

# SENATORS AND OFFICERS POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

Date/Time Stamp:

RECEIVED  
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PUBLIC RECORDS

2022 SEP 28 PM 3:19

This disclosure, along with a copy of the Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form and all attachments, MUST be provided to the **Office of Public Records, Room 232 of the Hart Building**, within **30 days** after the travel is completed.

In compliance with Rule 35.2(a) and (c), I Sen. Martin Heinrich, make the following  
(Name of Senator/Officer)  
disclosures with respect to travel expenses that have been or will be reimbursed/paid for me.

Private Sponsor(s) (list all): The Aspen Institute, Inc. (Congressional Program)

Travel date(s): August 29-September 4, 2022

Destination(s): Reykjavik, Iceland

Name of accompanying family member (if any): Mrs. Julie Heinrich

Relationship to Member/Officer: ☒ Spouse ☐ Child

FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE LINES. IF THE COST OF LODGING **DID NOT INCREASE** DUE TO THE ACCOMPANYING SPOUSE OR DEPENDENT CHILD, ONLY INCLUDE LODGING COSTS IN EMPLOYEE EXPENSES. (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

## Expenses for Senator/Officer:

|                                                         | Transportation Expenses | Lodging Expenses | Meal Expenses | Other Expenses (Amount & Description)                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good Faith Estimate | \$3616                  | \$855            | \$360         | \$716 (private meeting and dining space, AV, conference services) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actual Amount                  |                         |                  |               |                                                                   |

## Expenses for Accompanying Spouse or Dependent Child (if applicable)

|                                                         | Transportation Expenses | Lodging Expenses | Meal Expenses | Other Expenses (Amount & Description)                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good Faith Estimate | \$4085                  | \$0              | \$360         | \$716 (private meeting and dining space, AV, conference services) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actual Amount                  |                         |                  |               |                                                                   |

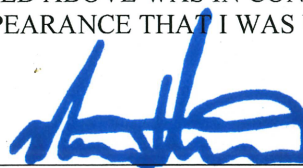
Provide a description of all meetings and events attended. See Senate Rule 35.2(c)(6). (Attach additional pages if necessary.):

I HAVE MADE A DETERMINATION THAT THE TRAVEL DESCRIBED ABOVE WAS IN CONNECTION WITH MY DUTIES AS AN OFFICEHOLDER, AND DID NOT CREATE THE APPEARANCE THAT I WAS USING PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PRIVATE GAIN.

9/28/22

(Date)

(Revised 1/3/11)



(Signature of Senator/Officer)

Form RE-3

# ENERGY, SECURITY & THE ARCTIC: Keys to America's Competitiveness

THE ASPEN INSTITUTE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM

August 30-September 2, 2022

Reykjavik, Iceland

**MONDAY, August 29:** *Sen. Heinrich and Mrs. Heinrich depart Albuquerque at 7:15 am on United 210*

**TUESDAY, August 30:**

*Sen. Heinrich and Mrs. Heinrich arrive in Reykjavik at 6:30 am on Icelandair 644.*

11:30 am-12:30 pm Lunch

12:30-4:30 pm *Educational Site Visits*

We will visit four examples of addressing energy and climate challenges, all demonstrated at the commercial-scale geothermal power station at Hellisheidi, Iceland. The U.S. currently has 14 large-scale carbon capture and sequestration facilities based on similar scientific principles. These examples in Iceland are a convenient way to demonstrate that carbon extraction is one potential method of reducing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

## COMMERCIAL-SCALE GEOTHERMAL POWER STATION

We will visit the third-largest geothermal powerplant in the world, which provides renewable geothermal heating for 7 out of 10 homes in Iceland. This plant, which opened in 2006, is the most recent addition to Iceland's fossil fuel-free energy production. This visit will help participants understand the significance and history of the geothermal heating and power generation that puts Iceland in the forefront of renewable energy use. Participants will have opportunities to engage with the Hellisheidi Power Station staff to assess applicable lessons for U.S. policy.

***Bjarni Bjarnason***, CEO, Orkeveita Reykjavíkur  
(Reykjavik's energy utility)

***Brynhildur Davidsdottir***, Board Chair, Orkeveita Reykjavíkur  
***Bergur Sigfússon***, Geochemist, Orkuveita Reykjavíkur

## INNOVATIVE CARBON CAPTURE AND MINERALIZATION

Participants will visit CarbFix, a unique carbon removal operation, which extracts carbon dioxide from the geothermal power plant, mixes it with water, and pumps it underground, where it bonds with porous basalt rock and becomes solid. This project was originally partially supported with research grants from the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation and is seen as one



potential tool for mitigating the impacts of climate change by reducing the amount of carbon in the atmosphere.

*Edda Sif Aradottir, CEO, Carbix*

#### **WORLD'S LARGEST DIRECT AIR CARBON CAPTURE PROJECT**

Climeworks, a Swiss clean technology company, operates a pilot project to test the viability of extracting carbon dioxide from the air with the world's first commercial direct air capture carbon removal technology.

*Christoph Beuttler, Head of Climate Policy, Climeworks*

#### **INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURE USING CAPTURED CO<sub>2</sub>**

VAXA Technologies, founded by an MIT scientist, converts clean energy into food using vertical cultivation of microalgae. This process converts CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the adjacent geothermal powerplant into edible organic carbon (essential amino and fatty acids in algae edible by livestock), using less than 1% of the land and water of conventional agriculture, in a controlled indoor growing environment.

*Kristinn Hafliðason, General Manager, VAXA Technologies*

6:30-7:30 pm

*Pre-Dinner Remarks*

#### **ICELAND'S VIEWS ON ENERGY & CLIMATE**

The last decade was the hottest on record. As a country just below the Arctic Circle, Iceland faces some of the most direct impacts of climate change. For example, two years ago, one of its prominent glaciers melted away. Prime Minister Jakobsdóttir will provide her insights on Iceland's energy and climate policies.

*Katrín Jakobsdóttir, Prime Minister of Iceland*

7:30 – 9:00 pm

*Working Dinner*

Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide the opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily. Discussion will focus on the opportunities, challenges, and potential solutions regarding America's energy future.

#### **WEDNESDAY, August 31:**

7:30-9:00 am Breakfast is available for all participants

9:00 – 9:15 am

#### **INTRODUCTION AND FRAMEWORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

This conference is organized into roundtable conversations and pre-dinner remarks. This segment will highlight how the conference will be conducted, how

those with questions will be recognized, and how responses will be timed to allow for as many questions and answers as possible.

**Charlie Dent**, *Executive Director,  
Aspen Institute Congressional Program, Aspen Institute*

9:15-11:00 am

*Roundtable Discussion*

**THE CHANGING GLOBAL ENERGY PICTURE:  
CHALLENGES FOR SECURITY, GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE AND TRADE**

The war in Ukraine has upended global energy presumptions. The sanctions motivate Europe to wean itself off Russian energy, causing impacts on global supply and price, re-aligning energy flows. The war has sparked a new focus on lessening dependency on foreign oil. The impacts of climate change are also adding pressure on energy policies. The Arctic is warming two to three times faster than the global average, which has environmental, economic, and geopolitical implications. In the last five years, Arctic air temperatures have exceeded all previous records since 1900. The amount of Arctic ice has shrunk from 3 million square miles to 2 million square miles since 1980. Melting ice makes the Northern Sea Route across Russia's northern coast 5,000 miles shorter and therefore more viable to ship goods from China to Europe with two weeks less transit time. Expanded activity in a melting Arctic highlights an important disparity: Russia has 53 arctic-capacity icebreakers, China has four, and the U.S. only two. In an area of undefined borders, governance issues will become more challenging, with eight countries on three continents all making claims to Arctic resources. Even China, which labels itself a "near-Arctic state," is increasing its arctic involvement: It has invested \$154 million in Iceland since 2012 and launched an Arctic Science Observatory in northern Iceland. Making communities resilient in the face of the changing environment is a challenge that will be faced worldwide. For example, the Army Corps of Engineers has identified 31 Alaskan communities that need to be relocated because of environmental change.

- What are the global impacts for energy policy from the war in Ukraine?
- What are the implications of an opening Arctic Ocean to commercial use and shipping?
- What are the impacts of Arctic warming on the environment and humanity, and are they irreversible?
- What are possible policy solutions to the challenges outlined in this session?

**Sherri Goodman**, *Secretary General, International  
Military Council on Climate & Security;  
former Deputy Undersecretary of Defense*

**Joseph Majkut**, *Director, Energy Security & Climate Change,  
Center for Strategic and International Studies*

11:00 -11:15 am      Break



11:15 am-1:00 pm *Roundtable Discussion*

**THE CHALLENGE OF RESPONSIBLY ENDING GLOBAL ENERGY POVERTY**

Billions of people, primarily in the developing world, lack access to a source of reliable electricity. This "energy poverty" contributes to lack of health care, limited heating and cooking capabilities, minimal telecommunications, and a poor quality of education which crimps economic opportunity. Bringing a reliable source of energy to these communities is a huge challenge, one made more acute in the aftermath of the global pandemic. A massive expansion of electrical access around the globe is an opportunity to further the reach of sustainable technologies. Raj Shah, formerly director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, will analyze the challenge ahead with its global implications.

- What role should the U.S. play in providing access to reliable, affordable, and clean electricity around the world?
- How does the goal of alleviating poverty and supporting clean energy intersect?
- Is access to electrical power a shared multilateral concern?
- How does ending global energy poverty impact climate concerns?

*Rajiv Shah, President, The Rockefeller Foundation*

1:00-2:00 pm *Working Luncheon*

Discussion continues between members of Congress and scholars on challenges for U.S. energy policy.

2:30-4:00 pm *Individual Discussions*

Members of Congress and scholars meet individually to discuss U.S. energy policy. Scholars available to meet individually with members of Congress for in-depth discussion of ideas raised in the morning sessions include Sherri Goodman, Joseph Majkut, and Rajiv Shah.

7:00-9:00 pm *Working Dinner*

Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide the opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily. Discussion will focus on the opportunities, challenges, and potential solutions regarding America's energy future.

**THURSDAY, September 1:**

7:30-9:00 am Breakfast is available

9:00-11 am *Roundtable Discussion*

**GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY:  
EXPANDING AMERICA'S GLOBAL**

**COMPETITIVENESS & ECONOMIC VITALITY**

Market forces and technological development drive international commerce of energy resources. The shipment of energy across international boundaries—cross-border pipelines and powerlines, as well as maritime commerce of oil and liquid natural gas—has geo-strategic economic and security consequences which are further compounded by climate change. Europe's desire to cut back its dependence on Russian oil and gas has also disrupted the energy sector. Energy supply and demand are the drivers of global commerce and are also a key security concern as the energy impacts of the war in Ukraine illustrates. The International Energy Agency predicts that wind and solar could provide 70% of power generated by 2050, compared to 9% in 2020. Progress in addressing climate change requires new technologies that offer opportunities for American ingenuity to develop low carbon sources, enhancing international competitiveness.

- What are the investments required now to ensure international competitiveness in a low carbon future?
- What kinds of carbon pricing mechanisms are there, and what are their advantages and disadvantages? Which are politically viable?
- If some countries impose a "carbon tax" and others don't, what are the economic consequences of this dichotomy?
- What kind of energy mix best positions the U.S. economy going forward?
- Does climate change impact economic growth?
- Will a growing renewable energy mix cause economic challenges?

*Carlos Pascual, Senior Vice President, Head of Geopolitics & International Affairs, S&P Global Commodity Insights*

11:00-11:15 am Break

11:15 am -1:00 pm *Roundtable Discussion*

**GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY:****THE NEXUS OF SECURITY & CLIMATE**

The security of the United States is inextricably linked to the global supply and demand of energy sources. Between geopolitical chokepoints of fuel transportation, and the importance of maintaining a reliable source of energy, there is a need to stay abreast of emerging threats and opportunities for cooperation. The threats of energy flow disruptions due to security concerns such as the war in Ukraine and climate change impacts that aren't limited to international boundaries compel energy policy to be a top priority for governments. Warmer average temperatures can lead to the spread of pandemic diseases, forced migration and unforeseeable collateral impacts. America's newfound status as a global energy superpower provides greater flexibility in foreign policy decisions and can allow decision makers to redirect foreign policy strategy. Advancements in renewables and energy efficiency impact consumption patterns with implications for producers, consumers, and government policy. Multilateral action is required because climate change does not limit its impact to national boundaries. The energy impact of the war in Ukraine has widespread



implications, and potential sanctions will force hard choices for some European countries that are highly dependent on Russian energy.

- What are the global strategic implications of the U.S. having achieved "energy independence"?
- Is it in the security interest of the U.S. to help promote and fund Green Energy projects in other countries because greenhouse gases know no boundaries?
- How will human and animal migrations from climate change impact the international order?
- Is the United Nations the best organization for managing international climate agreements?
- What is the benefit of the U.S. adopting renewable energy strategies if the rest of the world doesn't?
- Is there a geopolitical benefit to taking the lead on global discussions on managing climate change?
- Will the war in Ukraine spark more or less demand for Green Energy innovation?

***Ray Mabus**, former Secretary of the Navy, former Mississippi Governor,  
former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia*

1:00-2:00 pm

*Working Luncheon*

Discussion continues between members of Congress and scholars on the challenges for U.S. energy policy.

2:30-4:00 pm

*Individual Discussions*

Members of Congress and scholars meet individually to discuss U.S. energy policy. Scholars available to meet individually with members of Congress for in-depth discussion of ideas raised in the morning sessions include Carlos Pascual and Ray Mabus.

6:00-7:00 pm

*Pre-Dinner Remarks*

**ICELAND'S INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ENERGY CHALLENGES**

Iceland has a plan to become carbon neutral. Approximately 85 percent of its primary energy comes from renewable sources—geothermal and hydropower. It has charging stations for electrical vehicles throughout the country, as well as filling stations for hydrogen fuel cars powered by fuel cells. Iceland remade itself from one of Europe's poorest into a nation that is financially and environmentally secure. Former Iceland President Ólafur Grímsson has said: "It's about the economic transformation of the country to realize that the move from fossil fuels over to clean energy is fundamentally good business—the road to prosperity and economic achievement."

***Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson**, former President of Iceland,  
Chair, the Arctic Circle and Chair, International  
Renewable Energy Agency's Global Commission on*

*the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation*

7:00-9:00 pm

*Working Dinner*

Seating is arranged to expose participants to a diverse range of views and provide the opportunity for a meaningful exchange of ideas. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily. Discussion will focus on the opportunities, challenges, and potential solutions regarding America's energy future.

**FRIDAY, September 2:**

7:30-8:30 am

Breakfast is available

8:30– 10:30 am

*Roundtable Discussion***STRATEGIES FOR EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS:  
ADAPTATION AND PREVENTION**

The need for resiliency caused by the impacts of climate change is increasingly apparent in every state, from coastal flooding in Gulf states to droughts and wildfires in California to widespread excessive heat causing soaring demand for high-cost energy-consuming air conditioning. The recent UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report states that steps necessary to avoid catastrophic consequences require more than incremental policy changes. Adapting to these challenges requires innovative methods of retrofitting building and energy infrastructures, emergency preparation, and dramatic reforms to the insurance industry—all with implications for policymakers and the marketplace. Bringing electric grids up to a high standard of efficiency, reliability and performance is a core building block in having a greater mix of energy sources to meet our electrical demand. As renewable energies are more widely used, their per unit costs drop making their adoption more affordable. Climate change can impose damage to unprotected infrastructure, with detrimental economic consequences if both preventive and resiliency strategies are not deployed to minimize the impact.

- How is research and development properly sorted out between the public and the private sector as it relates to finding innovative solutions to energy and climate challenges that will ultimately be used for the public good?
- How can government best promote continued technological improvements that provide reliable, safe, resilient energy at an affordable cost without heavy intervention in the marketplace?
- What role does retrofitting current infrastructure play in mitigating or reversing carbon emissions?
- What can be done to support communities that have historically relied on traditional fuel sources? What role do these communities play in the future?
- How should the U.S. best prepare for the future considering irreversible climate change impacts, continued growth in demand for energy, and a constantly changing mix of energy sources?
- Are reducing carbon pollution while expanding economic growth compatible goals?



- What are the dividing lines between federal and local governments and private property owners in both preventative and adaptive strategies to deal with the impacts of climate change?

***Neil Chatterjee***, former Chair, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

***Hal Harvey***, CEO, Energy Innovation

10:30 am-Noon

*Roundtable Discussion*

**POLICY REFLECTIONS**

Members of Congress will reflect on the week's discussions and chart potential paths forward for federal legislation.

12:15-1:15 pm

Lunch

1:45 pm

Participants depart for the airport for late afternoon flight departures to return to the U.S.

**Official Program Ends**

**SATURDAY, September 3:** *Sen. Heinrich and Mrs. Heinrich continue travel at personal expense*

**SUNDAY, September 4:** *Sen. Heinrich and Mrs. Heinrich continue travel at personal expense. They depart Reykjavik at 8:10 pm on Icelandair 649 and arrive in Washington, DC at 10:30 pm.*

**MONDAY, September 5:** *Mrs. Heinrich departs Washington, DC at 9:55 am on American 2101 and arrives in Albuquerque at 2:08 pm on American 2781.*

## PRIVATE SPONSOR TRAVEL CERTIFICATION FORM

This form must be completed by any private entity offering to provide travel or reimbursement for travel to Senate Members, officers, or employees (Senate Rule 35, clause 2). Each sponsor of a fact-finding trip must sign the completed form. The trip sponsor(s) must provide a copy of the completed form to each invited Senate traveler, who will then forward it to the Ethics Committee with any other required materials. The trip sponsor(s) should **NOT** submit the form directly to the Ethics Committee. Please consult the accompanying instructions for more detailed definitions and other key information.

The Senate Member, officer, or employee **MUST** also provide a copy of this form, along with the appropriate travel authorization and reimbursement form, to the Office of Public Records (OPR), Room 232 of the Hart Building, within thirty (30) days after the travel is completed.

1. Sponsor(s) of the trip (please list all sponsors):  
 The Aspen Institute, Inc. (Congressional Program)
2. Description of the trip: See attached appendix
3. Dates of travel: Aug. 29, 2022 - Sept. 2, 2022
4. Place of travel: Reykjavik, Iceland
5. Name and title of Senate invitees: Sen. Tom Carper; Sen. Martin Heinrich; Sen. Roger Marshall
6. I *certify* that the trip fits one of the following categories:
  - ☒ (A) The sponsor(s) are not registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal **and** do not retain or employ registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal **and** no lobbyist or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee *at any point* throughout the trip.  
 – OR –
  - ☐ (B) The sponsor or sponsors are not registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal, but retain or employ one or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal and the trip meets the requirements of Senate Rule 35.2(a)(2)(A)(i) or (ii) (*see question 9*).
7. ☒ I *certify* that the trip will not be financed in any part by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.  
 – AND –
  - ☒ I *certify* that the sponsor or sponsors will not accept funds or in-kind contributions earmarked directly or indirectly for the purpose of financing this specific trip from a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal or from a private entity that retains or employs one or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal.
8. I *certify* that:
  - ☒ The trip will not in any part be planned, organized, requested, or arranged by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal except for *de minimis* lobbyist involvement.  
 – AND –
  - ☒ The traveler will not be accompanied on the trip by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal except as provided for by Committee regulations relating to lobbyist accompaniment (*see question 9*).



9. **USE ONLY IF YOU CHECKED QUESTION 6(B)**

I *certify* that if the sponsor or sponsors retain or employ one or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal, one of the following scenarios applies:

- ☐ (A) The trip is for attendance or participation in a one-day event (exclusive of travel time and **one** overnight stay) and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee *on any segment* of the trip.

– OR –

- ☐ (B) The trip is for attendance or participation in a one-day event (exclusive of travel time and **two** overnight stays) and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee *on any segment* of the trip (*see questions 6 and 10*).

– OR –

- ☐ (C) The trip is being sponsored only by an organization or organizations designated under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and no registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal will accompany the Member, officer, or employee *at any point* throughout the trip.

10. **USE ONLY IF YOU CHECKED QUESTION 9(B)**

If the trip includes two overnight stays, please explain why the second night is practically required for Senate invitees to participate in the travel:

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11. ☒ An itinerary for the trip is attached to this form. I *certify* that the attached itinerary is a detailed (hour-by-hour), complete, and final itinerary for the trip.

12. Briefly describe the role of each sponsor in organizing and conducting the trip:

The Aspen Institute Congressional Program (AICP) is the sole sponsor of this conference and developed the agenda, organized the travel, planned the conference, and invited the participants.

See attached appendix

13. Briefly describe the stated mission of each sponsor and how the purpose of the trip relates to that mission:

The Aspen Institute, Inc., is a non-profit organization, and its broad mission is conducting nonpartisan forums and the exchange of ideas on issues impacting the U.S. and the world.

See attached appendix

14. Briefly describe each sponsor's prior history of sponsoring congressional trips:

AICP has conducted international and domestic conferences for members of Congress for over 35 years.

On occasion, other policy programs of The Aspen Institute, Inc. sponsor conferences that involve members of Congress.

15. Briefly describe the educational activities performed by each sponsor (other than sponsoring congressional trips):

The Aspen Institute, Inc. holds numerous educational activities including conferences, round-table

briefings, and other nonpartisan forums on critical issues facing the U.S. and the world.

See attached appendix

16. Total Expenses for Each Participant:

|                                                         | Transportation Expenses                          | Lodging Expenses                                          | Meal Expenses                                               | Other Expenses                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good Faith estimate | \$3616<br>Sen. Heinrich<br>see attached appendix | \$855 for the senator<br><br>\$0 for the senator's spouse | \$360 for the senator<br><br>\$360 for the senator's spouse | \$716<br>Sen. Heinrich<br>see attached appendix |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actual Amounts                 | \$4085<br>Mrs. Heinrich<br>see attached appendix |                                                           |                                                             | \$716<br>Mrs. Heinrich<br>see attached appendix |

17. State whether a) the trip involves an event that is arranged or organized *without regard* to congressional participation or b) the trip involves an event that is arranged or organized *specifically with regard* to congressional participation:

The event is arranged specifically with regard to congressional participation.

18. Reason for selecting the location of the event or trip

Reykjavik allows for regional experts to participate and for site visits to view first

hand how the country finds energy efficiencies in new technology.

19. Name and location of hotel or other lodging facility:

Grand Hotel, Reykjavik

20. Reason(s) for selecting hotel or other lodging facility:

This hotel offers the required private meeting and dining space and conference technology.

Security is a key factor.

21. Describe how the daily expenses for lodging, meals, and other expenses provided to trip participants compares to the maximum per diem rates for official Federal Government travel:

Lodging is \$25 above the daily per diem rate and meals are \$18 below the daily per diem rate.

22. Describe the type and class of transportation being provided. Indicate whether coach, business-class or first class transportation will be provided. If first-class fare is being provided, please explain why first-class travel is necessary:

Roundtrip business class air travel and coach class ground transportation in Reykjavik.

23. ☒ I represent that the travel expenses that will be paid for or reimbursed to Senate invitees do not include expenditures for recreational activities, alcohol, or entertainment (other than entertainment provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, as permissible under Senate Rule 35).

24. List any entertainment that will be provided to, paid for, or reimbursed to Senate invitees and explain why the entertainment is an integral part of the event:

None

25. I hereby *certify* that the information contained herein is true, complete and correct. (For trips involving more than one sponsor, you *must* include a completed signature page for each additional sponsor):

Signature of Travel Sponsor: 

Name and Title: Charles W. Dent, Vice President, The Aspen Institute, Inc. and Executive Director, AICP

Name of Organization: The Aspen Institute, Inc. (Congressional Program)

Address: 2300 N Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20037

Telephone Number: 202-736-5859 (Lisa Jones)

Fax Number: NA

E-mail Address: lisa.jones@aspeninstitute.org