



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 2023

No. 109

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty and everlasting God, we bow in reverence before Your glorious presence, praying that Heaven's unity may fill our lives.

Lord, empower our lawmakers to make bipartisan progress, enabling our Nation to meet the challenges of our times. Bring to fulfillment the ancient prophet's dream: "How good and pleasant it is for people to dwell together in unity." Make our Senators vividly aware that beyond the appraisals of constituents, there falls upon their decisions and actions the searching light of Your judgment. Save them from weak and expedient choices as You use them to heal and bind, to build and bless.

And, Lord, we thank You for the contributions of the first phase of the summer 2023 page class.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES RELATING TO "FACTORIZING CRITERIA FOR FIREARMS WITH ATTACHED 'STABILIZING BRACES' "

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 44, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives relating to

"Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached 'Stabilizing Braces' ".

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Very soon, Mr. President, AI will reshape life on Earth in very dramatic ways. It will transform how we fight disease, tackle hunger, manage our lives, enrich our minds, and ensure peace. But we cannot ignore AI's dangers: workforce disruptions in a very serious way, misinformation and new weapons, threats against our elections, and there is the danger that we may prove incapable of managing this technology at all. Congress cannot behave like ostriches in the sand when it comes to AI.

Yesterday, I laid out my SAFE Innovation framework for AI. I call it that because innovation must be our North Star. AI could be our most spectacular innovation yet, could lead to generations of prosperity, so Congress must promote its growth here in the United States. But if people don't think innovation can be done safely, without danger, that will stifle AI's development and even prevent us from moving forward.

So my SAFE Innovation framework balances both prioritizing security, accountability, protecting our foundations, and explainability as safeguards, guardrails we need to make AI work safely for us.

Yesterday, I also announced that later this year, I will invite the top AI experts to come to Congress and convene a series of first-ever AI Insight Forums for a new and unique approach to developing AI legislation. These Insight Forums are the first of their kind. They have to be the first of their kind because AI moves so quickly, will change our world so decisively. It is so much deeper in its complexity than almost anything else we have dealt with and lacks the legislative history in

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Congress that other issues like the military or education or healthcare have.

Our jobs as legislators will be to listen to the experts and learn as much as we can so we can translate these ideas into legislative action. We must work quickly but not precipitously, because this issue is so complex. We will have no artificial deadlines. We will come up with proposals in a matter not of days or weeks and not of years, but months.

These forums can't and won't replace the activity already happening in Congress on AI. Our committees must continue serving as the key drivers for legislation we produce in Congress, but the AI forums will give us lots more information and knowledge from which we can draw legislation.

I thank all Senators from both sides who are already working on this issue. We are keeping it bipartisan, as it must be.

We must exercise humility as we proceed. "Humility" is a key word here because this is so overwhelming. Success is not guaranteed. AI is unlike anything we have dealt with before, and it may be exceedingly difficult for legislation to tackle every single issue. But if we can find some solutions and create some consensus, we must press ahead. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "We are in the arena." And there is no substitute for government being involved because without government, there will be no guardrails. Some companies may put them in, but they even won't put them in if other companies don't and gain an advantage. So government must be involved here. It is the only force powerful enough to impose guidelines on what could otherwise be an unfettered AI.

WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI

Now, Mr. President, on the Modi visit, later this afternoon, I will join congressional leaders in welcoming Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India to the U.S. Capitol, where he will speak before a joint meeting of Congress.

I will tell Prime Minister Modi the same thing I told him earlier this spring when I led the largest Senate codel ever to India: Our two nations will need each other if we are to beat back the forces of autocracy.

When I visited India, I got to see the vibrancy and future potential of that society. It is astounding. And India will grow in power and strength over the next century.

If we want to hold firm against the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party, then the world's two largest democracies must work in unison to ensure peace. It means expanding trade and expanding opportunities for workers to come to the United States. It means safeguarding our common defense, which I know will be one of the big announcements during the visit.

But I also told Prime Minister Modi during our meeting that we cannot lose sight of the values that define us as democracies in the first place, like free-

dom of expression, minority rights, and civil liberties. I told this to him in person because without that, no democracy—no democracy—can long thrive.

So I look forward to meeting for the second time this year with the Prime Minister later this afternoon to stress the importance of democratic values and the urgency of our Nation working together.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. President, on the Chile tax treaty, for decades, Chile has been one of America's strongest partners in Latin America—economically, diplomatically, militarily, and scientifically.

Today, the Senate will take a monumental step to strengthen United States-Chile relations by passing the Chile tax treaty. This treaty has been in the works for over a decade. It has strong bipartisan support, and now is the time to finally get it across the finish line.

The United States-Chile treaty is consistent with other tax treaties we have with more than 60 countries, which boosts American competitiveness on the global stage.

Chile is the home to the world's largest lithium reserves—the precious metal used in emerging technologies like iPhones, EV batteries, and renewable energy storage.

So as the world races to advance clean energy technologies, Chile will be a critical ally for anyone looking to lead the way. But without a tax treaty with Chile, American companies could face double taxation and other barriers to investment and trade, leaving them at a significant disadvantage against foreign competitors.

If the United States is serious about remaining ahead of countries like China, it is imperative we pass this treaty today and put American business back on a level playing field with the rest of the world when it comes to Chile. So this is a very important treaty for our future and for our leadership in technology and in clean energy. I hope it will get as close to unanimous support as anything can get in this body.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, especially Senators MENENDEZ and RISCH for their work on this issue, and I look forward to the Senate finally getting this treaty passed later this afternoon.

H.J. RES. 44

Finally, Mr. President, on the pistol brace CRA, later this morning, Senate Republicans will force a vote on a bill seemingly designed to make America's gun violence epidemic even worse. Here, at a time with all this gun violence, Republicans are putting a bill on the floor that makes it easier—easier—to conceal an assault-style pistol, something that has been used in mass shooting after mass shooting. Shame on them.

At issue is a commonsense rule released by the ATF regulating the use of pistol braces, widely available accessories that modify AK-style pistols so

that they function identically to short-barreled rifles. If you have ever seen a gunman fire what looks like a machine gun with just one hand, that is what pistol braces allow you to do. And because they don't have a long barrel, it makes it much easier to conceal them; so people for bad purpose, particularly those who are involved and want to do mass shootings, love these weapons. And we are making it easier for them to get them.

Some of the moves that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle make are just appalling.

America's legacy of gun violence has been made significantly worse because of pistol braces. Even a surface look at recent mass shootings reveal that gunmen were often aided by a pistol brace.

In the shooting in Dayton in 2019—9 killed, 17 injured—outside a bar, the gunman used a pistol brace.

Consider the shooting in Boulder in 2021—10 killed, including a police officer. Again, the gunman used a pistol brace.

And we cannot forget that tragedy in Nashville—three teachers murdered, three 9-year-olds slaughtered. The photo from that day haunts me and should haunt us. I think of it all the time: students ushered by police in a single file through the parking lot, parents frantically looking for their children, a little girl—that is the picture I think of—a little girl looking out the window of the schoolbus in tears, scared for her life.

Today's Republican push to ease access to deadly pistol braces is an insult to countless families who have lost loved ones because of these enhanced weapons. This proposal is a shameful—shameful—step backward in America's fight against gun violence, and it is just utterly confounding and perplexing that our Republican colleagues are pushing this kind of legislation.

Americans are tired of hard-right politicians who intentionally turn a blind eye to all the suffering in our communities while they actively work to take us backward in the fight against gun violence. I will strongly oppose this CRA and urge my colleagues to likewise vote no.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL CHARLES Q. BROWN, JR.

Mr. President, finally, later this morning, I will be meeting with Gen. CQ Brown, President Biden's nominee for the next Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Brown is exceptionally qualified to serve as the Nation's highest ranking military officer and will be an important adviser to the President on military decisions and operations.

General Brown's nomination would normally pass with consent, without cloture needed. I want to hear this morning from General Brown about the damaging impact that Senator TUBERVILLE's holds on senior military promotions is having on our national security and military readiness.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

H.J. RES. 44

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to follow the remarks of the majority leader. Last Saturday night, there was a Juneteenth celebration in Willowbrook, IL. There was music and people gathered in a parking lot of a strip mall, and they were having a generally good time. And then gunfire erupted. At the end of just a few minutes, 1 person was dead and 22 had been wounded—Saturday night.

That wasn't the only gun violence in the region over the holiday weekend. We estimate that at least 14 were killed and another 61 injured from gunfire. It is a common occurrence, sadly, across America. We have felt it in Illinois. Some estimate that we have had over 50 mass shootings so far this month, and we are only at June 22.

What is going on in America? It is a serious question.

But what has happened every weekend in communities across this country is a reminder that Americans cannot gather to celebrate a holiday, a graduation, or even a funeral without the ever-present threat of gun violence.

It goes without saying, but I am going to repeat it: Gunfire is the No. 1 killer of America's children. Gunfire is the No. 1 killer of America's children.

Many of my constituents beg me to do something as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. They say: Can't you at least regulate the use of some of these guns so that they don't get in the hands of people who will misuse them?

I tell them that I want to do that and I share their sentiments but I don't have the votes to do it. You need 60 votes on the floor of this 100-Member Senate to get anything of that nature passed, and it is hard to do.

One in five Americans say they have lost a loved one to gun violence—one in five. That is unthinkable in other countries around the world. Yet it has become the American way, sadly.

Yet, today, we are facing an incredible effort by the Senate Republicans a little later this morning. They are trying to take a gun safety provision off the books. They want to weaken a law that has been on the books for 90 years—90 years.

They want to overturn a regulation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives that prevents people from turning pistols into short-barreled rifles. This regulation is on devices known as stabilizing braces. They convert pistols into a weapon that can be fired from the shoulder, but they still only have a barrel under 16 inches long so they can be easily hidden under a jacket.

For almost 90 years, short-barreled rifles have been controlled under the National Firearms Act, along with machineguns and sawed-off shotguns. Why? Because they combine the accuracy of a rifle with the concealability of a handgun. It is a deadly combination.

Pistols with stabilizing braces have a reputation in this modern America. The mass shooter who killed 9 people and injured 17 in Dayton, OH, in 2019 used one of these weapons. One was used by a mass shooter in Boulder, CO, in 2021, who killed 10 people, including a policeman, and by another mass shooter who killed 5 and injured 19 in 2022 in Colorado Springs.

The Covenant School shooting in Nashville, TN, this past March—that horrible scene that we remember, teachers and children being killed at their school—that shooter had one of these weapons as well.

So a Republican Senator is going to come to the floor today and say that we should weaken a safety measure that has been on the books for almost 90 years, to make it easier for people to wield short-barreled rifles that have been used in mass killings in America.

What are we thinking?

The Fourth of July is just around the corner. I remember the last Fourth of July. My wife and I were vacationing in Michigan when we heard the news that there had been a mass shooting in Highland Park, IL, at the Fourth of July parade. A gunman got on top of one of the downtown buildings where the crowd had gathered for this parade, and he used an assault weapon and fired 83 rounds in 60 seconds, firing randomly into a crowd, killing 7 innocent people who just came out for the Fourth of July parade and wounding almost 55 others.

Think of that for a moment: in 60 seconds, that kind of damage with those kinds of weapons.

And here we have, leaving for the Fourth of July break this year, an effort by the Senate Republicans to authorize the use of a piece of equipment that has been used over and over again in America in mass shootings, killing innocent people, including schoolchildren in Nashville, TN.

What are they thinking? At a time when gun violence is the No. 1 killer of children, at a time when we read about it day in, day out, they want to make it easier to have a weapon that serves as a short-barreled rifle, that makes so many people vulnerable and kills them in such a rapid fashion. This makes no sense whatsoever, but it defines the Republican Party's attitude toward gun control.

We have had one exception to what I just said, and that was last year. After the Uvalde incident, we finally did something. I think it was positive, and it was bipartisan. I salute the Republicans who joined in on that, but I hope today they come to their senses and don't weaken this 90-year-old law and make it easier for people to use these weapons in a violent way, in a deadly way.

The ATF rule gives law-abiding gun owners plenty of options to comply with the law: removing the stabilizing brace which is at issue here, attaching a longer barrel to the gun, or registering the weapon like other short-

barreled rifles because that is what it is. So there are plenty of ways that you can comply with the rule, but our colleagues want to throw it out and make it easier to buy these weapons, equipment, that can be used to make a more deadly weapon.

The rule is common sense, and the last thing we should do is wipe it off the books. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the resolution.

PRIDE MONTH

Mr. President, on a separate issue, this weekend, cities around the globe, including Chicago, will be hosting their annual Pride parades. It will be a chance to join together in celebrating the LGBTQ community and to honor the history of the Pride movement.

Sadly, today, even during Pride Month, extremist politicians throughout America are trying to rewrite that proud history. Since the start of the 2022 school year, Republican lawmakers in more than 30 States have introduced bills banning or limiting access to books in our Nation's libraries and classrooms, and many of these books focus, at least in part, on LGBTQ identity and history.

This is not a coincidence because these book bans are not only an affront to the First Amendment; they are a shameful and deliberate effort to erase the LGBTQ community from the American story. Well, try as these politicians might, the truth is that you can't erase the history or the progress when it comes to human rights. You cannot erase the courage and sacrifice of Pride pioneers like Marsha P. Johnson and Harvey Milk, and we cannot erase our LGBTQ colleagues who have broken barriers and who are proving to young people like them that they are a vital part of the Nation's history.

I am going to ask that the remainder of my statement be placed in the RECORD because I have to go to the Appropriations Committee, but I want to salute the people who participated in yesterday's hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was a hearing that, really, I was proud of at the end. I didn't know going in how it would work.

There was a 16-year-old transgender girl from Alabama with her father who appeared, and she did an extraordinarily good job testifying and answering questions. There was a doctor from Texas who has been involved in gender-affirming care for more than 10 years. She talked about the difficulties in dealing with children who are searching for answers in their lives, looking for a place in this world, and hoping that they can find someone whom they can talk to—parents and medical professionals.

It struck me that there are decisions being made every single day across America by parents and families, life-and-death decisions and decisions that are critical. We need to say to these families: You make the best decision for your child.

But when it comes to gender affirming care, many States have stepped in

and said to the doctors involved and the parents involved: Stop the conversation. You are not going to discuss it with children who are troubled and need some help.

That is wrong. Medicine and science should prevail, not prejudice, when it comes to transgender people. The hearing yesterday was a good one, and I think it was an indication that Pride Month is taken seriously by the U.S. Congress and particularly the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The history of Pride is the history of America—hard-won progress, that may come in fits and starts, but over time, brings us closer to fulfilling the promise of equal justice under law. And if we truly want to honor Pride's history—then we need to do more than celebrate the month of June; we need to draw from the Pride movement's legacy and spirit of resistance.

Yesterday, as I mentioned, the Judiciary Committee, which I chair, held a hearing on the urgent need to defend the rights of LGBTQ+ Americans. You see, the very same politicians who are at this moment trying to ban books in schools and libraries are also introducing laws targeting our LGBTQ+ youth, along with the medical professionals who care for them and the parents who love them.

Since the start of 2023, more than 525 of these bills have been introduced in 41 States, many specifically targeting trans youth. Some bills seek to ban gender-affirming care, while others are designed to dictate what sports kids can play or what bathrooms they can use. But all of them are part of the same, concerted effort: using the powers of government to target children and their families.

Put yourself in the shoes of these families for just a moment. Imagine being the parent of a trans child and meeting with a doctor who is helping guide you through potentially life-and-death decisions. These are the most personal moments imaginable. They are hard enough as is. And the last thing you need is a politician forcing themselves into the doctor's office and telling you how to care for your child, a child who is already struggling—and who is only asking for the freedom to live as who they are in their hearts.

The Committee heard from one of those young Americans: Harleigh Walker. She is a 16-year-old transgender girl from Alabama, which has enacted laws threatening her ability to access the care she needs to be happy and healthy. Ms. Walker told the committee, "I want all of you to look at me, here and now, and hear my words. I am a VERY happy 16-year-old. I have wonderful friends who accept me . . . for who I am. I'm active in my school's debate team and other extracurricular[s] . . .

"I'm just trying to be a teenager in America. Same as any other teen, but I keep having to jump through hoops that other people my age don't have to. . . . I'm here in front of this Com-

mittee instead of enjoying summer vacation, just to try and ensure that my right to exist isn't taken away."

Ms. Walker identified an urgent need for new policies that support transgender children and protect them from bullying and harassment.

Parents and families of transgender children are facing fundamental questions about their children's health, identity, and future. They are asking for Congress to step up and protect their children from discrimination in schools, businesses, and hospitals. And this Senate has a chance to do so by passing the Equality Act, which was reintroduced this week by Senators MERKLEY, BALDWIN, and BOOKER and which I am cosponsoring.

Let us show these families—and every LGBTQ+ American—that they are not alone. Let us show them our support and solidarity—not just during Pride month, but every day of the year. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today just a few days ahead of the anniversary of one of the most devastating Supreme Court voting rights decisions in our Nation's history.

This coming Sunday marks the 10-year anniversary since the Supreme Court's *Shelby v. Holder* decision, when—surprise, surprise—a conservative majority of the Supreme Court voted to dramatically erode Americans' access to the ballot and undo 50 years of voting rights protections.

Now, with the benefit of hindsight and my 6 years serving as California's chief elections officer, I can say that the decision in *Shelby* was not just an anomaly in our Nation's history. Since *Shelby*, we have seen State after State exploit this decision to enact dozens of laws designed to make it harder for some people to vote.

Despite the proponents' claims, the effect of these laws is to make it harder and, disproportionately, for voters of color, voters with disabilities, college students, and senior citizens to register to vote, to stay registered to vote, or to actually cast their ballot.

But, unfortunately, we have seen this before. While the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1870, guaranteeing all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, that did not stop States from limiting access to the ballot. Poll tests, literacy tests, grandfather clauses, coupled with the brutal violence of the Jim Crow South, made it nearly impossible for Black citizens and other minorities, at the time, to exercise their constitutional rights. Yes, I know it is not pleasant to be reminded of this, but I think it is important to keep restating these facts for the record before they end up getting censored out of some history books in schools in different parts of this country. The times we live in, I tell you.

These violations were so egregious and so pervasive that it would take

Congress nearly a century to address them. Congress only took action after the marches of civil rights leaders and the chorus of protests grew so strong that they could no longer be ignored.

The country witnessed the civil rights movement and leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King and John Lewis call out the fundamental hypocrisy of a nation that promised all men and women to be equal but whose professed principles stopped at the entrance to the polling place.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was a monument to freedom, but it certainly was never intended to be temporary, let alone a final chapter in the struggle for equality. The Voting Rights Act was actually a reminder—a reminder that America's democracy is imperfect and that it is each generation's job to bring us closer to being a more perfect union.

So in June of 2013, when the Supreme Court struck down section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in that *Shelby v. Holder* decision—the provision which required States with a history of racially motivated voter suppression to prove that any new laws or regulations would not adversely impact minority voters before they could be implemented—that decision undid 50 years of voting rights protections. In an instant, the Supreme Court scrapped section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which was a critical tool that successfully protected us against the most egregious forms of voter suppression.

As a result of the *Shelby* decision, today too many eligible citizens—eligible citizens—have fallen victim to a new set of barriers put in place by Republican-led State legislatures. Modern-day voter suppression efforts might be a little bit more subtle than what we saw in the mid-20th century, but make no mistake, they are no less effective in suppressing the vote. Purging voter rolls, limiting vote-by-mail opportunities, limiting early-voting opportunities—these are all strategies designed to make it unduly harder for people to have their voice heard in our democracy.

While we may celebrate the recent Supreme Court decision in *Allen v. Milligan*, which was vitally important in upholding section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and affirming decades of the Supreme Court's jurisprudence on the Voting Rights Act, we must remember that the act as a whole is failing to function as it was intended, as it was originally adopted.

Make no mistake, the right to vote—the precious right to vote—continues to be attacked. Mississippi has passed one of the strictest voter ID laws in the country. Georgia cut 10 percent of its polling places ahead of the 2020 elections—mostly around the Atlanta metropolitan area—despite the fact that more than 2 million new voters had registered. More voters deserve more opportunities to vote, not less. In fact, since 2020 alone, 33 States have passed at least 104 new restrictive voting laws.

MAGA Republicans continue to spread false claims of massive voter fraud to cynically justify their voter suppression agenda.

It is these types of threats to our democracy that actually fueled my work as California secretary of state prior to my joining the Senate. As the chief elections officer for a State of nearly 40 million people—the most populous State in the nation and the most diverse State in the nation—I actually worked to implement automatic voter registration, same-day voter registration, to upgrade California's voting systems to meet higher security standards, and to expand mail-in voting and in-person early-voting opportunities. We intentionally and aggressively worked to make our democracy both more secure and more inclusive, not less. That is why today there are almost 22 million Californians on the voting rolls. That is right—there are more voters in the State of California than the population of the State of Florida. The voter rolls are now the most accurate and up to date they have ever been. That is good for election integrity, and we have seen record turnout as a result in four of the last six elections. That is the way democracy is supposed to work.

Now California has taken a stand because our right to vote is worth fighting for and because when it comes to defending and strengthening our democracy, California proudly leads. Now it is time for Congress to follow this example.

In the fight for civil and voting rights, a quote by Dr. Martin Luther King is often invoked, and I will quote it:

The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.

Too often in our Nation's history, it has been Congress that has obstructed our path to justice. This body has not always upheld the legacy of the Americans who marched for the right to vote, who risked their safety for the right to vote, who gave their lives so that we might all have a say in our democracy.

Ten years after Shelby, it is clear that this decision has undermined the fabric of our democracy. So it is time that we pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would restore a preclearance requirement that helped protect the voting rights of all Americans.

I believe that what I learned in high school government class was right. Our country is stronger when more eligible Americans participate. That is why we must also pass and implement the Freedom to Vote Act to set a national baseline of voter protections and access to the ballot.

Our vote is sacred. It is how citizens exercise their voice in the political process. It is how we hold elected leaders accountable. And it is how we, together, shape our country's future.

It is our sworn duty, colleagues. It is our sworn duty to protect the right to vote. So I urge all of us to join me in

restoring these key components of the Voting Rights Act. Let's pass once again landmark legislation to protect our sacred right to vote, and let us live up to the legacy of the civil rights movement.

I yield the floor.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Connecticut.

H.J. RES. 44

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, in just a very short time, we will be voting in this body on whether to take a step backward in our efforts to stop gun violence.

Let's be very clear: The vote in just about half an hour will be to overturn a regulation that was final at the beginning of this year and went into effect at the end of May—just weeks ago. Yet our Republican colleagues are all too ready to take that step backward on a regulation that would help prevent the kinds of tragedies that we have seen again and again and again in this great country. In a short time, this regulation will be before us in a way that, I hope, we will defeat soundly.

Just last week, we held a summit in Hartford, CT, bringing together all of the major groups involved in trying to prevent gun violence and addressed by the President of the United States, who has promulgated this regulation that requires the registration of pistol braces. It is, perhaps, seemingly, a small matter to the vast majority of Americans, but the fact is that, in the past 4 years alone, pistol-stabilizing braces have been used in a number of mass tragedies.

Just to give you an example, 10 people were killed and 3 injured at a grocery store in Boulder, CO; 9 people were killed and 27 injured outside a bar in Dayton, OH; 5 people were killed and 25 injured at a club in Colorado Springs, CO; 6 people were killed at a church school in Nashville, TN.

In each of these instances, people were killed by someone using a pistol brace. They are so dangerous because they can convert pistols into short-barreled rifles, and they do it by providing stability. A brace attaches a pistol to a shooter's arm, stabilizing the gun and allowing it to be fired from the shoulder. The shooter thereby acquires the power and accuracy of a rifle with an easily concealed pistol.

So, today, we are here to decide whether that ATF rule, supported by the President—to his credit—and designed to keep Americans safe from these makeshift rifles, will stand.

What was so apparent in Hartford when the President spoke to us there was the energy and spirit reflecting America's support for these kinds of commonsense gun violence prevention measures. All of those groups that attended, representing the American people, were, in fact, energized by a growing consensus in America: that the majority of Americans support these kinds of commonsense measures.

More and more, the gun violence prevention movement is led—not just sup-

ported but led—by young people who see our future as stopping gun violence on our streets that continues to take more than 100 lives every day. These young people—some of them were actually in Sandy Hook and were 6 years old at the time that their fellow elementary school students were taken from us—are now graduating from high school. They are voting. They are supporting candidates. They are running for office. This new generation is going to say “enough is enough” just as they did in Hartford at this summit and just as the President said, in effect, when he addressed them.

So the President is taking action under his present authority, even without new legislation, to try to confront and contain and stop gun violence.

We need to be committed to new legislation. I have urged background checks to be applied universally, ghost gun bans, assault weapon bans, large-capacity magazine bans, and perhaps, very feasibly and achievably in this Congress, a requirement for safe storage.

Much more is necessary as a matter of legislation, but the President is committed to taking action under his present executive authority to require commonsense measures, and this registration requirement is one of them.

Let's be very clear: It doesn't ban pistol-bracing; it simply requires that gun owners register them. The rule amends ATF's regulation to require and clarify, when someone uses a pistol-stabilizing brace to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, that that person needs to register the gun as a short-barreled rifle. If somebody is going to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, it needs to be explicitly registered.

Today, we have a choice. Either we allow shooters to turn pistols into powerful, accurate, easily hidden rifles, with total impunity, or we have the courage to protect our communities. That is a choice that we have right here on the floor of the U.S. Senate by every single one of us—whether to save lives or continue to enable those pistols to be more lethal, more deadly, and more intolerable.

I have been working on this issue for a long time. When I first became Attorney General of the State of Connecticut in the early 1990s, I championed a ban on assault weapons. I defended it in our State courts against many of the arguments made here. At that point, the number of advocates was a handful on our side. This movement has grown, and it has been fueled by the tragedies that we confront—the ones that I mentioned—where short-barreled rifles had been used with a pistol brace and lives had been lost because of this contraption that makes guns more lethal, more deadly.

We don't need pistol braces for legitimate uses of guns; and if they have legitimate uses, they can simply be registered.

The movement that has built over these years since the early 1990s and,

most directly, since Sandy Hook, has been fueled by these tragedies that we can help prevent going forward. That is our obligation today. The summit that came together just last week in Hartford, where the President committed himself unequivocally and dramatically to these kinds of commonsense measures, can be advanced if we permit this kind of executive action to be taken.

Now is no time for a step backward. Now is no time to say to the President: You can't take this kind of commonsense action under existing authority.

Now is the time to move forward with stronger legislation—all of those measures that I mentioned and more—that will make America safer and that will help prevent the kinds of tragedies that these pistol braces simply aggravate and fuel.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, first, I ask unanimous consent that, prior to the scheduled vote, I be permitted to speak for 10 minutes, Senator MARSHALL for 5 minutes, Senator KENNEDY for 10 minutes, and Senator SCHUMER for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, America is crying out for this Congress to do something about the epidemic of mass shootings. We average more than a mass shooting a day right now. Kids are living in fear when they walk into school. People don't know where the next shooter is coming from. No place seems safe.

So what is the Senate Republicans' answer to this paralyzing fear and anxiety that Americans have about mass shootings?

Their answer today is to put a resolution before the floor of the Senate that would make legal a new class of semiautomatic rifles that has been banned for 100 years because they are too dangerous.

So the answer to the mass shooting crisis in this country is of more assault rifles, more dangerous weapons, and taking a class of weapons that has been illegal for a century and putting them on the open market.

That is outrageous, and it is completely removed from the conversation that families and kids are having all across this country. Instead of taking dangerous assault weapons off the streets, this resolution would put more of them into the commercial marketplace.

I want to talk for a few minutes today about how dangerous this resolution is and to ask my Republican colleagues to vote with us—to vote with us—against this resolution so that we can protect our families and our kids from criminal acts and mass shootings.

For almost a century, the law has treated different types, certain types, of firearms differently than others; namely, those that Congress has seen

as more dangerous and more closely associated with violent crime. Short-barreled rifles are in that category. They are more transportable and concealable than long rifles. They have a longer range, greater accuracy, and more firepower than pistols. It is kind of the perfect recipe for criminals. That is, in part, why they are more highly regulated than your standard handgun or your standard hunting rifle or even an AR- or AK-style assault rifle.

To own a short-barreled rifle in this country, you have to pay \$200 for a tax stamp. You have to undergo a background check. You have to register that firearm with the ATF. You can have one, but you have to go through that process. That system—the courts have agreed—is consistent with the Second Amendment. It allows for responsible, law-abiding citizens to acquire these dangerous weapons while keeping them out of the hands of criminals, people who want to commit crimes with them.

Now, what has changed?

Well, in recent decades, gun manufacturers have responded to the widespread popularity of AR-15 rifles by selling a variant that they call either a large-format pistol, or a heavy pistol. It is a shorter version of an assault rifle. It has a shorter barrel, and it lacks a shoulder stock. These guns, theoretically, can be fired one-handed, but very few people want to do that. They are too large and heavy to control effectively, so they haven't been very popular in the marketplace. So the industry figured out a way to make them more popular.

In 2012, the first stabilizing brace was created to help a disabled veteran shoot an AR platform pistol one-handed. You kind of see a crude version of it here. It was sort of a rubber sling that slipped over the buffer tube at the rear of the weapon and then cinched down on the shooter's forearm with Velcro straps. This original design solved a very specific problem for a disabled shooter, but the gun industry saw an opening, and it wasn't about to let that opportunity slip by.

"The large format pistol really took off in 2014," says one article in the NRA's own magazine, *Shooting Illustrated*. What began as this rubber orthotic device turned into something that looked very different. It looked exactly like a shoulder stock.

Manufacturers started designing and marketing stabilizing braces designed for disabled individuals that would enable firing from the shoulder—firing short-barreled rifles, essentially, from the shoulder—and resources popped up all over the internet showing gun enthusiasts how to use these pistol braces designed for disabled shooters to turn their large-format pistols—not very useful—into short-barreled, shoulder-fired weapons.

Outdoor Life said:

The AR pistol of yesteryear is not the same platform that shooters are enjoying today for one reason: the stabilizing brace.

To be clear, it has always been illegal—for 100 years—to modify a large-format pistol by adding a stock or a brace for the purpose of firing it from the shoulder without going through that process I mentioned: getting the tax stamp, going through the background check. Whether knowingly or unknowingly, gun owners who modified their firearms in this way were creating short-barreled rifles. That is not allowed under the law, but manufacturers capitalized on widespread ignorance of the law to expand their stabilizing brace designed for disabled shooters and selling it as something intended to be fired from the shoulder by non-disabled individuals. Their advertising sometimes says that they weren't intending it to be fired that way, but over and over, you see marketing suggesting something very different.

So here is what happened. The ATF stepped in to correct this. The ATF stepped in to eliminate this ambiguity and just make it clear that, as you have not been able for 100 years to turn a short-barreled rifle into something you can fire from your—you can't take a pistol and use one of these braces to fire from your shoulder, that that needs to be the rule and the regulation going forward. So the ATF steps in with a pretty simple rule that basically says: If a brace-equipped pistol looks like a rifle, fires like a rifle, if the people who made it are trying to sell it as a rifle, then it is a rifle.

There is no ban on these braces or on weapons equipped with them, even short-barreled rifles. You just have to abide by the law to acquire one, which means a tax stamp, a background check, and registration. All we are doing, all the ATF is doing, is essentially reaffirming what has been the law for 100 years. If you want a short-barreled rifle or you want to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle, you just have to go through that process. Get the tax stamp, go through the background check, and register the gun.

At the same time, there is nothing in this rule to prevent a disabled veteran who wants to equip a pistol with a true stabilizing brace that is not designed to fire the weapon from the shoulder from doing exactly that or to prevent a manufacturer from selling a stabilizing brace designed to satisfy those specific needs of the market. But this isn't what the gun industry has been selling. The gun industry hasn't been selling true stabilizing braces to disable veterans; they have been selling an ability to convert a pistol into a short-barreled rifle.

The opponents of this rule will tell you that it is an unconstitutional gun grab. They are not likely to tell you that it is just law enforcement doing their job and enforcing a law Congress made almost a century ago. The courts have upheld Congress's authority to regulate some firearms more stringently than others because they are especially dangerous or unusual, which is

why there is no unrestricted right to own a machine gun or a sawed-off shotgun or a short-barreled rifle no matter how it becomes a short-barreled rifle.

When Congress passed the National Firearms Act, it chose to regulate these dangerous firearms by taxing them and requiring registration. Courts have agreed: Possession of an unregistered short-barreled rifle poses a danger to the community.

Events have borne this out. Over the last 5 years, unregistered arm-brace-equipped guns have been used in high-profile mass shootings in Dayton, in Boulder, and in Colorado Springs. Mass shooters like these unregistered arm-brace-equipped guns.

This is a good rule. It doesn't make any new law; it merely helps to enforce a law that has been on the books for almost a century. The ATF is just doing their job.

To pass this resolution would put onto the conventional commercial marketplace a new class of dangerous, concealable assault weapons that for 100 years we have had consensus in this country need to be regulated in a more comprehensive way.

The ATF is doing their job, and I would urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senator KENNEDY's resolution of disapproval of the ATF's stabilizing brace rule. This rule is a dangerous attack on every American's Second Amendment rights.

I want to start by telling you why this is important. Where I live in Kansas, typically we will have one sheriff or a deputy on call at a time, and he is covering an area of 60 by 40 miles, so often the nearest law enforcement officer is 45 minutes to an hour away.

Like many States, we are seeing an uptick in the rise of crime, with fentanyl flooding across our border. Twenty tons of fentanyl has been seized. We can't imagine how much came across this open border. But along with the fentanyl and the open border, we are seeing crime on the rise. More and more families feel afraid that they are not secure. Even my own wife 2 weeks ago asked me to take her out to our family gun range and give her some lessons on how to handle a weapon as well.

By the way, women's favorite weapon for self-protection is a short-barreled rifle. It is what they feel comfortable with. It is not loud. It is easy to control.

Why are we trying to punish Americans who just want to defend themselves and practice their Second Amendment rights?

In complete disregard for Americans' constitutional rights, President Joe Biden enacted an unlawful rule banning stabilizing braces—known commonly as pistol braces—allowing the ATF the full authority under the law

to prosecute millions of Americans for firearms they purchased perfectly legally. Through Biden's rule, millions of responsible gun owners suddenly have become felons.

As law-abiding Kansans get the book thrown at them under this Second Amendment power grab, the President's own son commits an actual gun violation felony, and he walks away with a sweetheart deal. I ask you, what type of message does that send to law-abiding American gun owners across the country? This is wrong. Americans realize this is a double standard.

Sadly, this egregious policy uniquely impacts our Nation's disabled veterans who use a pistol brace to handle their firearms. For some of these individuals who risked their lives for our freedoms, a pistol brace is the only option for safe and effective firearm use. But under this ruling, the constitutional right to bear arms is null and void if you use a stabilizing brace to operate a firearm.

That is why the President bypassed Congress and carried out his gun-grabbing agenda through the regulatory state, demanding his ATF use a misleading interpretation of the National Firearms Act to enforce this heavy-handed policy.

Let me be clear. The National Firearms Act does not—does not—give the ATF the authority to ban pistol braces. Congress has not, nor should it ever, give the ATF this power.

This rule represents the largest gun grab in American history, potentially impacting as many as 40 million responsible gun owners. We refuse to accept the supersized AFT's unconstitutional power grab, and I am proud to stand here with Senator KENNEDY and defend Kansans' and Louisianans' Second Amendment rights.

I will continue to stand firm here with all of my colleagues and oppose this executive overreach by the ATF.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to use a prop during my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to spend a few minutes talking about Senator MARSHALL's and my legislation to overturn President Biden's squid-brained idea with respect to pistol braces.

The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Mr. President, as you well know, gives private citizens the right to possess a firearm, including a pistol, and to use it lawfully. That is not a right of government; that is a right that each of us has as Americans.

Justice Scalia said it pretty well in *DC v. Heller*:

The American people have considered the handgun to be the quintessential self-defense weapon.

So many people who are opposed to the Second Amendment—they say they

are not opposed to the Second Amendment. They say they just want to regulate guns. They don't. They want to abolish guns. And many of them wouldn't know a gun from a J.Crew catalogue. This is a handgun. This is what we are talking about.

Our Second Amendment right is not unlimited. We know that. It is subject to reasonable—reasonable—restriction by government, consistent with the Constitution and the country's "historical tradition of firearm regulation." Those aren't my words; those are the Supreme Court's words. I am quoting *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen* by the U.S. Supreme Court. For example, in many States, you can't own a bazooka. That is a reasonable restriction. Your right to own a gun can also be restricted if you suffer from mental illness. That is what we have concluded as a society as a reasonable restriction.

The issue today is very simple. It is whether President Biden's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' new rule, in effect, banning or, at a minimum, severely restricting pistol braces is a reasonable restriction under the Constitution. That is what we are discussing today.

Trigger warning: This is a pistol brace. I know it is scary. This is a pistol brace. It fits on your forearm like this. Here it is right here. To the pistol brace is added another piece that grips the handgun. That is what we are talking about here.

A pistol brace is also known—this scary piece of equipment here is also known as a stabilizing brace or an arm brace. It is a simple device. It is mounted to the rear of the pistol. It is designed to anchor the pistol to the shooter's arm, right here—it goes on the forearm—so the shooter can shoot the pistol with one hand.

Now, why is that important? Because some Americans don't have two hands or the use of two hands or two arms. Pistol braces were invented to help handicapped people, particularly handicapped veterans, who don't have the use of both of their arms.

You don't have to be a handicapped person to use a pistol brace. Some studies have shown that there are as many as 40 million pistol braces in the United States that President Biden wants to outlaw—not 4 million, 40 million—and most of them—I would say virtually all of them—are owned by law-abiding citizens.

Now, this pistol brace, other than stabilizing the pistol, it doesn't change the pistol in any way. The pistol brace doesn't change the caliber of the pistol. It doesn't make it more powerful. The pistol brace doesn't change the number of rounds that the pistol can hold. The pistol brace doesn't make the pistol an automatic pistol. Automatic weapons are forbidden in the United States. And the pistol brace doesn't make the pistol fire any faster. The pistol brace also does not help the shooter load the pistol more quickly.

Except for stabilizing the pistol, it doesn't change the pistol in any way. It just makes it easier to hold, which is important particularly if you are handicapped.

As one of my colleagues alluded to, pistol braces were invented in 2012. They have been legal since. As I said, millions of Americans own them. Millions of Americans use them, especially handicapped Americans.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms has never had a problem with pistol braces—none, zero, zilch, nada—until President Biden became President. Now, President Biden and his ATF have promulgated a rule. It says attaching a pistol brace to a pistol somehow magically stops the pistol from being a pistol and turns it into a short-barreled rifle.

The ATF has defended its proposed new rule, as has President Biden, by pointing to two mass shootings that were committed by individuals who used pistols with pistol braces.

Now, why does it matter? Why is the ATF trying to say a pistol is no longer a pistol if you use a pistol brace; it is a short-barreled rifle? I will tell you why. You don't have to be a Latin scholar to figure it out because short-barreled rifles, once again, which the ATF says pistol braces turn pistols into, are heavily restricted by the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968. That is why they want to turn a pistol into a short-barreled rifle by using a pistol brace.

Under these two Federal statutes, if the ATF can succeed, the ATF can require the owner of the pistol with the pistol brace to register it within 120 days with the ATF. They want to start a gun registry for law-abiding Americans. Hello. They want to start a gun registry. If the ATF pulls this off, this is what they can do.

This is what you have to do if you own a pistol brace and you use it with your handgun, handicapped or otherwise. You have got to register it within 120 days with the ATF. You have got to destroy the pistol brace, or you have got to dismantle the pistol brace, or you have got to surrender your pistol to the ATF, or you have to destroy your pistol.

And violations: If you don't do what the ATF says, violations of these two Federal statutes are punishable by 5 to 10 years in prison and fines up to \$250,000.

Stupidity should hurt more. Unless you self-identify as an idiot, you can see what is going on here. The American people may be poorer under President Biden, but they are not stupid.

The ATF is trying to keep Americans from owning pistols and/or they are trying to keep Americans from owning pistol braces and/or they are trying to use this rule to start an extensive national gun registry. And the ATF rule is just a backdoor way to subject pistols to more smothering regulations.

I swear to God and all the angels, Americans get so much government,

they choke on it. They choke on it. Neither the National Firearms Act of 1934 nor the Gun Control Act of 1968 mention pistol braces, nor does the statute's legislative history.

Under recent unambiguous decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in *West Virginia v. EPA*, in *Alabama Association of Realtors v. Department of Health and Human Services*, and in *King v. Burwell*—all Supreme Court precedent—a regulatory Agency like the ATF does not have the power under our Constitution to decide major questions like banning pistol braces unless Congress says it is OK, through the text of the statute that the Agency is relying on. The statute itself clearly and unambiguously has to give the ATF the authority to ban pistol braces, and it does not.

The ATF rule is unconstitutional. It is also unconstitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen*, which was handed down a couple of years ago, because banning pistol braces is not part of our country's "historical tradition of firearm regulation."

The ATF rule also violates, in my judgment, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. And finally, the ATF rule and President Biden's rule are just—the rule is just plain bottom-of-the-barrel moronic.

Attaching a pistol brace to a pistol, which doesn't change the pistol in any fundamental way except stabilizing it, does not stop the pistol from being a pistol. It doesn't. And it sure doesn't turn it into a short-barreled rifle. Pistols are pistols. Rifles are rifles. Duh. All the pistol brace does is allow an American, especially a handicapped American, to safely grip a pistol and control it in a safe manner. That is all it does. Like I said, stupid should hurt more.

This ATF rule is why so many Americans wonder how so many governmental officials in Washington, DC, made it through the birth canal.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, America's tragic epidemic of gun violence has been made worse by easy access to pistol braces. But today, amazingly enough, with all of these mass shootings, Republicans want to loosen safety rules regarding these accessories and take us backward in the fight against gun violence. It is hard to believe that that is what is happening.

Pistol braces make it easier to conceal and transport weapons that function as highly dangerous short-barreled rifles and, in many instances, have been accessories of choice in recent mass shootings. Some of these mass shooters choose these braces to cause mayhem, and we are loosening the rules on them.

It is hard to believe our Republican friends are doing this. How on Earth can Republicans look at our Nation's gun violence and think the right answer is to make these accessories easier to own? How can Republicans look away from tragedies in Dayton, in Boulder, and in Nashville, and in so many other places where pistol braces were involved, and conclude that we should reverse commonsense gun safety rules?

When you use a pistol brace, if you are up to bad purpose, it makes it easier to conceal a weapon with AR-15-like power.

Today's Republican push to reverse safeguards against deadly pistol braces is an insult to families torn apart by these accessories. It is in my mind almost every day, when the shootings occurred in Tennessee and the shooter used a pistol brace, and three 9-year-olds were killed, as well as three teachers, and you saw the picture of the little girl crying on the bus leaving the school because she was so frightened. I think of that picture every day.

This proposal would mark a horrible—horrible—step backward in America's fight against gun violence. I urge my colleagues—I hope on both sides of the aisle—to vote no.

VOTE ON H.J. RES. 44

I ask for the yeas and nays.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the joint resolution is considered read a third time.

The joint resolution was ordered for a third reading and was read the third time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 171 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Cramer	Hyde-Smith
Blackburn	Crapo	Johnson
Boozman	Cruz	Kennedy
Braun	Daines	Lankford
Britt	Ernst	Lee
Budd	Fischer	Lummis
Capito	Graham	Marshall
Cassidy	Grassley	McConnell
Collins	Hagerty	Moran
Cornyn	Hawley	Mullin
Cotton	Hoeben	Murkowski

Paul	Schmitt	Tuberville
Ricketts	Scott (FL)	Vance
Risch	Scott (SC)	Wicker
Romney	Sullivan	Young
Rounds	Thune	
Rubio	Tillis	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Coons

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 44) was rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of treaty document No. 112-8, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty Document No. 112-8, Tax Convention with Chile.

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 136, to add an effective date.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2011

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to bring forward, once again, my bill—the United States-Russian Federation Seafood Reciprocity Act.

This is a really important bill for our fishermen throughout America. This is a really important bill as it relates to sanctions against Russia. It is a really important bill as it relates to not letting Russia and China evade sanctions that the President of the United States has put on them—the Russians, in particular.

It should be a bipartisan bill with regard to unanimous consent. I tried to move it last year. It had an objection. We worked through the objection and amended the bill to address the objection, in working with the Biden administration, to try to fix this from an administrative standpoint, but we were not getting anywhere.

Once I explain what is happening, I think every person watching—every American watching—and every Alaskan, certainly, is going to go: What the heck? Why on Earth are we not passing Senator SULLIVAN's bill?

What is the background?

Well, here it is.

You know, I often brag about the great State of Alaska as being the superpower of seafood as over 60 percent of all of the seafood harvested in America comes from Alaska's waters. We have the most sustainable fisheries and the best managed fisheries literally in the world. They feed Americans. They feed the whole world.

So this bill is about that, certainly. But it is about all fishermen, including in Massachusetts. I guess my colleague from Massachusetts is going to come and object, which is a real disappointment. But this bill is also very much about geopolitics and going after the Russians, which is all what we think, collectively, we should be doing after their brutal invasion of Ukraine.

So what is the background?

Let me start with some explanation.

In 2014, when Russia invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula, the United States imposed sanctions on Russia in a whole host of different areas. The Russians retaliated with their own sanctions, and one of those sanctions was that Russia banned the import of all American seafood into Russia. It is a big market. It is certainly a big market for my fishermen. But what was crazy about that is that the Russians had banned the importation of America's seafood into Russia in 2014. So what is that—8 years ago? 9 years ago? Yet we have kept our market open to Russian seafood.

If you want to talk about an unlevel playing field, Russian seafood pours into the United States pretty much duty free, and American seafood—Alaskan seafood—going into Russia is banned. So that is just wrong. That is just wrong. Russian seafood imports into the United States have increased by close to 200 percent—200 percent.

Russian seafood companies are largely owned by Russian oligarchs, who are supporting this war—Putin's war of aggression in Ukraine—and, of course, they have been stealing market share from American fishermen, undermining the markets for our U.S. fishermen that we have worked hard on in our own country.

Does anyone in America think this makes sense? It doesn't. It doesn't.

Much of this cash, the Russian imports—we are talking hundreds of millions, up 200 percent—go back to the Russian oligarchs, the Russian Government to help drive their war machine.

So since I came to the Senate 8 years ago, I have been trying with every administration to stop this unlevel playing field. Again, Russia imports hundreds of millions of dollars of seafood into our market almost duty-free, going after American fishermen, and we can't export one fish to Russia. Who thinks that is fair? So I tried with President Obama—he wouldn't help; President Trump—he wouldn't help; and President Biden. Well, it took a war—literally, it took a war—to get some administration to try and fix this.

President Biden—to his credit and at my urging—when he issued his Execu-

tive order targeting the Russians with sanctions, part of that order included a prohibition of Russian seafood coming into America. Great. That is what we needed. That is only fair. It goes after the Russian war-machine oligarchs. That was welcome news, intended to isolate the Russian economy. However—however—the Biden Executive order—which, again, we appreciated very much. It is about time. It took only 8 years for our own government to say: Wow. Look at this unlevel playing field between Russia and America with regard to our fishermen and our seafood. But the Biden Executive order has a loophole. It has got a massive loophole that, of course, the Russians are taking advantage of.

The vast majority of Russian seafood is harvested and frozen in simple product forms and then—guess what—it is shipped to which country? That other great dictatorship in the world—I am joking when I say "great"; it is a brutal dictatorship—China. So Russian fishermen now send all their fish to China to get it reprocessed—laundered, essentially. They fill it with phosphates. And guess where they ship it to. The United States. Hundreds of millions of dollars of Russian seafood now gets sent to China—another dictatorship—and they send it back to the United States almost duty-free. That is a giant loophole. It is happening every day. It is an outrage.

By the way, it is really bad seafood. It turns Americans off from eating seafood. They fill it with phosphates, plump it up, nasty, and they send it back to the United States.

So now Russia and China are colluding to avoid the Biden Executive order. It is hurting American fishermen, once again, and it is strengthening Russia: the oligarchs, the government, the Putin war machine.

I have been working patiently—patiently—for a year with this administration. The Deputy Secretary of the Treasury is supposed to call me back today.

You better call me, Mr. Secretary.

The Secretary of Homeland Security, let's close this loophole. Let's close this loophole. It is only benefiting Russia and China, for goodness' sake, and it is hurting our fishermen. So I am not sure why this isn't happening.

Again, I have been talking to the administration. The Secretary of Homeland Security said: Senator, we will take care of this. You are right. This is a loophole we can't abide by. CBP will enforce this. The Deputy Secretary of the Treasury: Senator, we will work with OFAC to close this loophole. That has been a year, and we are still waiting. And the Russian war machine benefits from this. The Chinese, of course, benefit from this. And American fishermen are getting screwed. Why isn't our government helping?

Come on, Mr. Secretary. Come on, Mr. Deputy Secretary, call me today. Let's fix this.

But we are not waiting. We are not waiting.

What I am trying to do now with my legislation is close the loophole. It is going to broaden the application of the President's Executive order to encompass seafood products harvested in Russian waters or by Russian vessels. That is it. That is what my bill does. Who in America, who in the Senate would be against that?

This will capture Russian-origin products, including those being laundered in China. That is it. That is all I want to do.

With the U.S.-Russian Federation Seafood Reciprocity Act, every Republican is cleared on it. Pretty much every Democrat has cleared on it. And who wouldn't want to? Because if you are against this bill, you are for Russian oligarchs who are still avoiding sanctions on seafood. You are against the American fishermen, whether in Alaska or Massachusetts, because they are getting screwed by this uneven trade relationship, and you are helping the Chinese. I can't imagine anyone being against this.

I am frustrated, as you can tell. My fishermen have been hurt by this. The Russian war machine keeps giving revenues. The Russian oligarchs who control these companies are getting richer. The Chinese are getting richer, and the American fishermen are getting poorer. By the way, American consumers are getting a pretty gross product from China, filled with Chinese additives and phosphates.

So I told the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury: Hey, I have had enough. Come on, you guys have got to fix this. It is not hard. We do Russian origins—we do origins of seafood. Buyers know where this is coming from.

I see my good friend—and he is my good friend—Senator MARKEY is on the floor and probably is going to object, which would be really disappointing. But even that, a year ago, when Senator MARKEY objected to this, I said: Well, let's work together, so we did. And one of the things we put in my bill is in this bill now; it has got a 90-day provision to enforce it. So if you are an American seafood company still importing Russian seafood—and you know it, by the way, so shame on you, shame on you—but you are like: Hey, boy, I know. I am kind of addicted to this Russian seafood that goes through China. I am going to need some time to get other seafood markets for my seafood processors in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. This bill says: OK. We will give you 90 days.

By the way, I have talked to Alaska fishermen. They say like, hey, you need fish? Get it from us. Get it from America. Get it from Alaska. Why are you getting it from the Russians and the Chinese? For goodness' sake. Who the hell is for that? Who can be for that?

Our importers know how to trace, so that is not a good excuse.

This isn't about lost jobs. Like I said, we can supply the seafood from Americans—great Alaskan and Massachusetts fishermen.

I am down here frustrated. The Biden administration won't close a loophole that they promised me they would. It is not that hard. Come on, guys. Really? You are OK with a loophole and the President's own sanctions that provide hundreds of millions of dollars to the Russian Government and oligarchs because you are cheating and going through China? You don't want to close that loophole? I doubt if someone told President Biden about this; he would want to close that loophole.

I am here on the floor, and I am going to ask unanimous consent for my U.S.-Russian Seafood Reciprocity Act. It is the right thing to do. Everybody knows it. Everybody knows it.

I hope my colleague Senator MARKEY is down here on the floor to say: I support this bill because it is the right thing to do for fishermen in Alaska and Massachusetts, and it is certainly the right thing to do to keep the screws tightened on the Russian war machine.

So, Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2011 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Is there objection?

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I vigorously oppose Putin's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine, and I have supported American aid to help Ukraine defend itself. Putin's war of aggression cannot stand. And I am perfectly willing to push back on Russia, but we have to do it the right way.

I sincerely respect the Senator from Alaska's concerns about Russian seafood imports. I believe it is unfair and improper that Russia has banned American seafood imports since 2014. And I appreciate the Senator's willingness to work with me on his proposal last year that would have created an immediate disruption to the seafood supply chain and to instead provide more time for our processors who purchase more than 80 percent of their seafood from Alaska to be able to meet demand with supplies from other markets. However, the bill Senator SULLIVAN is trying to pass through live by unanimous consent today—which has not yet been considered in the Senate Finance Committee to which it was referred—has raised other questions from seafood processors and from my colleagues in New England in terms of workability.

The Senator was able to work with my staff to resolve the issues in his proposal last year, and I thank him for that. But this new proposal has new provisions that will need some time for us to work out.

We actually succeeded last year, but now we need the time to do the same

thing, and we have to make sure that it has workability for New England.

The bill would block the import of Russian seafood that has been substantially transformed in another country. It is unclear if U.S. Customs and Border Protection has the full capacity to determine and enforce where seafood comes from before it has been substantially transformed, since this new proposal would go against how seafood origin has been considered under longstanding U.S. law and defined through the U.S. Treasury Department.

So, as a result, while Customs and Border Protection attempts this difficult enforcement task, processors could see major disruption. Workers could lose their jobs. Consumer goods costs for Americans could rise significantly.

With that in mind, and with a sincere message that I want to send to the Senator from Alaska with regard to not only mine but our entire New England delegation's willingness to work with him, I object to the passage of this bill at this time, and I ask the Senator to continue to have a willingness to work with us so that we can resolve the new issues that are raised in this proposal.

So at this time, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I certainly will continue to work with my friend from Massachusetts—and he is my friend, and I have a lot of respect for him. He and I work together on a number of things, but with all due respect, that was a bit of a rope-a-dope tapdance you just witnessed here on the Senate floor because he pretty much made the same arguments 16 months ago—16 months ago; the same arguments, right here, the two of us. Let me address a couple of these.

The issue of this tough on CBP to do this, it is not that tough. I have talked to the head of CBP. Heck, I have talked to the Secretary of Homeland Security. They can do this. The U.S. market demands a high level of scrutiny on seafood supply chains. We already have certification systems in place that require the kind of information needed to enforce my legislation. Any seafood supplier who is serious about their job knows that they have this information.

By the way, most seafood suppliers are getting off Russian seafood because they know what is happening. They don't want to support this Russian war machine.

Unfortunately, we are seeing some certification efforts, such as the Marine Stewardship Council—shame on them—allowing themselves to be pulled into a profit-driven mindset that is focused on one thing: money and benefiting Russia. What do I mean by that?

You can hardly believe it. When I heard the MSC—supposedly, an organization with a good reputation—the Marine Stewardship Council has recently

certified Russian fisheries as sustainable, this is a joke. It is ridiculous. Shame on you, MSC, helping fund the Putin war machine.

Regardless, I am 100-percent certain that any companies in America now laundering Russian product—and you know who you are—companies which, unfortunately, I worry my colleague from Massachusetts is defending—they absolutely have the ability to trace and certify exactly where the products are coming from. That is a fact. So this argument, which was made 16 months ago, still doesn't work.

On the job loss issue, we put into this bill a 90-day provision to prevent the disruption. U.S. harvests of seafood are largely from U.S. citizens, including thousands of independent owners and operators of fishing vessels and small businesses in coastal communities in Alaska, in Massachusetts, and all over this great country. And they are being hurt by this.

There are Massachusetts fishermen right now who want my bill to be passed—100 percent. We know that. Certainly, thousands of Alaskan fishermen. But if you want to compare jobs, let's go. Commercial fishing is the top employer in terms of jobs in my State, and it is a big employer in Massachusetts.

So to my colleague from Massachusetts, what I offered last year I still offer now. Let Alaskan fishermen send their fish to you guys. Or, heck, Massachusetts fishermen, don't rely on Russian fishermen laundered through the communist Chinese economy to go to a few processors in Massachusetts. That is why you are blocking this. No offense, but that is why you are blocking this.

So, look, I know you are vigorously supporting Ukraine and so am I, but this is a chink in the armor here. On this issue, you are not. And we can solve this right now if you change your vote, my colleague, and say: You know what, I am not going to object. Senator SULLIVAN is right. My fishermen need this. Alaskan fishermen need this. Let's clamp down on the Russian war machine.

Sixteen months ago my colleague from Massachusetts made these same arguments—16 months ago. It is outrageous. I will continue to work with him, but the rope-a-dope tap dance isn't convincing. We need to move on this, Mr. President. How you could be down on the floor of the U.S. Senate defending this laundering and undermining of President Biden's Russian sanctions is beyond me. I will keep working it.

Maybe the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, or maybe the White House—Jake Sullivan, you should care about this. But for goodness' sake, let's not come on the Senate floor and make the same arguments that were made 16 months ago that we addressed in the bill that I just brought to the floor.

The only benefit, right now, of this objection—the only benefit—is the

Putin—the Russian war machine, the oligarchs who own the Russian fishing industry, and the Chinese Communist Party leaders who are part of the laundering process in China.

Every American fisherman loses right now. So I am going to keep working this. And I am disappointed in my colleague, who made these same arguments 16 months ago and is still not convinced.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, again, the Senator from Alaska and I are friends. His father is a Sullivan. My mother is a Sullivan. Sullivans are very intelligent people, by the way.

So, last year, Senator SULLIVAN brought a bill out onto the floor. We had concerns coming from the Massachusetts fishing community—New Bedford, Gloucester, famous fishing ports, still today competing with Alaska for the title in the United States for the largest in the country. And there were some concerns. So I objected. We called a time-out on the field, and we worked out all of those issues. That was round 1.

Now, yesterday, the Senator from Alaska has a new bill with new provisions in it. In addition to the provisions from last year that we worked out, there are all new provisions. And it is not a rope-a-dope—though, obviously, anything that uses a Muhammad Ali-created concept is a great honor to have attached to us, but we don't see this as rope-a-dope. This is more just round 2. We finished round 1. Now we are on round 2.

A whole new bill, new language, and, again, the same thing. We are willing to work with you, but we can't solve it in 24 hours. My staff and yours, sitting down with other members of the New England delegation, we can get together and find a commonsense pathway through it. But, right now, Gorton's of Gloucester is very concerned about this bill. One firm has 450 workers, another has 350 workers, and we have dozens of other companies up in Massachusetts with employees that are potentially jeopardized by this bill.

So I am objecting. But I am objecting and inviting the Senator from Alaska to, again, engage once again in a good-faith negotiation, and we are willing to do so. Then, at the completion of that, we can again agree and move forward.

But I am objecting mainly because of this cascade of concerns that are coming from the food processing industry, the seafood processing industry, in Massachusetts, all across New England, led by Gorton's of Gloucester but many, many others who don't have the same kind of national and international reputation but who feel greatly jeopardized by the language in this bill. And that is the reason that I am objecting while simultaneously saying: It is not a rope-a-dope. Let's sit down. Let's try to work out the differences.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I will take my colleague and friend from Massachusetts up on his offer. Round 1; 16 months later, round 2. That is a lot of people hurting, including Massachusetts fishermen, by this unfair trading that we have with Russia—completely unfair. Again, they can import all they want into the United States now through China. We can't import at all there.

So I will work with him. The new provisions, by the way, are meant to enhance the ability to trace the Russian seafood being laundered. So that helps. It still has the 90 days to help Gorton's of Gloucester and others to address this.

But at least my colleague is being honest, right? This is about Gorton's of Gloucester. That is kind of what we knew. By the way, to Gorton's of Gloucester, here is my message to you: Continuing to import Russian seafood is a bad business idea. It is a bad business idea. Funding the Putin war machine is a bad business idea. Most American business companies have realized that.

So, Gorton's of Gloucester, here is my idea for you: Buy more Alaskan seafood. Buy more Massachusetts seafood. Get off your addiction to Russian war-machine seafood that is laundered through China. It is an unsustainable business model, and at some point, even your U.S. Senator is not going to be able to defend you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, to my friend, again, from Alaska, we are not engaging in a rope-a-dope at all. At the same time, we don't want to be a punching bag. We don't want the Massachusetts fishing industry, through this processing industry, to get sucker-punched with a bill on only 24 hours' notice.

We are more than willing, again, to work with you in order to resolve these issues, and my friend knows that over the years, that is what we have done on issue after issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

JUNETEENTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, earlier this week, we commemorated the 158th Juneteenth, which celebrates the liberation of the last remaining enslaved Black Americans at the end of the Civil War. On this date in 1865, U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger arrived in a Confederate outpost in Galveston, TX, where he delivered the news to 250,000 still-enslaved Texans that all slaves were free.

Though President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the final emancipation of African-American slaves was not reached until 2 years later, with the end of the Civil War and then ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

African-American communities have celebrated Juneteenth as Emancipation Day as far back as 1886 in Texas, but it was not until June 2021 that Congress voted to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday, which President Biden signed into law.

Maryland has had its own complicated history when it comes to the abolition of slavery. Indeed, President Lincoln limited the application of the Emancipation Proclamation only to States that had seceded from the Union during the Civil War. Maryland itself was divided on the issue of slavery in the Civil War.

According to the 1860 census numbers taken before the Civil War, Maryland's population contained almost an equal number of free and enslaved African Americans. Slavery had deep roots in Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore. As described by the University of Maryland historian Ira Berlin, the "Free State" even saw cases of its own households divided, where brothers were fighting in battle on different sides of the Civil War.

Baltimore was growing into a center of trade and industry. It was populated by a mostly free workforce, with one of the largest urban populations of free Blacks in the United States, larger than in Philadelphia or New York, Professor Berlin said. And it was the political epicenter of the Maryland abolition movement, with a leading newspaper, the Baltimore American, instrumental in the push to end slavery.

But outside the city, in the vast agricultural areas of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, slavery was a way of life, much as it was in the rest of the White South, where tobacco was giving way to labor-intensive crops such as cotton, rice, and sugar.

Professor Berlin goes on to say:

Southern Maryland was certainly a southern state; it is agriculture, plantations . . . in some ways it is not much different from Mississippi, both in size and in their lucrative nature. Slaveholders' determination to maintain their human property was a crucial element in the white southern culture.

Let me just go on and point out, other large swaths of Maryland, from Prince George's to Montgomery County, north to Frederick and west, were also pro-slavery, although Frederick itself was a divided community.

After the Civil War broke out, President Lincoln called for soldiers to be raised from the militias of the States in order to put down the insurrection. According to an account from the National Park Service:

These troops were to be transported to Washington, D.C., so that they might protect the Capitol. At this time, the most efficient means to transport such large numbers of men was by rail, and the only routes to Washington passed through Baltimore.

Marylanders were divided in their sympathies. While many disliked the idea of secession, they felt that it was a state's right to secede from the union if it chose to. Many also felt that Maryland should not permit troops to pass through the state to attack a sister state, and others mistrusted the President's intentions, suspecting that the troops

would be used to force Maryland to remain in the Union.

On April 19, 1861, only five days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, the situation in Baltimore exploded into violence. The 6th Massachusetts Infantry arrived at the President Street Station and began the process of changing trains. The cars were disconnected and pulled by horses down Pratt Street to Camden Station. As the process continued, a crowd gathered and with each moment it became more and more unruly. All but two of the cars had been transferred when the crowd blocked the tracks with timbers and anchors.

The two cars returned to the President Street Station and the soldiers disembarked to the howls and jeers of the mob. The troops then marched back down Pratt Street, led by a man carrying a rebel flag, and followed by the mob. At Gay Street some of the mob began tearing up paving stones and throwing them at the soldiers. Other men were seen brandishing pistols and muskets. Someone fired a shot.

The frightened officers ordered the troops to fire into the crowd. This angered the mob further, and they began to attack the soldiers with considerable ferocity. Citizens threw stones and bricks and fired shots at the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire. Rioters, soldiers, and innocent bystanders fell dead and wounded. The Mayor bravely attempted to stop the battle without success. Then the police arrived.

[Baltimore police intervened and placed policemen] between the two groups and escorted the troops to Camden Station, where they boarded the train and left Baltimore. The Pratt Street Riot was over. The riot resulted in the first casualty list of the war. Eight rioters, one innocent bystander and three soldiers were killed, twenty four soldiers and an unknown number of civilians wounded.

The city of Baltimore was later placed under military rule, with military positions strengthened in Federal Hill and Fort McHenry. As you see, we had divided paths in our State and in Baltimore.

Maryland later very narrowly approved a constitutional amendment in 1864 which abolished slavery, by a vote of over 30,000 to just under 30,000. Soldiers voted both in person and by absentee ballot, but Marylanders supporting or fighting for the Confederacy who would not sign loyalty oaths were not permitted to vote. This amendment took effect in November of 1864, just a few months before Congress proposed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in January of 1865, which was ratified in December of 1865.

On a holiday that celebrates our fundamental right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all Americans, it is important to remember that those rights have not and are not always applied equally to every American. Redlining, health disparities, police brutality, and other areas of disenfranchisement are relics of our Nation's original sin and the Jim Crow laws that followed. These inequalities shape the African-American experience today.

Celebrating Juneteenth, or Freedom Day, means not only celebrating the victory but also understanding and reconciling with the hard truths. This Freedom Day comes at a time when

there have been targeted attacks on facts and truth. Censoring textbooks, banning conversations about race and gender, and misrepresenting the truth systematically sanitizes our Nation's history.

As a society, we must stand together to resist hiding from the darkest parts of our past. Confronting a difficult past and having an uncomfortable conversation allows us to better address issues of inequality head-on so we can move forward, creating a culture of inclusion and belonging.

As we join the country in recognizing the importance of this anniversary, we should also celebrate how far we have come. In my home State of Maryland, for the first time ever, the first Black Governor, the first Black attorney general, and the first Black speaker of the house are all serving at the same time. The election of Vice President KAMALA HARRIS and the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Jackson show that this country more broadly wants to see the diversity of America reflected in the highest levels of government.

Embracing diversity is in the best interest of our country. It is how we get landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and President Biden's historic Executive order to advance effective, accountable policing and strengthen public safety.

My faith teaches me that we have a responsibility to make the world a better place. That can only be done through civility, understanding, and respecting each other. As we come together to participate in a longstanding tradition of celebrating freedom, let us also celebrate knowledge, hope, and continuing to work toward a more perfect Union and a better future for every American as promised by the preamble to our Constitution.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, today, the Senate is considering the Chile tax convention. This treaty has been approved by substantial bipartisan majorities in the Foreign Relations Committee in four separate Congresses and has been pending since 2012. It is past time to approve it and provide needed relief to U.S. investors and businesses in Chile.

Without ratifications, Chilean taxes on U.S. company operations in Chile will rise up to 44 percent in 2027 when the special waiver expires. Meanwhile, our competitors with Chilean operations would only pay a 35-percent rate. That includes companies with headquarters in Japan, Canada, Australia, Britain, and, of course, China.

Tax treaties help the business community by minimizing uncertainty and promoting a favorable business environment. A tax convention with Chile eliminates double taxation, provides certainty, and is a natural counterpart to our free-trade agreement with Chile.

This treaty provides tools to ensure U.S. taxpayers will be treated equally and fairly in Chile. It allows them to invest and compete with the knowledge that they will not face discriminatory barriers. The treaty provides tools to help resolve tax disputes between the United States and our tax treaty partners. Without such tools, U.S. investors would have limited ability to resolve these problems on their own. It is not just businesses that will benefit from this treaty; the convention imposes reasonable limits on the amount of tax Chile can impose on U.S. persons who might live or work in Chile. Finally, this treaty will help us prevent tax fraud in Chile.

The tax convention has been held up for a decade. I am pleased that we are finally moving it forward today. I urge my colleagues to approve this Chile convention. It is a treaty, of course, and requires two-thirds vote.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this treaty is not getting much attention, but it is one of the more important things we are doing in the Senate in the last month—in the last few months—because it is very important for U.S. leadership, in the things we care about in terms of climate change, clean tech, EV batteries, that we have this treaty.

The treaty is going to have lasting benefits for the United States and Chile. It expands investment in one of the most mineral-rich regions in the world—critical for making EV batteries and other clean tech. It will ensure that Chinese competitors won't continue to have the edge over U.S. companies in the race for lithium and other minerals when it comes to Chile.

The Chilean people want to be close to the United States. I see some of our Chilean representatives in the Gallery. This treaty makes us much closer because there is no double taxation for American companies when they want to invest in Chile.

Let's not forget that Chile has more lithium than any other country in the world, and lithium is one of those key elements that we need to make EV batteries and make solar panels and so many other things.

So this Chile tax treaty is very good news for American jobs, American clean energy transition, and we are strengthening our economic bonds with

a crucial ally, a vital ally, in South America.

I just had the opportunity to meet with the representatives of the Chilean Government—the Foreign Minister, the Ambassador.

I want to thank you for being here on this wonderful occasion.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for doing this—Chairman MENENDEZ, Ranking Member RISCH.

This is a very important treaty that will serve the United States, Chile, and the world economy very well in the years to come.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The amendment (No. 136) was withdrawn.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification?

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 172 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Hagerty	Ricketts
Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Britt	Johnson	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schmitt
Budd	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carpenter	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Lee	Smith
Collins	Lujan	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Vance
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Mullin	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—2

Hawley Paul
NOT VOTING—3

Booker Capito Coons

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 2.

Two-thirds of the Senators present, a quorum being present, having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification agreed to is as follows:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed at Washington February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes on February 4, 2010 (the "Convention") (Treaty Doc. 112-8), subject to the reservations of section 2 and the declarations of section 3.

SECTION 2. RESERVATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under Section 1 is subject to the following reservations, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification:

(1) Nothing in the Convention shall be construed as preventing the United States from imposing a tax under section 59A, entitled the "Tax on Base Erosion Payments of Taxpayers with Substantial Gross Receipts," of the Internal Revenue Code (as it may be amended from time to time) on a company that is a resident of the United States or the profits of a company that is a resident of Chile that are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States.

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"1. In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of the United States (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle thereof):

a) the United States shall allow to a resident or citizen of the United States as a credit against the United States tax on income applicable to residents and citizens the income tax paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of such citizen or resident. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the taxes referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), excluding taxes on capital, shall be considered income taxes; and

b) in the case of a United States company owning at least 10 percent of the aggregate vote or value of the shares of a company that is a resident of Chile and from which the United States company receives dividends, the United States shall allow a deduction in the amount of such dividends in computing the taxable income of the United States company."

SECTION 3. DECLARATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following declarations:

(1) The Convention is self-executing.

(2) In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

REMEMBERING KARON KAYE TINSLEY GOOLSBY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Texan and

an incredibly dear friend. Karon Kaye Tinsley Goolsby passed away on Monday, June 19, 2023.

Kaye is someone who has been an incredible friend to me for two decades now. She lived in Katy, TX, and was married to the love of her life, Gary. Their son Greg was born in 1981. She loved her family. She loved her grandkids.

Kaye was a grassroots organizer unlike any other. Kaye was incredibly active in the Texas Federation of Republican Women and in the National Federation of Republican Women.

I still remember when I first met Kaye. It was 2004. It was at the Republican National Convention. I was a 33-year-old young lawyer. I was serving as the solicitor general in Texas, and I had hopes to run for office, but I didn't know a whole lot of people in politics. At that convention, I met Kaye.

She lit up any room she was in. She had a personality that was incandescent. As Kaye would later observe, for some reason, this kid—that would be me—just followed her everywhere she went. And at the end of the day, it wasn't complicated. Kaye knew everybody.

When I followed Kaye from one grassroots activist to another to another, Kaye would turn around and introduce me to one after the other, after the other, after the other and say: Have you met TED? Have you met TED? Have you met TED? She had the energy of an atom bomb. It was unstoppable.

Kaye became one of my very closest friends and most trusted advisers. When I first launched a campaign for attorney general of Texas, I remember sitting in Kaye's car for about 3 hours trying to convince her to come support our campaign, that I needed her. She, quite rightly, said: Are you out of your mind? You don't have the support. You don't have the money. You don't have the name ID. How on Earth can you possibly win?

My answer was: Kaye, with your support, we can do anything.

After about 3 hours, her husband Gary, who is also a dear friend, told her: Kaye, just say yes. He is going to keep asking you until you do.

She finally laughed and said yes.

That race for attorney general never ended up materializing. The vacancy we thought existed ended up not happening.

But 2 years later, I launched a campaign for U.S. Senate, and Kaye was my grassroots chairman. I will tell you, in that race, I was supposed to have no prayer. My opponent in that race was the incumbent Lieutenant Governor, who was personally worth \$200 million, who had put \$35 million of his own money in the race, and I had never been elected to anything. The last thing I was elected to was the student council. But we had a weapon unlike anything else: We had Kaye.

You have to understand, Kaye would be on three cell phones at once, calling people relentlessly. She would greet

them all the same way. She would go: Hey, sugar. And "sugar"—she could drag that second syllable out for three sentences. And she would be talking to people all over the State.

Early on in the Senate campaign, we rolled out a list of Republican women leaders in TFRW across the State who would endorse my campaign. We rolled out a list. It was like a cannon shot. It shocked everyone. That was 100 percent Kaye. That was Kaye on the phone with one after the other, after the other, saying: Trust me. This kid, he is going to do what he said.

After that, a few weeks later, we rolled out a second endorsement list with over 80 leaders of the Republican Women's Club all over the State.

In response to that release, my opponent in that race fired his campaign manager. That is how big a deal it was. He had assumed that all the Republican Women's Clubs across the State would be with him. But he did not understand that when you had Kaye working the phones, and working the phones, and working the phones—and I would travel around with Kaye from event to event to event, and she couldn't be stopped. She would take me to this person, to that person, to the next person. It was relentless.

In 2016, when I ran for President, Kaye was my national grassroots chairman. Kaye and I spent hundreds of hours on the bus together in Iowa and out on the ground in New Hampshire and South Carolina and all over the country. And, I will tell you, Kaye would talk to Republican women in every State.

Mr. President, you are from the great State of Hawaii. I guarantee you, Kaye was on the phone with Republican women in the State of Hawaii.

She had an energy that was fiery. And, boy, she could get mad. Kaye has chewed me out probably more than my wife Heidi has. She would get mad at this or that or whatever you did, and she would tell you exactly what she thought.

I remember, once, Kaye was really mad at me. I don't even remember for what. But I had to drive all the way out to her house in Katy, TX, and sit in her living room while she spent about an hour and a half explaining to me how I had screwed something up that she was mad at me for.

She also made me eat some of her homemade brownies. Kaye had a lot of wonderful gifts, but cooking was not one of them. And the brownies were pretty terrible, but I told Kaye they were delicious and I appreciated it and I took my medicine.

Kaye and I, as we were talking to Republican women's groups—I used to say all the time that "Republican women are the heart and soul"—and when I say that, Kaye, from the back of the room, would call out, "and the brains," and everyone would laugh, and I would say, "and the brains of the Republican Party."

It started off as an ad-lib joke, but it became something we said all over the

State and eventually all over the country.

Kaye had kidney disease and liver disease. She spent the last several months waiting on the list for a transplant. Kaye was a tiny lady. She needed a small liver. Several times it looked like they were going to find a liver, a kidney.

Just a few weeks ago, I got a text from Gary: It looks like we have got one. Surgery is tomorrow.

That next morning, I woke up praying for Kaye, until I got a text a couple of hours later that said the surgery fell through; the transplant wasn't a match.

I have never known someone like Kaye Goolsby. Kaye loved this country—loved it. She loved Texas. And she was so fierce and so full of life.

When Kaye passed, I texted her husband, and I later put out on Twitter—I said the angels were weeping and so am I. But I will tell you this: I have no doubt that, right now up in Heaven, Kaye Goolsby is organizing and reorganizing everything. She is going to the angels saying: This isn't right. You need to change this. You need to move this over here. We can do better.

After a long struggle with liver and kidney disease, Kaye has gone to be with the Lord. Those of us she left behind, we are hurting. We will miss her. I will still wonder, when my phone rings, if on the other end is going to be that lilting southern accent saying: "Hey, sugar." But we are going to have to wait a little while to hear it again.

This is one of my favorite pictures. You can see the joy. She could laugh. She brought that joy to everyone else. Her grandkids called her Kaye-Kaye. My daughters called her Kaye-Kaye too.

To Kaye Goolsby, my dear, dear friend, the heart and soul and the brains, we love you, Kaye.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Washington.

TARIFFS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today is a very good day for one of Washington's most famous products; that is, Washington apples. And that is because retaliatory tariffs that had been put on Washington apples in India really impacted our growers across Washington State.

I want to thank Ambassador Tai, and I want to thank the Biden administration—Secretary Raimondo especially—and I also want to thank Ambassador Garcetti for making sure that, in the negotiations leading up to today's visit by Prime Minister Modi and discussions between the United States and India, removing these retaliatory tariffs on apples was included on the list.

So, today, our growers know that they can go back to marketing a great worldwide product, our Washington apples, that had access to what at one point was a \$120 million market. This retaliatory tariff being removed will help boost sales to India. It will help

the bottom line of farmers in Washington State, and it will be essential for the 1,400 growers that I have just recently visited along with my colleague Senator STABENOW, in discussion of this year's farm bill, to say these are important markets for Washington products.

We heard from people like Jorge Sanchez from Northern Fruit in East Wenatchee that "India was a critical market for the Washington apple industry, and the tariffs have hit the producers of Red Delicious apples especially hard."

These growers are looking forward to an opportunity to rebuild this market access. This deal also includes removing some of the tariffs on chickpeas and lentils, also a great Washington product that suffered under these retaliatory tariffs. India was a top export market for U.S. chickpeas and lentils prior to the tariffs, and these important pulse crops are a very great product to see into the Indian market.

At its peak, the pulse crop value was over \$180 million. And they, in the last year, with the retaliatory tariffs over the last 6 years, had dwindled down to next to nothing. That is why it was so important to speak directly to Prime Minister Modi, to ask him to consider more trade with the United States, to open up these opportunities for us, Washington and India, to work together and for the United States and India to work together.

Trade and investments are an essential part of our relationship with India. They are essential for all our allies and partners. And they should be in tandem with growing our partnership on critical, leading-edge technologies. I know the discussions that will happen today at the White House and in the future will be about marrying our technology economies as well—very important work to be done in the post-CHIPS and Science legislation that was passed—and working together on important national security issues.

But today is also very good news because it shows that the partnership between the United States and India can get us off of these retaliatory tariffs, help our farmers grow new market opportunities, and produce and sell our product in India, a very growing market for our apples and lentils.

So I want to thank everybody involved again—President Biden, Commerce Secretary Raimondo, Ambassador Tai, and Ambassador Garcetti—for making this happen.

I look forward to hearing Prime Minister Modi's comments—and Foreign Minister Jaishankar—for continuing to see the work that our two countries are going to do together.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—TREATY
DOCUMENT NO. 112-8

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the motion to reconsider with respect to the treaty

document No. 112-8, Tax Convention with Chile, be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 178.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 178, Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Tammy Baldwin, Patty Murray, Tim Kaine, Christopher Murphy, Debbie Stabenow, Alex Padilla, Elizabeth Warren, Tina Smith, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mark R. Warner, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard J. Durbin, Raphael G. Warnock.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 56, Rosemarie Hidalgo, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Lujan, Peter Welch, Tina Smith, Tammy Duckworth, Tim Kaine, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Raphael G. Warnock, Christopher Murphy, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Jack Reed, Mazie Hirono.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 33, Kimberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Gary C. Peters, Alex Padilla, Michael F. Bennet.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 8, Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Brian Schatz, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Tim Kaine, Ron Wyden, Patty Murray, Richard Blumenthal, Chris Van Hollen, Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed, Christopher A. Coons, Alex Padilla, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, June 22, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 4004

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in a moment I am going to put forward a unanimous consent request to pass a trade bill cosponsored by all the Democrats and Republicans on the relevant committee in the other body—the Ways and Means Committee—and was ultimately passed by the other body—the House—by voice vote. So there was no opposition in the other body. In fact, it was put forward by the Republican Chair JASON SMITH and the Democratic Ranking Member RICHARD NEAL, as well as Senator CRAPO and myself over here.

I think it would be fair to say that this kind of unanimity over in the House, where sometimes they can't agree to order a 7-Up, is pretty amazing—that they passed a trade bill unanimously.

Before I make the UC request on this bipartisan, bicameral bill called the United States-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade First Agreement Implementation, I am just going to talk briefly about why the bill is so important.

The basic proposition is this: First and foremost, the U.S. Congress fully supports deepening our trading relationship with Taiwan and wants to ensure the recent agreement covering trade facilitation, anti-corruption, and small business is durable and legally sound. Not only is Taiwan a critical market for U.S. exporters, it is also a democracy that shares our values and has strong ties with Oregonians and Americans across the land.

Next, this body wants to be clear that trade and trade agreements are within the constitutional authority of the Congress. One of the ways the Senate demonstrates this is by approving trade agreements just like this one.

Finally, this bill requires greater transparency and consultation, as well as public review, for future Taiwan trade agreements. These ideas can sound a little abstract, so I will put it in real-world terms.

In a few hours, I am heading to rural Oregon to meet with my constituents and hold town hall meetings. Farmers and ranchers in Grant, Harney, and Malheur counties care a lot about trade. They want new markets to sell wheat and potatoes and the like.

I am never going to tell a farmer in Ontario or La Grande that they don't deserve the right to read a trade agreement and understand how it affects them before it is signed and wrapped up.

Trade agreements that affect millions of Americans can't be done in the dark. Congress and the American people need to know what is in these deals and how they benefit American interests.

I look forward to working with the USTR as it negotiates the bigger ticket items with Taiwan—issues like digital trade, labor, environment, and agriculture, as outlined in the negotiating mandate. Future agreements need to bulldoze barriers to trade for Oregon exporters, including red tape like labeling rules and technical standards that make it hard for exporters to sell their goods. Involving Congress and the public is going to help the administration break down these barriers.

This is a proposal that brings both sides together. As I said, every Member of the Ways and Means Committee—every Democrat, every Republican—is on board. So the glide path to passage here was no accident. My colleagues, Ranking Member CRAPO, as well as Chair SMITH and Ranking Member NEAL worked with me to hammer out a bill that could receive that kind of attention.

My colleagues are eager to get back home, so here's the bottom line: Passing the Taiwan trade agreement bill is a can't-miss opportunity for the Senate to support Taiwan, clarify Congress's role in trade, and call for more transparency and consultation.

In a moment, I am going to make a unanimous consent request.

In fact, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my good friend from Idaho Senator CRAPO's statement.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of Senator Wyden's request for unanimous consent for the Senate to proceed to consideration of H.R. 4004, the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative Implementation Act.

This is a short bipartisan bill—but the principles it defends are immense. The U.S.-Taiwan Initiative Implementation Act provides a firm “no” to attempts to take away power from where it properly belongs.

First, it says “no” to China's demand that the United States “immediately revoke” the agreement that the bill approves. The agreement itself is very limited—and based on a small subset of commitments in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

Many in this chamber correctly wanted something far more ambitious. Yet, even this narrow agreement is too much for China. China has no right to interfere in Taiwan's trade policy.

For decades, Taiwan participated independently of China at the World Trade Organization and negotiated trade agreements. This bill rejects China's attempt to deny the people of Taiwan their right to deepen economic relations with their trading partners.

Second, this bill says “no” to the attempts made by the executive branch to usurp the constitutional authority Congress has over trade. This Administration wrongly asserts that it can conclude trade agreements if changes to existing law are “unnecessary.” It is Congress that constitutionally leads on trade.

Finally, this bill says “no” to denying Congress and the American people a fair understanding of our trade policy. It requires the Administration to share negotiating texts with Congress and make public any subsequent agreement under this initiative for at least 60 days before the Administration signs it.

The Senate should join me in saying “yes” to this bill, as did every single one of our colleagues in the House of Representatives. I second Senator Wyden’s request and ask the Senator to agree.

Mr. WYDEN. I am going to yield now to Chairman MENENDEZ, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, because he and I work very closely together on all of these kinds of issues, on the Foreign Relations Committee and the Finance Committee, and I have the good fortune of having Senator MENENDEZ, essentially, sit next to me in the Finance Committee.

So we are going to be working together. I am going to make the unanimous consent request in a minute. But I want to yield to Chairman MENENDEZ.

Thank you for the fact that we are working together today. We have got lots to do in the future and we are going to work together.

I yield to my colleague.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, I love your booming voice.

I just want to come to the floor very quickly. I look forward to working with Chairman WYDEN so we can forge even stronger economic ties between the United States and Taiwan. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Democratic cochair of the Senate-Taiwan caucus, I can tell you that such efforts are deeply important to U.S. businesses and our economic and national security.

I reviewed the United States-Taiwan 21st Century Trade First Agreement Implementation Act. It reasserts important Congressional prerogatives with which I agree, and I appreciate Chairman WYDEN’s leadership in this regard.

I want to just add this point: If we truly want to help our businesses and if we are committed to taking our economic ties with Taiwan to the next level, we have to pass the Taiwan tax agreement.

Taiwan has made clear that they want a tax agreement with the United States, and U.S. businesses want a tax agreement with Taiwan, but there is a gap in the law that means there can be no agreement unless there is some new legislation. The Taiwan Tax Agreement Act eliminates this gap. It sets into motion an agreement with Taiwan that matches the substance of the commitments we have with our partners around the world, and it does so consistent with our Taiwan Relations Act.

I know that Chairman WYDEN has also another aspect of this, and I look forward to working together so we can come to a mutually agreeable conclusion to achieve it.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before I make my unanimous consent request, I just want to reiterate that Senator MENENDEZ and I are going to be working together on these issues. He made this point with respect to taxes, and we are going to be able to find common ground, I believe, with Senator CRAPO,

who can’t be here today but who is very, very strongly in support of this effort.

Let me repeat that, colleagues. Senator CRAPO, the ranking member on the Finance Committee, is very strong for this effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4004, which was received from the House and is at the desk. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, I will object to this bill and to the process by which we have reached this point.

Several of my colleagues and I are studying this matter. This is a highly complicated, 70-page agreement. It only passed out of the House last night. It has only been on the Senate floor for barely a day. We were supposed to have 15 minutes ago gone to a joint meeting of Congress. The Senate should not be ramming through such agreements at the very last minute without our having had the time to review them. There is more than enough time for Senators and their aides, over the next 2 weeks of recess, to review this 70-page, complicated agreement and then address it in the month of July.

So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be brief because I know my colleagues want to go to the other body.

I think this is very unfortunate. This is an extraordinary opportunity for our country, and this is a great opportunity for the world.

The fact is that there has been an extensive review of this particular agreement. The administration talked to a number of Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. This legislation went through the House of Representatives unanimously, and that was after every member of the relevant committee—the House Ways and Means Committee—cosponsored the legislation. They didn’t just vote for it; they cosponsored it.

I think it is very unfortunate for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to object. The chair of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman SMITH, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman NEAL, and the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, Senator CRAPO—all of us—have been working for months now on this particular proposal, and I think it is very unfortunate that our colleague from Arkansas has decided to object. It is his right, but I think it is very unfortunate for our country because this could have been a very, very special day with the passage of this.

We are going to be back here, working together, as you have heard—Chairman MENENDEZ from the Foreign Relations Committee and I and Senator CRAPO. We are going to work together with every Member of this body to get this very important trade initiative enacted into law.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. WYDEN. With that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:49 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 5:17 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. KAINE).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OSWALDO PAYÁ

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week the Senate passed legislation I helped lead with Senators CRUZ, MENENDEZ, and others that renames the street in front of the Cuban Embassy for Oswaldo Payá.

Payá led a heroic and decades-long effort to bring basic democratic reforms to Cuba, which resulted in years of harassment that culminated in his death in 2012 when his car was run off the road by government thugs.

And also last week, after years of urging by me and several colleagues, the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights released its verdict on this tragic event, confirming what we suspected all along, that the Cuban Government was responsible for his tragic death.

This important judgement is a reminder that Payá’s work and that of so many other brave Cubans fighting for basic freedoms remains a work in progress, one which I will continue to support.

REMEMBERING MARY ANN LAMM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this month, my state of Illinois lost one of our most dedicated public servants. Her name was Mary Ann Lamm. She was a trailblazer and a change-maker in Illinois politics. Most importantly, she was a dear friend of mine.

During her many decades of service to our State, Mary Ann made history as the longest serving county recorder in Sangamon County. And really, it is no wonder why she was elected—and reelected to this position a record-breaking eight times. Every single day, Mary Ann lived up to the motto that she created, and affixed to the letterhead for the county recorder's office: "Public Service. Working for you."

And Mary Ann's tenacious spirit was only surpassed by her selflessness. Even though she was a giant in Sangamon County, there was no problem too small for her to solve. Whether you were starting a business or buying a home, her doors were always open—and she was always ready to help. From making sure your paperwork was filed on time, to protecting your personal financial information, Mary Ann mastered the complexities of local government to make it work for the people. Mary Ann also was a pioneer in building a bench of political talent in Central Illinois. And today, there is a generation of leaders throughout our State who look to her legacy as the model for public service.

Like me, before moving to Springfield, Mary Ann was born and raised in East St. Louis. And to really understand how she developed her tireless work ethic, look no further than her mother Dorothy, who worked past the age of 100. Dorothy was a warden for the Sangamon County jail—and would even prepare meals for her fellow employees and county prisoners. Like Dorothy, Mary Ann not only had incredible culinary talents, she used those talents to bring people together through delicious, home-cooked meals.

Mary Ann's career in public service began in 1963. At the age of 25, she was elected clerk for the village of Southern View, located smack dab in the heartland of Illinois. With fewer than 1,500 residents, Southern View was the perfect proving ground for Mary Ann's neighborly approach to public service. Whenever you needed her help, it was all hands on deck. Four years later, Mary Ann made her way to Springfield, where she was elected capital township trustee. And it was during this period that the two of us met for the first time. We were fast friends.

When I first ran for office, Mary Ann was one of my most loyal supporters—and was among the first of my friends to help dust me off after a tough loss. And she was also among the first to celebrate in 1982, when I won my race for Congress.

And Mary Ann always had a way of bringing people together. Whenever she hosted an event, just about everyone in town would show up—and not for the networking opportunities, but the food. She would prepare a seemingly endless supply of her homemade mostaccioli, a fan favorite. People would practically leap from their seats to get a taste. And everyone would leave with a full belly, along with a home-baked brownie, gently placed atop a napkin, for the road.

As I mentioned, the crown jewel of Mary Ann's career in public service was the 32 years she served as Sangamon County Recorder. As county recorder, she ushered the office into the digital age, leading the transition from microfiche and microfilm to modems and modern computing. Under Mary Ann's leadership, the county recorder's office emerged as a nimble, accessible public asset that all of our residents in Sangamon County rely on to this day.

Whenever I campaigned with Mary Ann, I was always surprised by not only how many people knew her, but how eager they were to shake her hand. She was humble, hard-working, and a hero to everyone she represented. Everything she touched, from every political campaign, to every elected office she held, turned to gold. She was one-of-a-kind and extended kindness to everyone who crossed her path.

Loretta and I join Mary Ann's children Robert, Therese, and Melissa; her grandchildren Laura, Alyssa, Nick, Libby, Eric, and Sophia; her siblings Bob, John, Ginny, Kepp, and Tom; and all of her nieces and nephews in mourning her loss. We miss you dearly, Mary Ann, and I speak for everyone in our State when I say: Thank you for your service.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT LAUGHLIN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, for nearly 20 years, Scott Laughlin lit up the radio, welcoming WJBC listeners in the Bloomington, IL, area to a new day. It has been a few years since I have had the pleasure of being on the radio with Scott since he retired in 2019, but I would like to take a moment to wish him a happy birthday. We used to catch up monthly on his show, chatting about the big news of the day or the latest Cubs game. I like to think he had as much fun during those interviews as I did.

On the air, I could always count on Scott to ask me thoughtful questions about the on-goings in Washington. And he was never shy about letting me know where he stood. On more than one occasion, he let me know I voted against his opinion. But with each political discussion we broached on the radio, he did so with the utmost respect and willingness to understand the other side—and with a good sense of humor, too. He was a gracious host to both his guests and listeners.

Sadly, Scott cut his time at WJBC short, retiring a year ahead of his own schedule, when he discovered he had kidney cancer. In the 4 years since his diagnosis, Scott has fought hard, and his resolve continues to serve him today. His story, along with those of the nearly 82,000 Americans who receive this same diagnosis annually, reminds us why we faithfully advocate for medical research funding in hopes of finding a cure for cancer.

While he has many fans from his time as a radio host, Scott's favorite listeners have always been his wife

Lori; his two kids Casey and TJ; and his granddaughter Lucy. In his retirement, he has enjoyed extra time with them, sometimes spent on the golf course or relentlessly cheering on his teams: the Chicago Cubs and Bears, as well as the Illinois State University Redbirds.

I miss chatting with Scott over the radio, but I am sure he has found new joy in retirement. As his birthday approaches—July 5th—I am wishing Scott a very happy birthday, hopefully spent celebrating with friends and family, and maybe a round of golf or two.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, this month, the Supreme Court will issue some of the term's most consequential decisions. And if past is prologue, Washington Democrats will let the topline outcome of the cases determine their view of the Court's institutional legitimacy.

A year ago this week, the Court corrected a half-century of badly reasoned precedent under *Roe v. Wade* that cost our Nation millions of innocent lives. The Democratic leader responded by accusing an "extremist MAGA court" of bringing on "one of the darkest days our country has ever seen." But almost a year later, when the same exact Court issued a ruling he agreed with, the Democratic leader celebrated that "democracy held firm."

Democracy held firm—but only because the Court's opinion aligned with our colleague's political preferences. Unfortunately, this has been Washington Democrats' playbook for years. They have taught their base that, when they can't accomplish their political ends from within our institutions, it is the institutions that need to go.

Last year, intimidation at the Supreme Court took an especially vivid turn. Activists threatened members of the Court and their families. One individual even plotted to assassinate a Justice. Here in Congress, Democrats have responded by trying to take hostage funding for the Justices' security unless a coequal branch of government restructured itself.

The nine Justices of the Supreme Court are empowered by the Constitution to function above the political winds. And they should continue to do exactly that, no matter how many Washington Democrats demand otherwise.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 23-OL. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 21-13 of April 30, 2021.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-OL

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of India.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 21-13; Date: April 30, 2021; Implementing Agency: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On April 30, 2021, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 21-13 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of six (6) P-81 Patrol Aircraft; eight (8) Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Joint Tactical Radio Systems 5 (MIDS-JTRS 5) (6 installed, 2 spares); forty-two (42) AN/AAR-54 Missile Warning Sensors (36 installed, 6 spares); and fourteen (14) LN-251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/Inertial Navigations Systems (EGIs) (12 installed, 2 spares). Also included were CFM56-7 commercial engines; Tactical Open Mission Software (ITOMS) variant for P-81; Electro-Optical (EO) and Infrared (IR) MX-20HD; AN/AAQ-2(V)1 Acoustic System; ARES-1000 commercial variant Electronic Support Measures; AN/APR-39D Radar Warning Receiver; AN/ALE-47 Counter Measures Dispensing System; support equipment and spares; publications; repair and return; transportation; aircraft ferry; training; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, software, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost was \$2.42 billion. MDE constituted \$2.05 billion of this total.

This transmittal reports a net value increase in MDE of \$55 billion to \$2.6 billion due to price increases. No additional MDE equipment will be included. The following non-MDE will be added: AN/ARC-210 RT-2036(C) UHF/VHF Radio Transceivers; AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Sensors; Electronic Countermeasure AN/ALQ-213; Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Antenna Electronics (AE); and Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna (CRPA). Also, the non-MDE AN/APR-39D Radar Warning Receiver previously notified will be replaced with the

AN/APR-39D(V)2 Processor Radar. These revisions will result in an increase in estimated non-MDE value of \$23 billion to \$60 billion. The total case value will increase by \$0.78 billion, resulting in an estimated total case value of \$3.2 billion.

(iv) Significance: The additional non-MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will improve India's capability to meet current and future threats by providing critical capabilities to India's maritime operations.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to strengthen the U.S.-Indian strategic relationship and to improve the security of a major defensive partner which continues to be an important force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific and South Asia region.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here with the exceptions of:

(a) Electronic Warfare Self Protection (EWSP). The aircraft EWSP consists of the ALQ-213 Electronic Warfare Management System (EWMS), the AN/ALE-47 Counter Measures Dispensing System (CMDS), and the AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning System.

(b) AN/ARC-210 RT-2036(C) Radios. The RT-2036(C) is the first airborne software-defined radio to have MUOS (Mobile User Objective System) Satellite Communications (SATCOM), Second Generation Anti-Jam Tactical UHF Radio for NATO (SATURN) Electronic Counter-Counter Measures (ECCM) waveform, high-speed mobile ad hoc networked communications, and beyond-line-of-sight connectivity for secure data, voice and imagery.

(c) AN/APR-39D(V)2 Processor Radar. The Radar provides increased Probability of Detection (Sensitivity), corrects ID/Ambiguity Resolution, improves Direction of Arrival (DOA) accuracy versus Circular Polarized (CP) Emitters, and improves DOA Indications versus CID Band Emitters.

(d) Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Antenna Electronics (AE). The ADAP Antenna provides digital anti-jam processing and protected GPS L1 and GPS L2 for the majority of Radio-Frequency (RF) and Infrared Frequency (IF) input GPS receivers.

(e) Advanced Digital Antenna Production (ADAP) Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna (CRPA). The CRPA Antenna removes interference based on direction of arrival.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 21, 2023.

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I thank Ranking Member RISCH for his leadership in completing the resolution approving the ratification of this tax convention with Chile. And specifically, I am grateful for the opportunity to work together to include the following declaration in this resolution: "In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work

is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties."

In light of the reservation amending article 23, I yield to the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to elaborate on the importance of this declaration.

Mr. RISCH. I thank the ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee for his work on getting bipartisan agreement on this declaration. This declaration is necessary, given the reservation amending article 23.

The reservation regarding article 23 amends language addressing the scope of double tax relief in connection with income earned by a Chilean subsidiary of a U.S. company. That reservation, which was initiated by the current Treasury Department, calls into question whether article 23 provides sufficient relief for double taxation; specifically, in the case of a U.S. company owning at least 10 percent of a Chilean company, whether the U.S. would provide a credit under the treaty for income taxes paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of that U.S. company with respect to earnings that were also subject to U.S. tax under the global intangible low-taxed income, or GILTI, provision enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or TCJA.

Although the Treasury Department did not agree to include a specific clarification in the reservation with respect to that question, the declaration in the resolution confirms that Treasury acknowledges that, in light of TCJA's substantial changes to the international provisions of our Tax Code, additional work is needed to evaluate the policy of article 23 and whether it is sufficient in addressing relief from double taxation. In other words, this declaration helps ensure that outstanding questions regarding the scope of double tax relief provided by article 23 are resolved before similar language is used in future tax treaties.

Ranking Member CRAPO, can you discuss why such a clarification is so important with respect to future income tax treaties to which the U.S. is a party?

Mr. CRAPO. Thank you, Ranking Member RISCH. Without that clarification, article 23 does not describe the primary mechanism that mitigates double taxation for U.S. companies doing business abroad.

Before the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, TCJA, U.S. companies' foreign earnings were generally not subject to tax in the U.S. until the foreign earnings were distributed as dividends to the U.S., a concept generally referred to as "deferral."

For example, pre-TCJA, if a U.S. company operated in Chile through a subsidiary, the earnings of the Chilean subsidiary were generally not subject to U.S. tax until the subsidiary paid a

dividend to the U.S. parent company. In order to prevent double taxation of the foreign earnings, under section 902 of the Tax Code, the U.S. provided a foreign tax credit for tax paid on those earnings. In this scenario, with respect to tax paid by the foreign subsidiary in Chile, the U.S. company would receive a dollar-for-dollar credit against its U.S. tax liability once the income was distributed, and subject to tax, in the U.S. in order to prevent double taxation of the dividend income.

TCJA made significant changes to these rules. For one, it ended the concept of “deferral.” As a result of TCJA, U.S. companies are now generally subject to current U.S. tax on their foreign earnings, even if they are not immediately distributed to the U.S. parent, under the global intangible low-taxed income, GILTI, which consequently eliminated the need to impose U.S. tax on dividends when ultimately distributed from the foreign subsidiary to the U.S. parent company.

As a result, in order to mitigate double taxation, TCJA modified and expanded section 960 to provide indirect tax credits for taxes paid on GILTI. TCJA also repealed section 902 foreign tax credits because, generally, dividends received by U.S. companies from a foreign subsidiary are no longer subject to U.S. tax. Instead, U.S. companies receiving foreign-source dividends are generally allowed a deduction under section 245A of the Tax Code for those dividends received. Because U.S. companies’ foreign earnings are now largely subject to tax under GILTI, the primary mechanism for relieving double taxation under current law is through an indirect tax credit under section 960. Indeed, recent IRS data confirms that an overwhelming majority of TCJA’s new category of U.S. companies’ foreign earnings subject to current U.S. tax requires a foreign tax credit to mitigate double tax relief.

As Ranking Member RISCH referenced, because Treasury did not agree to include in the reservation a reference to the primary method for alleviating double taxation on a U.S. company’s foreign earnings, it calls into question whether article 23 provides sufficient double tax relief post-TCJA. While I understand this lack of clarification should not result in increased taxation on earnings of a U.S. company’s Chilean subsidiary based on current law, U.S. taxpayers may not have adequate protection from double taxation with respect to future treaties.

In short, this outstanding issue is fundamental to one of the core motives for entering into income tax treaties, to mitigate double taxation to reduce barriers to cross-border investment. Thus, I intend to hold Treasury to its commitment to include language in future income tax treaties to more comprehensively address the post-TCJA foreign tax credit system. And if it fails to do so, I will not support approving ratification of any future U.S. income tax treaty.

Mr. RISCH. I completely agree with the ranking member of the Finance Committee. I will carefully review and consider future U.S. income tax treaties to both ensure we resolve this important issue and to make sure Treasury follows through on its commitment to further address relief from double taxation in our tax treaties. I thank Ranking Member CRAPO for his leadership on this issue, and we will continue to work together to hold Treasury to its commitment.

RWANDA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to call upon the administration to take urgent action, as we did in 2012–2013, to pressure Rwanda to end its support for United Nations sanctioned M23 rebels and stop destabilizing eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRC, and to stress the need for DRC to hold credible, on-time elections in December 2023.

According to the final report by the U.N. Group of Experts for the DRC, Rwandan support for the M23 extends from the highest levels in Kigali, including the Minister of Defense, an alarming allegation. Rwandan troops now are fighting alongside the M23 inside DRC, and the Rwandan Government is providing the M23 with weapons, uniforms, and equipment. M23 has killed hundreds of Congolese civilians over the past year, including the November 29 massacre of more than 170 men, women, and children in the village of Kishishe. With Rwandan support, M23 downed a U.N. helicopter, killing U.N. peacekeepers, recruited child soldiers, and displaced more than 1 million Congolese in eastern DRC. Incidents of sexual violence targeting internally displaced persons are also skyrocketing. On June 13, Human Rights Watch reported that, “Rwanda-backed M23 rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo have committed unlawful killings, rape, and other apparent war crimes since late 2022.”

There is overwhelming evidence of Rwandan support for M23, and M23 has repeatedly failed to adhere to ceasefire agreements brokered by the East African Community. Despite this, the United States, the United Nations, and other members of the international community have been slow to respond. The last time Rwandan President Paul Kagame supported M23 rebels in eastern DRC, in 2012, the United States suspended Foreign Military Financing—FMF—for Rwanda, a decision that prompted several European donors to also suspend or redirect assistance away from Rwanda. The U.S. also imposed additional security assistance restrictions under the Child Soldiers Prevention Act, CSPA. President Obama, Secretary of State Clinton, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Sherman, and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Carson all engaged directly with the leaders of DRC,

Rwanda, and Uganda to end the conflict and pressure Kagame to cease his support for M23.

Our response to the current M23 crisis has been, by comparison, woefully inadequate. Although Secretary of State Blinken travelled to the region in August 2022 to discuss the instability in eastern DRC, the United States did not publicly call on President Kagame to end Rwanda’s support for M23 until October 2022, months after the first U.N. Group of Experts report documented Rwanda’s actions. We have not imposed any new sanctions on M23 leaders or Rwandan officials implicated in gross violations of human rights in eastern DRC, nor have we completely cut security assistance and military-to-military engagement to Rwanda. In fact, as recently as May of this year, Rwanda participated in the African Land Forces Summit sponsored by the U.S. Army Chief of Staff. In February 2023, the United States invited members of the Rwandan Defense Force to participate in a multinational exercise in Kenya called Justified Accord, where the U.S. reportedly provided Rwanda cyber capability training. The decision to provide cyber-related training to Rwanda is particularly difficult to comprehend in light of 2021 reports by Freedom House and Amnesty International. According to the Amnesty report, “Rwanda used NSO Group’s spyware to potentially target more than 3,500 activists, journalists and politicians.” The Freedom House report states that “Rwandans abroad experience digital threats, spyware attacks, family intimidation and harassment, mobility controls, physical intimidation, assault, detention, rendition, and assassination.” The United States cannot continue to support Rwandan efforts to serve as peacekeepers in some parts of Africa while the very same Rwandan military is fomenting violence and instability next door in DRC.

In addition to disrupting the lives of more than 1 million people in eastern DRC, Rwanda’s support for M23 is also undermining efforts to prepare for elections. The last elections were so poorly managed that the United States sanctioned the leadership of the National Independent Electoral Commission—CENI—a precedent that should serve as a warning to future electoral commissions across Africa. While CENI is under new leadership, procurement and management of the voter registry seem as opaque now as they were before. This is a problem. It is important for CENI to be transparent about its spending and its management of the voter registry. Contrary to its actions in 2018, the DRC should welcome international election observers and do everything it can to help, not hinder, domestic election observers.

Even if all of those shortcomings are addressed, violence in the east may disenfranchise voters by preventing them from registering to vote or casting a ballot on election day. Credible and

timely elections are crucial to the future stability of the DRC and in the interest of the United States, the region, and the international community. The U.S. and its partners must increase pressure on Rwanda to end its destabilization campaign and must encourage the CENI and the Congolese Government to do all they can to hold timely, credible elections in December 2023.

Although the situation is dire, it is not hopeless. There are steps that the United States can take. First, the State Department must complete a review of its Rwanda policy, which it committed to undertake in response to a letter I sent last July. As I also requested in July, the Department should continue suspending security assistance until Rwanda ceases support for the M23. This suspension should apply to security cooperation and exchanges with Rwanda at all levels. The U.S. should impose sanctions on Rwandan Government officials implicated—either directly or indirectly—in human rights violations or corruption, to include the theft of minerals or other resources from eastern DRC.

And there are steps the Congolese must take. I encourage President Tshisekedi and DRC officials to do more to combat corruption in their country, particularly within the judiciary and the armed forces, and to lift the “state of siege” in eastern DRC. It is clear that conditions for civil society have improved under President Tshisekedi, but much more should be done to ensure that Congolese are able to criticize their government freely, particularly in eastern DRC. I am troubled by multiple reports that journalists have been arrested, including by national intelligence agency operatives, for reporting on what is happening in the east. There have also been disturbing reports that the DRC Government or individual DRC military officers are enlisting the support of rebel groups or militias to help combat M23. If these reports are true, it is incumbent upon President Tshisekedi to put an end to such efforts. Finally, I urge CENI and President Tshisekedi to ensure that international organizations are able to obtain accreditation and visas in a timely manner, so that they are able to support domestic election observation efforts without impediment.

The situation in eastern Congo is not going to fix itself. It requires a collective effort—from us, from our partners, from the U.N., and from the Congolese. I urge us all to act.

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 175th anniversary of Unum, a great company with deep Maine roots, the country's largest provider of private disability insurance and a leader in advancing the health and financial security of America's workers.

When the company was incorporated in Maine in 1848 as Union Mutual, the very first policy issued covered founder and president Elisha B. Pratt for \$5,000. Today, Unum helps protect 45 million people and their families across the United States, the United Kingdom, and Poland. The company pays \$8 billion in benefits each year and helps many people in their journey back to work after a long illness or injury. More than 180,000 businesses, including many of America's largest companies, partner with Unum to provide for their employee's well-being.

Unum has a long history in Maine and is today one of our State's major employers with a proud tradition of providing access to insurance coverage for workers and their families. The company was a pioneer in the nascent insurance market in the United States and, over the years, has provided businesses and individuals with new ways to help protect their financial futures.

A century ago, Unum was the first to offer life insurance through group coverage, enabling employees to purchase policies at reduced premiums. Nearly 85 years ago, the company introduced the first disability insurance to provide workers with the ability to protect their paychecks in the event of illness or injury.

An article titled “The Popular Home Company” in the “Maine Board of Trade Journal” from 1905 offered two examples of business practices that illustrate the principles that guide the company: It writes policies in simple, understandable language devoid of technicalities, and it pioneered extending insurance coverage to beneficiaries who had fallen behind in premium payments due to the difficulties that often precede a death in the family. As a result, the article stated, it would be impossible to fully describe “the hardships it has alleviated in thousands of families throughout the land.”

With around 11,000 employees across the U.S. and in Europe, Unum provides a dynamic and welcoming workplace where people can experience rewarding careers and are encouraged to bring their best ideas to work. I am proud to note the company's recognition by many third parties as a best employer for excellence in health and wellbeing, disability employment, diversity, opportunity for women and new graduates, and technology. For the last 3 years, the company has received the prestigious designation as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies by the Ethisphere.

Unum has a tradition of giving back to the community. The company has been recognized for 5 consecutive years on the Civic 50 list of America's most community-minded companies by the Points of Light Foundation founded by President George H. W. Bush. Unum provided \$12 million of charitable giving last year, while its employees donated more than 45,000 hours of volunteer work, for causes as diverse as developing education leaders in Maine,

helping enable rehabilitative services for patients in Tennessee, and supporting humanitarian efforts in Poland.

Throughout its 175-year history, Unum has had a tremendous impact in the State of Maine and beyond. I congratulate the company and its employees on reaching this impressive milestone and wish them a long and successful future.

400TH ANNIVERSARY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the city of Dover, NH, on the 400th anniversary of its first settlement.

In 1623, brothers Edward and William Hilton, two fishmongers from London, sailed up the Piscataqua River and set up their Cochecho Plantation near Pomeroy Cove. The name of the settlement changed in the early years, first to Bristol, then to Dover, then to Northam, then back to Dover. But the settlers remained, which leads many historians to contend that Dover is the oldest continuously settled city or town in New Hampshire. It is also among the oldest cities in all of the United States.

The city of Dover's nickname, The Garrison City, has its roots in these early years. Its settlers took advantage of the area's abundant forestlands to fell trees for use in heavily fortified houses called “garrisons.” Made with sturdy logs and slits in the walls for rifles and muskets, these structures provided protection and a sense of security in cases of emergency or attack. Most of Dover's garrisons were destroyed in the late 1600s, but modern day residents and visitors can see for themselves the intact Damm Garrison at the local Woodman Museum. It is a symbol of the common threads of resilience, grit, and solidarity that are woven into the long and proud history of Dover.

The city of Dover has hosted many thriving industries over the past four centuries, including agriculture and shipbuilding in the 1700s and brickmaking in the 1800s. Yet anyone who takes a short stroll down Central Avenue can see the remnants of an industry that catapulted Dover to national prominence in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Textile manufacturers used the currents of the Cochecho River to power a sprawling mill complex that at one time employed over 2,000 workers. The Cochecho Manufacturing Company, its name the product of a clerical misspelling on incorporation documents, was one of the leading national producers of printed cotton and generated millions of yards of textiles annually. In 1828, it was the site of the first all-women strike in the United States when hundreds of “mill girls” marched off the job and through city streets in protest of meager wages. The nearby Sawyer Woolen Mills on the Bellamy

River also grew into the largest manufacturer of woollens in all of New Hampshire. Like many textile manufacturing giants of the Northeast, these enterprises closed their operations in the mid-1900s. Their expansive brick buildings sat dormant for years; however, city leaders have worked tirelessly in recent decades to repurpose them for modern use. They are now home to the Children's Museum of New Hampshire, restaurants, barbershops, toy stores, candy stores, small businesses, and apartments. They are once again the focal point of a vibrant downtown.

Throughout these many changes, challenges, and opportunities, Dover residents have remained determined to write their own distinct chapters in our American story. Many notable Granite Staters have called Dover home, including several Olympic athletes like swimmer Jenny Thompson and the first woman to be accepted into the bar and run for Governor of New Hampshire, Marilla Ricker. Many more are responsible for creating and sustaining a community that embodies the quintessential small town in New Hampshire, one bound together by nature, history, and—most important—its people.

My husband is a native of Dover, and we raised our family in the neighboring town of Madbury. We have always felt so welcomed by the city and its residents, and we look forward to joining our friends and neighbors in celebration of the Garrison City's 400th anniversary. I congratulate the city of Dover on this important milestone and wish the community all the best in its future endeavors.

120TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Harley-Davidson's 120th anniversary. I am honored to recognize this iconic Wisconsin company and to commemorate this momentous milestone.

Though the style and swagger of Harley-Davidson motorcycles are now known across the entire world, the origin story of these bikes humbly began in a machine shop on Milwaukee's North Side in 1903. This was where two young best friends, William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson, first experimented with different prototypes for a motorized bicycle. While their first model struggled to scale the hills of Milwaukee's streets, Harley and Davidson understood the promise that their invention held. Less than a year later, an updated prototype placed fourth in a motorcycle race at State Fair Park.

As Harley-Davidson's business and production rapidly grew in the following years, so did its place in American history. In 1907, the company began selling its motorcycles to police departments, a tradition that remains to this day. In 1917, the U.S. military adopted Harley-Davidson motorcycles

for military issue during the First World War, purchasing over 20,000 units for the war effort. Bolstered by the strong sense of resolve and innovation that we all associate with our legacy American manufacturers, the company was able to survive the Great Depression, leading to a historic partnership with the U.S. Army during the Second World War.

Today, Harley-Davidson remains one of the largest motorcycle manufacturers in the world and is famous for a loyal following that spans the far reaches of the globe. While Harley-Davidson holds onto its roots, it also looks to the future. The new Harley-Davidson LiveWire electric motorcycle released in 2019 continues the company's commitment to style, craftsmanship, and an unparalleled riding experience.

Though everyone knows the look and sound of a Harley-Davidson bike when they see one, the company has expanded their business with merchandise that people from all backgrounds are desperate to get their hands on. There are now Harley-Davidson dealerships in nearly 100 countries, but the company has kept true to its roots with its headquarters located in Milwaukee. In 2008, the Harley-Davidson Museum opened to the public, allowing fans to experience more than 100 years of history up close. The museum remains a top tourist destination for Milwaukee, reinforcing the shared identity between a great American city and manufacturer.

What began as a motorcycle prototype stored in a Milwaukee family backyard has become an unparalleled vehicle for adventure across the open roads of the Earth. Yet beyond the roar of an engine or the classic look of a motorcycle, Harley-Davidson has come to symbolize the freedom we all know as Americans. On the 120th anniversary of this American icon, I am proud to recognize the Harley-Davidson Motor Company and look forward to many more years of success.

REMEMBERING DR. BILL SPRIGGS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great economist, a trailblazer, and a friend of mine: Dr. Bill Spriggs.

Bill was born here in Washington, DC, to a professor and a schoolteacher. He shared his parents' love of learning and went on to attend Williams College for his undergraduate degree and the University of Wisconsin-Madison for his PhD in economics. Bill began his career in academia and brought a new lens to economic policy: calling attention to the role of race in our economy.

Over the years, Bill mentored thousands of students at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Norfolk State University, and Howard University. Bill was committed to lifting up all voices in his classroom and helping all students, especially people of color, advance in a field dominated by

White men. As Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Obama administration, Bill worked on a number of issues from trade to minimum wage, to racial disparities in the labor market. Bill then transitioned to be chief economist at the AFL-CIO, where he was a frequent and outspoken advocate for workers, in particular Black workers. Over his career of service, Bill's advocacy and policy expertise made a difference for so many. It is simple: Workers are better off because of Bill.

And his impact extends far beyond the impressive roles he held; at every step of his career, Bill challenged his colleagues to consider how systemic racism in our economy hurts working families of color. In the summer of 2020, following the murder of George Floyd, Bill published a powerful open letter to his fellow economists where he criticized the field's approach to race as a factor in the economy. He called on economists to reflect on and rethink how they study race. And he asked that they commit to creating policies that uplift workers of color and their families. The letter served as a starting point for discussion about the Fed's role in economic inequality.

His work shaped the national conversation. He found that Black workers were disproportionately hurt by import shocks to the economy, like NAFTA and Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China. His work reminded us that just as we were starting to create more jobs that support the middle class like manufacturing and make them more open to Black workers, our country's trade policy enabled the shipment of those jobs overseas. The work that we have to do now to rebuild our country with a real pro-American pro-worker industrial strategy that is finally inclusive to all stands on his shoulders. It is up to all of us to continue that conversation and uphold Bill's legacy.

On a personal note, I had the privilege of working with Bill a number of times over the years. He testified before the Banking Housing and Urban Affairs Committee at least four times since I took over as the lead Democrat. Each time, Bill testified about policies that would help workers. He offered his support for COVID relief packages to get families through the pandemic. And he stood up for communities and people that have been overlooked by economic policy for far too long.

Bill offered thoughtful counsel; he took time to talk to my staff and share his expertise. He was kind, thoughtful, and a brilliant economist. Bill understood that worker rights are intertwined with civil rights. And above all, he was committed to fighting for the dignity of work; he and I shared a goal that, one day, hard work will pay off for everyone no matter who you are or what you do.

May we all follow Bill's example to dedicate our lives to service, to push toward that goal until every worker can count on the dignity of work.

Our thoughts are with the Spriggs' family and with all those who knew and loved Bill.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL PETER STAMATOPOULOS

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate an exceptional officer of the U.S. Navy, Rear Admiral Peter Stamatoopoulos, Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and 49th Chief of Supply Corps, on his retirement after 35 years of honorable service to our country.

Rear Admiral Peter Stamatoopoulos provided outstanding leadership and sound professional judgment in service to the U.S. Navy, Congress, and this Nation. A native of California and a University of San Diego graduate, Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos was first commissioned to serve as a supply corps officer in the U.S. Navy in 1988. Following his precept, "Do Good, Do Right, Do What Is Honorable," he provided vital Navy supply support throughout his career, serving in the Cold War, Operation Desert Storm, Operation Southern Watch, Operation Determined Response, and Operation Enduring Freedom. Under his leadership, his team won the 2006 Adm. Stan Arthur Logistics Team of the Year award for the noncombatant evacuation of about 15,000 U.S. citizens from Lebanon.

As commander, Naval Supply Systems Command and 49th Chief of Supply Corps for the past 36 months, Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos led the execution of a dynamic, worldwide Supply Systems Command consisting of 11 field commands, a 22,500-personnel global workforce, \$8 billion annual budget, and \$42 billion Navy Working Capital Fund-Supply Management inventory. Through the Naval Sustainment System-Supply and Performance to Plan-Logistics initiatives, he improved the Navy's end-to-end supply chains and enhanced the global supply support network to swiftly respond to the dynamic threat environment.

On behalf of all Californians, we thank Rear Admiral Stamatoopoulos, his wife Alainie, and their entire family for their continued commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOE FOX

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Joe Fox for his years of service and dedication to the State of Arkansas. For the past 11 years, Mr. Fox has served as the Arkansas State Forester, directing the good work of the forestry division within the Arkansas Department of Agriculture to promote and steward the State's forestry community.

His leadership, dedication, and passion for forestry is worthy of celebra-

tion as his service as State forester comes to a well-deserved retirement. Joe boasts a long and rich history advocating for our natural resources. Prior to this role, he worked as the director of conservation forestry for the Arkansas branch of the Nature Conservancy. He is also the former president of the Arkansas Forestry Association and served on the Arkansas Forestry Commission from 1987 to 1997, serving as chairman in 1995 and 1996.

A native Arkansan, Joe is a third-generation lumber industry professional and the first in his family to receive a forestry degree from a university. His vast experience in conservation forestry has been instrumental in promoting forest health, stewardship, and conservation. Joe has been the guiding voice for the division of forestry and I, as well as the State of Arkansas, have been blessed to benefit from his advice and knowledge throughout his tenure. His testimony and expertise have been essential in informing forestry-related policy through our work on the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. I am pleased to consider Joe a friend and am grateful for his service to our State.

I commend Joe for a job well done and wish him the best in this next chapter of his life.●

TRIBUTE TO BRAD AND JOY RYAN

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and celebrating the accomplishments of two Ohioans from Duncan Falls, Brad Ryan and his grandmother, Joy Ryan. Together, they visited every National Park—all 63 of them—and they set a world record along the way. Joy is the oldest woman to visit every National Park. It took them 8 years and brought them new adventures all over the country.

In 2015, Brad invited Joy to camp and hike with him in the Smokey Mountains. Joy was 85 at the time and accepted the challenge. She had never been to a mountain before, and when they reached the top, she remembers a group of college kids cheering for them. This was just the beginning. Over the past 8 years, they have ziplined at the New River Gorge in West Virginia, where Joyce broke the record for the oldest person to complete the course. They whitewater rafted at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska. At the Great Sand Dunes National Park in Colorado, Joy even rolled down a sand dune. Their final trip, to National Park of American Samoa, took them 6,700 miles from their home in Duncan Falls, OH.

Brad didn't set out to take his grandmother to every National Park; he knew she hadn't seen mountains or deserts or oceans, and he wanted to make sure she had the chance to experience all the natural wonder our country has to offer. Along the way, they accomplished something remarkable. Congratulations.●

RECOGNIZING THE CENTER OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Center for Science and Industry—COSI—on their National Medal for Museum and Library Science. It is an outstanding achievement and a testament to the work COSI educators, curators, and support staff do. It wouldn't have been possible without their dedication and service. COSI staff engages Ohio's next generation of thinkers, leaders, and problem solvers. They spark students' interest in the sciences and in technology with hands-on learning and interesting exhibits and inspire them to become the leaders who will continue our State's proud tradition of leadership in innovation for decades to come.

I am grateful for all COSI does for the Columbus community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these Ohioans on this achievement.●

RECOGNIZING THE TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Toledo Lucas County Public Library on their National Medal for Museum and Library Science.

It is an outstanding achievement and a testament to the work the librarians and support staff do. It wouldn't have been possible without their dedication and service.

The Toledo Lucas County Public Library educates and engages Ohioans of all ages by creating spaces where everyone can broaden their horizons with books, technology, and innovative classes. Their commitment to helping kids learn to read is building Ohio's next generation of thinkers, leaders, and problem solvers. One day these students will be the leaders writing our State's next chapter.

I am grateful for all they do for the Toledo community, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these Ohioans on this achievement.●

RECOGNIZING THE WESTPORT LIBRARY

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the Westport Library as it celebrates the release of its first vinyl record.

Public libraries serve vital roles in our communities, providing no-fee access to collections of books, films, and other media, as well as to computers and the internet. They are hubs of community interaction, and now, in Westport, CT, a creative outlet for local musicians.

Founded in 1886, the Westport Library has been enriching the community for almost a century and a half. In addition to its full collection of books for readers of all ages, the library is

home to a MakerSpace, a Library of Things, a seed library, a cafe and store, and a collection of professional artwork. These resources make the Westport Library one of the best libraries in all of America—a “noisy library,” as its supporters say, and a true jewel of the community.

Over the past year, Westport Library has added a new innovation to their impressive collection: Verso Studios, a state-of-the-art recording studio based in the library itself. On June 3, 2023, I was proud to join the library in celebrating the release of its first record: “Verso Records: Volume One” on vinyl. This record is the product of collaboration among local artists and is the first of its kind issued by a public library.

This endeavor is an example of Westport at its best, the vision and vibrancy of the community and its commitment to artistic achievement, powering culture throughout the State of Connecticut.

I applaud the innovative and important work done by the Westport Library and hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating all of the staff and supporters of the library on this impressive achievement.●

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND ANNA FRANK

● Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I rise to join the other Members of Alaska's Federal delegation—Senator LISA MURKOWSKI and Representative MARY PELTOLA—in honoring our dear friend Dr. Reverend Anna Frank. For decades, Reverend Frank has been a force for good in Interior Alaska and across our State. As the first female Alaska Native Episcopal priest, she has given thousands of sermons and has officiated over countless weddings, funerals, and baptisms. She has served as a counselor for those in need, has been at the bedside for those souls passing on to heaven, and has provided much needed solace to those here on earth.

Reverend Frank was born in 1939 in Old Minto, 1 of 14 children. Growing up in a village of less than 200 people, all living a subsistence lifestyle, everyone in the village had to play their part to survive and thrive. Her mother taught her how to trap muskrats and set fish traps. She also had many other women in her life—her aunties, who mentored her, as she has since mentored hundreds of other young women.

After moving to Fairbanks, she married Richard Frank, a World War II veteran and respected Athabaskan leader who was also from Minto—and with whom she enjoyed a 57-year-long marriage. Together, Anna and Richard Frank raised four children. During this time, Reverend Frank earned her high school diploma. Her ability to persevere through adverse conditions instilled in her the idea that, “You have to do things for yourself; don't live off people.”

Reverend Frank became a health aide and midwife in Minto—her grand-

mother and aunt were midwives who had passed their knowledge on to her—and again, she demonstrated her strength, compassion, and skill. She was hired by Tanana Chiefs Conference to create their first health education department in 1975.

Reverend Frank's job was to travel to the villages in the Interior and to talk to Alaska Natives about modern health and medicine. It was in this environment where Reverend Frank's experiences—the lessons she had learned from her elders and knowledge that she had gained from her western education—all came together. She found a way to reach out and get the help they needed, in a way that worked for them. Soon after, she was recruited to be a counselor, a position at which she excelled.

In preparation for Easter one year, Reverend Frank decided that instead of giving something up for Lent, she would volunteer at the village church. After that, she became a deacon. Nearly 10 years later, she was ordained as an Episcopalian priest, the first Alaska Native woman to be ordained. She worked for the diocese for over 12 years and traveled internationally on behalf of the church. For her work, Dr. Reverend Anna Frank was awarded an honorary doctorate of law by the University of Alaska-Fairbanks in 2019.

Reverend Frank spent the majority of her life doing what needed to be done. The countless problems she encountered, she tackled head on. Reverend Frank traveled around Alaska, to numerous Native villages, and held church services for anybody of any faith, who wanted to be ministered to.

“I understood two roads: our Native ways and the other world,” she once said. She was, and still is, a bridge between the old and the new. She has served on numerous boards, including the Denakkanaaga Elders group, the Alaska Commission on Aging, as well as the Fairbanks Native Association. She continues her journey in ensuring that Alaska Natives are seen and heard. She prays with them and for them. Reverend Frank has given her all to enrich and enliven the lives of those around her.

She spoke to a reporter a few years ago about her lifelong journey. “As long as you're breathing it's never too late,” she said. “So that's what I did in my life, I changed me, and I grew, and I tried to help others. From where I came from, I have moved mountains.”

We thank her for the mountains she has moved, her faith, her tireless service to our State and to her community and for all the many blessings she has bestowed on so many. “Ana Baasee,” Reverend Anna.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3797. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals.

H.R. 3801. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to streamline and improve the employer reporting process relating to health insurance coverage and to protect dependent privacy.

H.R. 4004. An act to approve and implement the Agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States regarding Trade between the United States of America and Taiwan, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the resolution (H.J. Res. 45) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to “Waivers and Modifications of Federal Student Loans”, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was resolved, that the said resolution do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY) announced that on today, June 22, 2023, she had signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 30. An act to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3797. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 3801. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to streamline and improve the employer reporting process relating to health insurance coverage and to protect dependent privacy; to the Committee on Finance.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 2178. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1545. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1546. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1547. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1548. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1549. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1550. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1551. A communication from the Agency Representative, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adoption of Updated WIPO Standard ST.26; Revision to Incorporation by Reference" (RIN0651-AD69) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1552. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year 2022 Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program Report" received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1553. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1554. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Af-

fairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the first session of the 118th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1189. A bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-41).

S. 1194. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-42).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2127. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-43).

By Mr. HEINRICH, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2131. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-44).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2024" (Rept. No. 118-45).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 945. A bill to provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-46).

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1067. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to citizen petitions.

S. 1114. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the 180-day exclusivity period.

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. 1214. A bill to set forth limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of drugs designated for rare diseases or conditions.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1271. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. 1339. A bill to provide for increased oversight of entities that provide pharmacy benefit management services on behalf of group health plans and health insurance coverage.

By Mr. WARNER, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. 2103. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence

Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2190. An original bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase bank executive accountability and to improve financial stability, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 2103. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2104. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to allow for the separation of enterprise units by continuous and fallow cropping systems; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 2105. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out activities to control the movement of aquatic invasive species into, across, and out of Federal land and waters, to provide for financial assistance from the Commissioner of Reclamation to Reclamation States for watercraft inspection and decontamination stations, to amend the Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2107. A bill to allow grantees under the HIV Health Care Services Program to allocate a portion of such funding for services to individuals at risk of acquiring HIV; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2108. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to require that certain information is made publicly available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2109. A bill to ensure that Write Your Own companies can sell private flood insurance products that compete with National Flood Insurance Program products; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2110. A bill to allow National Flood Insurance Program policyholders who leave the program to purchase a private insurance flood policy to return to the National Flood Insurance Program without penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Internal Revenue Service to notify taxpayers of specific information being sought from third parties for purposes of tax administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2112. A bill to make the Care Compare internet website and its data more accessible by individuals using search engines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. BUDD):

S. 2113. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 to deter labor slowdowns and prohibit labor organizations from blocking modernization efforts at ports of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 2114. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a list of entities that hold authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority issued by the Commission and that have certain foreign ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2115. A bill to authorize the President to enter into trade agreements for the reciprocal elimination of duties or other import restrictions with respect to medical goods to contribute to the national security and public health of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2116. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report that provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Department of Commerce programs related to supply chain resilience and manufacturing and industrial innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2117. A bill to allow participants in the National Health Service Corps to defer their obligated service in order to receive training in palliative care services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 2118. A bill to clarify the inability of the President to declare national emergencies under the National Emergencies Act, major disasters or emergencies under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and public health emergencies under the Public Health Service Act on the premise of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2119. A bill to reauthorize the Fire-fighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2120. A bill to direct the Attorney General to include a data field in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System to indicate whether the last known location of a missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2121. A bill to establish a centralized system to allow individuals to request the simultaneous deletion of their personal information across all data brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2122. A bill to amend the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the "National Apprenticeship Act"), to expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships registered under such Act and to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 2123. A bill to cap noninterest Federal spending as a percentage of potential GDP to right-size the Government, grow the economy, and balance the budget; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 2124. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to enter into contracts with industry intermediaries for purposes of promoting the development of and access to apprenticeships and related pre-apprenticeships for secondary school students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2125. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to facilitate efficient State implementation of certain national ambient air quality standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHMITT:

S. 2126. A bill to limit the use of Department of Transportation aircraft for travel by the Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary's executive staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 2127. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 2128. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase Federal Medicaid funding for States that provide intensive community-based services for adults with serious mental illness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2129. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require PDP sponsors of a prescription drug plan and Medicare Advantage organizations offering an MA-PD plan under part D of the Medicare program that use a formulary to include certain drugs and biosimilar biological products on such formulary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 2130. A bill to require community engagement and reporting relating to activi-

ties of the Department of Defense with respect to perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 2131. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2132. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a pilot program for the establishment and use of a pre-fire-suppression stand density index, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2133. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medically Tailored Home-Delivered Meals Demonstration Program to test a payment and service delivery model under part A of Medicare to improve clinical health outcomes and reduce the rate of readmissions of certain individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2134. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require research and development regarding a policy to insure wine grapes against losses due to smoke exposure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2135. A bill to require the Agricultural Research Service to conduct research relating to wildfire smoke exposure on wine grapes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2136. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2137. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure stability in payments to home health agencies under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2138. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to take initiatives to measure the impact of automation on the workforce in order to inform workforce development strategies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2139. A bill to ensure that certain incidents involving a covered employee that are reported to the title IX coordinator at an eligible institution of higher education have been reviewed by the president of the institution and not less than 1 additional member of the institution's board of trustees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 2140. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to address matters relating to patent subject matter eligibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 2141. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to extend a no-action determination relating to the provision of research services by broker-dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2142. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2143. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 South 2nd Avenue in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, as the "Staff Sergeant Robb Lura Roling Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 2144. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to expand eligibility for certain contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2145. A bill to support educational entities in fully implementing title IX and reducing and preventing sex discrimination in all areas of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 2146. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase the Governmentwide goal for participation in Federal contracts by small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2147. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit investments under the Thrift Savings Plan in certain mutual funds that make investment decisions based primarily on environmental, social, or governance criteria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2148. A bill to promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in environmental justice communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation, to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 2149. A bill to sustain economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2150. A bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen

opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2151. A bill to amend the Southwest Forest Health and Wildlife Prevention Act of 2004 to require the establishment of an additional Institute under that Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2152. A bill to authorize grants to eligible entities to pay for travel-related expenses and logistical support for individuals with respect to accessing abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2153. A bill to provide for the use of members of the Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve to respond to significant cyber events; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2154. A bill to extend and modify the authority to provide training for Eastern European national security forces in the course of multilateral exercises; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2155. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Rural Innovation and Partnership Administration and to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish the Rural Future Partnership Fund to invest in the rural areas of the United States to achieve their preferred future while maximizing their contribution to the well-being of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 2156. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to authorize additional entities to be eligible to complete the maintenance work on Bolts Ditch and the Bolts Ditch Headgate within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2157. A bill to repeal prescription drug price control provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2158. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for disciplinary procedures for supervisors and managers at the Department of Veterans Affairs and to modify the procedures of personnel actions against employees of the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2159. A bill to clarify the classification of service provider payees as employees or independent contractors in Federal law; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 2160. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2161. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsid-

ence impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2162. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 2163. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to study student mental health at institutions of higher education and to issue guidance on compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 for mental health and substance use disorder policies of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 2164. A bill to increase oversight and transparency with respect to Medicare billing codes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2165. A bill to provide Nicaraguan political prisoners who arrived in the United States on February 9, 2023, and their immediate family members with certain benefits available to refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2166. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to provide grants to States and Indian Tribes for programs to voluntarily repurpose agricultural land to reduce consumptive water use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2167. A bill to enable schools serving grades 6 through 12 that are located in rural areas or that serve Native American students to remodel or build new facilities to provide STEM classrooms and laboratories and support high-speed internet, to establish a program to support the modernization, renovation, or repair of career and technical education facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 2168. A bill to rescind discretionary appropriations in the event of a debt ceiling crisis period and to honor the full faith and credit of the debts of the United States in the event of a debt ceiling crisis; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2169. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2170. A bill to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to provide for a presumption of denial of licenses for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of technology to end users in the People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr.

CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. COONS, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2171. A bill to permit legally married same-sex couples to amend their filing status for tax returns outside the statute of limitations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2172. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2173. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide that the licensing of a mark for use by a related company may not be construed as establishing an employment relationship between the owner of the mark, or an authorizing person, and either that related company or the employees of that related company, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2174. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to adjust the threshold amount for minor medical facility construction projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 2175. A bill to amend section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reduce the waiting period for employment authorization for asylum applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2176. A bill to prohibit commercial sexual orientation conversion therapy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 2177. A bill to provide for parity among the vice chiefs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2178. A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2179. A bill to help increase the development, distribution, and use of clean cookstoves and fuels to improve health, protect the climate and environment, empower women, create jobs, and help consumers save time and money; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH,

Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2180. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a small farm EQIP subprogram under the environmental quality incentives program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2181. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to repeal the sunset on entitlement to memorial headstones and markers for commemoration of veterans and certain individuals and to repeal the sunset on authority to bury remains of certain spouses and children in national cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2182. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a label designating fish harvested in the United States exclusive economic zone or navigable waters as wild USA seafood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2183. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish an exposure registry and conduct epidemiological studies to assess health outcomes associated with the Red Hill Incident; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2184. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Women's Business Center Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2185. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require an annual report on entrepreneurial development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2186. A bill to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test allowing blood transfusions to be paid separately from the Medicare hospice all-inclusive per diem payment; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2187. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require annual reporting on assets of institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 2188. A bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 2189. A bill to require the publication of fossil-fuel powered travel by the President, the Vice President, and political appointees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2190. An original bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase bank executive accountability and to improve financial stability, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2191. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the consensual donation and respectful disposition of human bod-

ies and human body parts donated or transferred for education, research, or the advancement of medical, dental, or mortuary science and not for use in human transplantation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 2192. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to include representation of the State of Georgia on the Citrus Disease Subcommittee of the Specialty Crops Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2193. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to permit the use of Federal funds to pay for travel costs of Federal personnel and their pets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2194. A bill to remove limitations under Medicaid, Medicare, CHIP, and the Department of Veterans Affairs on benefits for persons in custody pending disposition of charges; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2195. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize the diesel emissions reduction program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASIDY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2196. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate work disincentives for childhood disability beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 2197. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the effectiveness of the Federal Government in carrying out its responsibilities under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to promote access to voting for absent uniformed services voters and an analysis of means for improving access to voter registration information and assistance for members of the Armed Forces and their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2198. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study and submit a report on price-related compensation and payment structures in the prescription drug supply chain; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2199. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a pollinator-friendly plant labeling program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 2200. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships and on-the-job training for small and medium-sized businesses within in-demand industry sectors, through the establishment and support of eligible partnerships; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2201. A bill to increase knowledge and awareness of best practices to reduce cybersecurity risks in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2202. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize the modification of transferred works to increase public benefits and other project benefits as part of extraordinary operation and maintenance work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2203. A bill to require the conduct of winter season reconnaissance of atmospheric rivers on the West Coast of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2204. A bill to ensure that federally backed financing for the construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of manufactured home communities is available only for communities whose owner has implemented minimum consumer protections in the lease agreements with residents of all manufactured home communities owned by such owner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. BUDD, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 2205. A bill to regulate human cadaveric islets for transplantation as organs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2206. A bill to increase the guarantee amount under the Surety Bond Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2207. A bill to provide enhanced funding for family planning services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 2208. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide support for domestically harvested seafood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2209. A bill to establish a veteran Federal procurement entrepreneurship training program; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COTTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2210. A bill to provide for congressional review of actions to terminate or waive sanc-

tions imposed with respect to Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. KING):

S. 2211. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Office of Aquaculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2212. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish an SBIC Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2213. A bill to address the health of cancer survivors and unmet needs that survivors face through the entire continuum of care from diagnosis through active treatment and posttreatment, in order to improve survivorship, treatment, transition to recovery and beyond, quality of life and palliative care, and long-term health outcomes, including by developing a minimum standard of care for cancer survivorship, irrespective of the type of cancer, a survivor's background, or forthcoming survivorship needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S.J. Res. 36. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs of the Department of Labor relating to "Rescission of Implementing Legal Requirements Regarding the Equal Opportunity Clause's Religious Exemption Rule"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. Res. 265. A resolution supporting a democratic, pluralistic, and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Euro-Atlantic aspirations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. LEE):

S. Res. 266. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the relationship between certain obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty and constitutional declarations of war by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 267. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, as "National Women's Sports Week" to celebrate the anniversary of the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the growth of women's sports; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 268. A resolution responding to the threat posed by the Russian Federation's deployment of tactical nuclear weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 269. A resolution designating July 22, 2023, as "National Day of the American Cowboy"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW:

S. Res. 270. A resolution designating July 15, 2023, as "National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 271. A resolution designating June 15, 2023, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day" and the month of June as "Elder Abuse Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. Res. 272. A resolution celebrating the historic anniversary of the June 24, 2022, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KATINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 273. A resolution promoting stronger economic relations between the United States, Canada, and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 274. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to reduce traffic fatalities to zero by 2050; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. Res. 275. A resolution designating June as "National Annuity Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. Res. 276. A resolution expressing opposition to the use of State power against people in the United States seeking essential health care, including criminalization of the full range of sexual and reproductive health care such as abortion, gender-affirming care, and contraceptive care, and disapproving of State punishment of people for their pregnancy outcomes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 277. A resolution expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims on the first anniversary of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 278. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Hostetter; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 279. A resolution commemorating the passage of 2 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 280. A resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. Res. 281. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, as “National Firefighter Safety Week” in the United States and supporting the goals and ideals of National Firefighter Safety Week to raise awareness of the fire risks associated with improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. Res. 282. A resolution recognizing June 2023 as “LGBTQ Pride Month”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. Res. 283. A resolution recognizing June 28, 2023, as the 125th anniversary of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and commending the work of the association to improve the health of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. Res. 284. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 2023 as “National Dairy Month” to recognize the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet and the exceptional work of dairy producers in being stewards of the land and livestock; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr.

PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 285. A resolution to provide for the approval of final regulations relating to Federal service labor-management relations that are applicable to the Senate and the employees of the Senate, and that were issued by the Office of Compliance, now known as the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, on August 19, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 286. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students and designating June 2023 as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 120

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to reauthorize and expand the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security.

S. 443

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 443, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 532

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 532, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 537

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes.

S. 547

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 547, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 626

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 626, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 652

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 652, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 760

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 760, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to authorize mandatory funding for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative.

S. 1000

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1000, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of market-based Medicare payment for clinical diagnostic laboratory services, to reduce administrative burdens in the collection of data, and for other purposes.

S. 1034

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1034, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a competitive grant program for projects for commercial motor vehicle parking, and for other purposes.

S. 1071

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1071, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1174, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase funding for Social Security and Medicare.

S. 1201

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1201, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1269

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1269, a bill to reduce the price of insulin and provide for patient protections with respect to the cost of insulin.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1408, a bill to amend title 9, United States Code, with respect to arbitration of disputes involving race discrimination.

S. 1457

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1457, a bill to authorize negotiation and conclusion and to provide for congressional consideration of a tax agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO).

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income

tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 1514

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1514, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 1561

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1561, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified distributions from qualified tuition programs for certain aviation maintenance and commercial pilot courses.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1668, a bill to improve the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, and for other purposes.

S. 1669

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1669, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue a rule requiring access to AM broadcast stations in motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1689

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1689, a bill to prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in precursor chemicals and covered synthetic drugs with the Government of Mexico, to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to persons of the People's Republic of China contributing to international proliferation of illicit drugs or their means of production, and for other purposes.

S. 1743

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1743, a bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 to modify the forest inventory and analysis program.

S. 1811

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1811, a bill to ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance, and for other purposes.

S. 1955

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY)

was added as a cosponsor of S. 1955, a bill to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to authorize expenditures for the conduct of certain water conservation measures in the Great Salt Lake basin, and for other purposes.

S. 1983

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1983, a bill to require non-Federal prison, correctional, and detention facilities holding Federal prisoners or detainees under a contract with the Federal Government to make the same information available to the public that Federal prisons and correctional facilities are required to make available.

S. 1985

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1985, a bill to prohibit the flying, draping, or other display of any flag other than the flag of the United States at public buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 1992

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1992, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the earned income and child tax credits, and for other purposes.

S. 2097

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2097, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to improve a program that provides livestock disaster assistance, and for other programs.

S. RES. 208

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 208, a resolution expressing support for the designation of November 12, 2023, as "National Warrior Call Day" and recognizing the important of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield, especially peer-to-peer connection.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2134. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require research and development regarding a policy to insure wine grapes against losses due to smoke exposure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023. This legislation will make Federal crop insurance work better for wine grapes impacted by wildfire smoke exposure.

Increasingly frequent and catastrophic wildfires in California, Oregon, and Washington are threatening the long-term sustainability of important winegrowing regions. Vineyards, winery operations, and the communities they support are routinely facing the threat of wildfires that can not only destroy vineyards, but can damage fruit through prolonged smoke exposure, which can be absorbed into the grape, creating an ashy taste known as smoke taint.

The impact has been particularly acute for California's 4,800 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers, who have seen significant property loss, loss of tourism, and loss of production due to smoke-exposed grapes. In 2020 alone, industry sources estimate that between 165,000 and 325,000 tons of California wine grapes were lost due to actual or perceived smoke damage, and financial estimates place losses at over \$600 million.

Federal crop insurance tools are not working for winegrape producers grappling with the impacts of climate change induced wildfires. That's why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act.

The Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023 would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to research, develop, and create a crop insurance policy to better insure against wine grape losses due to wildfire smoke exposure.

Wine grapes are vital to the economies of California, Oregon, and Washington—the largest producers of wine grapes in the United States and the most impacted by smoke-exposure. But crop insurance is not working for wine grapes—current products do not fully capture the risks associated with growing in these smoke and wildfire-prone States.

That is why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act of 2023, to improve crop insurance for winegrape producers, wineries, and the consumers they support to help address the impossible choice facing producers after a wildfire: Does a grower harvest grapes knowing they may be unusable for wine or do they take an indemnity for what may be perfectly good grapes?

This bill gets us one step closer to answering that question.

I would like to thank my colleagues from California, Washington, and Oregon for joining me to introduce this bill and for our partners in the House, Representatives MIKE THOMPSON and DAN NEWHOUSE, for championing this bill in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Smoke Exposure Crop Insurance Act as quickly as possible for inclusion in the 2023 farm Bill.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2135. A bill to require the Agricultural Research Service to conduct re-

search relating to wildfire smoke exposure on wine grapes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Smoke Exposure Research Act of 2023. This legislation will bolster research at land-grant universities along the west coast to better understand the impacts of wildfire smoke on wine grapes.

Increasingly frequent and catastrophic wildfires in California, Oregon, and Washington are threatening the long-term sustainability of important winegrowing regions. Vineyards, winery operations, and the communities they support are routinely facing the threat of wildfires that can not only destroy vineyards but even those vineyards that escape direct wildfire damage can still suffer from prolonged smoke exposure, which can be absorbed into grapes and create an ashy taste known as smoke taint.

The impact has been particularly acute for California's 4,800 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers, who have seen significant property loss, loss of tourism, and loss of production due to smoke-exposed grapes. The 2020 wildfires alone are estimated to have cost wineries and winegrape growers \$3.7 billion both from immediate fire-caused losses as well as losses in future sales due to unharvested grapes exposed to wildfire smoke.

Yet, there is a limited understanding of how to measure and identify compounds that cause smoke taint and even less understanding of the mitigation and risk management measures necessary to reduce these impacts.

Recognizing the dearth of information and how much is at stake for the wine industry, Congress provided \$5 million to the USDA to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint and to develop mitigation methods to reduce or eliminate smoke taint.

This was a great first step, but we need more. That is what my bill would do.

The Smoke Exposure Research Act of 2023 would provide \$32.5 million over 5 years to ensure the sustainability of the wine industry in the face of climate crisis.

Specifically, this bill would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, in coordination with land-grant universities and researchers with viticulture and enology expertise, to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint; establish standard sampling, testing, and screening tools for use in vineyards and wineries; and develop new risk assessment tools, mitigation measures, and management strategies for growers.

As researchers from the University of California Davis, Washington State University, and Oregon State University explain in recent research, the impact of smoke taint is not predictable.

We cannot currently predict which grapes may have suffered damage based on anything intuitive, such as sight,

smell, or even the flavor of fresh grapes. "Freshness of the smoke, number of times exposed, variety of grape—the list goes on. There's so much we don't know."

That is why we need to pass the Smoke Exposure Research Act, to ensure we have strong science-based data for actual risk management and mitigation tools to protect the U.S. wine industry.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative Mike Thompson, for his leadership bolstering California winegrowing communities and championing this bill in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Smoke Exposure Research Act as quickly as possible.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2150. A bill to establish an Interagency Council on Service to promote and strengthen opportunities for military service, national service, and public service for all people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I believe that Americans are ready and willing to answer the call to serve, to come together and meet the challenges that we face at the local, national, and international level. We just need to create the conditions to mobilize them. That is why I am proud to join Senator YOUNG in introducing the Unity through Service Act.

Our legislation is based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service. The Commission was established in the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. At that time, the Armed Services Committee faced a critical question: Should women be required to register for the draft? Chairman John McCain and I quickly understood that the question was also about something bigger. What does it mean for the Nation when so many people do not have the common experience of service, whether in the military or in their communities? And what happens when those who want to serve do not have the opportunity to do so? With those thoughts in mind, we established the Commission to look at the issue of service comprehensively.

The Commission published its final report and recommendations just as the COVID-19 pandemic began to grip the Nation. It set a 10-year goal for 5 million Americans to begin participating in military, national, or public service each year. Additionally, the Commission set targets for ensuring there are more than enough qualified individuals seeking to serve in the Armed Forces, and it called for modernizing government personnel systems to attract and enable Americans with critical skills to enter public service. The Unity through Service Act would help to implement those recommendations, providing the architecture and

focus to mobilize a whole of government approach.

Specifically, the Unity through Service Act would establish an Interagency Council on Service to coordinate and lead initiatives that extend across military, national, and public service. The council would be tasked with preparing and submitting to the President a national strategy on service, including a review of current programs, initiatives, and online content. The legislation would promote cross-service marketing, recruitment, and retention through joint advertising campaigns and shared market research. It would also ensure that transitioning military members and AmeriCorps members are informed about other service opportunities open to them.

The Unity through Service Act would elevate all forms of service, leveraging the strengths of existing programs. In addition, it would complement the ACTION for National Service Act, which I introduced earlier this year to put us on a path to one million national service members annually within 10 years. The Unity Through Service Act would provide a roadmap for bringing a new generation of Americans together in service to our Nation. Americans want to serve. We just need to provide the opportunities and the connection for them to do so.

I urge my colleagues to join us in reaffirming our national culture of service by working with Senator YOUNG and me to take up and pass the Unity through Service Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2161. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidence impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act, which I introduced today. Representative JIM COSTA has introduced companion legislation in the House of Representatives.

The bill authorizes one-third cost-share totaling \$653 million for restoring the capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and the California Aqueduct.

Coordinated legislation in the State legislature introduced by State Senator Melissa Hurtado has led to a downpayment on a State cost-share for restoring the canals' capacity. Local water districts would be responsible for the remainder of the cost not covered by the State or Federal governments.

In addition, the bill authorizes an additional \$180 million to restore salmon runs on the San Joaquin River. The funding is for fish passage structures, levees, and other improvements that will allow the threatened Central Valley Spring-run Chinook salmon to swim freely upstream from the ocean to the Friant Dam.

My bill would help California water users and California's Nation-leading

agriculture industry comply with a recent State requirement to end the overpumping of groundwater. The stakes are huge: If we don't bring groundwater into balance, then the San Joaquin Valley will lose access to about 2 million acre-feet of water per year.

Unless local water agencies and the State and Federal governments act, a recent U.C. Berkeley study has projected severe impacts from these water supply losses: 798,000 acres of land would have to be retired from agricultural production, nearly one-sixth of the working farmland in an area that produces half the fruit and vegetables grown in the Nation; and \$5.9 billion would be lost in annual farm income in a region that is almost entirely reliant on agriculture.

One of the most economical and efficient ways to restore groundwater balance is to convey floodwater to farmland where it can recharge the aquifer. California has the most variable precipitation of any State. When massive storms from atmospheric rivers occur, there is runoff to recharge aquifers—but only if we can effectively convey the floodwaters throughout the San Joaquin Valley to recharge areas.

However, the major canals are in desperate need of repair and have lost as much as 60 percent of their capacity. The bill I am introducing today would provide Federal assistance to help fix these Federal canals.

Specifically, the bill would authorize \$653.4 million in a Federal funding-cost share for three major projects to restore Federal canals damaged by subsidence to their former capacity: \$180 million for the Friant-Kern Canal, which would move an additional 100,000 acre-feet per year on average; \$183.9 million for the Delta Mendota Canal, which would move an additional 62,000 acre-feet per year on average; and \$289.5 million for California Aqueduct repairs, which would move an additional 205,000 acre-feet per year on average. While parts of the California Aqueduct are State-owned, the majority of the repairs are on its federally owned portion.

This will give local farmers a fighting chance to bring their groundwater basins into balance without being forced to retire vast amounts of land.

Critically, the ability to deliver floodwaters through restored Federal canals will allow the water districts to invest in their own turnouts, pumps, detention basins, and other groundwater recharge projects. The South Valley Water Association, which covers just a small part of the valley, provided my office with a list of 36 such projects for its area alone.

The Public Policy Institute of California, PPIC has determined that groundwater recharge projects are the best option to help the San Joaquin Valley comply with the new State groundwater pumping law. PPIC projects that the valley can make up 300,000 to 500,000 acre-feet of its ground-

water deficit through recharge projects.

A study commissioned by the coalition group Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley estimates that reductions in groundwater could cause a loss of up to 42,000 farm and agricultural jobs in the San Joaquin Valley. Another 40,000 jobs or more could be lost statewide each year due to reductions in valley agricultural production, putting the total at approximately 85,000 jobs statewide. Most of these impacts will fall disproportionately on economically disadvantaged communities.

Let me now turn to the three critical canals that the bill would help restore. The Friant-Kern Canal is a key feature of the Friant Division of the Federal Central Valley Project on the Eastside of the San Joaquin Valley. For nearly 70 years, the Friant Division successfully kept groundwater tables stable on the Eastside. This provided a sustainable source of water for farms and for thousands of Californians and more than 50 small, rural, or disadvantaged communities who rely entirely on groundwater for their household water supplies.

But unsustainable groundwater pumping in the valley has reduced the Friant-Kern Canal's ability to deliver water to all who need it. Land elevation subsidence caused by overpumping means that not all of the supplies stored at Friant Dam can be conveyed through the canal. In some areas, the canal can carry only 40 percent of what it is designed to deliver.

In 2017, a very wet year in which we should have banked as much floodwater as possible, the Friant-Kern Canal delivered 300,000 acre-feet of water less than it would have conveyed before subsidence. This water would have helped recharge groundwater in the south San Joaquin Valley, where the impacts of reduced water deliveries, water quality issues, and groundwater regulation are expected to be most severe.

The California Aqueduct serves more than 27 million people in Southern California and the Silicon Valley and more than 750,000 acres of the Nation's most productive farmland. But despite its name, much of the California Aqueduct is owned by the Federal Government and serves portions of Silicon Valley, small towns and communities in the northern San Joaquin Valley, and farms from Firebaugh to Kettleman City. The aqueduct represents a successful 70-year partnership between the Federal Government and the State of California.

In recent years, particularly recent drought years, the California Aqueduct has subsidized. It has lost as much as 20 percent of its capacity to move water to California's families, farms, and businesses. California is leading efforts to repair the aqueduct and is working to provide its share of funding, but the Federal Government will also need to pay its fair share. The bill I am introducing today would authorize \$289.5

million toward restoring the California Aqueduct.

The Delta-Mendota Canal stretches southward 117 miles from the C.W. Bill Jones Pumping Plant along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, parallel to the California Aqueduct. The Delta-Mendota Canal has lost 15 percent of its conveyance capacity due to subsidence. The bill I am introducing today would authorize \$183.9 million toward restoring its full ability to convey floodwaters to farms needing to recharge groundwater and to wildlife refuges of critical importance for migratory waterfowl along the Pacific Flyway.

This bill responds to a potential crisis that very possibly could cause the forced retirement of nearly one-sixth of the working farmland in an area that produces half of America's fruits and vegetables.

These are Federal canals, and the Federal Government must help give these farmers and agricultural communities a fighting chance to keep their lands in production.

Lastly, this legislation helps to restore a historic salmon run on California's second longest river, the San Joaquin.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2162. A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the STREAM Act, Support to Rehydrate the Environment, Agriculture and Municipalities Act, which I am introducing today alongside my cosponsors, Senators MARK KELLY and KYRSTEN SINEMA. This bill is intended to help Western States upgrade their water infrastructure in preparation for the severe droughts and weather whiplash that we have seen the past few years and that will worsen significantly with climate change.

If we don't take action now, it is only going to get worse. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory scientists project that climate change will cause a 54-percent drop in the Sierras' snowpack within the next 20 to 40 years and a 79-percent drop by the end of the century. This change alone could be devastating for California because we absolutely depend on this snowpack. The Sierra snowpack provides 30 percent of our water supply and is our biggest reservoir.

For these reasons and others, we need an "all of the above" water strategy, including increased water supply; incentivizing projects that build in environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities, and investing in separate environmental restoration efforts.

The bill I am introducing today helps meet this challenge in four fundamental ways:

No. 1, it authorizes significant water supply funding that, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with 1.04 million additional acre-feet of water per year on average, enough water for over 6 million people.

No. 2, it provides additional financial incentives for water supply projects that include environmental benefits and drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

No. 3, it reforms the congressional review process to more quickly approve water supply projects;

No. 4, it significantly invests not only in water supply projects but also in environmental restoration to help imperiled species adapt to climate change.

The recent drought in the West from 2020 to 2022 illustrates why this bill is so desperately needed.

In 2021, the drought caused the California agriculture industry to shrink by an estimated 8,745 jobs and incur \$1.2 billion in direct costs, according to a report prepared for the California Department of Food and Agriculture by researchers at the University of California at Merced. Reduced water deliveries resulted in 395,000 acres of cropland left dry and unplanted.

Counting "spillover effects" in the broader economy, the U.C. Merced analysis found the total impacts were more than 14,600 lost jobs, both full time and part time, and \$1.7 billion in gross revenue losses.

In both 2021 and 2022, homes in significant parts of the State were at risk of running dry. In 2021, large parts of Marin and Sonoma Counties and the Mendocino coast came very close to losing all water supply. In 2022, much of Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties were placed under emergency orders limiting them to once-a-week landscape irrigation, with the possibility of a complete irrigation shutoff that was only avoided by the timely arrival of multiple atmospheric rivers last fall.

In California, one in eight acres statewide has burned from wildfires in the last decade, with the past 2 years being the worst on record. The drought has been devastating to the aquatic ecosystem as well as our forests. As just one example, the endangered winter-run Chinook salmon depend on sufficient cold water released by Shasta Dam to rear their offspring in the Sacramento River.

With limited water available in 2021, NOAA Fisheries models predict that approximately 75 percent of the winter run Chinook salmon's eggs died from elevated water temperatures. This is a species with three 1-year age classes, and a prolonged drought could threaten the survival of the species.

To increase drought resiliency in California and other Western States, the bill authorizes the following funding over the next 5 years: \$750 million for surface and groundwater storage projects and supporting conveyance,

including \$50 million for natural water retention and release projects; \$300 million for water recycling projects; \$150 million for desalination projects; \$250 million for environmental restoration projects; and \$100 million for drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

This funding builds on the bipartisan infrastructure law's funding of \$1.15 billion for storage projects, \$550 million for water recycling projects, and \$250 million for desalination projects.

The STREAM Act, in combination with the bipartisan infrastructure law, would provide California with the Federal cost-share for approximately 1,042,000 acre-feet per year of additional water supply, or enough water for over 6 million people. This comes from the following:

Enough funding for California to finally build three major off-stream storage projects providing 370,000 acre-feet of water on average each year: Sites Reservoir, the Los Vaqueros Expansion, and the BF Sisk raise. In addition, the storage funding could provide an additional 55,000 acre-feet per year from some combination of other smaller surface and groundwater storage projects like the Sacramento Regional Groundwater Bank or Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir. All of the projects are non-Federal projects with a 25-percent Federal cost share, with the exception of the Federal BF Sisk Raise with a 50-percent Federal cost-share.

Enough funding for 532,000 additional acre-feet from water recycling projects, from the \$300 million authorized in the bill plus \$550 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25-percent Federal cost-share for projects.

Enough funding for approximately 85,000 additional acre-feet from the \$150 million authorized in the bill for desalination projects, plus \$250 million in the bipartisan infrastructure legislation, with a 25 percent Federal cost-share for projects.

While virtually everyone supports water recycling projects, surface and groundwater storage projects are sometimes more controversial. I want to point out a 2022 report from the widely respected Public Policy Institute of California, PPIC, which relates to the benefits of additional surface and groundwater storage as California's climate is changing.

Many climate forecasters emphasize that as climate change intensifies, California will get more of its precipitation in a few large to extraordinarily large storms fueled by atmospheric rivers, and more of the precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow. In between the bursts of atmospheric rivers there will be longer and more intense droughts. We have definitely seen a preview of this pattern this year.

PPIC has studied these projections and estimated that there is substantial water in wet years that is not needed to maintain healthy Delta outflows but currently cannot be captured because California lacks the infrastructure to

store for future dry periods. PPIC suggests that given this reality, cost-effective storage projects in appropriate locations could help improve California's drought resiliency.

PPIC also argues that these storage projects should be managed for environmental flow benefits as well as water supply benefits. This bill would help with that because Federal funding for Sites Reservoir would help provide cold water for salmon, and Federal funding for the expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir would provide needed water for wildlife refuges. Regarding cold water reserves for salmon in particular, these reserves will be critical to prevent salmon runs from being wiped out during the potential fourth, fifth, and maybe even sixth and seventh years of devastating droughts.

The bill's funding authorizations apply not just to California but throughout the 17 Western States where the Bureau of Reclamation has a presence. Many of these States have recently benefited from the Bureau of Reclamation's storage, water recycling, and desalination programs and/or have projects currently seeking funding from these programs, including Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico. I believe the Federal funding assistance authorized by this bill will be particularly important for all seven Colorado River basin States as the States negotiate the next painful round of water supply cuts from the Colorado River between now and 2026 in order to meet the challenge of an increasingly dry Colorado River basin.

In Arizona, the STREAM Act would significantly advance the Salt River Project's proposal to raise Bartlett Dam on the Verde River to counteract the loss of approximately one-third of the nearby Horseshoe Dam's capacity from accumulating sediment.

The bill uses financial incentives to encourage storage and conveyance projects to include environmental benefits and other public benefits such as drinking water for disadvantaged communities. This is important to ensure that the environment and disadvantaged communities are included in our drought resilience strategies.

If proposed storage projects solely provide irrigation and general municipal and industrial water supply benefits, the bill authorizes only low-interest loans to support these projects.

In contrast, the bill authorizes grants for storage and conveyance projects that include environmental benefits, drinking water benefits for disadvantaged communities, or other public benefits either as part of the project design or as part of a watershed restoration plan adopted together with the project.

This access to grants gives project sponsors a strong financial incentive to design environmental and disadvantaged community benefits into their projects. This approach builds on the experience of the Proposition 1 water

bond California's voters passed by a 2-to-1 margin in 2014, which also incentivizes projects with environmental and other public benefits.

If storage and conveyance projects take these steps, they can get Federal grants both directly for the public benefits and for an equal value investment in the water supply component of the project. Thus, the Federal Government will provide \$50 million for the general water supply benefits of a project if the project also has \$50 million in fish and wildlife or water quality benefits either directly from the project or from an associated watershed restoration plan.

The bill not only increases funding for drought resiliency projects, it expedites their approvals and assists them more cost-effectively, stretching taxpayer dollars further.

The traditional Bureau of Reclamation model for approving and funding new water supply projects has involved the following:

No. 1, reclamation studies new projects in detail, which can take a decade or more for major projects.

No. 2, once Reclamation's studies are complete, Congress authorizes projects individually, which can take another 3 to 5 years or longer in many cases.

No. 3, the design and construction can take a decade or longer.

One can quickly see that this model can end up taking decades to construct significant new water supply projects. This is especially the case given the limitations of Federal budgets and the increasing cost of major projects in recent years. Given the tremendous challenge posed by climate change to western water supply, we need a nimbler and more responsive model.

Mike Connor, the Deputy Secretary of the Interior during the Obama Administration and currently Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, testified in support of a new model during an October 8, 2015, hearing before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Deputy Secretary Connor stated:

The traditional Reclamation business model, in which feasibility studies, consistent with the 1983 Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Resources Development, are first authorized, funded, and submitted to Congress, and then construction is authorized and funded, does not always address the needs of project sponsors at the state and local levels. Moreover, given budget limitations and the availability of other available financing mechanisms, the historic Federal role in financing water storage projects through the Bureau of Reclamation must be revisited with a greater emphasis on non-Federal financing.

In response to the concerns articulated by then-Deputy Secretary Connor and others, the bill we are introducing today, building on the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, makes two significant changes to the traditional Reclamation model. These changes expedite project approvals and make more cost-effective use of available Federal funding.

First, the bill eliminates the need for Congress to authorize individual water recycling and desalination projects and non-Federal storage projects a Federal investment of less than \$250 million. It can take 3 to 5 years or longer for projects to get legislatively approved. In fact, zero new water recycling projects were authorized from 2009 to 2017 despite dozens of meritorious projects with approved feasibility studies.

Federal storage projects, which are often more controversial, continue to require congressional authorization, as do non-Federal storage projects with a greater than \$250 million Federal investment. The bill shortens the timeline for congressional approval of these projects through directing Reclamation to follow a process that the Army Corps of Engineers uses to notify Congress of completed feasibility studies each year to set up an orderly timeline to authorize projects.

Second, the bill no longer requires 100 percent Federal funding upfront as was necessary under the traditional Reclamation model. Instead, the bill allows a maximum of 50 percent Federal funding for federally owned projects and a maximum of 25 percent Federal funding for non-Federal projects that are built by States, water districts, or Indian Tribes.

Federal dollars can be stretched further by the partnerships with States and water districts that will be fostered under the bill. For example, the proposed expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir in California would be funded nearly 50 percent by the State of California, which has already conditionally awarded funding, in addition to potentially 20 to 25 percent by the Federal Government and the remaining 25 to 30 percent by water users.

Multipartner projects like the Los Vaqueros expansion frequently have multiple benefits. For example, much of the State and Federal funding for the Los Vaqueros expansion would go to augment the water supply of wildlife refuges that provide essential water for migratory birds on the Pacific flyway. These benefits would complement the project's water supply benefits for many Bay Area water districts.

If proposed storage projects solely provide irrigation and general municipal and industrial water supply benefits, the bill authorizes only low-interest loans to support these projects.

In contrast, the bill authorizes grants for storage and conveyance projects that include environmental benefits, drinking water benefits for disadvantaged communities, or other public benefits either as part of the project design or as part of a watershed restoration plan adopted together with the project.

Let me give an example of how this works. If a project sponsor is seeking \$100 million in Federal funding for a \$400 million non-Federal storage project, the sponsor can get that \$100 million funding as a grant if there is

\$100 million in public benefits from either the project itself or other projects as part of a watershed restoration plan approved with the project.

The public benefits could be either drinking water for disadvantaged communities or fish and wildlife benefits. Some examples of fish and wildlife or water quality benefits from a watershed plan could include water leasing during a dry year, water sharing agreements, water banking, ongoing water conservation, and related activities if they provide fish and wildlife or water quality benefits; environmental restoration projects; and natural water retention and release projects.

The longer and more severe droughts coming with climate change will adversely affect not just farms and cities but also the natural environment. The bill includes provisions to improve species' drought resiliency as well.

The significant funding authorization of \$250 million for environmental restoration can be used to benefit many different species, including fish and migratory birds. Some authorized uses of this funding include improved habitat for salmon, Delta smelt, and other fish species adversely affected by the Bureau of Reclamation's water projects; additional water for wildlife refuges hosting migratory birds along the Pacific flyway; improved stream gauges, monitoring and science to better understand how to restore species and to operate Reclamation water projects with reduced environmental impacts; ensuring that when Sacramento Valley rice growers sell their water and idle their crops, some water is left behind and applied to bare fields in late summer and early fall to create shallow flooded habitat during a critical shorebird migration period; and assistance in implementing water-related settlements with State agencies and State water quality laws.

The bill would also authorize \$50 million of the broader storage funding for natural water retention and release projects.

These projects would help restore stream and river channels with natural materials like wetlands. Like many other projects prioritized by the bill, these projects could have multiple benefits, including increased groundwater recharge, improved flood protection, and increased floodplain habitat to benefit salmon and other species. I look forward to receiving comments on ways to prioritize multibenefit projects like natural water storage projects as we move forward with the bill.

The bill also authorizes pay-for-performance environmental restoration approaches that award grants contingent on the success of the restoration effort. These approaches can expedite environmental restoration and build public/private partnerships to increase the number of acres restored.

In addition, the bill makes clear that it must be implemented consistently with all Federal environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act,

the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act and all other environmental laws. All applicable state laws must also be followed.

California is home to more than 40 million people, but our major statewide water infrastructure hasn't significantly changed in the past 50 years, when we had only 16 million people.

We must modernize the system or we risk becoming a desert state. Critically, this means putting in place infrastructure to allow our cities, our farmers, and our natural communities to withstand the severe droughts that we are projected to face as a result of climate change.

I hope my western colleagues will join my cosponsors and me on this bill because drought is a serious threat for all of our States.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2166. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to provide grants to States and Indian Tribes for programs to voluntarily repurpose agricultural land to reduce consumptive water use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Voluntary Agricultural Land Repurposing Act to support voluntary efforts to repurpose agricultural land to multibenefit uses. Enactment of this legislation would provide new tools for States, producers, water users, and Federal partners to adapt to long-term water scarcity at the basin scale.

The bill would modernize existing Federal programs at the Bureau of Reclamation to support long-term drought planning and resiliency by stakeholders.

Specifically, the bill would authorize funding for States that choose to pilot and implement their own multibenefit land repurposing programs. Eligible State-run programs must be basin-scale, reduce consumptive water use, and repurpose irrigated agricultural land for at least 10 years. Programs must also provide one or more other measurable benefits to the environment or community, including the restoration habitat or floodplains connection to streams or rivers, the creation of dedicated recharge areas, the facilitation of renewable energy projects, the creation of parks or recreational areas, and other listed uses. The bill would also prioritize State programs that provide direct benefits to disadvantaged communities or were developed through a multistakeholder planning process.

Because it may take time for States to stand up or pilot programs, the bill would also make multibenefit land repurposing an eligible use under the WaterSMART Program so that individual water users could apply and compete for funding for multibenefit land repurposing projects.

Water scarcity at the basin scale demands widespread changes in water use across the West. The Colorado River Basin's water storage shortage, Utah's decline to record low levels of the Great Salt Lake, and California's subsidence due to groundwater overdraft in the Central Valley are just a few of the many examples of long-term, basin-scale water scarcity demanding change in our water use.

Through the bipartisan infrastructure law and the Inflation Reduction Act, Congress has stepped up and invested billions of dollars in new technologies to shore up our water supplies, including large-scale water recycling and desalination. But a historic megadrought and the climate crisis are unfortunately forcing Western States and water users to reimagine how to allocate and govern water and forcing producers to be more efficient with water or make do with less.

One tool to bolster drought resilience is to retire irrigation from some agricultural lands, particularly where soils or productivity is marginal, where non-irrigated agricultural uses can sustainably contribute to an operation, or where important public benefits such as fish and wildlife habitat, watershed health and aquifer recharge, or renewable energy can be supported in a conversion from irrigated agriculture.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Voluntary Agricultural Land Repurposing Act as quickly as possible.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2179. A bill to help increase the development, distribution, and use of clean cookstoves and fuels to improve health, protect the climate and environment, empower women, create jobs, and help consumers save time and money; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Clean Cooking Support Act. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my friend and colleague Senator DURBIN. Our bill aims to address a serious global public health and environmental issue where leadership by the United States can make a real difference.

Today, more than 2 billion people, or 30 percent of the global population, rely on "dirty cooking," such as open fires or inefficient, polluting, and unsafe cookstoves that use agricultural waste, coal, dung, or other solid fuels, to cook their meals. The majority of people using these types of cookstoves and fuels are in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Exposure to smoke from these traditional cooking methods and open fires, referred to as household air pollution, can cause chronic and acute diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, and stroke. Alarming, the household air pollution caused by traditional cookstoves and open fires leads to 3.2 million premature deaths annually, including 450,000 children younger than 5

years of age, most of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Women and girls are disproportionately affected, as they spend hours cooking, inhaling toxic smoke, and collecting fuels.

These cookstoves also create serious environmental problems. Household air pollution does not remain in the home; it contributes to global ambient air pollution. Specifically, more than half of manmade black carbon emissions come from household fuel combustion. Black carbon is a powerful short-lived climate pollutant with warming impact on the climate that is 460 to 1,500 times stronger than carbon dioxide.

These cookstoves should be replaced with modern alternatives to reverse these alarming health and environmental trends. Since 2010, the Clean Cooking Alliance, an innovative public-private partnership hosted by the United Nations Foundation, has supported the adoption of clean cooking worldwide. Recognizing the serious health and environmental issues posed by traditional cookstoves, the alliance aims to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and combat pollution by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

Our legislation reinforces our country's policy on promoting clean cookstoves and seeks to take a whole-of-government approach to address household air pollution. Specifically, the Clean Cooking Support Act would create an interagency working group, with representatives from at least six different Federal Agencies, committed to increasing access to clean cooking fuels and technologies worldwide. Our legislation explicitly spells out the role of each Federal Agency in the advancement of clean cooking as well. The Department of Energy, for instance, is tasked with research and development to spur the production of low-cost, low-emission, and high-efficiency cookstoves, while the Department of State is directed to engage in diplomatic activities across the globe to support the clean cooking and fuels sector. Finally, our would authorize funding for the U.S. Government to continue such activities through 2028 to ensure that these important efforts to prevent unnecessary illness and reduce pollution around the globe continue.

Our legislation would directly benefit some of the world's poorest people, including the women and girls who are disproportionately affected, and reduce harmful pollution that affects us all. I urge my colleagues to join me and Senator DURBIN in supporting the Clean Cooking Support Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2196. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate work disincentives for childhood disability

beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, one topic there is much agreement on is the benefits of work, and our laws should support those who want to work. The bill I am introducing today will change Social Security so that parents and their children will know that working will never disadvantage them in the future.

Let me explain the problem. Under current law, a child with a disability that began before age 22 may receive a Social Security benefit based on the work of a disabled, retired, or deceased parent. Often the child receives this benefit for the rest of their life. Social Security provides the benefit because the child is usually dependent on their parents for financial support. The problem is that the law regards earnings by the child above \$1,470 a month as ending that dependency—even if the child is no longer able to maintain that level of work in the future. When that dependency ends, the child ceases to be eligible for the benefit from the parent. Instead, the child would receive a benefit based on their work. The benefit from the parent's work is often significantly larger than the child's own benefit. Because of this policy, parents of children with disabilities may prevent their child from working at their full potential, fearing that the work will cause the child to lose out on the larger benefit. We need to change Social Security to ensure parents and their children that working will not cause them to be worse off in the future.

To provide that assurance, I am introducing the Work Without Worry Act. The bill ensures that any individual with a disability that began before age 22 will receive the larger of the benefit from either their parent's work or the benefit from their own work. Any earnings from work—no matter how much—will not prevent the child from receiving a Social Security benefit from their parent's work as long as the child is eligible for disability insurance by the same impairment from before age 22. This legislation would give parents the assurance that their child with a disability can work without having to worry that the child will lose out on the full protections that Social Security provides.

I want to thank Kathy Holmquist, president of Pathways to Independence, Inc., in Portland, OR, who has been a leader in my State helping people with disabilities live and work with dignity. Kathy contacted me about the need for this legislation, and I appreciate her advocacy and support. Additional thanks to The Arc for the technical assistance and endorsement of the bill. The bill is also endorsed by the American Network of Community Options and Resources, ANCOR, National Down Syndrome Congress, the Association of University Centers on Disabilities, Justice in Aging, American Association on Health and Disability, Lakeshore Foundation, Autistic Women and Non-

binary Network, National Organization of Social Security Claimant Representatives, Special Needs Alliance, National Association of Disability Representatives, Autism Society of America, Disability Rights Education Fund, and the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities, CCD, Social Security Task Force. I am grateful that Social Security Subcommittee Ranking Member John Larson is introducing the companion bill in the House of Representatives. The Senate bill is cosponsored by Senators Cassidy, Budd, Sanders, Klobuchar, Markey, Warren, Whitehouse, Merkley, Murray, and Brown.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record following this statement, along with two support letters.

There being no objection, the text of the bill and letters of support were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2196

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Work Without Worry Act”.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF WORK DISINCENTIVE FOR CHILDHOOD DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), by striking “is under a disability (as defined in section 223(d)) which began before he attained the age of 22, and” and inserting the following: “is under a disability (as defined in section 223(d)), and—

“(I) the physical or mental impairment (or combination of impairments) that is the basis for the finding of disability began before the child attained the age of 22 (or is of such a type that can reasonably be presumed to have begun before the child attained the age of 22, as determined by the Commissioner), and

“(II) the impairment or combination of impairments could have been the basis for a finding of disability (without regard to whether the child was actually engaged in substantial gainful activity) before the child attained age 22, and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(1)(A) In the case of a child described in subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) who—

“(i) has not attained early retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(2));

“(ii) has filed an application for child's insurance benefits; and

“(iii) is insured for disability benefits (as determined under section 223(c)(1)) at the time of such filing;

such application shall be deemed to be an application for both child's insurance benefits under this subsection and disability insurance benefits under section 223.

“(B) In the case of a child described in subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) who—

“(i) has attained early retirement age (as defined in section 216(1)(2));

“(ii) has filed an application for child's insurance benefits; and

“(iii) is a fully insured individual (as defined in section 214(a)) at the time of such filing;

such application shall be deemed to be an application for both child's insurance benefits

under this subsection and old-age insurance benefits under section 202(a).

“(C) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of a child described in subparagraph (A) or (B), if, at the time of filing an application for child’s insurance benefits, the amount of the monthly old-age or disability insurance benefit to which the child would be entitled is greater than the amount of the monthly child’s insurance benefit to which the child would be entitled, the child shall not be entitled to a child’s insurance benefit based on such application.

“(D) For purposes of subparagraph (C), the amount of the monthly old-age or disability benefit to which the child would be entitled shall be determined—

“(i) without regard to the primary insurance amount calculation described section 215(a)(7); and

“(ii) before application of section 224.

“(12) For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(ii), a child shall not be required to be continuously under a disability during the period between the date that the disability began and the date that the application for child’s insurance benefits is filed.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to applications filed on or after the date that is 24 months after the date of the enactment of this section.

NATIONAL DOWN SYNDROME CONGRESS.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BILL CASSIDY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WYDEN AND RANKING MEMBER CASSIDY: The National Down Syndrome Congress (NDSC) writes to thank you for introducing the Work Without Worry Act of 2023. NDSC is the country’s oldest national organization for people with Down syndrome, their families, and the professionals who work with them. We provide information, advocacy, and support concerning all aspects of life for individuals with Down syndrome and work to create a national climate in which all people will recognize and embrace the value and dignity of people with Down syndrome. This bill would undoubtedly positively impact the lives of people with Down syndrome.

Under the current law, young adults who qualify for Social Security Disabled Adult Child (DAC) benefits often hesitate to explore employment opportunities due to the fear of losing their vital benefits. The Work Without Worry Act offers a much-needed solution by ensuring that any past earnings from work, irrespective of the amount, will not impede the eligibility of otherwise qualified individuals for Social Security DAC benefits based on their parent’s work history, provided their medical impairment originated before the age of 22.

We believe that this bill will have a transformative impact on the lives of individuals with disabilities, allowing them to pursue their professional aspirations while maintaining financial security. By promoting fairness and treating all individuals with severe medical conditions that began before age 22 equally, regardless of their parents’ Social Security benefit status, the Work Without Worry Act better ensures inclusivity and equity within our society.

NDSC fully supports the Work Without Worry Act’s objectives and applauds the bill’s commitment to financial security and fairness for young adults with disabilities. It is estimated that this legislation will positively impact the lives of nearly 6,000 individuals with disabilities over the next decade, creating opportunities for growth and independence.

Thank you for your leadership on this issue, and we look forward to working with

you to pass this bill into law. If you have any questions, please contact Chapman Bryant, Policy and Advocacy Associate.

Sincerely,

JORDAN KOUGH,
Executive Director,
National Down Syndrome Congress.

CONSORTIUM FOR CONSTITUENTS
WITH DISABILITIES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2023.

SENATOR RON WYDEN,
Washington, DC.

SENATOR BILL CASSIDY,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS WYDEN AND CASSIDY: The coauthors of the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) Social Security Task Force write in support of the Work Without Worry Act and thank you for introducing this crucial legislation. The Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) is the largest coalition of national organizations working together to advocate for Federal public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration, and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society free from racism, ableism, sexism, and xenophobia, as well as LGBTQ+ based discrimination and religious intolerance.

Many people with disabilities rely on Social Security “Disabled Adult Child” (DAC) benefits. These crucial benefits allow people whose disabilities onset before age 22 to claim benefits on a parent’s record, allowing parents to continue to support their children with disabilities even after retirement, disability, or death. Unfortunately, navigating the different programs and their rules are extremely complex for people with disabilities and their families. Most important, if a young person with disability has countable earnings of even a dollar over the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level (\$1470 a month in 2023) before receiving DAC benefits, they lose their eligibility for DAC benefits forever. This creates a disincentive to work for young adults with disabilities, who may want to try and work, but who are unsure of their capacity and need to try working different numbers of hours. There are many circumstances in which a young person with a disability may be able to earn over SGA for a short period of time or a few times, but are unable to sustain that level of work or income in the long-run. Families often worry that the wrong amount of work will cause their family member to lose eligibility for DAC benefits and this fear may discourage young adults with disabilities from working.

The Work Without Worry Act would eliminate this work disincentive by allowing young adults with disabilities to try and work and see if they can support themselves without losing eligibility for DAC benefits. Earnings from work over SGA will not prevent the individual from receiving DAC benefits from their parent’s work history as long as the individual remains disabled by the same impairment from before age 22 and meets other eligibility conditions for benefits. The benefit amount will be either the benefit from the individual’s parents or the benefit from the individual’s own work history, whichever is higher.

We strongly support this important change to allow young adults with disabilities to work to the best of their abilities and look forward to working with your offices to advance this legislation. For more information or to arrange a meeting on this important issue, please contact Darcy Milburn.

Sincerely,

TRACEY GRONNIGER,
Justice in Aging.
JEANNE MORIN,

National Association
of Disability Rep-
resentatives.

JENNIFER BURDICK,
Community Legal Services
of Philadelphia.

DARCY MILBURN,
the Arc of the United
States.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself
and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2202. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize the modification of transferred works to increase public benefits and other project benefits as part of extraordinary operation and maintenance work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the Restore Aging Infrastructure Now RAIN Act, which I introduced today. Senator ALEX PADILLA is cosponsoring the legislation.

This bill has three purposes: No. 1, upgrade aging canals and other facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation to provide environmental and other benefits; No. 2, for the first time provide grant funding rather than loans for Reclamation facility upgrades that provide drinking water for disadvantaged communities; and No. 3, incentivize agricultural and municipal irrigation districts to participate in these projects by giving them a 15 percent discount on what they owe for repairing the aging facilities that serve them.

Let me explain these three bill purposes in more detail. First, Congress has appropriated \$3.2 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation to repair its aging canals, dams and other facilities. If the Federal taxpayers are spending this much money to retool Reclamation infrastructure for the needs of the 21st century, the Department of the Interior should have the authority to modify the Reclamation facilities to achieve increased environmental benefits, drinking water for disadvantaged communities, and other project benefits.

This bill applies to Reclamation “transferred works” facilities, which are operated and maintained by agricultural or municipal water districts. The bill authorizes Reclamation to modify these transferred works facilities when the Agency is repairing them, as long as the modifications add no more than 25 percent of the cost of the repair projects, or \$25 million for repair projects costing less than \$100 million.

In California, this could be particularly helpful for projects to restore major Central Valley Project canals that have lost up to 60 percent of their conveyance capacity due to subsidence. These projects are important to allow farmers to capture runoff from our increasingly concentrated winter storms and move the water to overdrafted areas where it is needed to recharge the local aquifers.

As I mentioned, the bill applies to those Reclamation facilities known as “transferred works,” which are operated and maintained by agricultural or irrigation water districts. In order to modify these projects when they are being repaired, the Secretary must obtain the consent of the transferred works operating entity and any individual water district that would receive less water under the modified project.

Many Bureau of Reclamation facilities were built for the sole purpose of assisting agricultural water supply. This irrigation focus is critically important in the arid West. However, as climate change stretches western water supplies, Reclamation facilities will need to serve multiple purposes as efficiently as possible.

There are many rural communities in the areas served by Reclamation facilities that have dwindling water supplies. In California, many of these communities are home to migrant farmworkers who plant and harvest the crops that Reclamation water deliveries support.

All too often, these communities’ water supplies have become unreliable as groundwater tables drop, or drought reduces surface water supplies for lengthy periods. Many of these communities lack the ratepayer base and income levels to provide clean drinking water to meet their residents’ basic daily needs.

In order to meet this challenge, the bill authorizes Reclamation to offer grants rather than loans when it modifies existing Reclamation facilities to provide drinking water for disadvantaged communities. Eligible communities are defined using existing precedent that their median family income must not exceed 80 percent of the statewide median family income.

In California, this could be particular helpful for the major canal repair projects which are restoring the original capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, the California Aqueduct, and the Delta-Mendota Canal, all of which have been damaged by subsidence. Under the bill, Reclamation can now modify these upgraded canals to provide turnouts to recharge the aquifers of disadvantaged communities along the canals.

As a result, when we have wet years like this past winter, Reclamation could send some of the flood flows to help these communities boost their local water supplies.

These project modifications can be an efficient way to assist these disadvantaged communities; the canals already exist, works crews will already be mobilized to repair them, and in many cases, the canals run very near the communities that would benefit.

To make the bill work, agricultural and municipal water districts must participate in these modifications to Reclamation facility repair projects.

In many cases, the water providers will face disincentives to participate in these projects. Some providers may see

their benefits reduced. All providers will have to accept significant delay in obtaining the benefits of the restoration of these projects. It will take significant time to modify the projects in a manner that the providers can accept and then to conduct environmental compliance on the proposed modification. The providers will also have to accept modified project operations that give increased priority to public benefits.

To offset these disincentives for water providers to participate in modifications to projects which increase just public benefits, the bill reduces the amount the providers have to pay for the underlying repair projects by 15 percent. The result is that each project beneficiary will pay 85 percent of the costs for the modified project that the beneficiary would otherwise have been allocated.

This provision sets up a financial incentive for water providers to support modified projects that solely increase environmental and other public benefits without increasing water diversions or other water supply benefits. Without this financial incentive, water providers might be expected to frequently oppose such modification of the projects that they rely on for water deliveries. In the case of canal restoration projects, the agricultural water districts will receive less water than they would have under the original canals at full capacity if an increased amount of the water is diverted for dedicated to disadvantaged communities or wildlife refuges. The financial incentive is important in this context to avoid generating agricultural water district opposition to project modifications to benefit disadvantaged communities and wildlife refuges.

This approach is consistent with Reclamation programs like the Title XVI and large-scale water recycling programs. These programs provide 25 percent Federal grant funding for projects that increase municipal water supplies, even where the benefiting communities are not disadvantaged. These grants are justified because the recycled water programs provide both water supply and broader public benefits by reducing pressure to divert water from often overallocated streams and rivers. With this bill, too, the modified projects merit some Federal grant funding because they provide a range of public benefits beyond just regular water supply, including potentially environmental benefits or drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

Given the inevitability of increasingly severe and lengthy droughts as the West’s climate changes, it will be essential to provide incentives to collaborate on multibenefit projects that bring agricultural, environmental, and urban interests together to address the very serious challenge of maintaining sufficiently reliable water supply for all, including disadvantaged communities. This proposed legislation seeks to increase incentives for such needed collaboration.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 2203. A bill to require the conduct of winter season reconnaissance of atmospheric rivers on the West Coast of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Atmospheric Rivers Reconnaissance, Observation and Warning Act or ARROW Act. This legislation will support critical atmospheric river reconnaissance missions to improve forecasting for water managers across the west coast.

Atmospheric rivers produce between 40 to 65 percent of annual precipitation along the U.S. west coast but cause an estimated 90 percent or more of flood damage. These extreme storm events are the primary driver of drought and major flooding events impacting the entire western region, which is why the Federal Government alongside researchers and water managers support a growing Federal investment into atmospheric river reconnaissance research missions to help improve AR forecasting.

The Air Force Reserve’s 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, also known as Hurricane Hunters, fly specially equipped aircraft directly into the eye of a storm between 8,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level to collect valuable, real-time data that allows water managers, disaster responders, researchers, and meteorologists to better predict the impact of storm events such as ARs, hurricanes, and tropical cyclones.

The ARROW Act would formalize ongoing AR reconnaissance efforts led by the Air Force Reserve’s 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, which, in consultation with NOAA, provide aircraft, personnel, and equipment to meet the AR mission requirements during the winter season in the west coast, from November through March.

The bill would direct the Air Force to work with NOAA to improve the accuracy and timeliness of west coast AR forecasts and warning services; support water management decisions and flood forecasting; and participate in the Research and Operations Partnership, which guides flight planning, to improve and expand the capabilities and effectiveness of AR Recon into the future.

The 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron is the only Department of Defense organization still flying into tropical storms and hurricanes and is a critical component of the U.S. weather forecasting apparatus.

Since fiscal year 2020, Congress has directed the 53rd to prioritize atmospheric river reconnaissance in its National Winter Storms Operations Plan. However, without formal authorization, growing AR recon research will go unmet, leaving civil authorities and military decision makers without key forecasting data to predict and respond

to AR landfall and to more effectively manage water supplies in an increasingly variable climate.

That is why we need to pass the ARROW Act, to formalize the role of the Air Force Reserve's Weather Reconnaissance Squadron as a critical part of the U.S. storm forecasting and response infrastructure.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the ARROW Act as quickly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—SUPPORTING A DEMOCRATIC, PLURALISTIC, AND PROSPEROUS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND ITS EURO-ATLANTIC ASPIRATIONS

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 265

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina has historically been a pluralistic society influenced by and composed of a diverse set of religions, cultures, and ethnicities;

Whereas, on March 3, 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence, and on April 7, 1992, the United States recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent state;

Whereas more than 100,000 people died and 2,000,000 more were displaced in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995;

Whereas the United States, alongside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), played a crucial role in ending the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and brokering the General Framework Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina (also known as the "Dayton Agreement" and the "Dayton Accords") in November 1995;

Whereas the Dayton Accords ended the war, affirmed the territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, as subordinate units of government below the state, installed the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) as an international interim peacekeeping force, and created the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR) to oversee civilian implementation of the accords;

Whereas, since the Dayton Accords were signed, the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have made important strides toward re-building a peaceful society based on democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and a free-market economy;

Whereas, in 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1575 authorizing a multinational stabilization force led by the European Union (EUFOR) as the legal successor to SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, in 2008, the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board set out the requirements that need to be met prior to the closure of the OHR in the 5+2 Agenda;

Whereas, since 2009 and the case of Sejdić-Finci, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has issued judgments concerning ethnic- and territory-based discrimination in the elections of Bosnia and Herzegovina and requiring reforms amendments to the Dayton Agreement, which have yet to be implemented;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina was invited to join a NATO Membership Action Plan in 2010, and Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first Reform Program to NATO in 2019;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2658 on November 2, 2022, formally reauthorizing the multinational stabilization force known as EUFOR-Althea for a period of 1 year to help implement defense and military aspects of the Dayton Agreement;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for European Union membership on February 15, 2016;

Whereas, on May 29, 2019, the European Union adopted a roadmap to membership for Bosnia and Herzegovina, outlining needed reforms in the areas of democracy, the rule of law, fundamental rights, and public administration;

Whereas the European Union unanimously granted candidacy status to Bosnia and Herzegovina on December 15, 2022, calling upon Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue its efforts to implement democratic reforms and confirming that the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina lies with the European Union;

Whereas some politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries in the region continue to make statements downplaying or denying the 1995 Srebrenica genocide;

Whereas Milorad Dodik, President of Republika Srpska, has hampered reconciliation efforts through genocide denial, engaged in destabilizing security maneuvers and threatened to withdraw Republika Srpska from state-level institutions, including the judiciary, the security services, the Indirect Tax Authority, and the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, on December 10, 2021, the parliament of Republika Srpska—

(1) voted in favor of denying the constitutional and legitimate authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina in numerous areas, including indirect taxation, justice, and security and defense; and

(2) falsely claimed entity-level competencies were illegally transferred to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas the United States has imposed sanctions on Milorad Dodik pursuant to Executive Order 13304 (68 Fed. Reg. 32313; relating to the Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001) and Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to Blocking Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons Contributing to the Destabilizing Situation in the Western Balkans) for obstructing the Dayton Accords and corruption;

Whereas, on January 9, 2022, Milorad Dodik presided over commemorations of an unconstitutional holiday, Republika Srpska Day, which coincided with the day Bosnian Serbs declared their own state and ignited four years of war and bloodshed;

Whereas Milorad Dodik has threatened the secession of Republika Srpska from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which contravenes the Dayton Accords and jeopardizes the peace and security of the entire Western Balkans region;

Whereas, on January 8, 2023, Milorad Dodik awarded a medal to Russian President Vladimir Putin, amid the unprovoked war on Ukraine by the Russian Federation, for strengthening relations between Republika Srpska and the Russian Federation;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted a general election on October 2, 2022, which resulted in the election of Zeljko Komsić, Denis Bećirović, and Zeljka Cvijanović to the tripartite presidency;

Whereas, on January 31, 2023, all members of the tripartite presidency visited Washington, D.C., for the first time in 18 years and participated in meetings with officials of the Department of State and a bipartisan meeting with Senators;

Whereas, in 2020, the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina contracted by an estimated 4.3 percent, and the youth unemployment rate rose to 33.6 percent, disrupting a five-year trend of decline in part due to the rampant corruption that remains unaddressed; and

Whereas at least 400,000 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past 8 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 31st anniversary of its declaration of independence;

(2) reaffirms strong and longstanding bipartisan support for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and multiethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and continues to believe that peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina is integral to the peace and stability of Europe as a whole;

(3) calls on all parties to uphold the spirit of unity enshrined in the General Framework Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina (also known as the "Dayton Agreement" and the "Dayton Accords") and to enact electoral and targeted state-level constitutional reforms prior to the 2024 general election in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls for the urgent adoption of a package of election integrity measures to address widespread concern among voters about the sanctity of elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to address the fraud and abuse that characterized the 2022 elections;

(4) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to recognize their critical role in preserving stability, to embrace compromise and consensus building within the decision-making process of their institutions, and to work together in the best interests of their constituents as part of a sovereign and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders;

(5) encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue pursuing membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union and urges the European Union to increase its efforts, cooperation, and assistance to swiftly advance the accession process;

(6) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to prioritize efforts to combat political corruption, democratic backsliding, unemployment, and brain drain in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, by focusing on youth engagement;

(7) commends the continued efforts of the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to advance reforms, reaffirms the authority of the OHR as articulated in the Dayton Accords, and calls on members of the Peace and Implementation Council to provide their full support to the OHR and advancement of the 5+2 Agenda;

(8) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop an inclusive and comprehensive strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, in coordination with Bosnian and Herzegovinian civil society and the European Union, and to increase engagement with minority groups in an effort to hear from a diverse cross-section of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, inclusive of all ethnic, political, or religious affiliations;

(9) encourages the United Nations and its member states to continue the annual reauthorization of the EUFOR-Althea stabilization force and to review the current levels of

the force in the face of challenges to the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(10) encourages the United States to consider additional steps to support security and stabilization in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support EUFOR;

(11) calls on the United States—

(A) to work in close cooperation with relevant institutions to discuss contingency plans if the annual reauthorization of the EUFOR-Althea stabilization force is put in jeopardy; and

(B) to take steps to deter malign actors, both inside and outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from threatening the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(12) condemns individuals who are actively seeking to undermine the security, stability, and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urges the President and European allies of the United States to hold such individuals accountable for their actions, including through the use of sanctions where appropriate;

(13) condemns the inflammatory rhetoric of politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and others in the region who deny the severity or perpetration of war crimes and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(14) condemns politicians in Bosnian and Herzegovina and the region who—

(A) persist in rampant corruption for personal enrichment at the cost of the prosperity of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(B) prevent Bosnia and Herzegovina from adopting the reforms necessary to secure membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(C) threaten the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, undermine the state and institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and block functional, efficient, and accountable government at all levels;

(15) acknowledges the decision of the European Union to grant candidacy status to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to take advantage of such candidacy status to accelerate the reforms required to meet its goals for membership in the European Union;

(16) supports the use of Executive Order 13304 (68 Fed. Reg. 32313; relating to the Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001) and Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to Blocking Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons Contributing to the Destabilizing Situation in the Western Balkans) to hold individuals accountable for high-level corruption and actions that obstruct the Dayton Accords; and

(17) emphasizes that the United States Government will continue to support—

(A) the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and multiethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

(B) the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their goal to build a democratic, pluralistic, prosperous, and peaceful state.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY CONGRESS

Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 266

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that, pursuant to Article 11 of the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, District of Columbia, on April 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 2241; 34 U.N.T.S. 243), if the President determines it necessary to engage United States forces in hostilities in order to restore or maintain the security of the North Atlantic area as stated in Article 5 of such treaty, such action does not supersede the constitutional requirement that Congress declare war or authorize the use of military force prior to the United States engaging in hostilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 267—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF JUNE 18 THROUGH JUNE 24, 2023, AS “NATIONAL WOMEN’S SPORTS WEEK” TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972 AND THE GROWTH OF WOMEN’S SPORTS

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 267

Whereas title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “Title IX”) was enacted on June 23, 1972, to end unjust sex discrimination in education, including in athletics;

Whereas Title IX transformed sports by guaranteeing women and girls the right to equal athletic opportunities;

Whereas the purposes and benefits of Title IX are negated for women whenever men claiming to be women are granted access to female sports;

Whereas Title IX has resulted in a 545 percent increase in the percentage of women playing college sports and a 990 percent increase in the percentage of women playing high school sports;

Whereas athletic participation helps women and girls develop confidence, initiative, and leadership skills;

Whereas policies allowing for the inclusion of men in women’s sports have no basis in biological fact or valid medical research;

Whereas providing equal athletic opportunities in sports to women is impossible without single-sex teams and competitions reserved exclusively for female athletes;

Whereas, without separate single-sex teams and competitions based on biological sex for men and women, men will dominate competitive sports where size, strength, and speed are factors, depriving female athletes of athletic and academic opportunities;

Whereas the biological differences between men and women have led to women being injured by men competing in women’s sports;

Whereas, since 2017, men have won at least 24 professional women’s sports titles and an innumerable number of unreported titles at the middle school, high school, and collegiate levels; and

Whereas, in 2018, at least 300 high school-aged boys in the United States ran the 400-meter dash faster than the most decorated female Olympic champion in the world has run it in her lifetime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports—

(1) observing “National Women’s Sports Week” as the week of June 18 through June 24, 2023, to recognize—

(A) the incredible expansion of opportunities for female athletes since the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); and

(B) the role of the provisions of law described in subparagraph (A) in guaranteeing equal athletic opportunities for members of both sexes; and

(2) marking the observance of National Women’s Sports Week with—

(A) appropriate programs and activities that—

(i) celebrate the contributions of individual female athletes in the United States;

(ii) honor the coaches and parents who support female athletes in the United States;

(iii) promote equal access to athletic opportunities for members of both sexes; and

(iv) support the commitment of the United States to supporting female athletes; and

(B) legislative efforts to protect single-sex sports.

SENATE RESOLUTION 268—RESPONDING TO THE THREAT POSED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION’S DEPLOYMENT OF TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 268

Whereas the military doctrine of the Russian Federation states “The Russian Federation reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to . . . large-scale aggression utilizing conventional weapons in situations critical to the national security of the Russian Federation”;

Whereas it is estimated that the Russian Federation has an arsenal of as many as 2,000 tactical nuclear weapons;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin has expressed a willingness to use tactical nuclear weapons when he stated “If the territorial integrity of our country is threatened, we will without doubt use all available means to protect Russia and our people—this is not a bluff . . . [a]nd those who try to blackmail us with nuclear weapons should know that the weathervane can turn and point towards them”;

Whereas, on March 23, 2023, Dmitry Medvedev, Deputy Chairman of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, stated “Every day when they [the west] provide Ukraine with foreign weapons brings the nuclear apocalypse closer”;

Whereas, in May 2023, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus formalized an agreement that allows for the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus;

Whereas the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus would be the first such deployment of these weapons outside of the Russian Federation since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991;

Whereas, on June 17, 2023, President Vladimir Putin confirmed that the Russian Federation had begun to deploy tactical nuclear weapons within the Republic of Belarus and confirmed that the deployment of these weapons would be completed by the end of the summer;

Whereas, on June 17, 2023, following the announcement of the Russian Federation’s deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the

Republic of Belarus, President Biden expressed publically that such a move was “totally irresponsible”;

Whereas, on June 19, 2023, President Biden stated, “I [worry] about Putin using tactical nuclear weapons”, and that the threat of the Russian Federation using such a weapon is “real”;

Whereas the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus by the Russian Federation poses an increased threat to not only Ukraine but also our NATO allies and United States troops stationed in nations along the Belarusian border;

Whereas the use of a tactical nuclear weapon or an attack that results in nuclear fallout of any kind would impact Europe and NATO member states; and

Whereas Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty states “. . . an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and . . . will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security . . .”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) agrees that the deployment of the Russian Federation’s tactical nuclear weapons within the Republic of Belarus is a threat to Ukraine and NATO member states;

(2) views the use of any tactical nuclear weapon by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or their proxies, or the destruction of a nuclear facility, dispersing radioactive contaminants into NATO territory causing significant harm to human life, as an attack on NATO requiring an immediate response, including the implementation of Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty; and

(3) urges the current administration to consult with NATO leaders and other European partners to develop a comprehensive response to minimize the threat to civilians and coordinate a diplomatic and military response commensurate with the situation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 269—DESIGNATING JULY 22, 2023, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 269

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across

the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 22, 2023, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 270—DESIGNATING JULY 15, 2023, AS “NATIONAL LEIOMYOSARCOMA AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 270

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is a malignant sarcoma subtype, one of 70 to 100 such subtypes, that arises in smooth muscle and has several subtypes itself due to its vascularity and bone invasion;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is designated by the National Institutes of Health as a rare form of cancer;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is largely resistant to standard chemotherapy treatments, radiation treatments, and immunotherapy trials, with 40-year-old chemotherapy treatments still in use;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma affects all age groups, including children, young adults, the middle-aged, and the elderly, and all genders;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is diagnosed in more than 2,000 individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, with respect to leiomyosarcoma, research and clinical trials remain complicated and extremely costly due to the difficulty of recruiting patients;

Whereas survival and longevity for individuals with leiomyosarcoma has not significantly improved for at least 30 years;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of leiomyosarcoma patients;

Whereas researchers continue to strive to improve quality of life for leiomyosarcoma patients, improve outcomes in clinical trials, and promote enhanced survivorship; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 15, 2023, as “National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day”;;

(2) recognizes the challenges faced by leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(3) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States working to improve the quality of life of leiomyosarcoma patients and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 271—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2023, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY” AND THE MONTH OF JUNE AS “ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 271

Whereas, in 2021, approximately 55,000,000 residents of the United States, or about 1 in every 6 individuals, have attained the age of 65, and by 2060, 95,000,000 individuals in the United States will be over the age of 65 according to estimates by 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 more than 1 in 10 individuals in the United States over the age of 60 have been subjected to abuse each year, with many such victims enduring abuse in multiple forms, according to the American Journal of Public Health;

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, according to the New York State Office of Children and Family Services;

Whereas the Population Reference Bureau estimates that 1,900,000 elders will live in nursing homes by 2030;

Whereas, in a 2012 study conducted by Michigan State University, approximately 24 percent of the nursing home residents who participated in the study reported at least one incident of physical abuse by nursing home staff;

Whereas, on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, the United States mourns the loss of elderly individuals who perished in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic;

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

Whereas there has been an increase in hate crimes committed against older, Asian Americans during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, within the last 3 years, Congress passed and the President signed 2 measures that make nearly \$400,000,000 available for implementation of Elder Justice Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 1395i-3a et seq.) initiatives, 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 (42 U.S.C. 1395i-3a et seq.), 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), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), 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, 2023, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day” and the month of June 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 2 Administrations and involves 15 different Federal agencies;

(C) the essential work done by adult protective services personnel, who regularly came to the assistance of victims, investigated reports of abuse, and actively prevented 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 living in the community or in long-term care facilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 272—CELEBRATING THE HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUNE 24, 2022, DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN’S HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. VANCE, Mr.

WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BRAUN, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 272

Whereas the Declaration of Independence announces the self-evident truth that “all men are created equal” and “are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”;

Whereas the first of those unalienable rights is the right to life;

Whereas modern science has illuminated our understanding of the humanity of unborn life;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States committed a grave error in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) (referred to in this preamble as “*Roe*”), by inventing a constitutional right to abortion, thereby denying a class of innocent people their right to life;

Whereas more than 63,000,000 unborn lives were lost to abortion under *Roe*;

Whereas, on June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022) (referred to in this preamble as “*Dobbs*”), corrected the grave error committed in *Roe*, by holding that “the Constitution does not confer a right to abortion” and that “*Roe* and *Casey* must be overruled, and the authority to regulate abortion must be returned to the people and their elected representatives”;

Whereas many States have taken historic steps to protect unborn life since the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs*; and

Whereas many millions of people in the United States continue to press to protect unborn life and strengthen support for families charged with protecting that life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates 1 year since the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022) (referred to in this resolution as “*Dobbs*”);

(2) celebrates the millions of lives that will be saved as a result of the ruling in *Dobbs*;

(3) commits to protecting the unalienable right to life and guarding unborn lives against lethal violence;

(4) commits to supporting families, including new and expectant mothers and their children; and

(5) commits to proclaiming the humanity of the unborn, consistent with the findings of modern science and the unswerving demands of justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 273—PROMOTING STRONGER ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 273

Whereas, to maintain the role of the United States as a global economic leader and protect the national security interests of the United States, the United States must

strengthen economic relations with countries in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas ongoing supply chain disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the need for the United States to increase supply chain resiliency through reshoring and nearshoring initiatives;

Whereas, in 2019, the People’s Republic of China was the top supplier of goods imported into the United States, providing significant quantities of rare earth minerals, pharmaceutical ingredients, medical equipment, and other goods vital to the economic prosperity and national security of the United States;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic and production outages and shipping disruptions in the People’s Republic of China have jeopardized worldwide access to critical goods, contributing to an unprecedented, ongoing supply chain crisis that has exposed the severe risks of concentrating global supply chains in the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas Congress has raised concerns about the reliance of the United States on global supply chains based in the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has shown its willingness to use critical supplies as a political tool to advance the goals of the Chinese Communist Party, including when the People’s Republic of China—

(1) threatened to withhold rare earth mineral shipments to Japan; and

(2) utilized personal protective equipment and vaccines as a diplomatic tool;

Whereas findings made pursuant to a supply chain review required by President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., under Executive Order 14017 (86 Fed. Reg. 11849) and released on June 8, 2021, recommended that, in addition to expanding domestic production capacity, the United States Government use diplomatic and financial tools to cooperate with allies to create more diverse, resilient, and secure supply chains;

Whereas 8 of the 13 countries in the world that recognize Taiwan are in Latin America and the Caribbean, and nearshoring initiatives can help decrease the susceptibility of such countries to coercive economic pressure from the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the United States has free trade agreements in effect with 12 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, more than in any other geographic region, providing significant incentives to relocate international supply chains that cannot be relocated to the United States to Latin America and the Caribbean;

Whereas, in addition to existing free trade agreements and the geographic proximity of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to the United States, there are several significant advantages for the United States Government and United States entities to relocate supply chains from the People’s Republic of China to the Western Hemisphere, including—

(1) reduced distance to markets in the United States, which will lower freight costs, enable quicker adaptability to fluctuating consumer demand, and reduce the energy used to transport goods;

(2) longstanding bilateral ties and shared democratic values, which lessen the risk of geopolitical disruptions to supply chains;

(3) comparative advantages for sourcing and manufacturing key critical goods, including rare earth minerals, pharmaceuticals, medical goods, and semiconductors, when there is a historical inability for such goods to be entirely sourced or manufactured in the United States; and

(4) access to a highly qualified and young working-age population;

Whereas the report entitled “Widening the Aperture: Nearshoring in Our ‘Near Abroad’” released by the Wilson Center in April 2021

provided evidence that increasing and strengthening supply chains regionally, particularly in Colombia, Mexico, and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, will, on average, create more jobs in the United States than international supply chains located in other geographic regions;

Whereas switching as few as 15 percent of imports into the United States from the top 10 source countries of such imports outside of the Western Hemisphere to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean would increase exports from Latin America and the Caribbean by \$72,000,000,000 annually, helping the region recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing pressures encouraging migration to the United States;

Whereas, despite existing and growing opportunities for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to become crucial actors in global supply chains, including technological advances that have diminished the need to produce in countries with a low cost of labor, challenges to nearshoring remain, including—

(1) concerns about the rule of law, corruption, and criminal activities that discourage foreign direct investment or significantly raise the costs of shifting production to the region;

(2) concerns about compliance with and enforcement of international labor and environmental standards;

(3) underdeveloped physical and digital infrastructure;

(4) regional economic fragmentation; and

(5) comparatively lower levels of vocational training;

Whereas the governments of several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, have sought to strengthen economic relations with the United States and launched initiatives to incentivize nearshoring;

Whereas the Inter-American Development Bank (commonly known as “IDB”) has prioritized efforts to encourage nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, including by—

(1) making economic integration and the strengthening of regional supply chains 1 of 5 core pillars in the agenda outlined in the document entitled “Vision 2025, Reinvest in the Americas”;

(2) including nearshoring as a business line of IDB Invest for the first time in the history of IDB;

(3) hosting a high-level dialogue with more than 500 private sector leaders on December 2, 2020, to assess how to increase production capacity and supply chain resilience in the region; and

(4) launching the largest private sector coalition in the history of the IDB to explore opportunities for reinvesting in countries in the Western Hemisphere, including through nearshoring initiatives and a toolkit to incentivize and finance nearshoring activities in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the United States Government has taken steps to advance efforts that would facilitate reshoring and nearshoring in the Western Hemisphere, including by—

(1) announcing the first-ever semiconductor forum between the Governments of the United States, Mexico, and Canada and the private sector to align government policies and increase investment in regional semiconductor supply chains; and

(2) developing the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity to expand regional trade ties, bolster regional economic competitiveness, and strengthen regional cooperation on supply chain resilience, labor and environmental standards, rule of law and anti-corruption initiatives, and other critical issues; and

Whereas the United States Government can further leverage diplomatic, foreign assistance, and financing tools to strengthen the participation of Latin American and the Caribbean in global supply chains and address challenges to nearshoring, including through the activities of the United States Agency for International Development and the United States International Development Finance Corporation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that increased tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China and the COVID-19 pandemic have—

(A) exposed severe vulnerabilities attributable to overreliance by the United States and other countries on supply chains based solely or mainly in the People's Republic of China; and

(B) heightened the importance of the United States diversifying its supply chains through reshoring and nearshoring initiatives to increase resiliency against future disruptions;

(2) emphasizes that reshoring efforts of sufficient scale to increase domestic production capacity and relocate supply chains to the United States remain critical and should be encouraged and implemented;

(3) emphasizes that—

(A) nearshoring efforts should be pursued in a complementary fashion to better achieve more resilient, diverse, and secure supply chains, particularly for goods unlikely to be produced in the United States;

(B) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, relative to relying on supply chains in other geographic regions, has the greatest potential to contribute to the economic prosperity and security of the United States while also advancing the post-pandemic economic recovery of countries in the Western Hemisphere;

(C) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean provides greater opportunities for expanding co-production operations and other cooperative business ventures with United States entities; and

(D) nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean can complement and enhance efforts by the United States to support democratic consolidation across the region by strengthening the rule of law, encouraging competitiveness, promoting education and vocational training, and raising standards on corruption, labor, and environmental issues;

(4) supports initiatives by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Government of Canada, governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the private sector to finance, incentivize, or otherwise promote nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(5) encourages the United States Agency for International Development and the United States International Development Finance Corporation to strengthen programmatic support for initiatives likely to facilitate the relocation of global supply chains to the Western Hemisphere, including through increased collaboration with each other, the private sector, the Inter-American Development Bank, Canada, and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(6) calls for governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to increase opportunities for nearshoring in the region by—

(A) modernizing and consolidating physical and digital infrastructure;

(B) combating corruption, strengthening the rule of law, promoting education and vocational training, enhancing labor and environmental standards, and improving democratic governance; and

(C) pursuing other efforts to facilitate the ease of doing business in and attract foreign

direct investment to the region, including by leveraging strong relationships with Taiwan; and

(7) urges the Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the heads of all other relevant Federal agencies and departments, to prioritize efforts to advance nearshoring in Latin America and the Caribbean, including by—

(A) strengthening support for the activities described in paragraph (6);

(B) engaging with governments in the Western Hemisphere to explore opportunities to lower trade barriers, streamline customs and other regulations, support capacity building programs to strengthen environmental and labor standards, establish incentives for mutually beneficial co-production arrangements, and facilitate economic integration of the region;

(C) strengthening legal regimes and monitoring and enforcement measures relating to labor standards to ensure that—

(i) any enhanced sourcing relationship with a country does not support or beget labor abuse or other human rights abuses, such as those found in the People's Republic of China; and

(ii) any new investment under a nearshoring program has sufficient labor standards and benefits the workers in such country;

(D) ensuring that nearshoring activities are consistent with efforts to improve supply chain energy efficiency, reduce the energy used to transport goods, and advance environmental sustainability;

(E) working in partnership with multilateral development banks and private investors to create incentives for entities to relocate supply chains from the People's Republic of China to the Western Hemisphere, including by financing the development of regional technology hubs with strong labor and environmental regulations; and

(F) using all available options, including transparency mechanisms, to ensure that access to supply chains in the Western Hemisphere cannot be exploited by the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 274—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO REDUCE TRAFFIC FATALITIES TO ZERO BY 2050

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 274

Whereas roadway fatalities kill tens of thousands of people in the United States each year;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NHTSA”), 42,939 lives were lost in motor vehicle crashes in 2021 and all of the deaths were preventable;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, traffic crashes are a leading cause of death for people ages 1 to 54 and kill more than 100 people every day;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, alcohol-impaired driving crashes are a leading killer on the roadways of the United States, with 13,384 lives lost to alcohol-impaired driving in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, 3,522 people died in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted drivers in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, 7,388 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States in 2021, representing a 22 percent increase in the last 5 years;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, the number of pedestrian fatalities increased by 53 percent from 2012 to 2021;

Whereas, according to the National Complete Streets Coalition at Smart Growth America, the pedestrian fatality rate compared to that of White, non-Hispanic people in the United States is—

(1) 220 percent higher for American Indian and Alaska Native people;

(2) 100 percent higher for Black people; and

(3) 20 percent higher for Hispanic and Latinx people;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, a total of 961 bicyclists were killed in crashes with motor vehicles in 2021, representing a 32 percent increase in the last 10 years;

Whereas independent research in 2015 found that motor vehicle crash death rates were as much as 4.3 times greater for those at the bottom of the education spectrum than those at the top;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, motorcycles represented only 3 percent of all registered vehicles, but accounted for 14 percent of all traffic fatalities and 17 percent of all occupant fatalities in 2021;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, in 2021, 40 percent of motor vehicle traffic fatalities occurred on rural roads, despite only 32 percent of miles traveled occurring on rural roads;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, seatbelts prevented 14,653 fatalities and 450,000 serious injuries in 2019, saving \$93,000,000,000 in medical care, lost productivity, and other injury-related costs;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, in 2021, 50 percent of passenger vehicle occupants who died in a motor vehicle crash were unrestrained, while 85 percent of occupants who survived a motor vehicle crash were restrained;

Whereas the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine cite that approximately 40 percent of crash fatalities initially survived the impact but later died, highlighting the importance of improving post-crash care;

Whereas, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, increasing speed limits over the last 25 years have led to approximately 37,000 deaths;

Whereas, according to NHTSA, speeding accounted for 29 percent of all traffic fatalities in 2021;

Whereas, according to Consumer Reports, existing safety technologies could cut road fatalities in half if such technologies were made standard on all vehicles, saving approximately 20,000 lives annually;

Whereas roadway fatalities and injuries rose during the COVID-19 pandemic and remain a persistent cause of death in the United States;

Whereas, a deep history of inequalities in the United States continues to impact transportation systems, with low-income neighborhoods experiencing more than twice as many pedestrian fatalities as neighborhoods with the highest incomes, according to the National Complete Streets Coalition at Smart Growth America;

Whereas roadway fatalities disproportionately affect people of color and underserved communities and there must be an effort to collect better data to understand these impacts;

Whereas too many families in the United States have been personally affected by preventable crashes; and

Whereas a data-driven safe systems approach is proven to be effective at reducing traffic fatalities and injuries, including through taking into account all aspects of the transportation environment and not requiring a single actor to be responsible for traffic safety; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commits to advancing policies that will end roadway fatalities by 2050;

(2) calls on Congress and the Department of Transportation to commit to working together to achieve zero roadway fatalities by the year 2050;

(3) supports efforts to address disparities and other equity-related issues related to transportation safety;

(4) calls on the Department of Transportation, and the agencies within the Department of Transportation, to improve data gathering and tracking of traffic crashes and other issues related to transportation safety;

(5) calls on the Department of Transportation, and the agencies within the Department of Transportation, to commit to the implementation of proven countermeasures and interventions to prioritize transportation safety;

(6) recognizes the need for a safe system approach to transportation in the United States to improve access, safety, and mobility; and

(7) supports the use of the term “crash”, instead of “accident”, when describing traffic incidents and encourages all agencies of the Federal Government to use this term.

SENATE RESOLUTION 275—DESIGNATING JUNE AS “NATIONAL ANNUITY AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MORAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 275

Whereas annuities provide a predictable way to meet immediate, ongoing, and future financial obligations and objectives in retirement;

Whereas surveys consistently indicate that the vast majority of individuals in the United States are looking for a financial solution that provides the benefits offered by annuities, specifically the ability to address the critical concern of running out of money during retirement;

Whereas outliving retirement savings can—

(1) create a financial hardship that reduces the standard of living in retirement;

(2) defeat the fulfillment of legacy goals; and

(3) require dependence on family and friends for monetary support;

Whereas millions of individuals in the United States currently lack an adequate level of guaranteed income in retirement to ensure a secure financial future for themselves and their loved ones;

Whereas research indicates that an owner of an annuity has a higher confidence in overall retirement readiness;

Whereas an annuity is the only product in the financial marketplace that can provide guaranteed lifetime income;

Whereas determining the type of annuity to buy and when to take income is one of the most important financial decisions a consumer will ever make, and individuals and families can benefit greatly from the expert guidance of a financial professional; and

Whereas numerous stakeholders who support annuities have designated June as “National Annuity Awareness Month”, the goals of which are—

(1) to educate consumers on annuity benefits;

(2) to support access to annuities to meet the individual financial goals of consumers; and

(3) to encourage savers to seek professional guidance to implement annuities effectively in income and legacy planning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June as “National Annuity Awareness Month”; and

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 276—EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE USE OF STATE POWER AGAINST PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES SEEKING ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE, INCLUDING CRIMINALIZATION OF THE FULL RANGE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE SUCH AS ABORTION, GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE, AND CONTRACEPTIVE CARE, AND DISAPPROVING OF STATE PUNISHMENT OF PEOPLE FOR THEIR PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. FETTERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 276

Whereas most people will need access to sexual and reproductive health care at some point in their lifetimes, whether it be abortion, contraception, or gender-affirming care;

Whereas the ability of people to access and make decisions about the full range of sexual and reproductive health care is essential to the health, well-being, and autonomy of all people and to the health and well-being of society;

Whereas providers of sexual, reproductive, and gender-affirming health care, and those who support people making important health care decisions, are essential and play a critical role in ensuring people are able to have control over their own bodies and lives;

Whereas people deserve to be treated with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect by their health care providers;

Whereas people need their health care providers to be able to provide or refer for essential health care without facing punishment or criminal or civil charges for supporting the autonomous decisions of an individual with respect to their own body and life;

Whereas no person should face State sanctioned punishment for—

(1) seeking or obtaining an abortion, or any pregnancy outcome or decision;

(2) seeking or using contraception;

(3) seeking or obtaining gender-affirming care;

(4) their sexual health status; or

(5) for helping someone access the essential health care they need;

Whereas people have been penalized or prosecuted in the United States for actions during their pregnancy that the State alleged caused harm or risk to their pregnancies;

Whereas people have been prosecuted for not seeking health care, for experiencing a miscarriage or stillbirth, for self-managing an abortion, for alcohol or drug use during pregnancy, and for their HIV status;

Whereas research shows there is an increased need and demand for medications to self-manage an abortion in States with abortion restrictions, and that self-managed abortion with access to medications and accurate information is safe and effective;

Whereas the reasons why people self-manage an abortion are varied and valid;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to impose civil and criminal penalties on people who help others access the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they need, including abortion care;

Whereas at least 1 State has passed a law attempting to restrict some out-of-State travel for abortions, and other States have attempted to curtail out-of-State travel for abortion care or the facilitation thereof, in violation of basic constitutional principles, including the right to travel;

Whereas people have been and continue to be coerced or forced to undergo unwanted medical procedures or surgical interventions that negatively impact their sexual and reproductive health, including involuntary sterilization, involuntary cesarean sections, and procedures to change the intersex traits of minors;

Whereas coercive or unwanted medical or surgical interventions that negate individual autonomy are distinct from gender-affirming care, do not constitute essential health care or sexual and reproductive health care, and are not included within the full range of such care that this resolution describes;

Whereas more than 30 States around the country have advanced legislation designed to severely limit access to necessary gender-affirming care, especially for young people, which is against the recommendations of major medical organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics;

Whereas 3 States have enacted, and nearly 15 have introduced, legislation designed to criminalize and penalize providing gender-affirming care to young people, providers of gender-affirming care for young people, and the parents of those young people for enabling access to this essential care;

Whereas some States are considering legislation that would use the power of the State to remove children from the care of their parent if that parent supports access to gender-affirming care for the child;

Whereas States and localities have prohibited health care providers from providing, and in some cases have criminalized the provision of, gender-affirming and reproductive health care, including abortion care, to patients who are seeking such care whether in person or via telehealth;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to prohibit health care providers from referring, and in some cases have attempted to criminalize the referral of, patients to out-of-State resources to receive the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they seek, including abortion care;

Whereas States have aimed to restrict the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care by threatening provider licensure, certification, or renewal, if even suspected of providing care, regardless of conviction;

Whereas the threat of criminalization or prosecution can result in a chilling effect by intimidating people into not seeking or providing needed care;

Whereas health care providers have an ethical obligation to provide essential health care to their patients and to protect the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship;

Whereas limiting the ability of a health care provider to uphold their ethical obligations to provide essential health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, to patients is a violation of their rights and subjects them to moral injury;

Whereas the State advances no legitimate interest by imposing civil or criminal penalties on medically appropriate sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, and has no legitimate interest in criminalizing pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas State laws criminalizing sexual and reproductive health care, including gender-affirming care and abortion care, sometimes enacted under the guise of protection, constitute an abuse of the power of the State that denies individuals their fundamental rights;

Whereas even when charges are dropped or the defendant is exonerated, the long-term consequences of arrest or prosecution are irreparable;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely, due to persistent disparities and oppression, to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes that place them under the scrutiny of the legal system;

Whereas groups like the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Bar Association, and others oppose State-sanctioned punishment for pregnancy outcomes and oppose criminalizing providers and the provision of health care;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely to be surveilled, arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, and heavily punished within the criminal justice system;

Whereas, in the 2022 Abortion Care Guidelines issued by the World Health Organization, the World Health Organization recommends the full decriminalization of abortion;

Whereas human rights bodies, including the United Nations Human Rights Committee, have long said that governments that apply criminal sanctions against people who have an abortion, or medical providers who assist people in having an abortion, violate human rights principles and laws;

Whereas human rights bodies have explicitly described criminalization of abortion and attacks on LGBTQI+ health as a form of gender-based violence;

Whereas punishing people for their pregnancy outcomes or for seeking or providing essential reproductive and sexual health care, or supporting access to such care, violates their fundamental rights; and

Whereas several States have recognized these facts and taken steps—

(1) to repeal or reform laws that had been used to criminalize pregnancy outcomes; and

(2) to pass laws to increase access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the application or use of criminal laws to punish people for the outcomes of their pregnancies;

(2) affirms that people deserve access to high-quality health care without fear of reprisal or punishment;

(3) condemns the criminalization of providing or supporting access to essential health care;

(4) affirms the ethical obligations of health care providers to safeguard patient privacy and the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship; and

(5) declares a goal for a future in which—
(A) the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, is universally free from restrictions, bans, and barriers; and

(B) people are able—

(i) to exercise self-determination in their reproductive and sexual health; and

(ii) manage care on their own terms, free from coercion, discrimination, or punishment; and

(6) affirms the commitment of Congress to working toward the goal established in paragraph (5) in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 277—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

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

S. RES. 277

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street in Highland Park, Illinois, during the annual Fourth of July parade;

Whereas the gunman took the lives of 7 individuals and injured 46 more individuals;

Whereas the 7 individuals who lost their lives that day were—

(1) Katie Goldstein, age 64, of Highland Park, Illinois, a beloved wife and mother, who was known for her kind, caring personality, and for bringing neighbors delicious baked goods during the holidays;

(2) Irina McCarthy, age 35, of Highland Park, Illinois, a wife and mother of 2-year-old Aiden, who met her husband Kevin through their mutual work in the pharmaceutical industry;

(3) Kevin McCarthy, age 37, of Highland Park, Illinois, a husband and father of 2-year-old Aiden, who died protecting his son from gunfire;

(4) Stephen Strauss, age 88, of Highland Park, Illinois, a brother, husband, father, and grandfather, who was a joke-teller and avid reader and greatly enjoyed the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra;

(5) Jacquelyn Sundheim, age 63, of Highland Park, Illinois, a kind and caring wife and mother, who was a lifelong member of North Shore Congregation Israel, in Glencoe, where she also taught preschool and served as the events coordinator;

(6) Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, age 78, of Morelos, Mexico, who was attending the parade with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and

(7) Eduardo Uvaldo, age 69, of Waukegan, Illinois, who was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather;

Whereas dozens of individuals were wounded by gunfire or injured fleeing the scene of the mass shooting;

Whereas the Highland Park Police Department and the Highland Park Fire Department led dozens of agencies in responding to the shooting with bravery and professionalism, including—

(1) the Illinois State Police;
 (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;
 (3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
 (4) the United States Secret Service;
 (5) the United States Marshals Service;
 (6) the Naval Criminal Investigative Service;
 (7) the Lake County Major Crimes Task Force;
 (8) the Chicago Police Department;
 (9) the Lake County Sheriff's Office;
 (10) the Cook County Sheriff's Office;
 (11) the Northwest Central Dispatch System;
 (12) the Regional Emergency Dispatch Center (RED Center);
 (13) the Glenview Public Safety Dispatch Center;
 (14) the Highland Park Community Emergency Response Team (CERT);
 (15) the Deerfield-Bannockburn Fire Protection District;
 (16) the Northbrook Fire Department;
 (17) the Winnetka Fire Department;
 (18) the Northfield Fire Department;
 (19) the Buffalo Grove Fire Department;
 (20) the Prospect Heights Fire Department;
 (21) the Libertyville Fire Department;
 (22) the Lincolnshire-Riverwoods Fire Protection District;
 (23) the Evanston Fire Department;
 (24) the Glenview Fire Department;
 (25) the Lake Bluff Fire Department;
 (26) the Skokie Fire Department;
 (27) the Wilmette Fire Department;
 (28) the Des Plaines Fire Department;
 (29) the Glencoe Department of Public Safety;
 (30) the Lake Forest Fire Department;
 (31) the Morton Grove Fire Department;
 (32) the Park Ridge Fire Department;
 (33) the Waukegan Fire Department;
 (34) the Niles Fire Department;
 (35) the Addison Fire Protection District;
 (36) the Streamwood Fire Department;
 (37) the Hanover Park Fire Department;
 and
 (38) the police departments of—
 (A) Addison;
 (B) Antioch;
 (C) Arlington Heights;
 (D) Bannockburn;
 (E) Barrington;
 (F) Barrington Hills;
 (G) Bartlett;
 (H) Berwyn;
 (I) Buffalo Grove;
 (J) Carpentersville;
 (K) Cary;
 (L) Crystal Lake;
 (M) Deerfield;
 (N) Des Plaines;
 (O) Elk Grove Village;
 (P) Elmhurst;
 (Q) Evanston;
 (R) Fox Lake;
 (S) Franklin Park;
 (T) Glencoe;
 (U) Glenview;
 (V) Grayslake;
 (W) Gurnee;
 (X) Hanover Park;
 (Y) Harwood Heights;
 (Z) Hoffman Estates;
 (AA) Inverness;
 (BB) Kenilworth;
 (CC) Kildeer;
 (DD) Lake Bluff;
 (EE) Lake Forest;
 (FF) Lake Villa;
 (GG) Lake Zurich;
 (HH) Libertyville;
 (II) Lincolnshire;
 (JJ) Lincolnwood;
 (KK) McHenry;
 (LL) Morton Grove;
 (MM) Mount Prospect;

(NN) Mundelein;
 (OO) Niles;
 (PP) Norridge;
 (QQ) North Chicago;
 (RR) North Riverside;
 (SS) Northbrook;
 (TT) Northfield;
 (UU) Palatine;
 (VV) Prospect Heights;
 (WW) Riverwoods;
 (XX) Rolling Meadows;
 (YY) Rosemont;
 (ZZ) Round Lake;
 (AAA) Round Lake Beach;
 (BBB) Round Lake Park;
 (CCC) Schiller Park;
 (DDD) Skokie;
 (EEE) Streamwood;
 (FFF) Vernon Hills;
 (GGG) Wauconda;
 (HHH) Waukegan;
 (III) Western Springs;
 (JJJ) Wheeling;
 (KKK) Wilmette;
 (LLL) Winnetka;
 (MMM) Winthrop Harbor; and
 (NNN) Zion;

Whereas the emergency responders and the doctors, nurses, and other health care providers at Highland Park Hospital, Glenbrook Hospital, Evanston Hospital, Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital, Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, and University of Chicago Medicine Comer Children's Hospital provided professional and dedicated care to the victims;

Whereas, during the year following the shooting, many volunteer counselors traveled to North Shore School District 112 and Township High School District 113 to assist the community in the process of healing;

Whereas members of the Highland Park, Highwood, Waukegan, and North Chicago communities, along with communities across the entire North Shore, the State of Illinois, the United States, and the world remain united in support of the victims of this horrific massacre and their families on its 1-year anniversary;

Whereas, according to the Gun Violence Archive, the tragic mass shooting that occurred in Highland Park was 1 of 10 mass shootings that occurred on July 4, 2022; and

Whereas senseless gun violence has caused devastation, trauma, and grief to too many families and communities across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Katie Goldstein, Irina McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Stephen Strauss, Jacquelyn Sundheim, Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, and Eduardo Uvaldo, the victims of the devastating shooting along the parade route on July 4, 2022, in Highland Park, Illinois;

(2) honors the lives and memory of the victims, with gratitude for their selfless dedication to others;

(3) continues to extend support to the individuals who were injured and subjected to the trauma of the shooting;

(4) expresses gratitude to the law enforcement officers, medical personnel, and emergency responders who responded to the shooting with professionalism, dedication, and bravery; and

(5) stands in solidarity with the victims of senseless gun violence in communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 278—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HOSTETTER

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 278

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, Cr. No. 21-392, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 279—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 2 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

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

S. RES. 279

Whereas June 24, 2023, marks 2 years since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 2 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LUJAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:.

S. RES. 280

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 30 years ago to—

(1) bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 391,100 children living in foster care in the United States;

Whereas there were approximately 206,800 youths that entered the foster care system in 2021 in the United States, while more than 113,500 youths were awaiting adoption at the end of 2021;

Whereas almost 74,000 children entered foster care in 2021 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents, and foster parents provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing

permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with non-relatives—

(1) have more stability, including fewer changes in placements;

(2) have more positive perceptions of their placements;

(3) are more likely to be placed with their siblings; and

(4) demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that enter or re-enter the foster care system;

Whereas more than 19,000 youths aged out of foster care in 2021 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas youth who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 21 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with a study showing that 75 percent of foster youth experienced an unscheduled school change during a school year, compared to 21 percent of youth not in foster care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking not less than 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of those children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average annual turnover rate is between 14 percent and 22 percent for child welfare workers;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and post-permanency programs to ensure that more children and older youth in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 232), which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 3 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272; 94 Stat. 500), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89; 111 Stat. 2115), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351; 122 Stat. 3949), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34; 125 Stat. 369), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113-183; 128 Stat. 1919) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2023 is an appropriate month to designate as National Foster Care Month to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child welfare workforce, foster parents, advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and positive impact they have on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2023 as National Foster Care Month;

(2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that children face in the foster care system;

(3) encourages Congress to implement policies to improve the lives of children in the foster care system;

(4) acknowledges the unique needs of children in the foster care system;

(5) recognizes foster youth throughout the United States for their ongoing tenacity, courage, and resilience while facing life challenges;

(6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the foster care system who serve as advocates and role models for youth who remain in care;

(7) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to children in the foster care system;

(8) supports the designation of May 31, 2023, as National Foster Parent Appreciation Day;

(9) recognizes National Foster Parent Appreciation Day as an opportunity to recognize the efforts of foster parents to provide safe and loving care for children in need and raise awareness about the increasing need for foster parents to serve in their communities; and

(10) reaffirms the need to continue working to improve the outcomes of all children in the foster care system through parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and other programs designed to—

(A) support vulnerable families;

(B) invest in prevention and reunification services;

(C) promote adoption in cases where reunification is not in the best interests of the child;

(D) adequately serve those children brought into the foster care system; and

(E) facilitate the successful transition into adulthood for youth that “age out” of the foster care system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 281—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF JUNE 18 THROUGH JUNE 24, 2023, AS “NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY WEEK” IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY WEEK TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE FIRE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 281

Whereas firefighters play a critical role in safeguarding lives and property;

Whereas the safety and well-being of firefighters are of the utmost importance and it is crucial to equip them with the necessary knowledge and resources to perform their duties effectively;

Whereas the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the Fire Department Safety Officers Association, the National Volunteer Fire Council, and the National Fire Protection Association are the leading organizations committed to enhancing firefighter safety and promoting best practices;

Whereas lithium-ion batteries have become increasingly prevalent in modern society and are utilized in a wide range of consumer products, posing unique risks when involved in incidents and fires;

Whereas the improper recycling or disposal of lithium-ion batteries causes fires, endangering the firefighters called upon to quell these blazes;

Whereas programs, such as the assistance to firefighters grant program under section 33(c) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(c)) and the staffing for adequate fire and emergency response grant program under section 34 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a), support initiatives aimed at enhancing firefighter safety, including training programs, research, and the development of specialized equipment and tools; and

Whereas, during National Firefighter Safety Week, from June 18 through June 24, 2023, leading firefighter safety organizations are conducting a Safety Stand Down to raise awareness among firefighters about the potential hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents and to provide comprehensive training on response protocols and safety measures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Firefighter Safety Week;

(2) expresses strong support for—

(A) the efforts of firefighter safety organizations to promote firefighter safety relating to lithium-ion battery incidents;

(B) training programs to educate firefighters about the risks and hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(C) participation of fire departments in the United States in National Firefighter Safety Week;

(3) encourages—

(A) efforts to develop standards and best practices that emphasize firefighter safety in dealing with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(B) public awareness regarding the safe use, safe storage, and proper disposal or recycling of lithium-ion batteries;

(4) supports community outreach programs that educate the public about the potential hazards and proper response to lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(5) supports the goals of National Firefighter Safety Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2023 AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHA-

HEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) include individuals—

(1) from all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) from all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States served on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia, and continue to serve on the front lines today;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, threatened and intimidated Federal public servants from employment due to their sexual orientation by alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, preventing many more from entering the workforce;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people were banned from military service from at least 1960, and were not permitted to serve without restriction until 2021;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, a LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many

LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family”;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”) has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ individuals in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatments for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 28 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 34 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas, as a result of discrimination, LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

(1) suicide;

(2) homelessness;

(3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and

(4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 13 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas State legislatures across the country have introduced and passed harmful legislation specifically targeting LGBTQ youth, particularly transgender youth, and their ability to obtain access to healthcare, participate in athletic activities, and learn about race, gender, and sexuality in schools;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

(2) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(3) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of

the world, including State-sponsored violence like in Uganda, where LGBTQ people live under threat of the death penalty;

Whereas, in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ individuals around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Northern Ireland, and Costa Rica have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples, the most recent country-wide extensions of those rights in the world;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all individuals in the United States from crimes motivated by their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ individuals in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ individuals in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas, in June 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117-228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a person of the opposite sex; and

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—RECOGNIZING JUNE 28, 2023, AS THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND COMMENDING THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 283

Whereas, in 1892, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still (referred to in this preamble as “A.T. Still”) opened the first osteopathic medical school, the American School of Osteopathy, now known as A.T. Still University College of Osteopathic Medicine, in Kirksville, Missouri;

Whereas A.T. Still was a pioneering physician in recognizing the innate healing mechanisms present within all individuals, and discovered and expanded osteopathic medicine during an era of ineffective and harmful medical practices;

Whereas A.T. Still embodied a philosophy of service through his life as a physician advocate, a Civil War hospital steward, and a legislator;

Whereas, in 1898, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this preamble as “AACOM”) was founded to support and assist osteopathic medical schools in the United States;

Whereas AACOM leads and advocates for the full continuum of osteopathic medical education (commonly known as “OME”) to improve the health of the public;

Whereas AACOM represents all 40 colleges of osteopathic medicine at 64 teaching locations in 35 States, as well as osteopathic graduate medical education professionals and trainees at medical centers, hospitals, clinics, and health systems in the United States;

Whereas, during the 2022–2023 academic year, colleges of osteopathic medicine educated more than 35,000 future physicians, 25 percent of all medical students in the United States, a percentage projected to rise to 30 percent by 2030;

Whereas osteopathic medicine is one of the fastest growing medical fields in the United States, with osteopathic physicians practicing in all specialty areas and medical practice settings;

Whereas there are more than 178,000 doctors of osteopathic medicine and osteopathic medical students in the United States;

Whereas osteopathic medicine—

(1) confers all the benefits of modern medicine to diagnose and treat disease and injury; and

(2) emphasizes helping each person achieve a high level of wellness by focusing on health promotion and disease prevention;

Whereas—

(1) osteopathic medical education emphasizes the interrelationship between the structure and function of the body; and

(2) osteopathic medical students receive extensive training in both—

(A) the neuromusculoskeletal system; and

(B) osteopathic manipulative treatment, the therapeutic application of manual

pressure or force used to treat structural and functional issues in the bones, joints, tissues, and muscles of the body;

Whereas serving rural and underserved populations is a key pillar of AACOM and its member schools, and AACOM works to improve access to health care services, especially in rural and underserved areas of the United States;

Whereas 60 percent of osteopathic medical schools are located in health professional shortage areas;

Whereas 88 percent of osteopathic medical schools have a stated public commitment to rural health; and

Whereas AACOM supports its member institutions as they educate the future physician workforce, increase awareness of osteopathic medical education and osteopathic medicine, promote excellence in medical education, policy, research, and service, and foster innovation and quality throughout medical education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 125th anniversary of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this resolving clause as “AACOM”);

(2) commends AACOM for its work to improve the health of the people of the United States; and

(3) recognizes osteopathic medical students and doctors of osteopathic medicine across the United States who devote their time and resources to increase access to health care services across the country and improve the lives of their patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 284—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 2023 AS “NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE DAIRY PLAYS IN A HEALTHY DIET AND THE EXCEPTIONAL WORK OF DAIRY PRODUCERS IN BEING STEWARDS OF THE LAND AND LIVESTOCK

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 284

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States serves as a key driver in the national food system and supports the people of the United States both nutritionally and economically;

Whereas the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341)—

(1) finds that healthy dietary patterns feature dairy products, as such products provide essential nutrients that keep the people of the United States healthy and serve as a leading source of—

(A) calcium, which helps maintain strong bones and aids in heart function; and

(B) vitamin D, which aids in calcium absorption;

(2) finds that some products sold as “milks” made from plants may be consumed as a source of calcium, but most plant products are not nutritionally similar to milk from dairy cows; and

(3) provides daily recommendations of dairy products for key age groups, including—

(A) 3 cup-equivalents for pre-teens, teenagers, and adults;

(B) 2½ cup-equivalents for children 4 to 8 years of age; and

(C) 2 cup-equivalents for children 2 to 4 years of age;

Whereas studies have shown that following the daily recommendations of dairy products provided in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans leads to improved bone health and reduced risk of—

(1) osteoporosis, which is a condition in which bones become more fragile over time and more prone to fractures; and

(2) cardiovascular diseases, which are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels that lead to heart attacks and strokes and are among the leading causes of death in the United States;

Whereas individuals who are lactose intolerant can choose low-lactose and lactose-free dairy products;

Whereas 42 percent of individuals in the United States take in less than their estimated average required amount of calcium, and 94 percent take in less than their estimated average required amount of vitamin D;

Whereas a global study of more than 136,000 adults from 21 countries found that consuming at least 2 servings of dairy products per day is associated with lower risk for heart disease, stroke, and death;

Whereas the annual all-inclusive expense of providing care for osteoporotic fractures among Medicare beneficiaries was an estimated \$57,000,000,000 in 2018—

(1) which, when broken down by individual, represents all-cause health care costs exceeding \$30,000 in the year following a fracture, of which the patient paid an average of \$3,000; and

(2) is expected to increase to more than \$95,000,000,000 by 2040;

Whereas Congress authorized dairy products as eligible foods under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children program under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), which safeguards the health of low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutrition risk by providing nutritious foods, including dairy products, to supplement diets;

Whereas Congress authorized the supplemental nutrition assistance program under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), which helps low-income working families, low-income seniors, and people with disabilities access nutritious foods, including dairy products;

Whereas the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) provided new opportunities and continued to support the access of high-quality United States products to 2 valuable export markets;

Whereas dairy production efficiently and affordably provides essential nutrients, while only contributing to 1.3 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions of the United States;

Whereas, between 1944 and 2007, advancements allowed the dairy industry of the United States to produce 59 percent more milk with 79 percent fewer cows and reduce its carbon footprint by 63 percent;

Whereas, in 2022, the average dairy cow in the United States produced 24,087 pounds (or 46,180 cups) of milk per year;

Whereas 27,932 licensed dairy farms produce milk in all 50 States, with California, Wisconsin, Idaho, New York, and Texas serving as the top 5 producers, producing 53 percent of the dairy in the United States; and

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States directly and indirectly provides \$793,750,000,000 in total economic impact to the United States and supports 3,200,000 jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of June 2023 as “National Dairy Month” to recognize—

(A) the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet;

(B) the exceptional work of dairy producers in being stewards of the land and livestock; and

(C) the economic impact of the United States dairy industry; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to visit with dairy producers to learn more about agriculture and the vital role dairy producers play in the global food system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPROVAL OF FINAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO FEDERAL SERVICE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE SENATE AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE, AND THAT WERE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE, NOW KNOWN AS THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS, ON AUGUST 19, 1996, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 285

Resolved, That the following regulations issued by the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights on August 19, 1996, are hereby approved:

ADOPTED REGULATIONS

Subchapter E—Covered Employees in Certain Employing Offices PART 2472—CERTAIN EMPLOYING OFFICES

2472.1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations contained in this subchapter implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

(A) the personal office of any Senator;

(B) a standing select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate, or a joint committee of Congress that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee);

(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate,

the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee); and

(F) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, and the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

2472.2 Application of chapter 71.

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section 2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at parts 2420–29 and 2470–71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

2472.3 Definitions.

In this subchapter:

(1) The terms “CAA”, “chapter 71”, and “employing office” have the meanings given the terms in sections 2421.1 through 2421.3, respectively.

(2) The terms “covered employee” and “employee of the Senate” have the meanings given the terms in section 101 of the CAA (2 U.S.C. 1301).

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2023 AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 286

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of "West End Blues" by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and "So What" by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas Thomas Dorsey, the father of gospel music, used his composing talents to merge sacred and secular styles that created a revolution in music;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammy Awards, is epitomized by a rendition of "Summertime", a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits "This Will Be" and "Unforgettable";

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term "rhythm and blues" originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term "race music";

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas Go-Go, developed by African-American musicians in the mid-1960s, combines funk, soul, and Latin music, was popularized by artists such as Chuck Brown and Rare Essence, and is the "official music of Washington, DC";

Whereas Harry Belafonte, a singer, actor, and activist, and a supporter and confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., throughout the civil rights movement, influenced by his Caribbean roots, popularized Calypso music in the United States;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul and elements of the African-American musical tradition with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old-style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas Dayton, Ohio, known as the "Land of Funk", helped give rise to the genre of funk as a mixture of soul, jazz, and rhythm and blues and popularized bands such as the Ohio Players, Heatwave, Roger and Zapp, and Lakeside;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music, was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and a wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas the incredible Billie Holiday created a cultural reset by recording "Strange Fruit", originally a poem that depicted lynching in the southern United States, which became the first protest song of the civil rights era;

Whereas the talented jazz artist Duke Ellington pushed boundaries with his hits "It Don't Mean a Thing if It Ain't Got That Swing" and "Sophisticated Lady" and received 13 Grammy Awards as well as the Presidential Gold Medal;

Whereas Sister Rosetta Tharpe, known as the "Godmother of Rock 'n' Roll", combined her distinctive guitar style with melodic blues and traditional gospel music that influenced the likes of Aretha Franklin and Chuck Berry;

Whereas Tina Turner, known as the "Queen of Rock 'n' Roll", stunned audiences with her powerful vocals, was the first woman or African-American musician to be featured on the cover of Rolling Stone, and received 12 Grammy Awards during her lifetime;

Whereas trailblazer Florence Price was the first noted African-American female composer to gain national status and the first African-American woman to have her composed work performed by a major national symphony orchestra;

Whereas the classical singer Marian Anderson broke down racial barriers by performing at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 after being denied the opportunity to sing in front of an integrated audience at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall in Washington, DC;

Whereas country music singer Charley Pride was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2000 and has had more than 40 hits reach number 1 on the country charts;

Whereas Nina Simone, one of the most prominent and extraordinary soul singers,

has music spanning more than 4 decades that impacted generations with detailed storytelling;

Whereas musician Bobby McFerrin brought joy to audiences everywhere with his smash hit "Don't Worry Be Happy";

Whereas famous saxophone player John Coltrane made his impact on genres like bebop, jazz, and rhythm and blues through his work such as "A Love Supreme";

Whereas David Jolicoeur, also known as Trugoy the Dove, was a founding member of hip-hop groups De La Soul and Native Tongues and used his passion for rap music to spread positive messages within his community;

Whereas musical force Marvin Gaye used his versatility as an artist to produce hits like "I Heard It Through the Grapevine" and "Ain't No Mountain High Enough";

Whereas, a recent study by the National Arts Education Data Project found that 13 percent of schools with a predominately African-American student population have no access to music education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas African-American students often receive a music education that does not reflect their own culture;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students who are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a study found that—

(1) nearly ⅓ of music ensemble students were White and middle class, and only 15 percent of those students were African American; and

(2) only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the need for African-American students to have greater access to, and participation in, music education in schools across the United States; and

(E) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(i) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States; and

(2) designates June 2023 as "African-American Music Appreciation Month".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 139. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) proposed an

amendment to the bill H.R. 1734, to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 139. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1734, to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Testing, Rapid Analysis, and Narcotic Quality Research Act of 2023” or the “TRANQ Research Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. XYLAZINE DETECTION AND ANALYSIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—The term “Federal laboratory” has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) INSTITUTE.—The term “Institute” means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term “nonprofit organization” means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(6) XYLAZINE.—The term “xylazine” means the nonopioid tranquilizer methyl benzene compound frequently used in veterinary medicine as an emetic and sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall—

(1) support intramural basic measurement science and research of the Institute to advance—

(A) analytical methods to identify, understand, differentiate, and categorize substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances;

(B) measurement technologies to shorten analysis timelines and enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities;

(C) new data tools, techniques, and processes to identify and publicly disclose relevant information concerning substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances; and

(D) such other areas as the Director determines to be critical to the development and deployment of technologies to measure and analyze the presence of xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(2) support activities to inform and expand the development of near-real time spectrometry capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(3) convene and consult with organizations engaged in the analysis of new psychoactive

substances to develop coordinated strategies and voluntary best practices for the safe handling, transport, data-sharing, and analysis of substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances, including—

(A) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(B) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(C) the National Institute on Drug Abuse;

(D) Federal laboratories;

(E) States and territories;

(F) State fusion centers;

(G) the private sector;

(H) intergovernmental organizations;

(I) institutions of higher education, and

(J) nonprofit organizations;

(4) establish or expand collaborative partnerships or consortia with other government agencies and persons engaged in related research and development, such as institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, public health agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances; and

(5) encourage graduate and post-graduate research to include detection and identification of xylazine and other new psychoactive substances in relevant course studies when practicable.

(c) CONTROLS.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Director shall ensure proper security controls are implemented to protect sensitive information, as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with applicable provisions of law.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section. Such report may include recommendations for legislative action to improve the ability of the Director to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. STUDY ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ANALYTICAL METHODS TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the capabilities of the Federal Government to respond to the threats of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(2) MATTERS EVALUATED.—The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the following:

(A) The capabilities, including technologies and analytical methods, of Federal, State, and local agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(B) An analysis of timeframes for identification and development of technologies and methods to identify new psychoactive substances by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(C) Facilities, including laboratories, used by Federal, State, and local agencies for the identification of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(D) Federal grant programs to fund new technology development to detect and identify new psychoactive substances.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report con-

taining the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in closed session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 9:30 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 22, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2178

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2178) to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive a second reading on the next legislative day.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY
EDUCATION MONTH

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 247 and the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 247, S. Res. 277, S. Res. 278, and S. Res. 279.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged of the relevant resolution, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in this criminal case pending in Federal district court in the District of Columbia and arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, the prosecution has requested testimony from a Senate witness.

In this case, brought against Alan Hostetter, trial is expected to commence on July 6, 2023, and the prosecution has requested testimony from Daniel Schwager, formerly counsel to the Secretary of the Senate, concerning his knowledge and observations of the process and constitutional and legal bases for Congress's counting of the Electoral College votes. Senate Secretary Berry would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant testimony in this trial from Mr. Schwager.

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Mr. Schwager, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the resolutions en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on adoption of the resolutions en bloc?

The resolutions were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preambles be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolution (S. Res. 247), with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 13, 2023, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

(The resolutions (S. Res. 277, S. Res. 278, and S. Res. 279), with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

TESTING, RAPID ANALYSIS, AND
NARCOTIC QUALITY RESEARCH
ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1734, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1734) to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the Cruz-Cantwell substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 139) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Testing, Rapid Analysis, and Narcotic Quality Research Act of 2023" or the "TRANQ Research Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. XYLAZINE DETECTION AND ANALYSIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—The term "Federal laboratory" has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) INSTITUTE.—The term "Institute" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term "nonprofit organization" means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(6) XYLAZINE.—The term "xylazine" means the nonopioid tranquilizer methyl benzene compound frequently used in veterinary medicine as an emetic and sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall—

(1) support intramural basic measurement science and research of the Institute to advance—

(A) analytical methods to identify, understand, differentiate, and categorize substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances;

(B) measurement technologies to shorten analysis timelines and enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities;

(C) new data tools, techniques, and processes to identify and publicly disclose relevant information concerning substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances; and

(D) such other areas as the Director determines to be critical to the development and deployment of technologies to measure and analyze the presence of xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(2) support activities to inform and expand the development of near-real time spectrometry capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances;

(3) convene and consult with organizations engaged in the analysis of new psychoactive substances to develop coordinated strategies and voluntary best practices for the safe handling, transport, data-sharing, and analysis of substances containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, or other new psychoactive substances, including—

(A) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(B) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(C) the National Institute on Drug Abuse;

(D) Federal laboratories;

(E) States and territories;

(F) State fusion centers;

(G) the private sector;

(H) intergovernmental organizations;

(I) institutions of higher education, and

(J) nonprofit organizations;

(4) establish or expand collaborative partnerships or consortia with other government agencies and persons engaged in related research and development, such as institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, public health agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to enhance narcotic and opioid detection and analysis capabilities regarding xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other new psychoactive substances; and

(5) encourage graduate and post-graduate research to include detection and identification of xylazine and other new psychoactive substances in relevant course studies when practicable.

(c) CONTROLS.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Director shall ensure proper security controls are implemented to protect sensitive information, as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with applicable provisions of law.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section. Such report may include recommendations for legislative action to improve the ability of the Director to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. STUDY ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ANALYTICAL METHODS TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the capabilities of the Federal Government to respond to the threats of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(2) MATTERS EVALUATED.—The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the following:

(A) The capabilities, including technologies and analytical methods, of Federal, State, and local agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(B) An analysis of timeframes for identification and development of technologies and methods to identify new psychoactive substances by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(C) Facilities, including laboratories, used by Federal, State, and local agencies for the identification of new psychoactive substances such as xylazine.

(D) Federal grant programs to fund new technology development to detect and identify new psychoactive substances.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report containing the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1734), as amended, was passed.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 36, S. 264; Calendar No. 37, S. 829; Calendar No. 38, S. 349; Calendar No. 44, S. 206; Calendar No. 72, S. 111; and Calendar No. 94, S. 1549.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measures en bloc?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments, where applicable, be considered and agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE IMPROVEMENT ACT

The bill (S. 264) to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 264

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lobbying Disclosure Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. REGISTRANT DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION EXEMPTION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) a statement as to whether the registrant is exempt under section 3(h) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (22 U.S.C. 613(h)).”.

DISCLOSING FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN LOBBYING ACT

The bill (S. 829) to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in *italics*.)

S. 829

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “the offense.” and inserting the following: “the offense; and

“(8) notwithstanding paragraph (4), the name and address of each government of a foreign country (including any agency or subdivision of a [foreign government] *government of a foreign country*, such as a regional or municipal unit of government) and foreign political party, other than the client, that participates in the direction, planning, supervision, or control of any lobbying activities of the registrant.”.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 829), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 829

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION.

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “the offense.” and inserting the following: “the offense; and

“(8) notwithstanding paragraph (4), the name and address of each government of a foreign country (including any agency or subdivision of a government of a foreign country, such as a regional or municipal unit of government) and foreign political party, other than the client, that participates in the direction, planning, supervision, or control of any lobbying activities of the registrant.”.

MILITARY SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT ACT

The bill (S. 349) to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work re-

motely, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is printed in *italics*.)

S. 349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Military Spouse Employment Act”.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SPOUSES.

Section 3330d of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) The term ‘remote work’ refers to a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The term ‘telework’ has the meaning given the term in section 6501.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of a disabled or deceased member of the Armed Forces, to a position in which the spouse will engage in remote work.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “subsection (a)(3)” and inserting “subsection (a)(4)”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “agency” means an agency described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(2) the term “employee” means an employee of an agency;

(3) the term “remote work” means a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis; and

(4) the term “telework” means a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employee’s position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and publish a report regarding the use of remote work by agencies, which shall include a discussion of what is known regarding—

(1) the number of employees who are engaging in remote work;

(2) the role of remote work in agency recruitment and retention efforts;

(3) the geographic location of employees who engage in remote work;

(4) the effect that remote work has had on how often employees are reporting to officially established agency locations to perform the duties and responsibilities of the positions of those employees and other authorized activities; and

(5) how the use of remote work has affected Federal office space utilization and spending.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 349), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Military Spouse Employment Act”.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SPOUSES.

Section 3330d of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) The term ‘remote work’ refers to a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) The term ‘telework’ has the meaning given the term in section 6501.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of a disabled or deceased member of the Armed Forces, to a position in which the spouse will engage in remote work.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “subsection (a)(3)” and inserting “subsection (a)(4)”.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “agency” means an agency described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(2) the term “employee” means an employee of an agency;

(3) the term “remote work” means a particular type of telework under which an employee is not expected to report to an officially established agency location on a regular and recurring basis; and

(4) the term “telework” means a work flexibility arrangement under which an employee performs the duties and responsibilities of such employee’s position, and other authorized activities, from an approved worksite other than the location from which the employee would otherwise work.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and publish a report regarding the use of remote work by agencies, which shall include a discussion of what is known regarding—

(1) the number of employees who are engaging in remote work;

(2) the role of remote work in agency recruitment and retention efforts;

(3) the geographic location of employees who engage in remote work;

(4) the effect that remote work has had on how often employees are reporting to officially established agency locations to perform the duties and responsibilities of the positions of those employees and other authorized activities; and

(5) how the use of remote work has affected Federal office space utilization and spending.

ERADICATING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND FORMULATING EFFECTIVE NEW TOOLS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL YEARLY LOSSES OF LIFE ACT

The bill (S. 206) to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to regularly review and update policies and manuals related to inspections at ports of entry, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 206

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the “Eradicating Narcotic Drugs and Formulating Effective New Tools to Address National Yearly Losses of Life Act” or the “END FENTANYL Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING TIMELY UPDATES TO U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FIELD MANUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than triennially, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall review and update, as necessary, the current policies and manuals of the Office of Field Operations related to inspections at ports of entry to ensure the uniform implementation of inspection practices that will effectively respond to technological and methodological changes designed to disguise illegal activity, such as the smuggling of drugs and humans, along the border.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Shortly after each update required under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that summarizes the policy and manual changes implemented by such update.

PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2023

A bill (S. 111) to require each agency, in providing notice of a rulemaking, to include a link to a 100-word plain language summary of the proposed rule, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 111

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT TO POST A 100-WORD SUMMARY TO REGULATIONS.GOV.

Section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) the Internet address of a summary of not more than 100 words in length of the proposed rule, in plain language, that shall be posted on the Internet website under section 206(d) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note) (commonly known as regulations.gov).”.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE DATA ACCESS ACT

The bill (S. 1549) to provide the Congressional Budget Office with necessary authorities to expedite the sharing of data from executive branch agencies, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1549

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Congressional Budget Office Data Access Act”.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS OF DISCLOSURE FOR FEDERAL AGENCY INFORMATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

Subsection (b) of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Privacy Act of 1974”), is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (11) and (12) as paragraphs (12) and (13), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, or any authorized representative of the Director, in the course of performance of the duties of the Congressional Budget Office;”.

APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the upcoming adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Virginia and the junior Senator from Hawaii be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from June 22, 2023, through July 10, 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 26, 2023, THROUGH MONDAY, JULY 10, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that

when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, June 26, at 2 p.m.; Thursday, June 29, at 10 a.m.; Monday, July 3, at 10 a.m.; and Thursday, July 6, at 10 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, July 6, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 10; that on Monday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the

time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Small nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JUNE 26, 2023, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:23 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 26, 2023, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLIE CRIST, OF FLORIDA, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.