowed senators to serve on multiple committees; however, the rule also stipulated that members of ranking committees—Foreign Relations, Finance, Armed Services, and Appropriations—can only serve on one committee.Historically, the Committee on Foreign Relations has been a powerful Senate committee and attracted a variety of well-known congressional leaders. Nineteen secretaries of state and six future presidents have served on the committee. These included Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Benjamin Harrison, Warren Harding, and John F. Kennedy. At times, the committee has become embroiled in conflict with the executive branch of government and the president and has often opposed the president’s policy initiatives. In the nineteenth century, two notable committee chairmen who used their position to defy the president were Senator Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Macon served from 1825 to 1829 and was fiercely opposed to any measure put forth to expand the powers of the federal government. Some accounts claim Macon cast more “no” votes in the Senate than any other ten members combined. Sumner served from 1861 to 1871 and took advantage of the presidential focus on the Civil War (1861–1865) to exert his influence over US foreign policy. In doing so, he angered fellow Republicans, who voted to remove him from the chair position. At the time, Sumner was only the second committee chair in Senate history to be removed against his will.The Committee on Foreign Relations often wielded its power between 1860 and 1897, rejecting multiple international treaties, including four with Great Britain. In the aftermath of World War I (1914–1918), committee chair Henry Cabot Lodge clashed with President Woodrow Wilson over the came the Treaty of Versailles—the peace agreement ending the war. The treaty twice came before the Senate for approval and was defeated both times largely because of Wilson’s unwillingness to concede to provisions demanded by Cabot. During the 1920s and 1930s, the committee’s votes reflected the isolationist view of the nation. The Senate staunchly opposed allowing the United States to join the League of Nations and pushed to keep America from getting involved in European conflicts. After the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 drew the United States into World War II (1939–1945), the committee shifted more toward internationalism. During this time, multiple important documents and treaties related to foreign policy were approved in the Senate. These included the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine, measures meant to support post-war Europe and battle communism overseas. In 1946, Congress passed the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which provided the committee with a professional staff for the first time.During the Cold War (1947–1991), presidential power over foreign policy expanded considerably, which prompted the committee to address what it saw as an “imbalance of powers.” Although there were clashes prior to the 1960s, the committee often worked with presidential leadership to keep the interests of the country at the forefront. However, during the Vietnam War (1954–1975), the Committee on Foreign Relations attempted to assert its power in regard to foreign affairs and policies. The Senate adopted a resolution that required the approval of both houses of Congress for any future treaties, weakening the president’s power on this front. This gave Congress the opportunity in 1971 to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, a measure passed in 1964 that gave President Lyndon Johnson the power to escalate the war. In 1973, Congress also passed the War Powers Resolution, which further weakened the president’s power to declare war and helped end US involvement in Vietnam.During the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the committee continued to play a direct role in major foreign policies. These include the development of nuclear proliferation policies and laws and increased US involvement in the United Nations. Additionally, during the late 1990s, the committee was fundamental in legislation that shut down the United States Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The functions of these agencies, along with the Agency for International Development, were combined under the umbrella of the Department of State.The Committee on Foreign Relations was comprised of twenty-two members and seven subcommittees in the 119th Congress, which began its session in 2025. Subcommittees are smaller divisions within a committee structure to allow for a focus on more specific issues. Some Foreign Relations subcommittees have regional jurisdictions, while others focus on trade, assistance, health, or security issues.This subcommittee is responsible for relations with most African countries, with the exception of some North African nations that fall under the jurisdiction of other subcommittees. The subcommittee handles issues concerning terrorism, crime, US assistance programs, and US trade and exports. The subcommittee also holds jurisdiction over global health policies, such as the US response to disease outbreaks.This subcommittee has jurisdiction over US policies concerning nations in East Asia and the Pacific region. This includes intergovernmental organizations such as the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum. In addition, the subcommittee also holds jurisdiction over international matters related to cybersecurity and space policy.This subcommittee oversees foreign relations with most countries in Europe, the European Union (EU), members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and several regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The subcommittee is also responsible for managing regional security issues with other nations. This subcommittee holds jurisdiction over all issues concerning US multilateral development policies, foreign assistance, mandatory participation in and contributions toward international organizations and oversight of all international financial and trade organizations. It also holds jurisdiction over matters related to intellectual property, technology transfer, international energy and environmental policies, and matters related to the Arctic and the world’s oceans.This subcommittee is responsible for relations with the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and Central Asia. It also oversees US policies concerning counterterrorism.This subcommittee’s responsibility includes oversight of the Department of State. It also manages the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)—the government agency tasked with administering foreign civilian aid—the Peace Corps and the Millennium Challenge Corporation—another agency that handles foreign financial assistance. The annual budget requests of the State Department and USAID are reviewed by this subcommittee.This subcommittee oversees relations with the nations of the Western Hemisphere—Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, and the countries of the Caribbean. It also deals with the nations of the Organization of American States. The subcommittee also holds jurisdiction over issues concerning transnational crime, human trafficking, global narcotics, civilian security, democracy, human rights, and women’s issues across the globe.Bibliography“Committee Membership List.” US Senate, www.senate.gov/general/committee_membership/committee_memberships_SSF.R.htm. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.Heitshusen, Valerie. “Committee Types and Roles.” Congressional Research Service, 2 May 2017, crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/98-241. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“History & Rules.” United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, www.foreign.senate.gov/about/history. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“Membership and Jurisdiction of Subcommittees.” Washington Post, Jan. 2017, www.foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/115TH_SFRC_MEMBERSHIP3.pdf. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“Membership.” United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, www.foreign.senate.gov/about/membership. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.” GovTrack, www.govtrack.us/congress/committees/SSF.R. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.” Ballotpedia, ballotpedia.org/United_States_Senate_Committee_on_Foreign_Relations. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.“United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.” United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, www.foreign.senate.gov/#sfrc. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025. H.R. 1948: To authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to accept funds for activities relating to wastewater treatment and flood control works, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep. Scott Peters [D-CA50] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 1701: Strategic Ports Reporting Act Sponsor: Rep. Bill Huelskamp [R-MI4] Status: Passed House (Senate next) S. 1900: Taiwan Non-Discrimination Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. Ann Wagner [R-MO2] Status: Passed House (Senate next) S. 555: Korean American Divided Families National Registry Act Sponsor: Sen. Timothy “Tim” Kaine [D-VA1] Status: Ordered Reported S. 868: MEGOBARI Act Sponsor: Sen. Jeanne Shaheen [D-NH] Status: Ordered Reported S. 821: Taiwan Assurance Implementation Act Sponsor: Sen. John Cornyn [R-TX] Status: Ordered Reported S. 860: BUSST FENTANYL Act Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1000: A bill to establish an Ambassador-at-Large for Arctic Affairs. Sponsor: Sen. Lisa Murkowski [R-AK] Status: Introduced S. 1478: Countering Wrongful Detention Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1780: MICRO SECURITY ASSISTANCE Accountability Act Sponsor: Sen. Dave McCormick [R-PA] Status: Ordered Reported H.R. 1503: Stop Forced Organ Harvesting Act of 2025 Sponsor: Rep. Christopher “Chris” Smith [R-NJ4] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 1724: No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act Sponsor: Rep. Nathaniel Moran [R-TX1] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 386: Chinese Currency Accountability Act of 2025 Sponsor: Rep. Warren Davidson [R-OH8] Status: Passed House (Senate next) S. 1731: COUNTER Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Coons [D-DE] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1883: DISRUPT Act Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Coons [D-DE] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1463: Finding ORE Act Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Coons [D-DE] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1801: International Nuclear Energy Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported S. 1579: PARTNER with ASEAN, CERN, and PIF Act Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported H.R. 1263: Strengthening the Quad Act Sponsor: Rep. Gregory Meeks [D-NY5] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 2416: Taiwan International Solidarity Act Sponsor: Rep. Gerald Connolly [D-VA11, 2009-2025] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 1540: Falun Gong Protection Act Sponsor: Rep. Scott Perry [R-PA10] Status: Passed House (Senate next) H.R. 692: China Exchange Rate Transparency Act of 2025 Sponsor: Rep. Daniel Meuser [R-PA9] Status: Passed House (Senate next) S. Res. 96: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XVI) and the harmful conflation of China’s “One China Principle” and the United States’ “One China Policy.” Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported H.R. 1486: Economic Espionage Prevention Act Sponsor: Rep. Rich McCormick [R-GA7] Status: Passed House (Senate next) S. Res. 72: A resolution affirming that Hamas cannot retain any political or military control in the Gaza Strip. Sponsor: Sen. Lindsey Graham [R-SC] Status: Agreed To (Simple Resolution) S.Res. 52: A resolution recognizing religious freedom as a fundamental right, expressing support for international religious freedom as a cornerstone of United States foreign policy, and expressing concern over increased threats to and attacks on religio Sponsor: Sen. James Lankford [R-OK] Status: Ordered Reported S. Res. 150: A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of “Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month” and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction Sponsor: Sen. Thom Tillis [R-NC] Status: Introduced S. Res. 239: A resolution reaffirming the deep and steadfast partnership between the United States and Canada and the ties that bind the two countries in support of economic and national security. Sponsor: Sen. Kevin Cramer [R-ND] Status: Introduced S. Res. 98: A resolution condemning Beijing’s destruction of Hong Kong’s democracy and rule of law. Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Ordered Reported S. Res. 53: A resolution recognizing the 80th anniversary of the amphibious landing on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima during World War II and the raisings of the flag of the United States on Mount Suribachi. Sponsor: Sen. Todd Young [R-IN] Status: Agreed To (Simple Resolution) S.Res. 236: A resolution caring for the return of abducted Ukrainian children before finalizing any peace agreement to end the war against Ukraine. Sponsor: Sen. Charles “Chuck” Grassley [R-IA] Status: Introduced S. Res. 101: A resolution affirming the threats to world stability from a nuclear weapons-capable Islamic Republic of Iran. Sponsor: Sen. Lindsey Graham [R-SC] Status: Introduced S. Res. 43: A resolution affirming the threats to world stability from a nuclear weapons-capable Islamic Republic of Iran. Sponsor: Sen. Lindsey Graham [R-SC] Status: Introduced S. Res. 81: A resolution calling on the United Kingdom, France, and Germany (E3) to initiate the snapback of sanctions on Iran under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015). Sponsor: Sen. Pete Ricketts [R-NE] Status: Introduced S. Res. 145: A resolution protecting the Iranian political refugees, including female former political prisoners, in Ashraf-3 in Albania. Sponsor: Sen. Thom Tillis [R-NC] Status: Introduced S. Con. Res. 4: A concurrent resolution expressing support for the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women’s Health and Strengthening the Family and urging that the United States rejoin this historic declaration. Sponsor: Sen. Steve Daines [R-MT] Status: Introduced S. 1583: AUSSOM Funding Restriction Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Introduced S. 1216: Taiwan Allies Fund Act Sponsor: Sen. Chris Van Hollen [D-MD] Status: Introduced S. Res. 291: A resolution celebrating the June 2025 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit in the Hague, the Netherlands, and reaffirming priorities pertaining to transatlantic security and our commitment to NATO. Sponsor: Sen. Jeanne Shaheen [D-NH] Status: Introduced S. Res. 204: A resolution recognizing escalating threats to freedom of the press and freedom of speech worldwide, including increasing harm to journalists reporting in conflict zones and under repressive regimes, reaffirming the vital role that a free and Sponsor: Sen. Brian Schatz [D-HI] Status: Introduced S. 981: Foreign Agents Transparency Act Sponsor: Sen. Charles “Chuck” Grassley [R-IA] Status: Introduced S. Res. 190: A resolution seeking justice for the Japanese citizens abducted by North Korea. Sponsor: Sen. Dan Sullivan [R-AK] Status: Introduced S.J. Res. 59: A joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress. Sponsor: Sen. Timothy “Tim” Kaine [D-VA] Status: Introduced S.J. Res. 51: A joint resolution for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Murphy [D-CT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 53: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Murphy [D-CT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 54: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Murphy [D-CT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 52: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Christopher Murphy [D-CT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 40: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export of certain defense articles to Israel. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 42: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export of certain defense articles to Israel. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 41: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export of certain defense articles to Israel. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 34: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 33: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 32: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 21: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 20: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 23: A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed license amendment for the export to Israel of certain defense articles and services. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 5: A joint resolution directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in Ukraine that have not been authorized by Congress. Sponsor: Sen. Rand Paul [R-KY] Status: Introduced S. J. Res. 6: A joint resolution directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in Syria that have not been authorized by Congress. Sponsor: Sen. Rand Paul [R-KY] Status: Introduced S. 1755: Hong Kong Judicial Sanctions Act Sponsor: Sen. Dan Sullivan [R-AK] Status: Introduced S. 1612: No Official Palestine Entry Act of 2025 Sponsor: Sen. James Risch [R-ID] Status: Introduced S. Res. 173: A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day. Sponsor: Sen. Roger Wicker [R-MS] Status: Introduced S. 1740: Pacific Partnership Act Sponsor: Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto [D-NV] Status: Introduced S. 417: INFORM Act Sponsor: Sen. Dan Sullivan [R-AK] Status: Introduced S. 2133: A bill to repeal the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019. Sponsor: Sen. Jeanne Shaheen [D-NH] Status: Introduced S. 280: Global Health, Empowerment and Rights Act Sponsor: Sen. Jeanne Shaheen [D-NH] Status: Introduced S. 777: Strategic Ports Reporting Act Sponsor: Sen. Ted Budd [R-NC] Status: Introduced S. Res. 126: A resolution calling on the United Nations Security Council to enforce the existing arms embargo on Darfur and extend it to cover all of Sudan. Sponsor: Sen. Cory Booker [D-NJ] Status: Introduced S. Res. 167: A resolution recognizing the importance of the Arctic Council and reaffirming the commitment of the United States to the Arctic Council. Sponsor: Sen. Lisa Murkowski [R-AK] Status: Introduced S. Res. 114: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Russian Federation started the war against Ukraine by launching an unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Sponsor: Sen. Michael Bennet [D-CO] Status: Introduced S. Res. 109: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Russian President Vladimir Putin should immediately withdraw Russian forces from Ukraine. Sponsor: Sen. Bernard “Bernie” Sanders [I-VT] Status: Introduced Convene for a pro forma session at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday, Jun 18, 2025 The Senate convened at 11:00 a.m. and adjourned at 3:18 p.m. 3 record votes were taken. No committee hearings scheduled Armed Services Judiciary The first woman in U.S. history to be elected both a Governor and a United States Senator, New Hampshire’s Jeanne Shaheen is a trailblazer with a reputation for working across the aisle to get things done. Shaheen has served in the Senate since 2009 and is the Ranking Member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and a senior member of the U.S. Senate Committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, as well as the Select Committee on Ethics. As a top-ranking Senator on both the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, Senator Shaheen is a global leader on important foreign policy issues, and she advocates for legislation and actions that confront our enemies, strengthen key alliances and bolster New Hampshire’s role in our national defense. To contact SFRC minority staff as a whistleblower, click here. 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