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## Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

### PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

O God our refuge and strength, whose compassion encompasses humanity and whose mercy never fails, empower our Senators to be partners with You in Your redeeming purposes for this Earth. Remind them that the only greatness they will ever know is linked to Your transforming might.

Lord, as they strive to please You, make them seekers after peace, justice, and freedom. Transform this storied Chamber of our legislative branch into a place of vision, a lighthouse of hope, and a source of solace for those battered by life's raging storms. May the Members of this body become architects of a new order of peace and justice for our Nation and world.

We pray in Your great 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 assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, July 25, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. WELCH 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

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 2226, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2226) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer (for Reed-Wicker) amendment No. 935, in the nature of a substitute.

Schumer amendment No. 936 (to amendment No. 935), to add an effective date.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

S. 2226

Mr. SCHUMER. First, I want to thank my colleagues for all of the good

work so far on the NDAA, the National Defense Authorization Act. We were very productive last week, and I hope this week can be equally so.

Today, we will begin our work by holding two floor votes, one on Senators CORNYN and CASEY's outbound investment screen amendment and then a vote on the Round-Tester farmlands amendment. Both of these amendments have been in the works for months, and I intend to vote in their favor. I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

I know there are concerns on both sides of the aisle with some of the text in both amendments. Senators CORNYN, CASEY, ROUNDS, TESTER, and I are all committed to working through these concerns in the conference process.

Tomorrow, we will vote on the Warnock-Budd amendment designed to halt debt collector harassment of our servicemembers. Again, I appreciate the cooperation of Senators on both sides as we worked to lock in these votes.

And today and tomorrow, Leader MCCONNELL, Chair REED, Ranking Member WICKER, and I will also work on assembling a second managers' package of amendments.

I hope this effort is successful. It will require everyone to work together, and we cannot let the perfect be the enemy of the good.

Concurrently, we will also keep working on additional floor votes that we might need to finish the NDAA this week. We have a chance to show the American people that the Senate can work productively on our national defense, in stark contrast to the partisan race to the bottom that we saw over in the House.

But the work isn't finished yet. We are going to keep negotiating a path forward, and the Senate will continue working on the NDAA until the job is done. I thank both sides for their efforts.

#### BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. President, now on other Senate business, as we move forward with the

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



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S3503

NDAAs here on the floor, appropriators also continue working in committee. Last week, the Appropriations Committee marked up and approved three more bills, and, this week, they will hold another markup on Thursday. Just like the NDAA, I am proud to say the appropriations process has been largely bipartisan, precisely as it should be.

And, finally, with so much going on this week, I want to remind my colleagues that we will be holding our third all-Senators briefing on AI, following up on our classified briefing earlier this month. I thank all of my colleagues for making the time to attend these AI briefings.

Today, I also wish to recognize the efforts of the Judiciary Committee, which this afternoon is holding its own hearing on AI regulation. They join the work of many other committees that have moved quickly this year to begin focusing on AI in a very serious way.

The Senate will continue ramping up our focus on AI policy when we begin hosting our Insight Forums later this fall.

So, once again, thank you to my colleagues for their good work on this pressing matter.

#### INFLATION REDUCTION ACT

Mr. President, now on the IRA and its 1-year anniversary. We are approaching the 1-year anniversary of the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act. The Inflation Reduction Act, known as the IRA, was one of the most consequential pieces of legislation passed in decades, and in just one year it is already paying huge dividends for the American people, for our economy, and for our environment.

Since we passed the Inflation Reduction Act, costs are down for families. For the first time ever, we made it possible for Medicare to negotiate the price of prescription drugs. Vaccines are free for Medicare beneficiaries. A cap on out-of-pocket drug spending for seniors is just a few months away. No one will pay more than \$2,000 a year for expensive drugs that they need to save their lives.

And, of course, after a lot of hard work, we also capped the price of insulin for seniors on Medicare to \$35—only \$35—a month. Since then, Ely Lilly and Novo Nordisk have also lowered insulin costs for everybody.

And we hope to build on all of this work with additional legislation later this year. Every American deserves to have affordable insulin, not just those on Medicare. Let's not forget that the patent for insulin expired a long time ago. It was invented in 1921 or 1922—I believe it was—by a Canadian inventor who sold the patent for only a dollar. So there is no need to have insulin at the exorbitant high price that it is for those not on Medicare.

The Inflation Reduction Act has also helped countless Americans manage their energy costs. The tax credits and rebates on energy efficiency are helping Americans keep their homes warm-

er in the winter and cooler in the summer, all at a more affordable price, while at the same time reducing our carbon emissions.

And a few weeks ago, we saw that inflation slowed down to just 3 percent, the lowest it has been in over 2 years. In fact, since we passed the Inflation Reduction Act, inflation has been cut by more than half on an annual basis, and wage growth is still continuing to grow. It is now significantly above inflation, meaning workers are taking home more while spending less. That is the emblem of an economy that America needs.

And, of course, the IRA is also paving the way for millions—millions—of new good-paying green jobs. The IRA produced a boom in clean energy investment with nearly 80 new clean energy manufacturing facilities announced across the country.

So when you put it all together, the Inflation Reduction Act is a shining example of the Democratic agenda in action: lower costs for families, higher wages for workers, and millions—millions—of new good-paying jobs for years to come.

Democrats are proud of the progress we have made in implementing our agenda and will keep working until every American feels the benefits.

#### HONORING OFFICER JACOB J. CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON

Mr. President, finally, on a sad anniversary, yesterday marked 25 years since Detective John Gibson and Officer Jacob Chestnut of the Capitol Police were killed in the line of duty while defending the Capitol Building.

It was a dark day in the history of the Capitol, and it would have been even darker if not for the heroics of Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut. In the face of grave danger, they acted with extreme valor and courage, undoubtedly saving the lives of many others in the building that day.

We are grateful for their sacrifice 25 years ago and grateful for the work the Capitol Police do every day to keep the Capitol Complex and those who work here safe.

And we pray that their families have some degree of peace, even though they have huge holes in their heart with these terrible losses.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I need to begin my remarks today by acknowledging two solemn anniversaries.

Yesterday marked 25 years since a deranged gunman shattered the calm of a summer afternoon here at the Capitol, 25 years since two brave members

of the United States Capitol Police—Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson—paid the ultimate price to keep us safe.

The senseless tragedy of July 24, 1998, robbed two families of beloved husbands and fathers. It deprived fellow officers of devoted colleagues and friends. But that day, the sacrifice of Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson saved lives. They protected the law-makers and staff who come here to work, the tourists who come here to encounter the heart of our democracy, and the institutions of Congress themselves. And they reminded an entire nation of the vital service the men and women of the Capitol Police render honorably every day.

Time will not heal the pain of losing these fine men, but in a special way today, I know my colleagues join me in extending our sympathies to the families of Jacob Chestnut and John Gibson and to their comrades in the Capitol Police. America will never forget their service and sacrifice.

#### KENTUCKY FLOODING

Mr. President, tomorrow will mark 1 year since the brave people of Eastern Kentucky endured some of the worst flooding in the Commonwealth's history. Heavy rains and rising water caused mass evacuations and over 40 deaths, including a number of children. Roads turned to rapids, neighborhoods were swept away overnight, and families were left stranded.

In communities like Lost Creek, where I stood with Jackson Mayor Laura Thomas, not a single home was left untouched. From Lost Creek to communities and counties like Pike, Letcher, Knott, and Breathitt, I saw similar scenes of devastation and heard the painful stories of families displaced by the floods. But in the face of devastation, Kentucky's first responders rushed to help neighbors in their time of need.

As the full scope of the disaster became clear, I worked with leaders at FEMA to cut through redtape and encouraged a rapid Federal response. I made sure that Eastern Kentucky received big investments in recovery and that local leaders got more autonomy to restore communities, rebuild homes, and revitalize the economy.

Last year's tragedy tested Eastern Kentucky's resolve, and today, there is still work to be done. But Kentuckians are resilient. We rise up to the big challenges. I will continue to work with folks in Eastern Kentucky to build their communities back even stronger than before.

#### U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, Democrats on the Judiciary Committee spent last Thursday considering the best way to reach from article I of the Constitution into article III and tell a coequal branch of government how to conduct its business.

The pretext for this latest chapter in Democrats' war on the institution of the Supreme Court was "ethics and

transparency.” They had a supposedly urgent legislative bone to pick with Justices who take vacations and publish children’s books. But for all our colleagues’ heartburn over a textualist Court that won’t reliably affirm their political preferences, for all of the baseless commotion about undue outside influence, Senate Democrats have proven themselves to be quite thoroughly influenced by the far left’s most notorious dark money advocates and discredited causes.

Here are some of the recent marching orders our colleagues have received from the activist left:

“Start taking on the court rhetorically as a political villain.”

“We’d like to amplify anyone who uses this corruption/legitimacy messaging.”

“Restrain MAGA justices immediately.”

“Rip the veil off.”

Well, Mr. President, Senate Democrats have dutifully followed their orders. In their words:

The Supreme Court is “MAGA-captured.”

We have a “stilted, illegitimate” Court.

“We need to expand the Court.”

One Senator let the cat out of the bag, saying that this supposed “ethics” inquiry is just a predicate to Court packing. Quote: “I don’t think we should foreclose that in an amendment.”

Our colleagues understand what the far left expects of them. They know that their party’s base has long since discarded any desire to achieve its goals from within our institutions. So last week, they rammed a blatant power grab through the Judiciary Committee as part of their effort to tear down a branch of government they can’t control.

Well, Senate Republicans are going to keep fighting this dangerous campaign at every step of the way, and in the meantime, our Nation’s highest Court should continue to pay it no mind.

#### UKRAINE

Mr. President, now on one final matter, Russia’s violence against civil infrastructure in Ukraine continues, but the consequences of this unilateral destruction extend far beyond Ukraine’s borders.

Just a week has passed since Vladimir Putin pulled out of the agreement that had allowed critical Ukrainian grain shipments to transit the Black Sea unharmed. But already, Russia has expanded from threatening vessels carrying the world’s grain supply to attacking grain storage in Odessa and other coastal cities.

Yesterday’s attacks are the latest in the wave of violence against agricultural infrastructure that will punish the world’s poorest and hungriest nations. Leaders in the developing world who have hesitated to cast blame in this conflict should take a careful look at Russia’s unprovoked behavior.

But Russia hasn’t limited its non-military targets to grain supplies. On Sunday, Russia struck Odessa’s largest Orthodox cathedral with a deadly missile barrage. So much for Russian propaganda efforts to present the Kremlin as a defender of the faithful. Of course, Putin, like many of his Soviet predecessors, has already done so much to corrupt and control the Russian Orthodox Church that we should not be surprised by his disrespect for religious institutions.

So let’s be very clear. A regime that exploits the clerics as propagandists and agents of influence and that destroys historical houses of worship is not—not—a friend to believers.

Now, as Ukraine’s counteroffensive makes slow progress, the United States and our allies can be sure of a few things.

First, our friends are using the munitions we have sent them, including the cluster munitions that are now hammering Russian positions in occupied Ukraine.

Second, at every step of the way, the Biden administration’s indecision and inaction have meant certain key capabilities have arrived late—late—to the battlefield.

And, third, additional long-range firearms would help Ukraine put Russian invaders on the back foot as our friends have already demonstrated by successfully using British Storm Shadow cruise missiles.

So the Biden administration needs to start moving at the speed of relevance—at the speed of relevance—and give our friends in Ukraine the lethal tools they need to finish their fight.

For our part, as we work to provide for the common defense, the Senate must invest in a defense industrial base that can sustain America’s support for Ukraine while equipping our own forces to deter further threats from Russia and China.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota.

HONORING OFFICER JAKE WALLIN

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, tomorrow, thousands of people will gather at Scheels Arena in Fargo, ND, to pay a final tribute to a hero. I wish I could be there to celebrate his life as well. It was a life that was well lived while being far too short. Fargo Police Officer Jake Wallin was laid to rest on Saturday in the small Midwest town of Pequot Lakes, MN.

Eleven days ago, on July 14, Officer Wallin was killed as he and fellow officers Andrew Dotas, Tyler Hawes, and Zachary Robinson responded to, really, a routine fender bender, where they were ambushed by an uninvolved assailant who was armed with several weapons, 1,800 rounds of ammunition, and multiple homemade explosive devices—clearly intent on going on a murder spree. Officer Robinson, the last cop standing, swiftly responded to neutralize the threat, fatally shooting the hate-filled killer.

Officer Wallin was murdered for simply being a cop, a peace officer, helping

ordinary people in need of assistance—a life-long public servant gunned down simply because of the uniform and badge that he wore. He has been, is, and will forever be a hero to our community.

Jake grew up in St. Michael, MN, and enlisted in the Minnesota National Guard after graduating from high school. He served our country on deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan before returning home and joining the Fargo Police Department in April of this year—3 months on the job.

Like so many boys and girls, Jake wanted to be a police officer more than anything. In fact, his father Jeff said in an interview that he “could never have stopped him” from joining the force. He always wanted a job with purpose behind it and said he didn’t want to work behind a desk.

He said, in fact:

I want to be doing something I can tell myself at the end of the day that I made a difference somehow.

That, colleagues, is the quote of an American hero. We need more heroes like Jake who are ready to answer the call.

In the time since Officer Wallin’s passing, Fargo hardware stores have experienced a phenomenon that many outside Minnesota would find baffling. Across the city, stores are almost completely sold out of blue light bulbs as people have rushed out to purchase them and light their porches and their homes blue in support of Jake and the Fargo Police Department’s officers.

I wish every State were like North Dakota and every American had the same respect and admiration for our law enforcement officers. In our neck of the woods, we pass these values down to our children as we teach them the importance of law and order and as we hope to inspire them to, one day, be police officers like Officer Wallin—protecting and serving their communities.

Our actions matter whether we want to acknowledge it or not. The end result of ruthless attacks on the men and women in uniform, whether with our words or actions or calls to defund the police, have never been clearer than in what transpired in Fargo just 11 days ago.

We do not know the assailant’s motives, but it is abundantly clear that he singled out the officers in his pursuit of a sick, twisted plan to wreak havoc in our community. He sought them out because of the job that they were doing.

While we are slowly learning the details of this senseless, tragic day, we know Officer Wallin is a hero who died while serving his community. Heroes like Jake bravely respond to the call and serve without hesitating, without knowing what might be around the corner or at the end of the parking lot.

Kris and I are praying for the recovery of fellow officers Andrew Dotas and Tyler Hawes, as well as bystander Karlee Koswick, the entire Fargo Police Department, and fellow officers

throughout our community, our State, and our country.

We also pray that God's peace—the peace that Scripture tells us “passes all understanding”—will come to Jake's fiancée Winter, to his parents Jeff and Amy, to his brother Brady, and to his brothers and sisters in blue as they mourn this terrible loss.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jake Wallin's obituary be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### OBITUARY

Jake Ryan Wallin, 23, died in the line of duty as a Fargo Police Officer on July 14, 2023.

He was born November 23, 1999, in South Carolina, the son of Jeff Wallin and Amy (Shuler) Wallin.

Jake grew up in St. Michael and graduated from St. Michael-Albertville High School and Alexandria Technical and Community College. He attended the American Military University. He served in the Minnesota National Guard and was deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq before returning stateside to make his home in Fargo, ND. He became a Fargo Police officer in April of 2023 and was on duty at the time of his death.

Jake wanted to live a life of purpose, where what he did meant something at the end of the day. His short adult years were spent in service to others. Not only to his country and his community, he was also dedicated to and loved dearly, his friends, family, fiancée, and his dog, Thor. His smile brightened any room. His laughter was contagious. He enjoyed life and all it had to offer. A life that was cut short doing a job he loved.

Jake is survived by his loving parents, Jeff and Amy (Shuler) Wallin, his beloved brother Brady, all of Saint Michael; his fiancée, Winter Malone, of Fargo; his grandparents John and Carolee Wallin of Pequot Lakes, Minn., and grandparents Jerry and Deborah Shuler, of Rock Hill, South Carolina, along with his aunts, uncles, and cousins.

A funeral service will take place at Pequot Lakes High School at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, July 22, at 30805 Olson Street, Pequot Lakes, MN 56472.

A private service will be held graveside at Greenwood Cemetery in Nisswa following the service.

In lieu of flowers, please make donations to the Soldier's 6 at Soldiers6.com.

Arrangements by Kline Funeral Home, Pequot Lakes, MN.

Mr. CRAMER. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I rise today and join my colleague Senator CRAMER to pay tribute to a truly exceptional young man, Fargo Police Officer Jake Wallin.

Tomorrow, the Fargo community will gather to honor Officer Wallin, who was tragically killed in the line of duty on July 14. The Senate's debate on the National Defense Authorization Act prevents both myself and Senator CRAMER from being there in person. So we wanted to do what we could to pay our respects here to Officer Wallin on the Senate floor.

As a member of the Minnesota National Guard, he served both in Afghanistan and in Iraq. His platoon captain had this to say of Officer Wallin:

Jake was that individual that you could always trust. Any time that you asked him to step up or do anything, there was no hesitation.

That dedication to service continued after his deployments to the Middle East. Following his time overseas, Jake made his home in Fargo, ND. He graduated from the Fargo Police Academy and joined the Fargo Police Department because, as he put it, “I've always wanted to work in some sort of position that had purpose behind my job. Police officer is always what came to me.”

Jake had only been on the job since April, but his impact on the community will not be forgotten. Police Chief Zibolski said that, even in his final moments, he was thinking of his fellow officers and trying to save the lives of those fellow officers.

My wife Mikey and I send our sincerest condolences also to his parents Jeff and Amy, his brother Brady, his fiancée Winter, and all of Jake's loved ones.

At the same time, we continue to pray for his fellow officers, especially Officers Andrew Dotas and Tyler Hawes, who were injured in the ambush. They were both shot as well. We are also grateful to Officer Zach Robinson, who was able to put an end to this horrific incident and whose bravery will never be forgotten. These peace officers have a long road to recovery and will continue to be in our prayers.

This tragic event is a reminder of the dangers our law enforcement officials face each and every day and of the enormous debt we owe them and their families for the sacrifices they make to keep our communities safe. We are truly grateful to our peace officers—all of them—whether they are in North Dakota or anywhere across this amazing country. We truly value them. We owe them so much, and we are truly grateful to all of them.

Particularly, we honor Officer Jake Wallin for making the ultimate sacrifice on our behalf. May God bless him and his family.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOEL BRUBAKER

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to a good friend, a great confidant, and a strong leader: my chief of staff of over 18 years, Joel Brubaker.

I am joined in the Galleries by many folks who have worked with him, who know him, and who love him just as I do.

Joel started with me in the year 2005, when I was just entering my third term in the U.S. House. His experience in working with Bill Shuster and Bob Walker—both Pennsylvania Representatives from Joel's home State of Pennsylvania—prepared him well to head up a growing and aggressive congressional office from West Virginia.

Joel's path to Capitol Hill started in Lancaster, PA. He was born there and

was raised by his mother Eleanor. I haven't had the chance to meet Eleanor yet, but from what Joel has told me, she is a strong and independent woman.

Joel is also the youngest of four boys. My husband and I have always said that, no matter what the problem is, big or small, Joel handles it exactly like the youngest of four boys would—calmly, for the most part, and like it is no big deal.

After graduating from high school, Joel went to Gettysburg College and, later, picked up an MBA at American University.

His talents as a legislative director for then-Congressman Shuster led me to realize that those very same talents were perfect for our office to help us make decisions, to hire people. And do you know what? The results speak for themselves.

Last week, we had a gathering of well-wishers to send Joel off. The room was full—full of folks from hockey players to former employees to co-workers to friends from West Virginia to neighbors and family, including my very own family, because our families are very much together. It was great to see so many individuals from all walks of life gathered in one place to wish Joel a good sendoff from a place that he truly loves.

Speaking of things that Joel truly loves, he has quite a few favorites in his life. First of all, Katrina, his wife of many years—who is one of my favorites too—and their two terrific children, Kat and Heath. Believe it or not, I remember Kat and Heath's births and their birthdays. Kat was a page here a couple of weeks ago, and we loved it. In fact, Katrina was 6 months pregnant with Kat when I interviewed Joel for the job of chief of staff, and now Kat is going to be away for her freshman year at Ole Miss.

Ice hockey is another one of Joel's favorite things. Whether it is pond hockey in freezing New Hampshire, going to a Caps game, watching his kids play hockey, or the Capitol Members hockey game—which, I must admit, he is a star there—he just loves the game. And he has the lineup of framed jerseys in his office to prove it.

Joel loves beef jerky; Chick-fil-A; Disney World and crazy rides; decorating his house outrageously for Halloween and Christmas—for those of you who live in Arlington, yes, that is his house—politics, especially West Virginia politics; and the Fourth of July. He always attends the national Independence Day celebration on the Capitol lawn.

That brings me to another strong attribute that we will miss about Joel. Joel loves his country and our traditional American values. He has not—and never has been—one to shy away from talking about what a great country we have. And he is grateful. He is grateful for that.

Joel has a great sense of integrity, and he is always careful—very careful—to make sure that we are all working within the boundaries of our office—and for me, especially, my oath of office. I appreciate his very keen sense of right and wrong, and I will miss the way we both see our duties through the same lens.

Now, Joel is not perfect. He will not fly into our great State of West Virginia, and he hasn't for many years. Apparently, one flight was just a little bit too much for him over those mountains, so he began to name our airlines "Air Fallujah."

He almost stayed overnight one time in my district office to fend off some very aggressive protesters, and he is known to have a camping-style cot that is very unique that he used in our campaign office once upon a time. Rumor has it the cot still exists today, despite Katrina's best efforts to get rid of it.

You could always tell you are getting under Joel's skin because his voice always raises an extra octave.

Apparently, Joel and I had three disagreements over 18 years. But do you know what? He tells me—and I am pretty sure—I think I won all of them.

Joel's sense of humor has carried us through tough times, hard campaigns, long days and nights, missed vacations, and challenges associated with larger and larger responsibilities.

I personally will always appreciate his affection for both of my parents and his compassion for the difficulties of watching them decline. Our whole family will miss Joel, because we really are parts of each other's families.

Joel has an enormous affection for West Virginia. He is a Mountaineer and holds the same sense of pride in our foundations and aspirations as if he had been there his whole life.

As I have often said in my speeches, and I will say to him: The country roads of West Virginia will always welcome you home, Joel. Good luck. We will miss you. You will always be a big part of my life and our lives. Eighteen years is a long time, but it has all been great. Thanks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

NOMINATION OF JULIE A. SU

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise to express my support and appreciation for Acting Secretary of Labor Julie Su and all she is doing to uplift workers and businesses across our country.

Acting Secretary Su has been leading the Department of Labor for nearly 5 months. She previously served as Deputy Secretary of Labor. In both positions, she has shown her ability to bring people together—labor and management—to resolve disputes. She did so to avert a freight railroad strike, and recently, as Acting Secretary, she helped avert a catastrophic strike at ports all across the west coast. Had major ports across our country come to a screeching halt, our country would have been subjected to massive supply

chain disruptions, costing our economy billions of dollars.

As Gene Seroka, director of the Port of Los Angeles, put it, Julie was "a constant and reassuring voice of reason that helped to keep both sides at the bargaining table and focused on resolution."

As she often does, Julie got the job done without fanfare or attention. She didn't ask for credit or recognition; she simply did the job. And that is what she has done throughout her career, whether while fighting for undocumented garment workers in California or helping the Biden-Harris administration create more than 13 million jobs.

Julie Su isn't a politician. She has dedicated her life to fighting for working people and leveling the playing field between labor and Big Business. She knows that the work of the Department of Labor isn't about her; it is about the millions of working people who keep our economy and our country moving forward.

Now, Mr. President, when I first immigrated to this country, we just had one suitcase, and our first home was a boarding house where we shared a single bed sleeping sideways.

My mother's perseverance eventually enabled her to get a job at the Honolulu Advertiser, our local newspaper. And while the job was nonunion when she was first hired, my mother and her coworkers ultimately came together to form a union. It was then that Mom's pay increased, providing the stability that allowed our family to buy our very first home, and, literally, we entered the middle class.

Unions are critical at a time when economic disparity continues to grow. We are seeing a resurgence of labor organizing across our country. From Honolulu to Hollywood and far beyond, actors, writers, teamsters, and so many others are organizing to demand fair pay, decent treatment, and basic dignity. At a time like this, we need a Labor Secretary who can bring labor and management together. Julie Su is that person.

Julie has broad support from businesses and labor alike, garnering the endorsement of groups including the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Majority, the AFL-CIO, and dozens of labor unions across the country. Given her experience, her qualifications, and those endorsements, it is hard to understand my colleagues' objections to her nomination, especially by those who voted to confirm her as Deputy Secretary of Labor in 2021.

Over the last few months, Julie has endured lies about her record, condescending questions about her qualifications, and an unprecedented campaign by special interests—some big businesses—to deny her nomination. They are going so far as to put up anti-Julie Su billboards in a number of States, all to persuade certain Senators to not vote for her confirmation.

In spite of this coordinated smear campaign, as far as I am concerned, Julie has a strong commitment to public service and to doing the job President Biden asked her to do. She will persevere.

Like millions of working people all across our country, I am grateful for Julie's perseverance and her leadership. I hope my colleagues will, at some point soon, acknowledge her record of accomplishments, her ability to do the job, and support her nomination. Julie not only deserves our support; she has earned it. In the meantime, I know that she will continue to do her job, and our country will be better for it.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

HUNTER BIDEN

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, I would like to address the unclassified, FBI-generated 1023 form that I made public last week. This is a 1023 that Director Wray refused to admit existed until I and Chairman COMER told him that we had read the document.

The FBI provided a highly redacted version to the House Committee on Oversight and in the process ignored the Senate access to that document. That version redacted references to the alleged audio recordings between then-Vice President Biden, Hunter Biden, and the foreign national. It also redacted references to text messages and financial records that allegedly existed to prove the criminal act was done. Those redactions are an obstructive conduct by the United States Government. Why? Because this was an unclassified document. It is not even marked "law enforcement sensitive."

By the way, Justice Department and FBI leaks exposed the source well before the 1023 became public.

Now there have been allegations in the media that this 1023 consists of unverified information. That didn't stop the media's breathless reporting for years about the unverified and very famous Steele dossier. But the Justice Department and the FBI have not told us what they did to investigate the 1023 document. So since the FBI hasn't told us anything about their investigation of the 1023, if they did any, how does the media then know that it is unverified?

From what I have seen, much of the media's reporting has missed the essential question. That essential question is this: Did the Justice Department and the FBI follow normal investigative process and procedures to run the information down or did they sweep this information under the rug?

Now, we have had several media outlets interviewing law enforcement sources with knowledge of the 1023 who start to answer that very question, so I am going to refer to some of these reports from the media.

One law enforcement source reported that "this was a confidential human

source that had a long relationship with the FBI, had given information that was used in multiple other investigations unrelated to Burisma or the Bidens."

That law enforcement source said there was a "fight for a month" to get the FBI handler to reinterview the FBI source. That reinterview was necessary because a separate 1023 mentioned Hunter Biden, and that reinterview ultimately produced the 1023 that I made public last week.

When seeing that, my first question was: Why the fight to reinterview the FBI source? That is the fight that supposedly took a month that I previously referred to. Then the law enforcement source said:

We got that report back and we're, like, holy smokes, this is something.

The news reports also show that the Justice Department and FBI personnel were able to validate some claims in the 1023 report without compulsory process. For example, a news report quotes a law enforcement source:

There were multiple meetings alleged overseas. Some of the confidential human source's claims were corroborated against the confidential human source travel records and contemporary knowledge from the handler about him attending meetings with Zlochevsky and other people present.

The news report also notes that public records also validate some of the 1023 claims about Zlochevsky's efforts to buy into the American energy market. A separate news report, based on a law enforcement source with knowledge, says that Weiss's team was briefed on the validations, which then begs the question, What did the investigators do to investigate?

Well, it has been reported that a law enforcement source believed U.S. Attorney Weiss was reluctant to pursue leads because of political sensitivities. More precisely, Weiss' team was concerned about investigating because it would involve then-Presidential candidate Biden. Well, that didn't stop the Justice Department when Trump was a candidate the first or second time.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention a July 25, 2022, letter that I wrote to the Justice Department and FBI. That letter talked about the FBI shutting down verified and verifiable investigative avenues into Hunter Biden separate from the ongoing U.S. Attorney Weiss' investigation and the 1023. So it is clear that even if information is verified, the FBI has shut it down in the past if it relates to the Biden family.

Former Attorney General Bill Barr has said that the 1023 was credible enough to be passed on to Delaware for "further investigation." He has also said that a review was done to ensure the 1023 wasn't disinformation before passing it on.

Director Wray, likewise, informed me and Chairman COMER of its credibility, noting that it is relevant to an ongoing investigative matter. This also took place in the phone call that COMER and

I had with Wray. Wray also didn't say that it is part of Giuliani's information, and he didn't tell me and COMER that it is the product of any disinformation.

Accordingly, I want to make clear what my oversight focus is and will be: holding the Justice Department and the FBI accountable to explain to the American people what they did to investigate and what they found. To do that, congressional oversight must focus on the Justice Department and the FBI's investigative process and whether the U.S. Attorney Weiss's scope includes bribery.

Congress and the public must get answers to these questions: What did the Justice Department and FBI do to investigate the information contained in the 1023? Did the Justice Department and FBI follow normal investigative process and procedures or try to sweep it all under the rug because of political bias? More precisely, did the FBI and DOJ seek to obtain the evidence referenced in the document? Did the DOJ and FBI seek to interview individuals relating to the 1023? If not, why not? If so, one way or the other, what did they find?

Here we are in July 2023, and we are talking about a June 2020 document. The FBI can easily answer those questions. The fact that they haven't indicates to me that the Justice Department and FBI have not followed normal investigative protocol.

Congress must also find out the true extent to which the August 2020 assessment created by Brian Auten was used to shut down the Biden family investigative leads. For example, we know that the FBI had at one time over a dozen sources who provided potentially criminal information relating to Hunter Biden. Did the August 2020 assessment shut any of them down?

In conclusion, as we prepare to celebrate National Whistleblower's Day, let's not forget that the only reason why Congress has been able to make this information public is because of brave and very patriotic whistleblowers who have approached my office.

Remember this: To date, the Justice Department and the FBI have not disputed any of their allegations. Further, remember that it includes information relating to this 1023 that I made public, and some of this information goes back to October of last year. During that period of time, the Department of Justice and the FBI haven't disputed any of that information. And a perfect chance for Christopher Wray, Director of the FBI, to do that would have been in that telephone conversation that he had with Chairman COMER and me.

Having given you all this information, that ought to tell you something about what the FBI is up to, what the DOJ is up to. And the information I have given you today ought to tell you that there is plenty out there in the media, and the media should not be questioning whether or not this information in the 1023 has any validity.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio.

TRIBUTE TO AMY KAPLAN

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize longtime friend Amy Kaplan, who retired this month after a long career of service.

For the past 17 years, Amy has led the Jewish Federation of Cleveland as the vice president of external affairs. She has been a staunch advocate for Cleveland's vibrant Jewish community on a range of issues.

I was speaking to the Ambassador from Israel today, Ambassador Herzog, about the vibrancy and the reach of the Cleveland Jewish community; how proud I was to have interacted with them for so many years.

Amy, herself, followed in her parents' footsteps when she joined the Federation. Her mother was a staff member, and her father volunteered there often. Amy shares their commitment to their community and to their faith.

Her work has made a difference for so many Clevelanders in the communities the Federation serves—those who are too often overlooked and those who too often don't have a voice in our government.

She has worked with me and my staff to combat anti-Semitism, strengthen Federal resources for our seniors, and to protect Medicaid from cuts. She led advocacy efforts on bail reform, voting rights, and gun violence, and oversees the Federation's community relations work.

Amy has ensured that the issues most important to the Cleveland Jewish community are on the agenda.

She has been recognized over and over for her dedication to the community. She was named a "Difference Maker" by the Cleveland Jewish News, and she did it while caring for a family.

I hope in retirement, Amy will get to spend even more time with her husband Ira and their children and grandchildren.

Amy will be missed at the Federation. I am confident this won't be the end of her work with the Jewish community and won't be the end of her positive impact on Northeast Ohio.

In his letter from the Birmingham jail, Dr. King wrote:

Human progress never rolls in on wheels of inevitability.

Now, those were Dr. King's words, I would add, Progress rolls in because of advocates and activists like Amy Kaplan who listen, who learn, who work with communities to make a difference.

Congratulations, Amy, on your well-earned retirement. Thank you, again, for your service to our community and to our State and wish you the best in your retirement. We look forward to working with your team to keep pushing for these important priorities and to make sure that Cleveland's and all of Ohio's Jewish community continues to have a voice in our government.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Tennessee.

#### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, this month, millions of Americans received a very rude awakening as they saw the horrors of human trafficking playing out on the big screen.

I say that they had a rude awakening because until very recently, the fight against modern-day slavery has been an uphill battle on multiple fronts.

Transnational criminal organizations have turned the buying and selling of human beings into a \$150 billion-a-year enterprise, and current policy has made it almost impossible to catch them.

Of course, the work being done on a Federal, State, and local level to help trafficking victims hasn't been made any easier by the astonishing number of people who insist that human trafficking is a myth or that things aren't nearly as bad as advocates make it out to be.

That is some truly impressive spin. It is really quite disgusting. And right now, the American people are wondering why that is the message that, apparently, is driving this administration and, unfortunately, some of my Senate Democratic colleagues when we have so much evidence to the contrary.

Human trafficking is an epidemic. Tennesseans have asked me, and they want to know, how could this happen in this country? How could this human trafficking issue have gotten to be so bad, and what are we going to do to stop it?

I will tell you, the data does not lie. In the interest of setting the record straight, I want to start by offering to my colleagues a few statistics showing us just how bad things have gotten for the victims of human trafficking. That \$150 billion-per-year figure that I mentioned a few moments ago doesn't come from me; it doesn't come from a non-profit. This comes from this administration's Department of Homeland Security. That is their assessment. That is their number.

If you want to look it up, I encourage you. Go to the report that DHS issued in January; you are going to find that stat on page 2 of that report. Yes, indeed. Selling of human beings, trafficking of human beings is, indeed, \$150 billion-a-year business. And it is happening right here, every community, every State, all across this country. Should we accept that? Absolutely not.

Here is another one for you: DHS also estimates that there are—get this number—30 million victims of sex trafficking and forced labor around the world. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation estimates that, on average in the United States, a child is bought or sold for sex every 2 minutes. Think about that. Every 2 minutes a child—a child—is bought or sold for sex every 2 minutes.

This is what is going on. This is what is happening right here: modern-day slavery. You better believe it is modern-day slavery.

In fiscal year 2022, DHS alone—just DHS—helped 765 confirmed victims of human trafficking. They initiated another 1,373 cases and made 3,655 arrests. As of this January, they had convicted 638 traffickers and indicted another 1,045.

In 2022, the number of investigations, arrests, indictments, and convictions all increased from the previous year, so it is safe to say the cartels and the traffickers, they are gaining ground. They are gaining power.

And, again, this is not my educated guess. You can find every bit of that information on page 6 of the report that DHS put out in January of this year.

So human trafficking is not a myth. Our concern is not overblown. These criminals—criminals—violent, vicious criminals are hiding in plain view in your cities, in your communities, in your States. They are selling human beings. They are setting a price. It is disgusting.

In 2021, the National Human Trafficking Hotline received 525 reports from good Samaritans in Tennessee concerned about potential human trafficking. That year, advocates identified 152 confirmed cases involving 217 victims. That is 217 people identified by one organization in one State. Think about that one. And that stat is 2 years old.

Human trafficking has grown from a \$500 million-a-year business about 4 years ago to \$150 billion-a-year business. And Tennessee is not the only one. There were 217 victims in Tennessee; Massachusetts had 143 victims; Michigan identified 429 victims; California, 2,122 victims; Georgia, 1,065 victims. You know, the list goes on and on. Texas, 1,702 victims. It is all there on the National Human Trafficking Hotline website.

If you drill down to the local level, you are going to see it gets even worse, because this is where the survivors come for help. The Community Coalition Against Human Trafficking, which serves survivors in the Knoxville, TN, area, handled 408 referrals in 2022. The situation was dire, or so they thought. And, yes, indeed, it is.

But guess what? This year it is worse. I know that other organizations around our State in Jackson, in Franklin, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Powell, Dayton, and Cleveland, they are all telling me the same story.

I don't know how any serious person could look at these numbers and claim that the horror stories these advocates have heard are part of some elaborate conspiracy theory to say that human trafficking is not happening; to say that, well, it is a falsehood meant to distract. No, it is happening. The stats show it.

Now, we do know for a fact that our wide-open southern border is enabling this disgusting practice. Many of the people who fall into the hands of the cartel smugglers are trafficked by their captors. Yes, indeed. Many are

women. Many are children. They are physically, mentally, emotionally, and sexually abused as they make their journey to that southern border.

But don't take my word for it; ask the Department of Homeland Security. Now, they know it is an issue, so they have allocated more than 60 million to the Counter Human Smuggler campaign and sent more than 1,300 personnel to the southern border and into Latin America to try and stop it.

DHS has identified a problem at the border, so why can't Congress put politics aside and do the same thing and admit that these children, these women, need our attention and our help. This is a humanitarian crisis. This year, I have introduced two bills that would throw a wrench in the operations of these trafficking rings and help the border patrol and the local law enforcement regain some ground in this fight that they seem to be losing.

The SAVE Girls Act would establish a \$50 million grant program for States, localities, NGOs that work to prevent the smuggling and trafficking of young women and girls.

We know that most of the innocent people who end up in the hands of sex traffickers are, indeed, young women and girls. And even if they do manage to escape, we see many of these women fall victim to domestic violence and to drug abuse.

They are trapped in a system. If the Federal Government is not going to secure that border and stop this, it ends up with local entities. That is why the SAVE Girls Act would put resources into the hands of these local law enforcement agencies and NGOs who are trying to rescue and save these women and girls from this.

Heightened border security is a necessity, but it won't save the women who have already been forced into servitude. And as I said, many of them are in your communities. They are hiding in plain sight.

Having those funds locally will help to save them. But there are also things we can do directly at the border to pull young women out of the hands of traffickers before they disappear into the country.

Last month, I reintroduced my End Child Trafficking Now Act, which would crack down on the practice of "child recycling," which is horrendous. Absolutely disgusting.

It would mandate DNA testing for migrants coming across the border with children. My bill would require up to a 10-year prison sentence for any person who lies about their familial relationship with a minor. If this sounds familiar, it is because it is an old policy that was very successful in the previous administration because of the data that was collected from that one pilot program. What we learned from that was that 30 percent of the children presenting at that southern border—30 percent—have no relation at all whatsoever to the adult who is bringing them to the border. These children are



enslaved. And what happens? That adult gets through, they send that child back to the cartel, and they attach them to another adult the cartel is trying to get into the country.

Passing the End Child Trafficking Now Act and implementing DNA testing at that border would help save lives. This is something we should do on a bipartisan basis.

The problem with human trafficking is intertwined with so many other issues that we are charged with handling every day. You can find connections to border policy, immigration law, criminal justice, and even to the NDAA and defense policies.

As many of my colleagues know, I filed the End Child Trafficking Now Act in the form of an amendment to the NDAA, and I have asked for a floor vote on this issue. The U.S. Senate should be heard on this issue. So of course I ask for support of that amendment, but no matter what people decide to do on this, I would remind my Democratic colleagues that they cannot hide from this issue just because it would force them to ask some serious questions about the policies of this administration.

The American people are figuring this out. Every 2 minutes, a child is trafficked and sold for sex. What they have seen this month has driven them to start asking questions, and I am so glad so many Tennesseans have paid attention to the media around this issue.

The Nashville Anti-Human Trafficking Coalition normally welcomes about three new volunteers every week. Now, on average, 38 new volunteers per week are reaching out and saying: Tell me what I can do to help rid our community, our State, our Nation of this problem. I hope other organizations across the State and the country are seeing the same wave of support.

Advocates who work with victims of sex and labor trafficking refer to this as modern-day slavery. If you look at the pictures and if you listen to these survivors who have been rescued tell their stories about their experience, you would see why. They have been raped, abused, stripped of their dignity. They live in fear. Many of them have been in bondage so long that they have lost their sense of self.

These people deserve better from us and from this administration and our President. At the very least, they deserve a government that recognizes that, indeed, their lives are worth saving.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

AMENDMENT NO. 931

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to respectfully request bipartisan support from my Senate colleagues on the Cornyn-Casey amendment No. 931, the Outbound Investment Transparency Act. This amendment would establish a program to provide

visibility on U.S. investments going to the People's Republic of China and critical supply chains and technology sectors.

Here is what the amendment does. The proposed amendment would establish a program led by the Department of the Treasury, in coordination with the Department of Commerce, that would require U.S. companies planning to invest in national security technology sectors in countries of concern to notify—notify—the Department of the Treasury before those deals are completed.

This proposal has been vetted by industry, by the Senate Banking Committee, and by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission.

Those are the fundamentals of this amendment.

We all know that this year's Defense bill that we are going to be voting on today that we started last week tackles the toughest national security issues that face our Nation, and technological competition with the People's Republic of China is certainly at the top of that list.

Right now, we are in competition with a communist government that doesn't play by the rules. The Chinese Government employs economic espionage, and it exploits the United States' open research and innovation to build up its own capabilities.

U.S. companies are sending capital, intellectual property, and innovation to the People's Republic of China, fueling its advance in dual-use critical technological areas.

A recent report by the National Security Advisor in the last administration, GEN H.R. McMaster, states as follows:

Outbound investment harms U.S. strategic interests when it facilitates inappropriate technology transfer, allows for underinvestment in domestic capabilities, or undermines the long-term competitiveness of American firms.

Testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee—the committee on which both Senator CORNYN and I sit—noted that in 2020, U.S. companies' capital investment in China totaled over \$200 billion just in artificial intelligence, so-called AI—\$200 billion just in AI—over \$21 billion in semiconductors, and over \$50 billion in biotechnology. These numbers don't even account for the transfer of operational know-how and intellectual property. You can't even quantify those values. We need a targeted response to these risks to our national security.

Again, this amendment would require U.S. companies planning to invest in national security technology sectors in countries of concern to notify only—to notify the Department of the Treasury before those deals are completed. We need this type of outbound investment notification to understand just how much critical technology we are transferring to our adversaries via these capital flows. With this information in

hand, we can begin to take control of our own economic future. By utilizing this information, we can make determinations as to how to protect U.S. talent, U.S. technology, and U.S. supply chains.

This issue—and this is true of a lot of the Defense bill—this issue transcends party lines and gets to the heart of one of the most significant national security threats that we must confront.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN for his strong bipartisan work on this issue over the last 3 years.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of amendment No. 931.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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. TESTER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

FOOD SECURITY

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, we are going to be voting on an amendment here in a few minutes that I want to rise in support of. It was introduced by my friend the Senator from South Dakota, Senator ROUNDS.

This amendment aims to protect American food security against attacks by foreign adversaries—in particular, these four foreign adversaries: China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

As many of you know, I am a third-generation farmer. I know firsthand that food security is national security. It is that plain. It is that simple. Allowing our foreign adversaries to invest in American farmland and agribusiness is a direct threat to our food supply.

Preventing our adversaries, our enemies from acquiring land near sensitive military sites—sites like Air Force bases, like the one in Montana, Malmstrom Air Force Base—is a no-brainer, and now we need to protect the rest of our food system.

This amendment will enable the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States—otherwise known as CFIUS—to review all significant agriculture-related foreign investments, and it will empower the Agency to prohibit future purchases of farmland by our foreign adversaries.

Our amendment also includes commonsense provisions that protect the rights of U.S. citizens and permanent residents and small farmers and business owners.

This is a critical step toward making sure we aren't handing over valuable American assets to foreign entities that want to replace us as the world's leading military and economic power.

I would urge all of my colleagues in this room and the ones who are going to come to this room to support this commonsense solution that will protect our Nation's food supply and defend our country against folks who would like to see us cease to exist.



I yield the floor.

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

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

#### AMENDMENT NO. 931

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, is it timely for me to call up my amendment No. 931?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. CORNYN. I would do so and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CORNYN], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 931 to amendment No. 935.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide for an investment screening mechanism relating to covered sectors)

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

#### SEC. 1083. PROTECTION OF COVERED SECTORS.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “TITLE VIII—PROTECTION OF COVERED SECTORS

##### “SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(2) COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term ‘country of concern’ means, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed in accordance with section 806, a country specified in section 4872(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(3) COVERED ACTIVITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such regulations as may be prescribed in accordance with section 806, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘covered activity’ means any activity engaged in by a United States person in a related to a covered sector that involves—

“(i) an acquisition by such United States person of an equity interest or contingent equity interest, or monetary capital contribution, in a covered foreign entity, directly or indirectly, by contractual commitment or otherwise, with the goal of generating income or gain;

“(ii) an arrangement for an interest held by such United States person in the short- or long-term debt obligations of a covered foreign entity that includes governance rights that are characteristic of an equity investment, management, or other important rights, as defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806;

“(iii) the establishment of a wholly owned subsidiary in a country of concern, such as a greenfield investment, for the purpose of production, design, testing, manufacturing, fabrication, or development related to one or more covered sectors;

“(iv) the establishment by such United States person of a joint venture in a country of concern or with a covered foreign entity for the purpose of production, design, testing, manufacturing, fabrication, or research involving one or more covered sectors, or other contractual or other commitments involving a covered foreign entity to jointly research and develop new innovation, including through the transfer of capital or intellectual property or other business proprietary information; or

“(v) the acquisition by a United States person with a covered foreign entity of—

“(I) operational cooperation, such as through supply or support arrangements;

“(II) the right to board representation (as an observer, even if limited, or as a member) or an executive role (as may be defined through regulation) in a covered foreign entity;

“(III) the ability to direct or influence such operational decisions as may be defined through such regulations;

“(IV) formal governance representation in any operating affiliate, like a portfolio company, of a covered foreign entity; or

“(V) a new relationship to share or provide business services, such as but not limited to financial services, marketing services, maintenance, or assembly functions, related to a covered sectors.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ‘covered activity’ does not include—

“(i) any transaction the value of which the Secretary of the Treasury determines is de minimis, as defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806;

“(ii) any category of transactions that the Secretary determines is in the national interest of the United States, as may be defined in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806; or

“(iii) any ordinary or administrative business transaction as may be defined in such regulations.

“(4) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘covered foreign entity’ means—

“(i) any entity that is incorporated in, has a principal place of business in, or is organized under the laws of a country of concern;

“(ii) any entity the equity securities of which are primarily traded in the ordinary course of business on one or more exchanges in a country of concern;

“(iii) any entity in which any entity described in subclause (i) or (ii) holds, individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, an ownership interest of greater than 50 percent; or

“(iv) any other entity that is not a United States person and that meets such criteria as may be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury in such regulations.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘covered foreign entity’ does not include any entity described in subparagraph (A) that can demonstrate that a majority of the equity interest in the entity is ultimately owned by—

“(i) nationals of the United States; or

“(ii) nationals of such countries (other than countries of concern) as are identified for purposes of this subparagraph pursuant to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806.

“(5) COVERED SECTORS.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, the term ‘covered sectors’ includes sec-

tors within the following areas, as specified in such regulations:

“(A) Advanced semiconductors and microelectronics.

“(B) Artificial intelligence.

“(C) Quantum information science and technology.

“(D) Hypersonics.

“(E) Satellite-based communications.

“(F) Networked laser scanning systems with dual-use applications.

“(6) PARTY.—The term ‘party’, with respect to an activity, has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806.

“(7) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ‘United States person’ means—

“(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; and

“(B) any corporation, partnership, or other entity organized under the laws of the United States or the laws of any jurisdiction within the United States.

#### “SEC. 802. ADMINISTRATION OF UNITED STATES INVESTMENT NOTIFICATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the authorities and functions under this title to the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the duties of the Secretary under this title, the Secretary shall—

“(1) coordinate with the Secretary of Commerce; and

“(2) consult with the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence.

#### “SEC. 803. MANDATORY NOTIFICATION OF COVERED ACTIVITIES.

“(a) MANDATORY NOTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to regulations prescribed in accordance with section 806, beginning on the date that is 90 days after such regulations take effect, a United States person that plans to engage in a covered activity shall—

“(A) if such covered activity is not a secured transaction, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a complete written notification of the activity not later than 14 days before the anticipated completion date of the activity; and

“(B) if such covered activity is a secured transaction, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a complete written notification of the activity not later than 14 days after the completion date of the activity.

“(2) CIRCULATION OF NOTIFICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, upon receipt of a notification under paragraph (1), promptly inspect the notification for completeness.

“(B) INCOMPLETE NOTIFICATIONS.—If a notification submitted under paragraph (1) is incomplete, the Secretary shall promptly inform the United States person that submits the notification that the notification is not complete and provide an explanation of relevant material respects in which the notification is not complete.

“(3) IDENTIFICATION OF NON-NOTIFIED ACTIVITY.—The Secretary shall establish a process to identify covered activity for which—

“(A) a notification is not submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (1); and

“(B) information is reasonably available.

“(b) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any information or documentary material filed with the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this section shall be

exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and no such information or documentary material may be made public by any government agency or Member of Congress.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, Deng Xiaoping often repeated a Chinese proverb:

Hide Your strength. Bide your time. Never take the lead.

As a result of that strategy, which worked beyond anybody's imagination, whether by the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party, America slumbered during the economic rise of the People's Republic of China. American companies invested. Chinese students studied here and then went home to use their new education to compete against us while intellectual property theft, forced technology transfers, and cyber crime emanating from the People's Republic of China have become rampant.

Well, I think it is fair to say that the colossus that is America has finally awakened from its slumber and realized what a challenge China is to us and to world peace.

Today, the market value of American investments in the PRC numbers in the trillions of dollars. Those are American companies that invested in China that helped them to grow their economy. It is no exaggeration to say that we have helped to build their economy into a near-peer status and helped them to finance a military that threatens us and our allies in the Indo-Pacific.

What this amendment does that Senator CASEY and I have been pursuing is to seek transparency. We need to understand as policymakers exactly what is going on. We are not asking for any sort of limitation on investments in the PRC. It just makes sense to me that we should know what is going on so that we can consider whether there are any policy options that we ought to embrace.

We policymakers need to know what American companies are doing to help finance an aggressive, authoritarian adversary. What we do know about this and what we do about this is a debate for another day. First, we need to know the facts.

I ask my colleagues to join us in supporting this commonsense amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 931

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 6, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 196 Leg.]

YEAS—91

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

NAYS—6

Blackburn	Lee	Sinema
Braun	Paul	Tillis

NOT VOTING—3

Budd	Durbin	Scott (SC)
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). On this vote, the yeas are 91, the nays are 6.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 931) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 813

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 813 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. ROUNDS], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 813.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to include the Secretary of Agriculture on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and require review of certain agricultural transactions)

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

**SEC. 1083. REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE-RELATED TRANSACTIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) any transaction described in clause (vi) or (vii) of subparagraph (B) proposed or

pending on or after the date of the enactment of this clause.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) Any other investment, subject to regulations prescribed under subparagraphs (D) and (E), by a foreign person in any unaffiliated United States business that is engaged in agriculture or biotechnology related to agriculture.

“(vii) Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (E), the purchase or lease by, or a concession to, a foreign person of private real estate that is—

“(I) located in the United States;

“(II) used in agriculture; and

“(III) more than 320 acres or valued in excess of \$5,000,000.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “subparagraph (B)(ii)” and inserting “clause (ii) or (vii) of subparagraph (B)”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “subparagraph (B)(iii)” and inserting “clauses (iii) and (vi) of subparagraph (B)”;

(II) in clause (iii)(I), by striking “subparagraph (B)(iii)” and inserting “clauses (iii) and (vi) of subparagraph (B)”;

(III) in clause (iv)(I), by striking “subparagraph (B)(iii)” each place it appears and inserting “clauses (iii) and (vi) of subparagraph (B)”;

(IV) in clause (v), by striking “subparagraph (B)(iii)” and inserting “clauses (iii) and (vi) of subparagraph (B)”;

(v) in subparagraph (E), by striking “clauses (ii) and (iii)” and inserting “clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), and (vii)”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) AGRICULTURE.—The term ‘agriculture’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203).”;

(2) in subsection (k)(2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (H), (I), and (J), as subparagraphs (I), (J), and (K), respectively; and

(B) inserting after subparagraph (G) the following new subparagraph:

“(H) The Secretary of Agriculture (non-voting, ex officio).”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(r) PROHIBITION WITH RESPECT TO AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Committee, in conducting a review and investigation under this section, determines that a transaction described in clause (i), (vi), or (vii) of subsection (a)(4)(B) would result in control by a covered foreign person or investment by a covered foreign person in a United States business engaged in agriculture or private real estate used in agriculture, the President shall prohibit such transaction.

“(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis, the requirement to prohibit a transaction under paragraph (1), not less than 30 days after the President determines and reports to the relevant committees of jurisdiction that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to waive such prohibition.

“(3) DEFINED TERMS.—In this subsection:

“(A) COVERED PERSON.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by clause (ii), the term ‘covered person’—

“(I) has the meaning given the term ‘a person owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a foreign adversary’ in section 7.2 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024), except that each reference to ‘foreign adversary’ in that definition shall be deemed to be

a reference to the government of a covered country; and

“(II) includes an entity that—

“(aa) is registered in or organized under the laws of a covered country;

“(bb) has a principal place of business in a covered country; or

“(cc) has a subsidiary with a principal place of business in a covered country.

“(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘covered person’ does not include a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States.

“(B) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term ‘covered country’ means any of the following:

“(i) The People’s Republic of China.

“(ii) The Russian Federation.

“(iii) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

“(iv) The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, China and Russia are our near-peer adversaries, and North Korea and Iran are no friends of the United States.

In just a few minutes, we will vote on an amendment that I proposed with Senator TESTER that would ban China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran from purchasing American farmland or ag businesses.

In recent years, our country has seen, firsthand, attempts by our near-peer competitors to acquire land adjacent to our military bases.

In 2020, a Chinese-linked company planned to build a wind energy farm project near Del Rio, TX, only miles away from Laughlin Air Force Base, where U.S. pilots are trained.

In 2022, a Chinese-linked company attempted to build a corn milling plant on farmland near a sensitive Air Force base outside Grand Forks, ND. Treasury later determined that they did not have the proper jurisdiction to take action in this case, which demonstrates the need for this amendment.

My amendment would require the Committee on Foreign Investment of the United States, CFIUS, to prohibit China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran from purchasing ag land and ag businesses in the United States and make modest reforms to the CFIUS process to improve our country’s ability to protect our national security.

I want to thank my friend from Montana, Senator TESTER, for his hard work on the amendment and our original bill, the PASS Act.

I would also like to thank our co-sponsors on this amendment: Senators DAINES, KENNEDY, LUMMIS, KRAMER, HOEVEN, ERNST, BRITT, BROWN, and CRUZ.

This is a commonsense provision that will make our homeland more secure.

I yield my time.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 813

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

There being none, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 91, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 197 Leg.]

YEAS—91

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

NAYS—7

Hirono	Padilla	Welch
Markey	Paul	
Murphy	Warren	

NOT VOTING—2

Durbin Scott (SC)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). On this vote the yeas are 91, the nays are 7.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 813) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

REMEMBERING LOWELL WEICKER

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to be here today to speak in tribute to the late Lowell Weicker, a U.S. Senator from Connecticut and Governor from my State—a giant in Connecticut politics but on the national scene as well. He, sadly, passed away.

I will be introducing a resolution, with my colleague Senator MURPHY, honoring him for his service to our country, and I hope that it will be enacted overwhelmingly—in fact, unanimously—by the Senate shortly.

The most common thing said about Lowell Weicker after his passing was that he was larger than life. Certainly, he was a big man in stature. He was tall, strong, forceful, and remarkable in his physical presence. He was larger than life in his fearless and relentless championing of what he believed was right and in serving people. He might

have been a big man physically, but he cared about everyone. No matter how small they might be in power or wealth, everyone deserved a champion, in Lowell Weicker’s view.

He had a long history of service to this country. He began in the U.S. Army in 1953, and he served through 1955, reaching the rank of first lieutenant. He went on to serve in the town of Greenwich, where I live, as the first selectman and then represented Connecticut as a Member of the House of Representatives and then for three terms as a U.S. Senator.

He is probably best known here for standing up to the President of his own party, Richard Nixon. During Watergate, he had the political courage and fortitude to say no to corruption and to persevere against attacks within his own party as he insisted, as a matter of conscience and conviction, that a President who violated the law should be held accountable. He was the first Republican Senator to call for the resignation of Richard Nixon as President. It was an act of political bravery and, more importantly, a dedication to public service and the rule of law. It was a message to the American people that nobody is above the law and that nobody can defy the Constitution of this great country, not even the President.

Although we talk a lot about it now, in his day, for him to take that position and call for the resignation of a President of his own party was also an act of potential political destruction. It was very much against his self-interest, but he stood strong, he persevered, and history has vindicated him. Beyond vindication, it has honored him for that courage.

He was also a champion of many other causes and people. Throughout his tenure, he was a strong advocate for the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits discrimination based on disabilities in everyday activities. One example is his standing for new laws that protected people. He was a champion of public health, of preventing cuts in funding for the National Institutes of Health, of supporting scientific medical research efforts, of securing funding for AIDS and HIV treatment.

After he left the Senate under circumstances that might have discouraged a lot of people from remaining in public service, he came back—and it was one of his finest hours—as Governor of the State of Connecticut.

I was sworn in as attorney general of our State on the same day that he became Governor, and we served together for 4 years. We had what could be called a close working relationship, not always totally amicable or not always in agreement, but I knew about Lowell Weicker that what he told me was what he believed. I returned that approach, and he respected me for it even when we disagreed. He understood that the attorney general of the State, at

least in Connecticut, was not the Governor's lawyer; he was the people's lawyer. He is elected separately, and he has to do what he thinks is right.

For me, it was always the ultimate tribute to his belief in the rule of law that he respected the attorney general of Connecticut for whatever legal opinion I would give, whatever litigation I would bring, or whatever positions I would take based on the law. And he was, again, a champion of social services to the people who needed them, of education, of the kind of fairness in our criminal justice system that distinguishes us in our respect for legal rights.

He is probably best known for securing passage of a State income tax. It was incredibly unpopular. Everybody in our State who was around at the time will remember well how he refused to go around the back way to exit the capitol, even though there was an angry crowd, even though they were going to deluge him with invectives and worse. But he was going out to face that crowd, to confront them, to speak with them, to listen to them.

He was responsible for enabling the State of Connecticut to retain those essential services that people needed because he cared, and he listened.

He also signed a ban on assault weapons, the first time in Connecticut's history. We now have had one since then. I defended it in court when it was challenged on constitutional grounds. I tried the case in a Litchfield County courthouse, a 10-day trial with evidence. I tried it myself because I thought it was so important. We won, and then I argued it when the outcome was appealed. And we won again in the State supreme court. Nobody was happier in the State of Connecticut with that result when our ban on assault weapons was upheld in the 1990s.

He was a model of courage for me, a role model in standing up, speaking out for conviction and conscience, even when others disagreed, especially when others disagreed.

He did immense good for Connecticut. He left a legacy that is lasting and large that will inspire people for decades and generations to come.

I extend my deepest condolences to his wife Claudia, all of his children—a number of them good friends of mine—and to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

I hope my colleagues will join me unanimously in honoring Lowell Weicker, U.S. Senator, Governor of our State.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

The Senator from Minnesota.

#### AFGHAN ADJUSTMENT ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to the importance of passing the Afghan Adjustment Act as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, which is pending before the U.S. Senate.

This is our moment. We have been working on this for 2 years—2 years—while people who have stood with our military have been in limbo, 2 years when they don't know what their future will hold. This is their time.

This bipartisan legislation that I lead with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM is also cosponsored by Senator COONS; Senator MORAN, who is the ranking Republican on the Veterans' Affairs Committee; Senator BLUMENTHAL; Senator MURKOWSKI; Senator SHAHEEN; Senator WICKER, who is the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee; Senator DURBIN, who is the chair of the Judiciary Committee; of course, Senator GRAHAM, who is the ranking member on the Judiciary Committee; Senator TILLIS and Senator MULLIN, with many others who support this bill.

Mr. President, this bill strengthens our national security. It does right by Afghans who worked alongside our troops. And from a broader national security perspective, as we look at the many purposes of the bill before us, this amendment shows the world that when the United States of America makes a promise, we keep it. We keep our covenant.

Nearly 80,000 Afghans who sought refuge in our country, who are in our country, are currently in limbo, including many who risked their own lives and their families' safety to protect our servicemembers. Among them are translators, humanitarian workers, and courageous members of the Afghan military who stood shoulder to shoulder with our troops.

We were right to help those people flee the Taliban and come to the United States, and it now falls on us to uphold the covenant we made to them and give them the stability and the security that they need to rebuild their life.

We know this has worked before. I know this. I have one of the biggest Hmong populations in the United States of America. They came after a war in really sad circumstances for our country and for them, but they have rebuilt their lives. They are now police officers in Minnesota. They are teachers. They are lawyers. They are legislators.

That is what we did after the revolution in Cuba. That is what we did. We took people and we gave them a status that allowed them to succeed in our country.

But in this case, we actually asked them to serve with our military, to put their lives at risk, to gather intelligence for our military.

Who do you think is going to want to help us in the future if we don't keep our covenant, if we don't keep our promise?

The bipartisan Afghan Adjustment Act creates a more thorough system for Afghan allies to apply for permanent legal status. It requires that applicants go through a vetting that is just as rigorous as the vetting they would have gone through if they came to the United States as refugees.

They get this. They are already here.

So one of the reasons that Senator GRAHAM, especially, and Senator WICKER are so interested in this bill is it actually provides more security because of the vetting that will occur that otherwise would not occur. This vetting standard is a standard that eight former Trump and George W. Bush administration national security officials called the "gold standard" of vetting.

Senator GRAHAM and I worked closely with Republicans, including Senator MORAN, and the Department of Defense to strengthen the bill's vetting standards. That is what is before us with this amendment—keeping our covenant and doing the vetting. Both ways you look at it, it is good for national security.

In addition, our legislation updates the Special Immigrant Visa Program to include groups that should never have been excluded from the program in the first place, including the female tactical teams of Afghanistan, who did so much to support our troops. The entire purpose of the Special Immigration Visa Program is to provide residency for those who have supported the United States abroad. It is clear to me that these brave women should qualify just as many of the men did.

The Afghan Adjustment Act is supported, as I noted, by a bipartisan group of 11 cosponsors. But get this: This bill has earned the backing of more than 60 organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, or, as we know them, the VFW, and the American Legion. This is one of their top priorities right now, as well as for some of our most revered military leaders, including Admirals Mike Mullen, William McRaven, and James Stavridis; and Generals Richard Myers of the Air Force, Joseph Dunford of the Marine Corps, and Stan McChrystal of the Army.

I think the Presiding Officer knows a few of these people, and he knows how they have served our country.

That is why, if you are not going to listen to me, listen to them. Listen to the leading veterans groups in this country that know how important it is for us to pass this bill. We must uphold our covenant.

That means bringing well-earned certainty to Afghans who are already here—an example, Nangialy, who began working alongside U.S. troops as an interpreter in 2007.

I want to be clear about what it meant for an interpreter to work alongside U.S. troops in Afghanistan. What did it mean? When the Taliban ambushed our soldiers with bullets, they ambushed their interpreters too.

They weren't just sitting in an office being interpreters and just sitting there and whispering in their books. They were out on the battlefield with our military. When the Taliban ambushed the soldiers, they ambushed the interpreters. When our troops were targeted with IEDs, the interpreters were targeted too.

That is what Nangialy risked, but he did it anyway. Why? To use his words, "same goals, same target, and same achievement."

Now, it wasn't just the interpreters. There is another Afghan who wants to remain anonymous because his family is still back in Afghanistan. That is the risk we are putting people in when they are in this very unclear status. He was a helicopter fighter pilot with the U.S. military. He worked with our troops to combat the Taliban in remote areas of Afghanistan for 8 years. On one mission, he was shot in the face by flying bullets. Miraculously, he survived because the bullet passed through his cheek and open mouth. He shed blood in our fight, and we should not let another day go by without keeping the covenant we made to him.

Another story: An Afghan intelligence sergeant who also wants to remain anonymous, who helped carry out several operations against the Taliban and ISIS with our military. In 2018, while working alongside a U.S. Special Forces group, he was caught in an IED explosion and lost both of his legs.

Let me repeat that.

His fight with our troops cost him both of his legs. Doesn't he deserve better than complete uncertainty and a refusal of our government to even give him a status, a provisional status, and never knowing if he is going to have to be sent back there? That is what we are doing?

Our servicemembers and veterans understand this is imperative. I know every Member in this Senate has been approached by members of our own military about this. On Veterans Day, on Memorial Day, when you are walking in a parade, they come up and they tell a story about someone who stood with them whom they got to know. Maybe that person is still somewhere in hiding in Afghanistan, but most likely, some of them are in our country, which is a good thing. But, right now, they are in our country—let me repeat. They are in our country, living in our country, but we, right now, are refusing to give them the status that we have given past people who helped us in conflicts. That is embarrassing.

Some of the most vocal advocates of the Afghan Adjustment Act have been military groups. A coalition of more than 30 military groups, including the American Legion and Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, penned a letter calling on congressional leadership to pass this bill.

They wrote this to the leaders of both Houses on both sides of the aisle:

America's veterans served with Afghans for two decades in Afghanistan. We fought

side-by-side with them, and we saw firsthand their courage and dedication. They risked their very lives to help us and made significant contributions to our mission.

Again, this is 30 military groups, including the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, the American Legion, Blue Star families, Honor the Promise, the Black Veterans Project—and I could go on and on and on.

What else did they write?

They write:

We call on Congress to pass legislation that would allow Afghan parolees who are being evacuated from Afghanistan to have an opportunity to seek lawful permanent residence in the United States.

Again, these are people who have this SIV status.

Then they go on:

We urge you to support the Afghan Adjustment Act as soon as possible. We promised to stand by our allies who, often at risk to themselves and their families, served in uniform or publicly defended women's and democratic rights. The U.S. government made a similar promise.

This is a letter from the 30 military groups of our country. They say:

The U.S. government made a similar promise; keeping it assures that the American commitments will be honored.

This is 30 military organizations telling us what it was like to serve alongside our Afghan allies. Most of us in this Chamber don't know that experience. We don't know how much they owe those Afghan interpreters—those people who gathered the intelligence. We don't know. We would go on congressional trips there, but we weren't there on the battlefield; they were. So maybe, for a change, we should listen to what they have to say about what they saw. They know that many of these people are here right now, but we just can't get out of our petty politics to try to at least give them the status that they deserve.

Many of our Nation's national security experts have also called on Congress to pass the Afghan Adjustment Act, accurately pointing out that doing so is both a moral imperative and necessary for our national security.

Here is a portion of a letter that was sent to congressional leadership by the following experts: Rick "Ozzie" Nelson, former Director, Office of Combating Terrorism; National Security Council staff under George W. Bush. He was also a U.S. Navy helicopter pilot and Afghan veteran; Gus Coldebella, former Acting General Counsel with the Department of Homeland Security; Michael Neifach, former Principal Legal Advisor for Immigration and Customs Enforcement with the Homeland Security Council staff under George W. Bush; Elizabeth Neumann, former Assistant Secretary for Threat Prevention and Security Policy for the Department of Homeland Security and former Deputy Chief of Staff for the Department of Homeland Security; Stewart Verdery, former Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning for the Department of Homeland Security; Ross Ashley, former Assistant Admin-

istrator for the Federal Emergency Management Association, former Virginia Air National Guardsman and U.S. Air Force Reserves; Hans Miller, former Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration; and Lynden Melmed, former Chief Counsel of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

What does this letter say?

This letter says this:

The rationale for the Afghan Adjustment Act is clear. First, it follows through on our nation's commitment to its wartime allies by providing at risk Afghans and their families—including many that supported U.S. military and diplomatic efforts for the past 20 years—a path to permanent status in the United States.

Second, it sends a clear message to current and future allies—

And this is so key and it isn't kind of the first thing you think about here—those that are necessary for U.S. servicemembers and diplomats to perform their missions in pursuit of national security—that the United States is a reliable and trusted partner and it stands by the democratic ideals that it professes.

This is why Senator GRAHAM and I have worked on this bill for so many years. This is why we have the ranking Republicans on Veterans', on Judiciary, and on Armed Services supporting the bill.

When I first got to the Senate, honestly, I thought that would be enough to get this done; that that would be enough to bless this and give it the gold standard, just as all of these former Bush and Trump and Obama and current Biden officials have given it their stamp; that this is a good vetting process; that it is certainly a lot better than having people sit here in limbo after they have served our country.

Here is another letter from former Ambassadors to Afghanistan because it is not just military groups and national security experts. Eight former U.S. Ambassadors to Afghanistan called on us to pass the Afghan Adjustment Act. These experts served under Presidents George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden, and each has an intimate understanding of the sacrifices made by our Afghan allies.

Remember, it is these diplomats, it is these military leaders who have asked these Afghans for their help. Regardless of what people think about what happened with the withdrawal—regardless of people's views on this—can't we just agree on one thing; that we should stand with the people who stood with us?

This is what the Ambassadors to Afghanistan under George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden have said:

Without the Afghan Adjustment Act, the task of American diplomacy will be much more difficult. If the United States does not act to support its allies by passing the Afghan Adjustment Act, in the future, our allies will be less likely to support the U.S. missions if they see that our Afghan partners are abandoned.

In diplomacy, our words will have lost meaning, and in the unfortunate event of future conflict—

This is the Ambassadors writing, not me, Ambassadors who went to serve in Afghanistan and who took on that assignment under four different Presidents.

They are writing, if we don't do this, "[i]n diplomacy, our words will have lost meaning, and in the unfortunate event of future conflict, what incentive would local allies have to support our troops?"

A good question.

Finally, I want to share some words from a group of more than three dozen of our Nation's most esteemed military leaders. They are retired military leaders. As I mentioned, they are Gen. Joseph F. Dunford of the U.S. Marine Corps; ADM Mike Mullen of the U.S. Navy; Gen. Richard Myers of the U.S. Air Force; ADM Jim Stavridis of the U.S. Navy; GEN Peter W. Chiarelli of the U.S. Army; GEN Stan McChrystal of the U.S. Army; GEN David McKiernan of the U.S. Army; ADM William H. McRaven of the U.S. Navy; GEN Austin S. Miller of the U.S. Army; GEN John W. Nicholson, Jr., of the U.S. Army; GEN M. David Rodriguez of the U.S. Army; GEN Curtis Scaparrotti of the U.S. Army; GEN Raymond A. Thomas III of the U.S. Army; GEN Joseph Votel of the U.S. Army; Gen. Mark Welsh of the U.S. Air Force; Lt. Gen. John A. Bradley of the U.S. Air Force; LTG Jeff Buchanan of the U.S. Army; LTG Stephen Fogarty of the U.S. Army; LTG Benjamin C. Freakley of the U.S. Army; LTG Ben Hodges of the U.S. Army; LTG John F. Mulholland, Jr., of the U.S. Army; LTG Leopoldo A. Quintas, Jr., of the U.S. Army; LTG Mark C. Schwartz of the U.S. Army; LTG John C. Thomson of the U.S. Army; LTG Francis Wiercinski of the U.S. Army; MG Edward Dorman III of the U.S. Army; Maj. Gen. Dawn Dunlap of the U.S. Air Force; MG Paul Eaton of the U.S. Army; Maj. Gen. Buck Elton of the U.S. Air Force; Maj. Gen. Walter D. Givhan of the U.S. Air Force; MG William Hix of the U.S. Army; MG James B. Linder of the U.S. Army; MG Mark MacCarley of the U.S. Army; MG Mark R. Quantock of the U.S. Army; MG Edward Reeder of the U.S. Army; MG Patrick J. Reinert of the U.S. Army; MG Jefforey Smith of the U.S. Army; MG Tammy Smith of the U.S. Army; MG James "Boe" Young of the U.S. Army; BG Steve Anderson of the U.S. Army; BG Norvell Coots of the U.S. Army; BG Gary M. Jones of the U.S. Army; BG Richard C. Kim of the U.S. Army; and Brig. Gen. Chad T. Manske of the U.S. Air Force.

Those are only the ones who signed the letter. So I will just ask my colleagues—and perhaps we should listen to those who have led our forces in times of war. When they say that these people stood with them and when they say that if we do nothing and just let them be in limbo—and we know, just a

few weeks ago, one of them was murdered in the State of Virginia, in the middle of the night, because he was working as a Lyft driver—is that what we are going to do? Are we just going to leave them in limbo or are we going to stand with them as the top leaders in our military have suggested?

They have been resolute in their support, not just of doing something about this, but of this bill, of this amendment. We worked with the military for years on this amendment. They have signed their names to this letter. What does the letter say specifically?

It says:

If Congress fails to enact the [Afghan Adjustment Act], the United States will be less secure.

OK. There you go. We can just stand here and not want to deal with this because everyone wants to go home for August or we can actually vote on this amendment. That is all we are asking. We want to vote on this amendment.

They write:

If Congress fails to enact the [Afghan Adjustment Act], the United States will be less secure. As military professionals, it was and remains our duty to prepare for future conflicts. We assure you that in any such conflict, potential allies will remember what happens now with our Afghan allies. If we claim to support the troops and want to enable their success in wartime, we must keep our commitments today. The [Afghan Adjustment Act]—

And this isn't me talking. This is all the top brass, the top military, who led us in times of war.

They write:

The [Afghan Adjustment Act] will go a long way.

Additionally, without the fixes applied by the [Afghan Adjustment Act]—

This is them writing, not me—

our immigration system will be less capable, not more capable, of properly processing and vetting applicants.

To break from their letter, that was the point I made earlier about why Senator WICKER and Senator GRAHAM and Senator MORAN were so focused on making sure that this was the gold standard of vetting in this bill.

Back to the letter:

The enhancements that the Afghan Adjustment Act adds to the security screening process of those who were evacuated are of critical importance to our national security.

Listening?

Even if you don't agree with me on the security of our country overall in standing with our allies, at the very least, look at that. Shouldn't we be vetting people who were evacuated? Hmm. Maybe that would be a good idea. That is what they say in this letter.

Three dozen military flag officers think that without the Afghan Adjustment Act, our Nation will be less secure. Our soldiers will face new obstacles in finding allies on the battlefield, and our immigration system will be less capable of vetting applicants. Those are plenty of good reasons to support this amendment and why we have leading Senators—both on the

Democratic side and Republican side—on this critical amendment. So that is it.

We have the leading people who head the committees in this very Chamber supporting this bill. That is how much work that Senator GRAHAM and I have done to get them on board. We have got them on this.

We have got military and veterans groups. We have national security leaders. We have retired U.S. Ambassadors to Afghanistan under four different Presidents: Obama, Trump, Biden, and George W. Bush. And we have all of the top brass retired military officers, whose names I just read off.

They are not debating which bill or which amendment because we have been working on it for 2 years. They know exactly what we should do, and it is this bill, the Afghan Adjustment Act.

All of our colleagues have had at least a year to look at this bill. So I don't want to hear that. I don't want to hear that, "Oh, we have got to look at this more." Give me a break. This bill has been out there for a very, very long time. There is absolutely no reason we shouldn't have a vote.

If people want to vote against the American Legion, and the VFW, and all the top brass of the military, and all the Ambassadors who served under those Presidents, that is fine. That is their right. But we need to have a vote. That is the only way we can show that we are keeping our covenant.

Until we get this done, we are essentially asking our Afghan allies—people who took bullets in the face, who lost limbs—to rebuild their lives on top of a trapped door that could fall out from under them at any second. Without the Afghan Adjustment Act, all of it—their jobs, their homes, their safety—could disappear.

By including the amendment in the NDAA, we can strengthen the national security of our country by making our vetting program more thorough—such a top priority of many of our colleagues—while finally doing right by our Afghan allies who sacrificed for us.

Let's put aside the politics and the distractions. There are a lot of good things in this bill. We have got a lot of votes on big things and little things so far. Where is this? Who is going to object to at least allowing this vote? They can vote against it if they want, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but don't deny us a vote.

By "us," who am I talking about? Yeah, the Afghans who are here who sacrificed for us, the top military, the Ambassadors, the military in this country who have come up and talked to each and every one of us about this bill, American soldiers who are begging us to do something about it. That is "us."

The way I see it, this defense bill is about three things: one, our Nation's security; two, setting a moral example for the world; and, three, showing people everywhere that when America



makes a promise, a covenant, it will be kept. The Afghan Adjustment Act, the amendment that Senator GRAHAM and I have put forth, advances all of these objectives.

Pass this amendment. Show the world that our word, show our own military that our word and our covenant matters.

I yield the floor.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, with regards to Rounds amendment No. 813 to S. 2226, the FY24 National Defense Authorization Act, I share the sponsor's national security concerns, especially in reference to the purchase of agricultural lands by companies affiliated with the People's Republic of China, and appreciate the sponsor's effort to improve review of these sales. However, I am also deeply concerned by issues that have been raised with respect to civil liberties and want to ensure that no one is discriminated against or viewed as a national security threat simply because of where they were born.

As written, the language seems to equate individuals from the specified countries as synonymous with their governments. Under this provision, if an individual with a valid visa, who has no connection to one of the governments listed, seeks to buy agricultural property above a certain threshold, the U.S. Government would deny them the ability to proceed with the purchase simply because of their national origin. While the national security concerns this amendment seeks to address are real, we must not discriminate on individuals based on national origin, race, or ethnicity.

I voted in favor of my colleagues' amendment in order to continue the conversation on this important issue, but will not support any final provision that does not resolve these civil liberties concerns.

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, had I been able to vote, I would have voted yea on the Kaine amendment No. 429 to require the advice and consent of the Senate or an act of Congress to suspend, terminate, or withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty and authorizing related litigation, and for other purposes.

I am a cosponsor for a similar bill, S.J. Res. 37, led by Senators Kaine and Rubio, which establishes a mechanism for the United States to exit the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO. Although the Constitution provides clear guidance on Congress's role in ratifying treaties, it does not say anything about Congress's role in approving or disapproving withdrawal from a treaty. I believe, together with Senator

Kaine and Senator RUBIO, that the NATO alliance is a foundational principle of U.S. national security, regardless of who is President, and the U.S. leadership role in the alliance should depend on more than the whims of any one administration.

#### HONORING OFFICER JAKE WALLIN

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, on behalf of Senator TINA SMITH of Minnesota, Senator JOHN HOEVEN of North Dakota, and Senator KEVIN CRAMER of North Dakota, I rise to honor Jake Ryan Wallin, a Fargo police officer whose life was cut tragically short in the line of duty on July 14, 2023. He lived every day of his 23 years in the service of others, and his loss is nothing short of a tragedy for his family, his community, and our country.

Jake was the beloved son of Jeff and Amy Wallin. Raised in St. Michael, MN, he was a graduate of St. Michael-Albertville High School and Alexandria Technical and Community College before attending the American Military University.

As a member of the Minnesota National Guard, he was deployed to both Afghanistan and Iraq, where he served honorably. Upon return, he found a new home in Fargo, ND, and continued his life of service with the Fargo Police Department.

At Officer Wallin's funeral, the people who knew him best emphasized that more than anything, he wanted to live a life of purpose—to do work that made a difference for people. As a servicemember and a police officer, he did that and so much more. Time and time again, Officer Wallin heard the call of duty and raised his hand to say, "Count me in." That level of selflessness, character, and patriotism is the mark of a good citizen and a good man. A world where everyone lived the values that defined Officer Wallin's life would be a better world indeed.

My heart is with Jake's parents Jeff and Amy; his brother Brady; his fiancée Winter; and everyone who called him a grandson, a nephew, a cousin, a colleague, or a friend. I wish them peace and comfort as they mourn the needless, devastating loss of an exceptional young man. While he is no longer with us, his memory will serve as an inspiration to generations of public servants who choose to follow in his brave footsteps.

#### TRIBUTE TO GRACE ABDALLAH

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Grace Abdallah, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Grace is a graduate of O'Gorman High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS, where she is pursuing a degree in business. She is

a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Grace for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO HALEIGH BROWN

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Haleigh Brown, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Haleigh is a graduate of Roosevelt High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, SD, where she is pursuing a degree in political science. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Haleigh for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO DILLON GESTRING

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Dillon Gestring, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Dillon is a graduate of Vermillion High School in Vermillion, SD. Currently, he is attending Grinnell College in Grinnell, IA, where he is pursuing a degree in political science. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Dillon for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHARLIE MICKELSON

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Charlie Mickelson, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Charlie is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending Creighton University in Omaha, NE, where he is pursuing a degree in business. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Charlie for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO NOAH ROISUM

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Noah Roisum, an intern in my Rapid City, SD, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Noah is a graduate of Rapid City Christian High School in Rapid City, SD. Currently, he is attending Northwestern College in Orange City, IA, where he is pursuing degrees in international business and political science. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Noah for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALYSSA THALER

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Alyssa Thaler, an intern in my Aberdeen, SD, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Alyssa is a graduate of Groton High School in Groton, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, ND, where she is pursuing a degree in business economics. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Alyssa for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO JON AND DIANNE KIRKBRIDE

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, at the 111th Wyoming State Fair, Senator LUMMIS and I will have the pleasure of introducing Jon and Dianne Kirkbride as 2023 inductees to the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

Jon and Dianne Kirkbride have been devoted to each other and the agriculture industry for over five decades. They have been married for 55 years while also running a multi-operational ranch, the Harding and Kirkbride Livestock Company. Harding and Kirkbride Livestock company is located 32 miles outside of Cheyenne, WY. The ranch has hosted tours during the Cheyenne Frontier Days Fair and Rodeo, educating the public on Wyoming ranch life.

Dianne devoted decades to the beef industry. She is a member of Wyoming CattleWomen, of which she is the past president. She advocates for American and Wyoming beef. Dianne was selected as the American National CattleWomen's Woman of the Year in 2001 for her years of dedicated service to the cattle industry. Dianne also worked for Senator Mike Enzi as a field representative in Cheyenne for 20 years.

Dianne's service to her community doesn't end here. She is on the Cheyenne Regional Medical Board of Trustees, the Laramie County Community College Foundation Board, and the Congressional Award Council, where she was the president for 6 years. Through her work in the Wyoming Congressional Awards Program, Dianne

mentored more than 80 students in volunteer and community service projects for the past 24 years. Dianne regularly follows up with kids that she worked with 20 years ago. She is delighted when she hears about all of their impressive accomplishments. These students learned early on the value of being involved and giving back to their communities. This is a great example of how the Kirkbrides are influencing the next generation in Wyoming.

Jon runs the ranch while also contributing to the beef industry on a local, State, and national level. He is committed to agriculture in Wyoming and to Wyoming public schools. Jon has served as president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and as the Wyoming director of the U.S. Meat Export Federation. Jon also spent 16 years on the Laramie County School District No. 2 Board of Trustees. He served as president of the Wyoming School Board Association and also served on the Wyoming State Board of Education. In addition to serving his community, Jon served his country in the U.S. Air Force.

Together, Jon and Dianne have garnered an impressive list of accomplishments. Both Jon and Dianne exemplify the leadership in Wyoming agriculture that the Agriculture Hall of Fame has recognized for over 20 years. Jon and Dianne have three sons TJ, Jeff, and Glen. TJ and his wife Michelle have two daughters Maddy and Bryn and two boys Brady and Joel. Jeff and Jami have six boys Taylor, Carter, Jackson, Jayden, Grayson, and Bennett, along with their daughter Savannah. Glen and Rachel have three children Kayla, Morgan, and Shelby. Jon and Dianne's son Jeff and grandson Taylor are both ranchers living in Meriden. TJ is a counselor at Triumph High School, and Glen is also a teacher and coach at Central High School. Dianne and Jon's children are a testament to their dedication for education in Wyoming.

Jon and Dianne's unmatched passion for family, Wyoming agriculture, wildlife and animal conservation, and cultivating partnerships make them an outstanding choice for the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

It is a great honor to participate in their induction. They continue to represent Wyoming and Western interests with dedication and distinction. My wife Bobbi joins me in congratulating Jon and Dianne as 2023 inductees into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

#### TRIBUTE TO HALEY GRAHAM

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Haley for her hard work as an intern in my Casper office. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Haley has lived in Casper since she was young. She recently graduated from Casper College and plans to con-

tinue her studies at the University of Denver in the fall. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Haley for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her journey.

#### TRIBUTE TO KEENAN MORGAN

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Keenan for his hard work as an intern in my Casper office. I recognize his efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Keenan has lived in Casper since he was young. He is currently attending Casper College, where he studies secondary education, political science, and history. He has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made him an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of his work is reflected in his great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Keenan for the dedication he has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have him as part of our team. I know he will have continued success with all of his future endeavors. I wish him all my best on his journey.

#### TRIBUTE TO ZOEY PICKETT

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Zoey for her hard work as an intern in my Casper office. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Zoey is a native of Casper. She is currently attending Mount Holy Oak College where she studies international relations and environmental studies. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Zoey for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her journey.

#### TRIBUTE TO ARKANSAS INTERNS

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to applaud the efforts of the young people who interned in my Washington, DC, and Arkansas offices this summer.

I appreciate their commitment and dedication to serving Arkansans and

being an ambassador for our office. These talented students and recent graduates have grown professionally and personally through this experience. On a daily basis, they provided support to all areas of office operations. From giving tours of the U.S. Capitol, to drafting press releases and researching legislation, they played a vital role in helping us provide the best possible constituent service.

Interns also took advantage of our speaker series, hearing from some of Arkansas' best and brightest in our Nation's Capital. This summer offered our interns memorable moments, including attending Prime Minister Modi's arrival at the White House, the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, and the Army Birthday Run at Arlington National Cemetery. These responsibilities and opportunities allow interns to maximize their time in the Nation's Capital while ultimately serving the Natural State.

I would like to recognize the following interns for their hard work and service to Arkansans this summer: Alex Sumrall, Danny Moreno, Reese Maginn, Cross Thompson, Wyatt Bailey, Kylie Roesler, Sydney Kincaid, Ben Sherman, Julija Eddy, Kendall Webb, Blake Bradshaw, Rebecca Brown, Trey Nichols, Sam Woodhouse, John Reagan Hiland, Jackson Renfro, and Colin Keady all served in the Washington, DC office.

Anna Mathis, Kade Miller, Logan Moss, Heath Brandt, Ryan Munley, and Mary Eichenberger served as interns for the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee.

Victoria Moody, Buddy Gaston, Jake Strawn, and Kyleigh Threlkeld served in State offices.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our interns for their service. Their contributions to our office have been invaluable, and I wish them all the best.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO JAMES BARNETT

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize DaySpring Cards president James Barnett, who is retiring after 42 years of service with the world's largest Christian expression company.

James is a business leader, family man, person of faith, community supporter, and author. A native of Northwest Arkansas, he holds a bachelor of science degree in business from John Brown University and an MBA from the Walton School of Business at the University of Arkansas.

After beginning his DaySpring career as an intern, James was inspired to expand the company's reach into well-known retail stores. His four-decade commitment to DaySpring led to a successful career that incorporated his dedication to business and ministry.

Since 1994, James has led DaySpring with humility, strength, and a serv-

ant's heart. His leadership has been instrumental in the company's mission of sharing God's word over the course of four decades. Even in times of deep division in our Nation, his stewardship has helped encourage countless people to live out their faith with devotion and positivity.

His impact extends far beyond DaySpring. James has been very involved in organizations around his community including athletic, charitable, and scholastic boards. He served on the Arkansas Economic Development Commission, and in 2020, he was board chairman of the Siloam Springs Chamber of Commerce. He currently serves on the Walton School of Business Advisory Board and is a member of the WorkMatters board.

I congratulate James on his faithful service and wish him the best in his retirement, where I know he will be happy to spend more time with his wife Marilyn, their children, and grandchildren. I know he will continue working in different but meaningful ways to spread God's love.●

##### RECOGNIZING FIRESIDE WINERY

• Ms. ERNST. Madam President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Fireside Winery of Marengo, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Husband and wife Bill and Rona Wyant have always had a passion for wine. In 2007, they decided to start a winery of their own, establishing Fireside Winery in Marengo. Fireside Winery allowed the Wyant family to get back into agriculture but in a new way for their family farm. The Wyant family farm has been producing Iowa staples like corn and soybeans in Eastern Iowa for five generations, and the winery was an excellent opportunity for the Wyants to diversify their family business. Fireside Winery produces red, white, and sparkling wines from Iowa-grown grapes on their 22-acre vineyard. Fireside Winery offers wine tastings in their tasting room, winery tours, live music, and a beautiful venue for weddings.

The Wyant's hard work has paid off. In 2020, the Iowa Wine Growers Association awarded Fireside Winery's Storyteller white wine the Best of Show/Governor's Cup. Bottled in 2018, the Storyteller White was named silver at the Finger Lakes International Wine Competition in 2018, silver at the Jefferson Cup Invitational in 2018, and gold at the Mid-American Wine Competition in 2017. In June 2023, the Fireside Winery's Marengo sparkling wine made history when it was chosen to christen the USS Iowa SSN 797 nuclear submarine. The christening was held in Groton, CT, and Fireside Winery was represented by operations manager Bill

and Rona's daughter Cassie Bott and her husband, winemaker Zach Bott.

Fireside Winery is actively involved in the Marengo community, hosting the Wine Run 5K. Rona Wyant serves on the board of Iowa County 100+ Who Care, an organization that supports local Iowa County charitable causes like the Hope For All Foundation, a cancer support group. Bill and Rona Wyant are members of the Wine Growers Association and the Iowa Wine Growers Association.

Fireside Winery's commitment to providing quality wines in Iowa is clear. I want to congratulate Bill and Rona Wyant and the entire team at Fireside Winery for their continued dedication to the Iowa wine and agriculture industry. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

##### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

• Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of St. Clair County Community College, located in Port Huron, MI, along the banks of the St. Clair River. St. Clair County Community College serves Michigan's Blue Water Area as its primary center for affordable higher education.

St. Clair County Community College was first established in 1923 by the Michigan Board of Education. Originally named the Port Huron Junior College, its purpose was to provide accessible higher education options that met local community needs and contributed to Michigan's greater success and vitality. The college officially changed its name to St. Clair County Community College in 1967 but is more often known by the moniker "SC4."

In the 100 years since its founding, St. Clair County Community College has grown to offer over more than 25 on-campus and online programs, as well as University Center partnerships that allow SC4 students to earn bachelor's and master's degrees on campus. While SC4's inaugural class numbered just 34 students, today, the college supports more than 5,000 students each year. With its main campus located in Port Huron and additional learning centers located in Harbor Beach, Algonac, Yale, Peck, and Crosswell, St. Clair County Community College serves a large portion of Michigan's Thumb region.

The St. Clair County Community College occupies 29-acres in downtown Port Huron, placing students within the heart of the St. Clair Community. Through the provision of accessible and life-changing education, SC4 has added more than \$137,700,000 to the economy of St. Clair County and employs 2,041 local community members. This number represents 1 of every 10 jobs within St. Clair County that are supported by the operations of St. Clair County Community College's faculty, staff, and students. In addition to providing

high quality student care, SC4 strives to support the taxpayers, local businesses, and community of St. Clair County by hosting athletic conferences, concerts, exhibits, and engaging St. Clair residents. Alumni of St. Clair County Community College work as leaders in education, healthcare, engineering, manufacturing, government, public safety, hospitality, design retail, and more and through their presence that enriches the St. Clair Community.

St. Clair County Community College has been an integral part of the St. Clair and Blue Water community for more than 100 years. As a Michigander and a proud representative of the Blue Water Area, I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this significant milestone for St. Clair County Community College, its staff, faculty, and students, as well as the entire St. Clair community. I wish St. Clair County Community College continued growth and prosperity in the years ahead.●

### 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

● Mr. WARNOCK. Madam President, today I pay tribute to the Center for Transportation and the Environment in Atlanta, GA, on their 30th anniversary.

Since 1993, the Center for Transportation and the Environment has supported the commercialization of clean and zero-emissions transportation technologies that have driven the development of green energy economies in Georgia and across the United States. Using its engineering and planning expertise, the center has helped connect innovative thinkers, create jobs in emerging sectors, and foster energy independence over its long and storied history.

Though the Center for Transportation and the Environment calls Atlanta home, it has an extensive national network and imprint. The center currently manages 115 zero-emission development and deployment projects across 35 States. Over the past 30 years, the center has helped more than 300 U.S. companies move their technologies into the global energy and transportation mainstream and has supported countless cities, transit agencies, airports, municipal entities, and vehicle manufacturers as they adopt these technologies and advance our clean energy future.

Recently, the Center for Transportation and the Environment offered its unbiased expertise and insight in support of the development of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117-58, and resulting Low-and No-Emissions Program at the U.S. Department of Transportation. Thanks in part to their recommendations, Congress delivered the largest infrastructure investment in our Nation's history and advanced bipartisan and transformative low-emissions transpor-

tation policies that will help keep our planet healthy for generations to come.

On their 30th anniversary, I would like to thank the Center for Transportation and Environment for their monumental efforts to reduce emissions in our Nation's transportation sector and their commitment to being a good steward for our planet. I look forward to working with the center for another 30 years as we continue to develop green energy economies in Georgia and across the country.●

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

At 6:14 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 bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3935. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 7:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1096. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, and to support programs at the Marine Corps Heritage Center.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 931. A bill to improve the visibility, accountability, and oversight of agency software asset management practices, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-73).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1858. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to establish a deadline for applying for disaster unemployment assistance (Rept. No. 118-74).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 1260. A bill to release the reversionary interest of the United States in certain non-

Federal land in Salt Lake City, Utah, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-75).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1466. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-76).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1540. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide for circumstances under which reinitiation of consultation is not required under a land and resource management plan or land use plan under those Acts, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-77).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble:

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 20. A resolution condemning the coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained, promoting accountability and justice for those killed by the Burmese military, and calling for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 38. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 75. A resolution reaffirming the state of Arunachal Pradesh as Indian territory and condemning the People's Republic of China's provocations in South Asia.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 416. A bill to designate the Russian-based mercenary Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes.

S. 490. A bill to require the President to remove the extension of certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices if Hong Kong no longer enjoys a high degree of autonomy from the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, without amendment:

S. 673. A bill to allow nonprofit child care providers to participate in certain loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment:

S. 822. A bill to terminate the Department of Defense memorandum relating to access to abortions, to prohibit the use of travel and transportation allowances, medical convalescent leave, and administrative absences

to travel to obtain abortions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 847. A bill to establish the International Children with Disabilities Protection Program within the Department of State, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment:

S. 936. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to include requirements relating to graduates of career and technical education programs or programs of study for small business development centers and women's business centers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 943. A bill to increase the minimum disaster loan amount for which the Small Business Administration may require collateral, and for other purposes.

S. 1156. A bill to establish an Office of Native American Affairs within the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 1203. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act by reauthorizing the Peace Corps, providing better support for current, returning, and former volunteers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1345. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to enhance the Office of Credit Risk Management, to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to issue rules relating to environmental obligations of certified development companies, and for other purposes.

S. 1352. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to improve the loan guaranty program, enhance the ability of small manufacturers to access affordable capital, and for other purposes.

S. 1396. A bill to improve commercialization activities in the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

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. 2006. A bill to foster Tunisia's democratic institutions, to limit funds until Tunisia restores checks and balances, and to authorize the creation of a fund to support democratic reforms.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2099. A bill to establish an Office of Community Financial Institutions within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the ability of Community Financial Institutions to support the development of small business concerns in underserved communities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with amendments:

S. 2212. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish an SBIC Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARDIN, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, without amendment:

S. 2482. An original bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Community

Advantage Loan Program of the Small Business Administration, 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 Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. TESTER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1. A bill to expand Americans' access to the ballot box and reduce the influence of big money in politics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2458. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to promote crop insurance support for beginning farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

S. 2459. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure appropriate supervision requirements for outpatient physical therapy and outpatient occupational therapy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 2460. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify the availability and appropriateness of training for local food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 2461. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require reporting of certain accidents resulting in serious physical injuries or death at institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 2462. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 2463. A bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, and the STOCK Act to require certain senior officials to report payments received from the Federal Government, to improve the filing and disclosure of financial disclosures, to ban stock ownership for certain senior Government officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mrs. BRITT):

S. 2464. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing cost-sharing requirements with respect to diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2465. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2466. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to modify False Claims Act procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2467. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide that children who have relocated from Puerto Rico to the States are fully considered for purposes of State allotments under the English Language Acquisition grants; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2468. A bill to amend title III of division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 to prohibit the expenditure of funds on divisive concepts under the priorities noticed in the proposed rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to Proposed Priorities-American History and Civics Education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 2469. A bill to authorize the Department of Education, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, to include a longitudinal component on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on student outcomes and well-being on an existing longitudinal educational study; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2470. A bill to increase transparency regarding the activities, and reduce the malign influence of, the People's Republic of China in the Inter-American Development Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 2471. A bill to increase access to Federal grants for individuals with limited English proficiency; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2472. A bill to amend the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 to improve interagency coordination in the pesticide registration process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

S. 2473. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the Contested Logistics Working Group of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2474. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure appropriate cost-sharing for chronic care drugs under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.



By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 2475. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify the definition of competitive integrated employment; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 2476. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a behavioral and mental health outreach and education strategy to reduce stigma associated with mental health among the Hispanic and Latino population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 2477. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide pharmacy payment of certain services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2478. A bill to designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia, as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 2479. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an alternative manure management program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 2480. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to promulgate regulations with respect to regional and interregional transmission planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 2481. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2482. An original bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Community Advantage Loan Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship; placed on the calendar.

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

S. 2483. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional transparency and consumer protections relating to medical debt collection practices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. OSSOFF, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2484. A bill to ensure that States do not prohibit an individual from obtaining, possessing, distributing, or using life-saving drug testing technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2485. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Henrietta Lacks, in recognition of her immortal cells which have made invaluable contributions to global health, scientific research, our quality of life, and patients' rights; to the Com-

mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

S. 2486. A bill to limit the availability of funds for the destruction of landmines; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 2487. A bill to provide for an enhanced domestic content requirement for Navy shipbuilding programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2488. A bill to provide for increases in the Federal minimum wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2489. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into self-determination contracts with Tribal organizations to carry out the food distribution program on Indian reservations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

S. 2490. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the head of a department or organization within the Department of Defense to place an order with any other such department or organization for certain construction projects on a reimbursable basis; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on certain trading transactions; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 2492. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to improve coordination between the Do Not Pay working system and Federal and State agencies authorized to use the system; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2493. A bill to require the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) submit to Congress two reports on arrangements with pharmacy benefit managers with respect to prescription drug plans MA-PD plans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 2494. A bill to update the 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 2495. A bill to protect student athletes, ensure fair competition and compensation, and preserve intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 2496. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to include information regarding VA home loans in the Informed Consumer Choice Disclosure required to be provided to prospective FHA borrowers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

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

S. Res. 307. A resolution remembering the 31st anniversary of the bombing of the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires on March 17, 1992, and the 29th anniversary of the bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association building in Buenos Aires on July 18, 1994, and recommitting to efforts to uphold justice for the victims of the attacks; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 308. A resolution recognizing the historic significance of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KING, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 309. A resolution recognizing the importance of the blueberry industry to the United States and designating July 2023 as "National Blueberry Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BUDD, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 310. A resolution recognizing the Motorcycle Safety Foundation for 50 years of safety education; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. KELLY):

S. Con. Res. 17. A concurrent resolution requiring all Members of Congress to publish a public schedule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 141

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 161

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Michigan



(Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 161, a bill to extend the Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 185

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 185, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the program for direct housing loans made to Native American veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 226

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to establish eligibility requirements for education support professionals and school support staff under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) 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. 344

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with fewer than 20 years of service and a combat-related disability, and for other purposes.

S. 359

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 359, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 528, a bill to require a standard financial aid offer form, and for other purposes.

S. 547

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) 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. 596

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 659

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 659, a bill to amend chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, relating to civil remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 665

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 665, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

S. 668

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 668, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins to honor and memorialize the tragedy of the Sultana steamboat explosion of 1865.

S. 760

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) 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. 761

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) were added as cosponsors of S. 761, a bill to combat forced organ harvesting and trafficking in persons for purposes of the removal of organs, and for other purposes.

S. 886

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 886, a bill to authorize the location of a monument on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the women's suffrage movement and the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, and for other purposes.

S. 965

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 965, a bill to establish a rural postsecondary and economic development grant program.

S. 1047

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1047, a bill to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may not prevent a State or Federal correctional facility from utilizing jamming equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 1266

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1266, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to improve benefits and services for surviving spouses, and for other purposes.

S. 1272

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1272, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the disclosure of certain tax returns by Presidents and certain candidates for the office of the President, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1491, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services.

S. 1573

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1573, a bill to reauthorize the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor 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 Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) 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. 1749

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1749, a bill to amend title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to nursing facility requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1751

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Washington

(Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1751, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 1809

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1809, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Office of Small Farms, and for other purposes.

S. 1829

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1829, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in the import of petroleum from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 1967

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1967, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements relating to the responsibility of pharmacy benefit managers under Medicare part D.

S. 1979

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1979, a bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving age discrimination.

S. 2055

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2055, a bill to provide urgent acquisition and deployment authority for purposes of replenishing United States stockpiles.

S. 2082

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2082, a bill to make technical corrections relating to the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act.

S. 2087

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2087, a bill to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

S. 2180

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 2221

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2221, a bill to amend the Internal Rev-

enue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples, and for other purposes.

S. 2249

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2249, a bill to improve the timeliness, resiliency, and transparency of passport processing operations, and for other purposes.

S. 2270

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2270, a bill to establish and maintain a database within each agency for executive branch ethics records of noncareer appointees.

S. 2307

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2307, a bill to support and strengthen the fighter aircraft capabilities of the Air Force, and for other purposes.

S. 2359

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2359, a bill to require a report on military health care referral policies.

S. 2370

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2370, a bill to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to provide protection for the good faith donation of pet products, and for other purposes.

S. 2396

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2396, a bill to provide enhanced protection against debt collector harassment of members of the Armed Forces.

S. 2427

At the request of Mr. FETTERMAN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2427, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to permit enrollees to obtain a 365-day supply of contraceptives.

S. 2430

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2430, a bill to amend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 to exclude certain air emissions from emergency notification requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 2442

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASS-

LEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2442, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility to certain short-term workforce programs.

S. CON. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 14, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress supporting the State of Israel.

AMENDMENT NO. 142

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 142 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 199

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 199 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 509

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 509 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 813

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 813 proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 931

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 931 proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 2476. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a behavioral and mental health outreach and education strategy to reduce stigma associated with mental health among the Hispanic and Latino population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Mental Health for Latinos Act. This important bill would boost our continued efforts to reduce stigma and promote mental wellness, while meeting the diverse needs of Latino communities across the country.

In response to the mental health crisis in the Latino community, this legislation requires the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a strategy to provide information on evidence-based practices, interventions, and treatments that are culturally and linguistically appropriate and increases awareness of symptoms of mental illnesses common among such populations, considering differences within subgroups, such as gender, gender identity, age, sexual orientation, race, or ethnicity.

The evidence is clear: We are experiencing a mental health crisis in the Latino community. Disparities within our healthcare system are preventing members of Latino communities from receiving lifesaving mental health services.

These barriers to care are causing too many to suffer in silence, and this must change. Presently, only 36.1 percent of Latino adults aged 18 or older with a mental illness received services in 2021, compared to the U.S. average of 47.2 percent. Between 2010 and 2020, the suicide rate among male Latino adults ages 20 to 64 increased by 35.7 percent, and the female rate increased by 40.6 percent. Even those who are able to access services rarely receive the effective, culturally competent care they need.

This bill would further our continued efforts to reduce stigma and promote mental wellness, while meeting the diverse needs of Latino populations across the country. As our Nation confronts an unfolding mental health cri-

sis, this critical legislation reinforces the timeless message that there is zero shame in asking for help and that seeking support is a sign of strength.

I would like to thank Congresswoman NAPOLITANO for leading this legislation in the House of Representatives, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the Mental Health for Latinos Act as soon as possible.

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

S. 2477. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide pharmacy payment of certain services; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2477

*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 “Equitable Community Access to Pharmacist Services Act”.

#### SEC. 2. COVERAGE OF PHARMACIST SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE PART B.

(a) COVERAGE.—Section 1861(s) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (II), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (JJ), by inserting “and” after the semicolon at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(KK) pharmacist services and such services and supplies furnished as an incident to the pharmacist’s service as would otherwise be covered under part B if furnished by a physician or as an incident to a physician’s service that—

“(i) are furnished by a pharmacist—

“(I) as licensed under State law; or

“(II) pursuant to a Federal emergency authority described under section 319F–3 or section 361 of the Public Health Service Act, or other similar Federal law;

“(ii) would otherwise be covered under part B if furnished by a physician; and

“(iii) are services—

“(I) for encounters for the evaluation and management of patients for testing or treatment for COVID–19, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, or streptococcal pharyngitis; or

“(II) that address a public health need related to a public health emergency under section 319F–3 or section 361 of the Public Health Service Act, or other similar Federal law.”; and

(2) in paragraph (10), in each of subparagraphs (A) and (B), by inserting “, including when furnished by a pharmacist” before the semicolon in each such subparagraph.

(b) PAYMENT.—Section 1833(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and (HH)” and inserting “(HH)”; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and (II) with respect to pharmacist services described in section 1861(s)(2)(KK), the amounts paid shall be equal to 80 percent of the lesser of (i) the actual charge for the services or (ii) 85 percent

(or 100 percent, in the case of such services furnished pursuant to a Federal emergency authority described in clause (i)(II) of such section) of the amount determined under the payment basis under section 1848 for such services.”.

(c) PROHIBITION ON BALANCE BILLING FOR PHARMACIST SERVICES.—Section 1842(b)(18)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u(b)(18)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(ix) A pharmacist.”.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the ability of pharmacies and pharmacists to enroll and obtain reimbursement under existing pathways under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, including payment as mass immunizers.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall implement the provisions of, and the amendments made by, this section by interim final rule, program instruction, or otherwise not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 2479. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an alternative manure management program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Converting Our Waste Sustainably, COWS, Act of 2023. This legislation will help dairy and livestock producers reduce methane emissions, improve air and water quality, and implement more sustainable alternative manure management practices.

As the top dairy State in the country and the second in cheese production, California is the largest producer of milk, butter, and cheeses like mozzarella, Monterey Jack, and queso fresco. Dairy operations contribute billions of dollars to California’s economy but are also responsible for 60 percent of California’s methane emissions.

Recognizing the urgency of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions like methane, California and the dairy industry are on track to reduce dairy methane emissions by 40 percent by 2030 largely due to the successes of California’s own Alternative Manure Management Program.

The COWS Act would establish an Alternative Manure Management Program to help dairy and livestock producers transition toward pasture-based management, alternative treatment and storage practices, solid separation systems, and scrape technologies.

This voluntary program, modeled after California’s extremely successful Alternative Manure Management Program, will provide more resources for the dairy and livestock industry to modernize technologies for manure management that help boost profitability, improve water quality, and reduce methane and nitrogen oxide emissions by fostering climate-smart farming.

The bill also makes composting eligible for funding under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and the Conservation Stewardship Program.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural operations is critical to addressing the climate crisis. Because of the high construction and operation costs associated with anaerobic digesters, nondigester manure management practices can provide a more cost-effective alternative for family dairy and livestock operators seeking to improve profitability while improving air and water quality for their communities.

I would like to thank my colleagues, Senators BROWN and HEINRICH, for their leadership in reducing agricultural methane emissions and Representative COSTA for championing this bill in the House.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the COWS Act as quickly as possible.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

**SENATE RESOLUTION 307—REMEMBERING THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF THE EMBASSY OF ISRAEL IN BUENOS AIRES ON MARCH 17, 1992, AND THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF THE ARGENTINE-ISRAELI MUTUAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING IN BUENOS AIRES ON JULY 18, 1994, AND RECOMMITTING TO EFFORTS TO UPHOLD JUSTICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS**

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 307

Whereas, on March 17, 1992, a truck laden with explosives struck and detonated at the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 people and wounding more than 200 others

Whereas Argentina is home to the largest Jewish community in Latin America and the sixth largest in the world, outside Israel;

Whereas, in 1999, the Supreme Court of Argentina, after conducting an investigation, found that the Lebanese terrorist organization Hezbollah was responsible for the bombing, which claimed the lives of Israeli diplomats, their relatives, and numerous Argentine citizens and children;

Whereas 2 years after the bombing of the Embassy of Israel in Argentina, on July 18, 1994, a car bomb detonated at the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) Jewish Community Center building in Buenos Aires, killing 85 people and wounding more than 300 others, rendering it the deadliest terrorist attack in Argentina's history;

Whereas, for 25 years, the investigation into the AMIA bombing has been stymied by international inaction, political interference, investigative misconduct, and allegations of cover-ups, including the removal of the Federal judge in charge of the case in 2005 for "serious" irregularities in his handling of the case;

Whereas, in October 2006, Argentine prosecutors Alberto Nisman and Marcelo Martín

Burgos formally accused the Government of Iran of directing Hezbollah to carry out the AMIA bombing;

Whereas the Argentine prosecutors charged Iranian nationals as suspects in the AMIA bombing, including—

(1) Ali Fallahjani, Iran's former intelligence minister;

(2) Mohsen Rabbani, Iran's former cultural attaché in Buenos Aires;

(3) Ahmad Reza Asghari, a former Iranian diplomat posted to Argentina;

(4) Ahmad Vahidi, Iran's former defense minister;

(5) Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's former foreign minister;

(6) Mohsen Rezaee, former chief commander of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(7) Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, former President of Iran; and

(8) Hadi Soleimanpour, former Iranian ambassador to Argentina;

Whereas, in November 2007, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) published Red Notices on 5 of the Iranian nationals and Hezbollah operative Ibrahim Hussein Berro;

Whereas those with INTERPOL Red Notices have repeatedly traveled internationally with impunity on more than 20 occasions since 2007;

Whereas, in May 2013, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman published a 500-page report accusing the Government of Iran of establishing terrorist networks throughout Latin America;

Whereas, in January 2015, Mr. Nisman released the results of an investigation alleging that then-President Fernandez de Kirchner and then-Foreign Minister Timerman conspired to cover up Iranian involvement in the 1994 AMIA bombing and that they had agreed to negotiate immunity for Iranian suspects and secure the removal of the INTERPOL Red Notices;

Whereas Mr. Nisman was scheduled to present his findings to a commission of the Argentine National Congress on January 19, 2015, but on January 18, 2015, was found dead as the result of a gunshot wound to his head in his apartment in Buenos Aires;

Whereas, to date, no one has been brought to justice for the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina, the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, or the death of Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman; and

Whereas the Third Federal Criminal and Correctional Court of Buenos Aires requested—

(1) on October 18, 2022, that Qatar detain Mohsen Rezaee; and

(2) on June 15, 2023, that Argentinian authorities and INTERPOL work together to apprehend Lebanese nationals Hussein Mounir Mouzannar, Ali Hussein Abdallah, Farouk Abdul Hay Omairi, and Abdallah Salman for the role of these individuals in the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reiterates its strongest condemnation of the 1992 attack on the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the 1994 attack on the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires;

(2) honors the victims of the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the 1994 AMIA bombing and expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims who are still waiting for justice;

(3) underscores the concern of the United States regarding the continuing, decades-long delay in resolving the 1992 and 1994 terrorist attacks in Argentina and urges the President of the United States to offer technical assistance to the Government of Argentina to support the ongoing investigations;

(4) urges the Government of Argentina and the international community to continue efforts to bring the perpetrators of the March 17, 1992, and July 18, 1994, terrorist attacks to justice, including by—

(A) enforcing the Red Notices issued by the International Criminal Police Organization; and

(B) extending such Red Notices prior to expiration;

(5) calls upon the Government of Argentina to conclude the investigation into the murder of Alberto Nisman so the responsible individuals are brought to justice;

(6) commends the Government of Argentina for designating Hezbollah as a terrorist organization and urges other United States allies and partners in Latin America and the Caribbean to do the same; and

(7) commends the Government of Argentina for adopting the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism and encourages other partners and allies to do the same.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 308—RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 308

Whereas the Department of Defense State Partnership Program (referred to in this preamble as the "State Partnership Program") has evolved from a program designed to assist countries emerging from behind the Iron Curtain to one that now involves 100 nations and the National Guard of every State and territory of the United States;

Whereas members of the National Guard work with partner militaries to bolster capabilities, improve interoperability, and enhance principles of responsible governance;

Whereas the State Partnership Program delivers a significant return on investment by broadening the pool of security partners who are willing and able to support defense and security cooperation objectives of the United States around the world;

Whereas most of the earliest State Partnership Program partner countries in Europe have gone on to become United States allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and many of them credit the State Partnership Program and their National Guard State partners with helping to make that possible;

Whereas the State Partnership Program helps ensure that the Department of Defense has capable, trusted, and interoperable partners;

Whereas the State Partnership Program has created 88 enduring, cost-effective partnerships with 100 nations encompassing over ½ of the countries in the world;

Whereas members of the National Guard typically engage in more than 1,000 State Partnership Program events per year;

Whereas the National Guard Bureau is working with the commanders of the combatant commands and the Department of State to increase State Partnership Program partnerships by 2 nations per year for the next 15 years; and

Whereas commanders of the combatant commands and United States ambassadors strongly endorse the State Partnership Program for cultivating long-term relationships with partners: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program;

(2) expresses deep gratitude for the continuing service by members of the National Guard in support of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program;

(3) recognizes the outsized influence of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program in developing and supporting enduring relationships around the world that serve both the interests of the partner nations and the United States;

(4) supports the continued expansion of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program in furtherance of global security cooperation; and

(5) designates July 17, 2023, as State Partnership Program Day to recognize the 30th anniversary of the historic Department of Defense State Partnership Program.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 309—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLUEBERRY INDUSTRY TO THE UNITED STATES AND DESIGNATING JULY 2023 AS “NATIONAL BLUEBERRY MONTH”

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KING, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 309

Whereas blueberries are a native North American fruit, first managed and harvested as wild blueberries by the native Wabanaki;

Whereas wild blueberries continue to be managed and harvested in Maine by farmers, including the Wabanaki, as a native, naturally occurring crop;

Whereas the pioneering work conducted in New Jersey in the early 1900s by Elizabeth White and Dr. Frederick Coville, a botanist at the Department of Agriculture, to domesticate wild lowbush blueberries resulted in the development of the hybrid variety of cultivated highbush blueberries;

Whereas, because of these early efforts, highbush blueberries are large, sweet, juicy berries that can be commercially produced and shipped;

Whereas wild blueberries—

(1) are small and sweet; and

(2) are not planted, but still grow and are harvested where they have naturally occurred for thousands of years;

Whereas the blueberry industry in the United States is an important sector of United States agriculture with an annual economic impact of \$4,700,000,000;

Whereas highbush and wild blueberries have a total harvested area estimated at more than 140,000 acres and are produced in 48 States by nearly 13,185 farms;

Whereas blueberry production in the United States has continually increased, with particular growth in the first 2 decades of the 21st century, to reach a harvest of 731,400,000 pounds in 2022;

Whereas blueberries are low in fat and are a source of fiber, vitamins, and minerals;

Whereas blueberries are being studied to examine the role the berries may play in promoting good health in areas such as cardiovascular health, brain health, exercise, insulin response, and gut health; and

Whereas blueberries are harvested in the United States from March through early September, with the harvest reaching its peak in July: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) designates July 2023 as “National Blueberry Month”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of blueberry growers in the United States and their families; and

(3) recognizes that purchasing blueberries grown in the United States supports farmers, jobs, communities, and the economy of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 310—RECOGNIZING THE MOTORCYCLE SAFETY FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SAFETY EDUCATION

Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. JOHN-SON, Mr. BUDD, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 310

Whereas, in 1973, the Motorcycle Safety Foundation began creating the first motorcycle rider safety training curriculum in the United States;

Whereas the Motorcycle Safety Foundation is a nonprofit organization providing motorcycle rider training and education;

Whereas the Motorcycle Safety Foundation meets the needs of motorcycle riders by continuing to create courses for the most popular bikes on the road and on the trail, including the hands-on Adventure Bike Rider Course and the Dirtbike School courses, that enable motorcycle riders to get the most out of their bikes;

Whereas new and experienced riders can benefit from learning basic motorcycle controls, safe-riding habits, and street strategies in a comprehensive, research-based curriculum created by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation;

Whereas 10,000,000 motorcyclists have taken the Basic Rider Course taught by Motorcycle Safety Foundation rider coaches in the last 50 years;

Whereas 46 States and the Armed Forces use Motorcycle Safety Foundation curriculum as their motorcycle license waiver course;

Whereas nearly 10,000 rider coaches teach Motorcycle Safety Foundation curriculum at 2,700 training sites across the United States; and

Whereas the efforts of the Motorcycle Safety Foundation are aimed at making the roadways of the United States safer for both motorcycle riders and non-riders: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the Motorcycle Safety Foundation for 50 years of safety education and improving the ride for motorcycle riders across the United States.*

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17—REQUIRING ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO PUBLISH A PUBLIC SCHEDULE

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. KELLY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 17

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Transparency in Congress Resolution of 2023”.

##### SEC. 2. PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC SCHEDULE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “disclosure” has the meaning given that term in section 2302(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “Member of Congress” has the meaning given that term in section 2106 of title 5, United States Code, except that such term does not include the Vice President; and

(3) the term “public schedule” means the public schedule of a Member of Congress required to be published under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of each month, each Member of Congress shall publish a public schedule of the Member of Congress for the preceding month that includes the following:

(A) A daily calendar of—

(i) each hearing, meeting, or event attended by the Member of Congress during the month, either in person or by teleconference or other electronic means, at which the Member of Congress appears in his or her official capacity; and

(ii) the floor activity of the Member of Congress during the month.

(B) For each meeting or event described in subparagraph (A), if known by the Member of Congress—

(i) a general description of the individuals, entities, or organizations participating in the meeting or event; or

(ii) a general description of the meeting or event.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—A public schedule is not required to include—

(A) personal or campaign meetings or events;

(B) meetings or events with congressional staff; or

(C) meetings or events at which the Member of Congress is not appearing in an official capacity.

(c) INFORMATION NOT DISCLOSED.—A Member of Congress may determine to not disclose in a public schedule the following information:

(1) Any information—

(A) that implicates personal privacy or law enforcement concerns;

(B) that implicates the personal safety of congressional staff (including the time of the arrival or departure of congressional staff from their duty station); or

(C) the release or disclosure of which would cause a threat to national security interests or reveal information that is confidential or classified.

(2) Information related to particularly sensitive meetings, including a meeting with an anonymous or confidential whistleblower.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each Congress and as required under subsection (b)(1), a Member of Congress shall make each monthly public schedule of the Member of Congress publicly

available on the website of the Member of Congress at least until the date that is 30 days after—

(A) the last day of the Congress; or

(B) in the case of a Member of Congress whose service as a Member of Congress ends before the last day of the Congress, the last day of such service.

(e) **ETHICS IMPLEMENTATION AND GUIDANCE.**—The Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate and the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives—

(1) shall have authority to implement this resolution with respect to Members of Congress of the applicable House; and

(2) may issue guidance as needed to implement this resolution.

(f) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—A Member of Congress shall make available the public schedule of the Member of Congress in accordance with this section for each day on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of adoption of this resolution.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1014. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1015. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1016. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1017. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1018. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1019. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1020. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASIDY, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1021. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1022. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1023. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1024. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1025. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1026. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended

to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1027. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1028. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1029. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1030. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1031. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1032. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1033. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1034. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1035. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASIDY, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1036. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1037. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1038. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1039. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1040. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1041. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1042. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1043. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1044. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1045. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1046. Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr.

BROWN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1047. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1048. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1049. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1014.** Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

#### **SEC. 10. TREATMENT OF RELOCATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF MORTGAGE REFINANCING.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title III of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act is amended by inserting after section 303 (50 U.S.C. App. 533) the following new section:

#### **“SEC. 303A. TREATMENT OF RELOCATION OF SERVICEMEMBERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF MORTGAGE REFINANCING.**

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COVERED REFINANCING MORTGAGE.**—The term ‘covered refinancing mortgage’ means any federally backed mortgage that—

“(A) is made for the purpose of paying or prepaying, and extinguishing, the outstanding obligations under an existing mortgage or mortgages; and

“(B) is secured by the same residence that secured such existing mortgage or mortgages described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) **EXISTING MORTGAGE.**—The term ‘existing mortgage’ means a federally backed mortgage that is secured by a 1- to 4-family residence, including a condominium or a share in a cooperative ownership housing association, that was the principal residence of a servicemember for a period that—

“(A) had a duration of 13 consecutive months or longer; and

“(B) ended upon the relocation of the servicemember caused by the servicemember receiving military orders for a permanent change of station or to deploy with a military unit, or as an individual in support of a military operation, for a period of not less than 18 months that did not allow the servicemember to continue to occupy such residence as a principal residence.

“(3) **FEDERALLY BACKED MORTGAGE.**—The term ‘federally backed mortgage’ has the meaning given the term ‘Federally backed mortgage loan’ in section 4022 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9056).

“(b) **TREATMENT OF ABSENCE FROM RESIDENCE DUE TO ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE SERVICE.**—While a servicemember who is the



mortgagor under an existing mortgage does not reside in the residence that secures the existing mortgage because of a relocation described in subsection (a)(2)(B), if the servicemember inquires about or applies for a covered refinancing mortgage, the servicemember shall be considered, for all purposes relating to the covered refinancing mortgage (including such inquiry or application and eligibility for, and compliance with, any underwriting criteria and standards regarding such covered refinancing mortgage) to occupy the residence that secures the existing mortgage to be paid or prepaid by such covered refinancing mortgage as the principal residence of the servicemember during the period of such relocation.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to a servicemember who inquires about or applies for a covered refinancing mortgage if, during the 5-year period preceding the date of such inquiry or application, the servicemember entered into a covered refinancing mortgage pursuant to this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

“303A. Treatment of relocation of servicemembers for active duty or active service for purposes of mortgage refinancing.”.

**SA 1015.** Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1083. NATIONAL COLD WAR CENTER DESIGNATION.**

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to designate the museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, including its future and expanded exhibits, collections, and educational programs, as a “National Cold War Center”;

(2) to recognize the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the artifacts, documents, images, and history collected by the Center;

(3) to enhance the knowledge of the American people of the experience of the United States during the Cold War years; and

(4) to ensure that all future generations understand the sacrifices made to preserve freedom and democracy, and the benefits of peace for all future generations in the 21st century and beyond.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, is designated as a “National Cold War Center”.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the designation of other national centers or museums in the United States interpreting the Cold War.

(c) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The National Cold War Center designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System, and the designation of the center as a National Cold War Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the designation made by this section.

**SA 1016.** Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

**SEC. 10. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR ASSESSING PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN WATER SOURCES AND PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE REMEDIATION SOLUTIONS.**

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to dedicate resources to advancing, and expanding access to, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and remediation science, research, and technologies through Centers of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code);

(B) the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) CENTER.—The term “Center” means the Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions established under subsection (c)(1)(A).

(4) CENTERS.—The term “Centers” means—

(A) the Center; and

(B) the Rural Center.

(5) ELIGIBLE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY.—The term “eligible research university” means an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))) that—

(A) has annual research expenditures of not less than \$750,000,000; and

(B) is located near a population center of not fewer than 5,000,000 individuals.

(6) ELIGIBLE RURAL UNIVERSITY.—The term “eligible rural university” means an institution of higher education that—

(A) is located in a State described in section 1703(d)(1)(C)(iii)(I) of title 38, United States Code; and

(B) is a member of the National Security Innovation Network in the Rocky Mountain Region.

(7) EPA METHOD 533.—The term “EPA Method 533” means the method described in the document of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Method 533: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid

Chromatography/Tandem mass Spectrometry” (or a successor document).

(8) EPA METHOD 537.1.—The term “EPA Method 537.1” means the method described in the document of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS)” (or a successor document).

(9) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(10) RURAL CENTER.—The term “Rural Center” means the Rural Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions established under subsection (c)(1)(B).

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A)(i) select from among the applications submitted under paragraph (2)(A) an eligible research university and a National Laboratory applying jointly for the establishment of a center, to be known as the “Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions”, which shall be a bi-institutional collaboration between the eligible research university and National Laboratory co-applicants; and

(ii) guide and assist the eligible research university and National Laboratory in the establishment of that center; and

(B)(i) select from among the applications submitted under paragraph (2)(B) an eligible rural university for the establishment of an additional center, to be known as the “Rural Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions”; and

(ii) guide and assist the eligible rural university in the establishment of that center.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) CENTER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible research university and National Laboratory desiring to establish the Center shall jointly submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) CRITERIA.—In evaluating applications submitted under clause (i), the Administrator shall only consider applications that—

(I) include evidence of an existing partnership between the co-applicants that is dedicated to supporting and expanding shared scientific goals with a clear pathway to collaborating on furthering science and research relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(II) demonstrate a history of collaboration between the co-applicants on the advancement of shared research capabilities, including instrumentation and research infrastructure relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(III) indicate that the co-applicants have the capacity to expand education and research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to prepare a generation of experts in sciences relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(IV) demonstrate that the National Laboratory co-applicant is equipped to scale up newly discovered materials and methods for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and perfluoroalkyl and

polyfluoroalkyl substance removal processes for low-risk, cost-effective, and validated commercialization; and

(V) identify 1 or more staff members of the eligible research university co-applicant and 1 or more staff members of the National Laboratory co-applicant who—

(aa) have expertise in sciences relevant to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and remediation; and

(bb) have been jointly selected, and will be jointly appointed, by the co-applicants to lead, and carry out the purposes of, the Center.

(B) **RURAL CENTER.**—An eligible rural university desiring to establish the Rural Center shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(3) **TIMING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Centers shall be established not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) **DELAY.**—If the Administrator determines that a delay in the establishment of 1 or more of the Centers is necessary, the Administrator—

(i) not later than the date described in subparagraph (A), shall submit a notification to the appropriate committees of Congress explaining the necessity of the delay; and

(ii) shall ensure that the 1 or more Centers for which a delay is necessary are established not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Administrator shall carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1)—

(A) in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, as the Administrator determines to be appropriate; and

(B) in consultation with the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense.

(d) **DUTIES AND CAPABILITIES OF THE CENTERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Centers shall develop and maintain—

(A) capabilities for measuring, using methods certified by the Environmental Protection Agency, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other relevant environmental, municipal, industrial, or residential water samples; and

(B) capabilities for—

(i) evaluating emerging perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance removal and destruction technologies and methods; and

(ii) benchmarking those technologies and methods relative to existing technologies and methods.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Centers shall, at a minimum—

(i) develop instruments and personnel capable of analyzing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in water using EPA method 533, EPA method 537.1, any future method or updated method, or any other relevant method for detecting perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in water;

(ii) develop and maintain capabilities for evaluating the removal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances from water using newly developed adsorbents or membranes;

(iii) develop and maintain capabilities to evaluate the degradation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in water or other media;

(iv) make the capabilities and instruments developed under clauses (i) through (iii)

available to researchers throughout the regions in which the Centers are located; and

(v) make reliable perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance measurement capabilities and instruments available to municipalities and individuals in the region in which the Centers are located at reasonable cost.

(B) **OPEN-ACCESS RESEARCH.**—The Centers shall provide open access to the research findings of the Centers.

(e) **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—The Administrator may, as the Administrator determines to be necessary, use staff and other resources from other Federal agencies in carrying out this section.

(f) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.**—With respect to each of the Center and the Rural Center, not later than 1 year after the date on which the center is established under subsection (c), the Administrator, in coordination with that center, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the establishment of that center; and

(B) the activities of that center since the date on which that center was established.

(2) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—With respect to each of the Center and the Rural Center, not later than 1 year after the date on which the report under paragraph (1) for that center is submitted, and annually thereafter until the date on which that center is terminated under subsection (g), the Administrator, in coordination with that center, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the activities of that center during the year covered by the report; and

(B) any policy, research, or funding recommendations relating to the purposes or activities of that center.

(g) **TERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Centers shall terminate on October 1, 2033.

(2) **EXTENSION.**—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Centers, determines that the continued operation of 1 or more of the Centers beyond the date described in paragraph (1) is necessary to advance science and technologies to address perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination—

(A) the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(i) a notification of that determination; and

(ii) a description of the funding necessary for the applicable 1 or more Centers to continue in operation and fulfill their purpose; and

(B) subject to the availability of funds, may extend the duration of the applicable 1 or more Centers for such time as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(h) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 by this Act, \$25,000,000 shall be made available to the Administrator to carry out this section, to remain available until September 30, 2033.

(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Not more than 4 percent of the amounts made available to the Administrator under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out this section.

**SA 1017.** Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

**Subtitle —Western Hemisphere Partnership Act of 2023**

**SEC. . SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Western Hemisphere Partnership Act of 2023”.

**SEC. . UNITED STATES POLICY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

It is the policy of the United States to promote economic competitiveness, democratic governance, and security in the Western Hemisphere by—

(1) encouraging stronger economic relations, respect for property rights, the rule of law, and enforceable investment rules and labor and environmental standards;

(2) advancing the principles and practices expressed in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, and the Inter-American Democratic Charter; and

(3) enhancing the capacity and technical capabilities of democratic partner nation government institutions, including civilian law enforcement, the judiciary, attorneys general, and security forces.

**SEC. . PROMOTING SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should strengthen security cooperation with democratic partner nations in the Western Hemisphere to promote a secure hemisphere and to address the negative impacts of transnational criminal organizations and malign external state actors.

(b) **COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, should support the improvement of security conditions and the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere through collaborative efforts with democratic partners that—

(1) enhance the institutional capacity and technical capabilities of defense and security institutions in democratic partner nations to conduct national or regional security missions, including through regular bilateral and multilateral engagements, foreign military sales and financing, international military education and training programs, expanding the National Guard State Partnership Programs, and other means;

(2) provide technical assistance and material support (including, as appropriate, radars, vessels, and communications equipment) to relevant security forces to disrupt, degrade, and dismantle organizations involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotics and precursor chemicals, transnational criminal activities, illicit mining, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and other illicit activities;

(3) enhance the institutional capacity, legitimacy, and technical capabilities of relevant civilian law enforcement, attorneys general, and judicial institutions to—

(A) strengthen the rule of law and transparent governance;

(B) combat corruption and kleptocracy in the region; and

(C) improve regional cooperation to disrupt, degrade, and dismantle transnational organized criminal networks and terrorist organizations, including through training, anticorruption initiatives, anti-money laundering programs, and strengthening cyber capabilities and resources;

(4) enhance port management and maritime security partnerships and airport management and aviation security partnerships

to disrupt, degrade, and dismantle transnational criminal networks and facilitate the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services;

(5) strengthen cooperation to improve border security across the Western Hemisphere, dismantle human smuggling and trafficking networks, and increase cooperation to demonstrably strengthen migration management systems;

(6) counter the malign influence of state and non-state actors and disinformation campaigns;

(7) disrupt illicit domestic and transnational financial networks;

(8) foster mechanisms for cooperation on emergency preparedness and rapid recovery from natural disasters, including by—

(A) supporting regional preparedness, recovery, and emergency management centers to facilitate rapid response to survey and help maintain planning on regional disaster anticipated needs and possible resources;

(B) training disaster recovery officials on latest techniques and lessons learned from United States experiences;

(C) making available, preparing, and transferring on-hand nonlethal supplies, and providing training on the use of such supplies, for humanitarian or health purposes to respond to unforeseen emergencies; and

(D) conducting medical support operations and medical humanitarian missions, such as hospital ship deployments and base-operating services, to the extent required by the operation;

(9) foster regional mechanisms for early warning and response to pandemics in the Western Hemisphere, including through—

(A) improved cooperation with and research by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through regional pandemic response centers;

(B) personnel exchanges for technology transfer and skills development; and

(C) surveying and mapping of health networks to build local health capacity;

(10) promote the meaningful participation of women across all political processes, including conflict prevention and conflict resolution and post-conflict relief and recovery efforts; and

(11) hold accountable actors that violate political and civil rights.

(c) **LIMITATIONS ON USE OF TECHNOLOGIES.**—Operational technologies transferred pursuant to subsection (b) to partner governments for intelligence, defense, or law enforcement purposes shall be used solely for the purposes for which the technology was intended. The United States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the use of such operational technologies is consistent with United States law, including protections of freedom of expression, freedom of movement, and freedom of association.

(d) **STRATEGY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a 5-year strategy to promote security and the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere in accordance to this section.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A detailed assessment of the resources required to carry out such collaborative efforts.

(B) Annual benchmarks to track progress and obstacles in undertaking such collaborative efforts.

(C) A public diplomacy component to engage the people of the Western Hemisphere

with the purpose of demonstrating that the security of their countries is enhanced to a greater extent through alignment with the United States and democratic values rather than with authoritarian countries such as the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(3) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 1 year after submission of the strategy required under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a briefing on the implementation of the strategy.

#### **SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROMOTING DIGITALIZATION AND CYBERSECURITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support digitalization and expand cybersecurity cooperation in the Western Hemisphere to promote regional economic prosperity and security.

(b) **PROMOTION OF DIGITALIZATION AND CYBERSECURITY.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, should promote digitalization and cybersecurity in the Western Hemisphere through collaborative efforts with democratic partners that—

(1) promote digital connectivity and facilitate e-commerce by expanding access to information and communications technology (ICT) supply chains that adhere to high-quality security and reliability standards, including—

(A) to open market access on a national treatment, nondiscriminatory basis; and

(B) to strengthen the cybersecurity and cyber resilience of partner countries;

(2) advance the provision of digital government services (e-government) that, to the greatest extent possible, promote transparency, lower business costs, and expand citizens' access to public services and public information; and

(3) develop robust cybersecurity partnerships to—

(A) promote the inclusion of components and architectures in information and communications technology (ICT) supply chains from participants in initiatives that adhere to high-quality security and reliability standards;

(B) share best practices to mitigate cyber threats to critical infrastructure from ICT architectures by technology providers that supply equipment and services covered under section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601);

(C) effectively respond to cybersecurity threats, including state-sponsored threats; and

(D) to strengthen resilience against cyberattacks and cybercrime.

#### **SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIPS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should enhance economic and commercial ties with democratic partners to promote prosperity in the Western Hemisphere by modernizing and strengthening trade capacity-building and trade facilitation initiatives, encouraging market-based economic reforms that enable inclusive economic growth, strengthening labor and environmental standards, addressing economic disparities of women, and encouraging transparency and adherence to the rule of law in investment dealings.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States Trade Representative, the Chief Executive Officer of the Development Finance Corporation, and the heads of other relevant Federal

agencies, should support the improvement of economic conditions in the Western Hemisphere through collaborative efforts with democratic partners that—

(1) facilitate a more open, transparent, and competitive environment for United States businesses and promote robust and comprehensive trade capacity-building and trade facilitation by—

(A) reducing trade and nontariff barriers between the countries in the region, establishing a mechanism for pursuing Mutual Recognition Agreements and Formalized Regulatory Cooperation Agreements in priority sectors of the economy;

(B) establishing a forum for discussing and evaluating technical and other assistance needs to help establish streamlined “single window” processes to facilitate movement of goods and common customs arrangements and procedures to lower costs of goods in transit and speed to destination;

(C) building relationships and exchanges between relevant regulatory bodies in the United States and democratic partners in the Western Hemisphere to promote best practices and transparency in rulemaking, implementation, and enforcement, and provide training and assistance to help improve supply chain management in the Western Hemisphere;

(D) establishing regional fora for identifying, raising, and addressing supply chain management issues, including infrastructure needs and strengthening of investment rules and regulatory frameworks;

(E) establishing a dedicated program of trade missions and reverse trade missions to increase commercial contacts and ties between the United States and Western Hemisphere partner countries; and

(F) strengthening labor and environmental standards in the region;

(2) establish frameworks or mechanisms to review and address the long-term financial sustainability and national security implications of foreign investments in strategic sectors or services;

(3) establish competitive and transparent infrastructure project selection and procurement processes that promote transparency, open competition, financial sustainability, and robust adherence to global standards and norms; and

(4) advance robust and comprehensive energy production and integration, including through a more open, transparent, and competitive environment for United States companies competing in the Western Hemisphere, including by—

(A) facilitating further development of integrated regional energy markets;

(B) improving management of grids, including technical capability to ensure the functionality, safe and responsible management, and quality of service of electricity providers, carriers, and management and distribution systems;

(C) facilitating private sector-led development of reliable and affordable power generation capacity;

(D) establishing a process for surveying grid capacity and management focused on identifying electricity service efficiencies and establishing cooperative mechanisms for providing technical assistance for—

(i) grid management, power pricing, and tariff issues;

(ii) establishing and maintaining appropriate regulatory best practices; and

(iii) proposals to establish regional power grids for the purpose of promoting the sale of excess supply to consumers across borders;

(E) assessing the viability and effectiveness of decentralizing power production and transmission and building micro-grid power networks to improve, when feasible, access

to electricity, particularly in rural and underserved communities where centralized power grid connections may not be feasible in the short to medium term; and

(F) exploring opportunities to partner with the private sector and multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to promote universal access to reliable and affordable electricity in the Western Hemisphere.

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support efforts to strengthen the capacity and legitimacy of democratic institutions and inclusive processes in the Western Hemisphere to promote a more transparent, democratic, and prosperous region.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and heads of other relevant Federal agencies, should support transparent, accountable, and democratic governance in the Western Hemisphere through collaborative efforts with democratic partners that—

(1) strengthen the capacity of national electoral institutions to ensure free, fair, and transparent electoral processes, including through pre-election assessment missions, technical assistance, and independent local and international election monitoring and observation missions;

(2) enhance the capabilities of democratically elected national legislatures, parliamentary bodies, and autonomous regulatory institutions to conduct oversight;

(3) strengthen the capacity of subnational government institutions to govern in a transparent, accountable, and democratic manner, including through training and technical assistance;

(4) combat corruption at local and national levels, including through trainings, cooperation agreements, initiatives aimed at dismantling corrupt networks, and political support for bilateral or multilateral anticorruption mechanisms that strengthen attorneys general and prosecutors' offices;

(5) strengthen the capacity of civil society to conduct oversight of government institutions, build the capacity of independent professional journalism, facilitate substantive dialogue with government and the private sector to generate issue-based policies, and mobilize local resources to carry out such activities;

(6) promote the meaningful and significant participation of women in democratic processes, including in national and subnational government and civil society; and

(7) support the creation of procedures for the Organization of American States (OAS) to create an annual forum for democratically elected national legislatures from OAS member States to discuss issues of hemispheric importance, as expressed in section 4 of the Organization of American States Legislative Engagement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-343).

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . INVESTMENT, TRADE, AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.**

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish a comprehensive United States strategy for public and private investment, trade, and development in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

(2) FOCUS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall focus on increasing exports of United States goods and services to Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean by 200 percent in real dollar value by the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) CONSULTATIONS.—In developing the strategy required by paragraph (1), the President shall consult with—

(A) Congress;

(B) each agency that is a member of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee;

(C) the relevant multilateral development banks, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the respective United States Executive Directors of such banks;

(D) each agency that participates in the Trade Policy Staff Committee established;

(E) the President's Export Council;

(F) each of the development agencies;

(G) any other Federal agencies with responsibility for export promotion or financing and development; and

(H) the private sector, including businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and African and Latin American and Caribbean diaspora groups.

(4) SUBMISSION TO APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(A) STRATEGY.—Not later than 200 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress the strategy required by subsection (a).

(B) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the strategy required by paragraph (1).

(b) SPECIAL AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN EXPORT STRATEGY COORDINATORS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall designate an individual within the Department of Commerce to serve as Special Africa Export Strategy Coordinator and an individual within the Department of Commerce to serve as Special Latin America and the Caribbean Export Strategy Coordinator—

(1) to oversee the development and implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a);

(2) to coordinate developing and implementing the strategy with—

(A) the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee;

(B) the Director General for the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service and the Assistant Secretary for Global Markets;

(C) the Assistant United States Trade Representative for African Affairs or the Assistant United States Trade Representative for the Western Hemisphere, as appropriate;

(D) the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs or the Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs, as appropriate;

(E) the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture;

(F) the Export-Import Bank of the United States;

(G) the United States International Development Finance Corporation; and

(H) the development agencies; and

(3) considering and reflecting the impact of promotion of United States exports on the economy and employment opportunities of importing country, with a view to improving secure supply chains, avoiding economic disruptions, and stabilizing economic growth in a trade and export strategy.

(c) TRADE MISSIONS TO AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—It is the sense of Congress that, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce and other high-level officials of the United States Government with responsibility for export promotion, financing, and development should conduct joint trade missions to Africa and to Latin America and the Caribbean.

(d) TRAINING.—The President shall develop a plan—

(1) to standardize the training received by United States and Foreign Commercial Service officers, economic officers of the Depart-

ment of State, and economic officers of the United States Agency for International Development with respect to the programs and procedures of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the United States International Development Finance Corporation, the Small Business Administration, and the United States Trade and Development Agency; and

(2) to ensure that, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) all United States and Foreign Commercial Service officers that are stationed overseas receive the training described in paragraph (1); and

(B) in the case of a country to which no United States and Foreign Commercial Service officer is assigned, any economic officer of the Department of State stationed in that country receives that training.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.—The term “development agencies” means the United States Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States International Development Finance Corporation, the United States Trade and Development Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, and relevant multilateral development banks.

(3) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—The term “multilateral development banks” has the meaning given that term in section 1701(c)(4) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(4)) and includes the African Development Foundation.

(4) TRADE POLICY STAFF COMMITTEE.—The term “Trade Policy Staff Committee” means the Trade Policy Staff Committee established pursuant to section 2002.2 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—The term “Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee” means the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee established under section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727).

(6) UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE.—The term “United States and Foreign Commercial Service” means the United States and Foreign Commercial Service established by section 2301 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721).

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PRIORITIZING NOMINATION AND CONFIRMATION OF QUALIFIED AMBASSADORS.**

It is the sense of Congress that it is critically important that both the President and the Senate play their respective roles to nominate and confirm qualified ambassadors as quickly as possible.

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFINED.**

In this subtitle, the term “Western Hemisphere” does not include Cuba, Nicaragua, or Venezuela.

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REPORT ON EFFORTS TO CAPTURE AND DETAIN UNITED STATES CITIZENS AS HOSTAGES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of

the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Maduro regime of Venezuela to detain United States citizens and lawful permanent residents.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, regarding the arrest, capture, detainment, and imprisonment of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents—

(1) the names, positions, and institutional affiliation of Venezuelan individuals, or those acting on their behalf, who have engaged in such activities;

(2) a description of any role played by transnational criminal organizations, and an identification of such organizations; and

(3) where relevant, an assessment of whether and how United States citizens and lawful permanent residents have been lured to Venezuela.

(c) **FORM.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but shall include a classified annex, which shall include a list of the total number of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents detained or imprisoned in Venezuela as of the date on which the report is submitted.

**SA 1018.** Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 345. STUDY ON FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT MILITARY OPERATIONS AND EXTEND THE OPERATIONAL REACH OF THE ARMED FORCES INTO THE ARCTIC REGION.**

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall conduct a study to evaluate and plan facilities and infrastructure that would be required north of the Arctic Circle to conduct military operations and extend the operational reach of the Armed Forces into the Arctic region of the United States.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) assess possible locations that could serve as forward bases for personnel recovery, agile combat employment, and distributed operations; and

(2) evaluate the capacity and potential of locations for infrastructure, storage and distribution points, refueling stations, staging bases for tactical operations, medical support centers, and providers of common-user logistics support.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the study required under subsection (a).

**SA 1019.** Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1240A. EXTENSION OF LEND-LEASE AUTHORITY TO UKRAINE.**

Section 2(a)(1) of the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-118; 136 Stat. 1184) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2022 and 2023” and inserting “fiscal years 2022 through 2024”.

**SA 1020.** Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. 16. IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.**

Section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “AUTHORITY” and inserting “REQUIREMENT”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “and personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”; and

(ii) by inserting “and shall provide such support to any such personnel who request the support” after “in paragraph (2)”; and

(C) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “or personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “and networks” and inserting “, personal networks, and personal accounts”; and

(3) by striking subsections (d) and (e) and inserting the following new subsection (d):

“(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘personal accounts’ means accounts for online and telecommunications services, including telephone, residential internet access, email, text and multimedia messaging, cloud computing, social media, health care, and financial services, used by Department of Defense personnel outside of the scope of their employment with the Department.

“(2) The term ‘personal technology devices’ means technology devices used by Department of Defense personnel outside of the scope of their employment with the Department and includes networks to which such devices connect.”.

**SEC. 16. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON EFFORTS TO PROTECT PERSONAL INFORMATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL FROM EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on Department of Defense ef-

forts to protect personal information of its personnel from exploitation by foreign adversaries.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include any observations on the following elements:

(1) An assessment of efforts by the Department of Defense to protect the personal information, including location data generated by smart phones, of members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, veterans, and their families from exploitation by foreign adversaries.

(2) Recommendations to improve Department of Defense policies and programs to meaningfully address this threat.

(c) **REPORT.**—The Comptroller General shall publish on its website an unclassified report, which may contain a classified annex submitted to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, on the elements described in subsection (b) at a time mutually agreed upon.

(d) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

**SA 1021.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

**SEC. . PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The head of an executive agency may not—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with any entity that—

(A) uses covered biotechnology equipment or services acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) enters into any contract the performance of which such entity knows or has reason to believe will require the direct use of covered biotechnology equipment or services.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON LOAN AND GRANT FUNDS.**—The head of an executive agency may not obligate or expend loan or grant funds to—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with an entity described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **WAIVER AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **SPECIFIC BIOTECHNOLOGY EXCEPTION.**—

(A) **WAIVER.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsections (a) and (b) on a case-by-case basis—

(i) with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council and the Secretary of Defense; and

(ii) if such head submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

**(B) DURATION.—**

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) shall last for a period of not more than 180 days.

(ii) **EXTENSION.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council and the Secretary of Defense, may extend a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) one time, for a period up to 180 days after the date on which the waiver would otherwise expire, if such an extension is in the national security interests of the United States and the Director submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such waiver.

(2) **OVERSEAS HEALTH CARE SERVICES.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a contract, subcontract, or transaction for the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas on a case-by-case basis—

(A) if the head of such executive agency determines that the waiver is—

(i) necessary to support the mission or activities of the employees of such executive agency described in subsection (e)(2)(A); and

(ii) in the interest of the United States;

(B) with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council and the Secretary of Defense; and

(C) if such head submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

(e) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States;

(2) the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas for—

(A) employees of the United States, including members of the uniformed services (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code), whose official duty stations are located overseas; or

(B) employees of contractors or subcontractors of the United States—

(i) who are performing under a contract that directly supports the missions or activities of individuals described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) whose primary duty stations are located overseas; or

(3) the acquisition, use, or distribution of genetic sequencing data, however compiled, that is commercially available.

(f) **EVALUATION OF CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY ENTITIES.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall determine whether Wuxi AppTec, AxBio, and any subsidiary, affiliate, or successor of such entities, or any other entity headquartered in or organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China, are a biotechnology company of concern.

**(g) REGULATIONS.—**

(1) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Federal Acquisition Security Council, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, the Secretary of Defense, and other heads of Executive agencies as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management

and Budget, shall establish guidance, as necessary, to implement the requirements of this section.

(2) **FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation as necessary to implement the requirements of this section.

**(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:**

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives.

(2) **BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANY OF CONCERN.**—The term “biotechnology company of concern” means—

(A) the BGI Group, MGI Group, or Complete Genomics, or any subsidiary, parent, affiliate, or successor of such entities; and

(B) any other entity that the Secretary of Defense deems to pose a national security risk to the United States.

(3) **BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.**—The term “biotechnology equipment or service” means—

(A) any instrument, apparatus, machine, or device, including components and accessories thereof, that is designed for use in the research, development, production, or analysis of biological materials as well as any software, firmware, or other digital components that are specifically designed for use in, and necessary for the operation of, such an instrument, apparatus, machine, or device;

(B) any service for the research, development, production, analysis, detection, or provision of information related to biological materials, including—

(i) advising, consulting, or support services provided by a biotechnology company of concern with respect to the use or implementation of a instrument, apparatus, machine, or device described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) disease detection, genealogical information, and related services; and

(C) any other service, instrument, apparatus, machine, component, accessory, device, software, or firmware that the Federal Acquisition Security Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and such other heads of Executive agencies (as determined by the Federal Acquisition Security Council), determines appropriate.

(4) **COVERED BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.**—The term “covered biotechnology equipment or service” means a biotechnology equipment or service produced or provided by a biotechnology company of concern.

(5) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given such term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) **OVERSEAS.**—The term “overseas” means any area outside of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

**SA 1022.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Department of Defense may not—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with any entity that—

(A) uses covered biotechnology equipment or services acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) enters into any contract the performance of which such entity knows or has reason to believe will require the direct use of covered biotechnology equipment or services; or

(C) provides funding for research to any entity that uses covered biotechnology equipment or services acquired after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON LOAN AND GRANT FUNDS.**—The Department of Defense may not obligate or expend loan or grant funds to—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with an entity described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**(d) WAIVER AUTHORITIES.—**

(1) **SPECIFIC BIOTECHNOLOGY EXCEPTION.—**

(A) **WAIVER.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsections (a) and (b) on a case-by-case basis—

(i) with the approval of the Secretary of Defense; and

(ii) if such head submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

**(B) DURATION.—**

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) shall last for a period of not more than 180 days.

(ii) **EXTENSION.**—The Secretary of Defense may extend a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) one time, for a period up to 180 days after the date on which the waiver would otherwise expire, if such an extension is in the national security interests of the United States and the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such waiver.

(2) **OVERSEAS HEALTH CARE SERVICES.**—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a contract, subcontract, or transaction for the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary—

(A) determines that the waiver is—

(i) necessary to support the mission or activities of the employees of Department of Defense described in subsection (e)(2)(A); and

(ii) in the interest of the United States; and

(B) submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

(e) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States;



(2) the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas for—

(A) employees of the United States, including members of the uniformed services (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code), whose official duty stations are located overseas; or

(B) employees of contractors or sub-contractors of the United States—

(i) who are performing under a contract that directly supports the missions or activities of individuals described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) whose primary duty stations are located overseas; or

(3) the acquisition, use, or distribution of genetic sequencing data, however compiled, that is commercially available.

(f) **EVALUATION OF CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY ENTITIES.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall determine whether Wuxi AppTec, AxBio, and any subsidiary, affiliate, or successor of such entities, or any other entity headquartered in or organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China, are a biotechnology company of concern.

(g) **REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish guidance, as necessary, to implement the requirements of this section.

(2) **FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise all defense acquisition guidance and systems as necessary to implement the requirements of this section.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANY OF CONCERN.**—The term “biotechnology company of concern” means—

(A) the BGI Group, MGI Group, or Complete Genomics, or any subsidiary, parent, affiliate, or successor of such entities; and

(B) any other entity that the Secretary of Defense deems to pose a national security risk to the United States.

(3) **BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.**—The term “biotechnology equipment or service” means—

(A) any instrument, apparatus, machine, or device, including components and accessories thereof, that is designed for use in the research, development, production, or analysis of biological materials as well as any software, firmware, or other digital components that are specifically designed for use in, and necessary for the operation of, such an instrument, apparatus, machine, or device;

(B) any service for the research, development, production, analysis, detection, or provision of information related to biological materials, including—

(i) advising, consulting, or support services provided by a biotechnology company of concern with respect to the use or implementation of a instrument, apparatus, machine, or device described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) disease detection, genealogical information, and related services; and

(C) any other service, instrument, apparatus, machine, component, accessory, device, software, or firmware that the Federal Acquisition Security Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and such other heads of Executive agencies (as deter-

mined by the Federal Acquisition Security Council), determines appropriate.

(4) **COVERED BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.**—The term “covered biotechnology equipment or service” means a biotechnology equipment or service produced or provided by a biotechnology company of concern.

(5) **OVERSEAS.**—The term “overseas” means any area outside of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

**SA 1023.** Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1240A. OFFICE OF THE LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UKRAINE ASSISTANCE.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance to provide for the oversight of independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine.

(b) **APPOINTMENT OF LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL; REMOVAL.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The head of the Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance shall be known as the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance (in this section referred to as the “Lead Inspector General”), who shall be designated by the President.

(2) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—The appointment of the Lead Inspector General shall be made solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in conducting investigations, including experience in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations.

(3) **SELECTION.**—The Lead Inspector General may be—

(A) a senior member of the civil service or Foreign Service;

(B) selected from among the offices of the Inspectors General; or

(C) an individual that the meets the qualifications under paragraph (2), as determined by the President.

(4) **DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.**—The appointment of an individual as Lead Inspector General shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) **PROHIBITION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.**—For purposes of section 7324 of title 5, United States Code, the Lead Inspector General shall not be considered an employee who determines policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal law.

(6) **REMOVAL.**—The Lead Inspector General shall be removable from office in accordance with the provisions of section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) **SUPERVISION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of carrying out this section, the Lead Inspector General shall report directly to, and be under the general supervision of, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the ability of the Inspectors General to enter into agreements to conduct joint audits, inspections, or investigations in the exercise of their oversight responsibilities in accordance with this section with respect to Ukraine.

(d) **DUTIES.**—The duties of the Lead Inspector General are as follows:

(1) To appoint, from among the offices of the Inspectors General, an Assistant Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance, who shall supervise auditing and investigative activities and assist the Lead Inspector General in the discharge of responsibilities under this subsection.

(2) To develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the Inspectors General, a joint strategic plan to conduct comprehensive oversight of all amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine.

(3) To apply key lessons from prior oversight work, in coordination with the offices of the Inspectors General, to Ukraine response programs and operations to minimize waste, fraud, and abuse.

(4) With respect to amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine—

(A) to ensure, through joint or individual audits, inspections, and investigations, independent and effective oversight of—

(i) all funds appropriated for such support; and

(ii) the programs, operations, and contracts carried out using such funds; and

(B) to review and ascertain the accuracy of information provided by Federal agencies relating to—

(i) obligations and expenditures;

(ii) costs of programs and projects;

(iii) accountability of funds;

(iv) the tracking and monitoring of all lethal and nonlethal security assistance and compliance with end-use certification requirements; and

(v) the award and execution of major contracts, grants, and agreements in support of Ukraine.

(5) To employ, or authorize the employment by the Inspectors General, on a temporary basis using the authorities in section 3161 of title 5, United States Code (without regard to subsection (b)(2) of such section), such auditors, investigators, and other personnel as the Lead Inspector General considers appropriate to carrying out the duties described in this subsection.

(6) To obtain expert and consultant services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at daily rates not to exceed the equivalent rate prescribed for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of that title.

(7) To carry out such other responsibilities relating to the coordination and efficient and effective discharge by the Inspectors General of duties relating to United States military and nonmilitary support for Ukraine as the Lead Inspector General shall specify.

(8) To discharge the responsibilities under this subsection in a manner consistent with the authorities and requirements of this section and the authorities and requirements applicable to the Inspectors General under chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, including section 404(b)(1) and section 406 of that title.

(e) **DEPLOYMENT OF LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance shall maintain a presence of at least one individual in the country of Ukraine on a permanent basis.

(2) **EVACUATION PLAN.**—The Lead Inspector General shall—

(A) coordinate with the appropriate chief of mission for the purpose of developing an evacuation plan; and

(B) maintain a plan to evacuate personnel should an evacuation be required.

(3) NOTICE AND JUSTIFICATION.—To any extent that the Lead Inspector General determines that the Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance cannot maintain such a presence in Ukraine, the Lead Inspector General shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing within 7 days of such determination, along with a justification for why the presence could not be maintained.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal-year quarter, the Lead Inspector General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report summarizing, with respect to that quarter and, to the extent possible, the period beginning on the date on which such quarter ends and ending on the date on which the report is submitted, the activities of the Lead Inspector General with respect to programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine.

(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall include, for the period covered by the report—

(i) a description of any identified waste, fraud, or abuse with respect to programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine;

(ii) a description of the status and results of—

(I) investigations, inspections, and audits; and

(II) referrals to the Department of Justice;

(iii) a description of the overall plans for review by the Inspectors General of such support of Ukraine, including plans for investigations, inspections, and audits; and

(iv) an evaluation of the compliance of the Government of Ukraine with all requirements for receiving United States funds, including a description of any area of concern with respect to the ability of the Government of Ukraine to achieve such compliance.

(2) FORM.—Each report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if the Lead Inspector General considers it necessary.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—

(A) PUBLIC.—The Lead Inspector General shall publish on a publicly available internet website the unclassified form of each report required by paragraph (1) in English and any other language the Lead Inspector General determines is widely used and understood in Ukraine.

(B) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—On request by a Member of Congress, the Lead Inspector General shall make any report required by paragraph (1), including the classified annex, as applicable, available to the Member of Congress.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize the public disclosure of information that is—

(A) specifically prohibited from disclosure by any other provision of law;

(B) specifically required by Executive order to be protected from disclosure in the interest of national defense or national security or in the conduct of foreign affairs; or

(C) a part of an ongoing criminal investigation.

(g) PUBLICATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall publish a comprehensive accounting of unclassified amounts appropriated by the

United States for Ukraine on a publicly available website of the United States Government.

(h) BRIEFINGS.—On request by a committee of Congress or a Member of Congress, not later than 15 days after receiving the request, the Lead Inspector General shall provide to the committee of Congress or Member of Congress a briefing on the oversight of programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine.

(i) INSPECTORS GENERAL STAFFING.—Personnel assigned to Ukraine-related oversight work by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Inspector General of the Department of State, the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Inspector General of other Federal agency shall exclusively perform Ukraine-related oversight work in accordance with the joint strategic plan under subsection (d)(2).

(j) ASSESSMENT OF OFFICE OF THE LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UKRAINE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance is established, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall enter into a contract with an independent third-party entity, which may include a federally funded research and development corporation, to conduct an assessment of the Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment conducted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the discharge of the duties described in subsection (d), including an assessment as to whether any structural or policy adjustments would enable more effective oversight efforts.

(B) An assessment as to whether establishing a Special Inspector General would be a more effective oversight model.

(C) An assessment as to whether the Lead Inspector General would benefit from additional resources or authorities to ensure the discharge of all duties under subsection (d) and any other provision of law.

(D) Any recommendations for Congress to improve the effectiveness of the Lead Inspector General.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, and on request, to any Member of Congress, a report on the assessment required by paragraph (1)

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall publish the report required by subparagraph (A) on a publicly accessible internet website of the United States Government.

(k) TERMINATION.—The Office of the Lead Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance shall terminate 180 days after the date on which amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine are less than the amounts that were appropriated by the United States for Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for the Office of the Secretary of Defense is hereby reduced by \$10,000,000.

(m) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR UKRAINE.—The term “amounts appropriated by the United States for Ukraine” means amounts appropriated on or after January 1, 2022, for—

(A) the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative established under section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 1608);

(B) any foreign military financing accessed by the Government of Ukraine;

(C) the presidential drawdown authority under section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a));

(D) the defense institution building program under section 332 of title 10, United States Code;

(E) the building partner capacity program under section 333 of title 10, United States Code; and

(F) the international military education and training program of the Department of State.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives.

(3) INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The term “Inspectors General” means the following:

(A) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

(B) The Inspector General of the Department of State.

(C) The Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

**SA 1024.** Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

**SEC. 560A. SERVICE ACADEMIES: NUMBERS OF NOMINATIONS BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.**

(a) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 7442 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter following paragraph (10), by striking “10 persons” and inserting “15 persons”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(5), by striking “150” and inserting “250”.

(b) UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Section 8454 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter following paragraph (10), by striking “10 persons” and inserting “15 persons”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(5), by striking “150” and inserting “250”.

(c) UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9442 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter following paragraph (10), by striking “10 persons” and inserting “15 persons”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(5), by striking “150” and inserting “250”.

**SA 1025.** Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AI.**—The term “AI” has the meaning given the term “artificial intelligence” in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note).

(2) **COVERED EMPLOYEE.**—The term “covered employee” means—

- (A) a management official;
- (B) a supervisor; or
- (C) any other employee of an executive agency—

(i) as determined appropriate by the Director for the purposes of this section; or

(ii) who is designated by the head of that executive agency to participate in the Program.

(3) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(5) **MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL; SUPERVISOR.**—The terms “management official” and “supervisor” have the meanings given those terms in section 7103(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(6) **PROGRAM.**—The term “Program” means the AI leadership training program established and implemented (or the provision of which is otherwise ensured) by the Director under subsection (b)(1).

(b) **PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

(A) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with any other person determined relevant by the Director, shall develop and implement (or otherwise ensure the provision of) an AI leadership training program for covered employees, under which training in accordance with the requirements of this section shall be provided to covered employees on an annual basis.

(B) **INCORPORATION OF EXISTING TRAINING PERMITTED.**—For the purposes of subparagraph (A), the Director may include executive agency or other training that the Director determines is relevant to providing the information required under paragraph (3).

(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Program shall be to ensure that covered employees have knowledge regarding—

(A) the capabilities and risks associated with AI;

(B) safety and ethical issues relating to AI;

(C) Federal Government requirements and best practices with respect to AI, such as with respect to the procurement, use, testing, evaluation, and auditing of AI capabilities; and

(D) other matters relating to requirements for the development and use of AI within and by the Federal Government.

(3) **TOPICS.**—At a minimum, the Program shall include information relating to—

(A) what AI is and how AI works;

(B) introductory concepts regarding, and features of, different types of AI;

(C) the benefits offered, and the risks posed, by AI;

(D) the role of data in AI systems and the risks of not using sufficiently representative training data in those systems, including risks relating to bias;

(E) the ways in which AI can fail;

(F) the need for continuous refinement of AI as part of the development and deployment of AI;

(G) ways to mitigate the risks of AI, including through efforts to create and identify AI that is reliable, safe, and trustworthy;

(H) organizational considerations for the development and deployment of AI, including necessary norms and practices, workforce training, and specific use cases;

(I) the risks that the use by the Federal Government of AI, including by using AI to engage in censorship and conduct surveillance, poses to the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

(J) the risk of developer bias with respect to AI.

(4) **UPDATES.**—Not less frequently than once every 2 years after the date on which the Director develops and implements (or otherwise ensures the provision of) the Program under paragraph (1), the Director shall update the Program to—

(A) incorporate new information relating to AI; and

(B) ensure that the Program continues to satisfy the requirements under paragraph (3) and any other requirements determined by the Director.

(5) **METRICS.**—The Director shall establish the means by which to—

(A) understand and measure the participation of covered employees in the Program; and

(B) receive and consider feedback from participants in the Program so as to improve the Program through updates implemented under paragraph (4).

(6) **CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress may request from the Director information regarding the materials used to carry out the Program, including—

(i) a bibliography of written materials used to carry out the Program;

(ii) the name of the responsible senior executive; and

(iii) the name of each organization that developed or carried out any part of the Program.

(B) **DEADLINE FOR PROVISION OF INFORMATION.**—Not later than 14 days after the date on which the Director receives a request submitted under subparagraph (A), the Director shall provide Congress with the information sought in the request.

(7) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Director should ensure that training provided under the Program includes interactions with technologists, scholars, and other experts, including from the private, public, and nonprofit sectors.

(8) **SUNSET.**—Effective on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this section shall have no force or effect.

**SA 1026.** Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

**Subtitle H—Transparent Automated Governance**

**SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Transparent Automated Governance Act” or the “TAG Act”.

**SEC. 1092. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

(1) **AGENCY.**—The term “agency” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The term “artificial intelligence” has the meaning given the term in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. note prec. 4061; Public Law 115-232).

(3) **AUGMENTED CRITICAL DECISION PROCESS.**—The term “augmented critical decision process” means the use by an agency, or by a third party on behalf of the agency, of an automated system to determine or substantially influence the outcomes of critical decisions.

(4) **AUTOMATED SYSTEM.**—The term “automated system”—

(A) means a set of computational processes derived from statistics or artificial intelligence techniques, or that otherwise rely on data about specific individuals or groups, to substantially influence the outcome of critical decisions, including computational processes that stand alone or are embedded within another process, system, or application, including paper-based processes; and

(B) does not include computational processes or infrastructure the function of which is not directly related to influencing or determining the outcome of critical decisions.

(5) **CRITICAL DECISION.**—The term “critical decision” means an agency determination, including the assignment of a score or classification, related to the status, rights, property, or wellbeing of specific individuals or groups, the outcome of which—

(A) is likely to meaningfully differ from one individual or group to another; and

(B) meaningfully affects access to, or the cost, terms, or availability of—

(i) education and vocational training;

(ii) employment;

(iii) essential utilities, including electricity, heat, water, and internet;

(iv) transportation;

(v) any benefits or assistance under any Federal public assistance program or under any State or local public assistance program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds;

(vi) financial services, including access to credit or insurance;

(vii) asylum and immigration services;

(viii) healthcare;

(ix) housing, lodging, or public accommodations; and

(x) any other service, program, or opportunity a determination about which would have a legal, material, or significant effect on the life of an individual, as determined by the Director.

(6) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(7) **PLAIN LANGUAGE.**—The term “plain language” has the meaning given the term in section 1311(e)(3)(B) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(e)(3)(B)).

(8) **TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.**—The term “transparent automated governance guidance” means the guidance issued by the Director pursuant to section 1093(a).

**SEC. 1093. TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the Director shall issue guidance that—

(1) is consistent with relevant legal authorities relating to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections; and

(2) requires agencies to provide disclosure and opportunity for appeal when using certain automated systems and augmented critical decision processes.

(b) GUIDANCE.—The transparent automated governance guidance issued under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an identification by the Director of any additional services, programs, or opportunities relating to critical decisions described in section 1092(5)(B)(x), if appropriate, for use by agencies with respect to the requirements under this subtitle;

(2) a list of automated systems that may be used in augmented critical decision processes, that, as determined by the Director, are not subject to the requirements of this subtitle;

(3) with respect to automated systems that contribute to augmented critical decision processes and interact with the public, guidance for how agencies shall design, develop, procure, or update those automated systems to provide plain language notice to individuals not later than the time and at the place of interaction with such an automated system that they are interacting with such an automated system;

(4) the proper contents of the notice described in paragraph (3);

(5) examples of what the notice described in paragraph (3) could look like in practice;

(6) with respect to augmented critical decision processes, guidance for how agencies shall provide plain language notice to individuals not later than the time a critical decision is issued to an individual that a critical decision concerning the individual was made using an augmented critical decision process;

(7) the proper contents of the notice described in paragraph (6);

(8) examples of what the notice described in paragraph (6) could look like in practice;

(9) guidance for how agencies shall establish an appeals process for critical decisions made by an augmented critical decision process in which an individual is harmed as a direct result of the use of an automated system in the augmented critical decision process;

(10) with respect to critical decisions made by an augmented critical decision process, guidance for how agencies should provide individuals with the opportunity for an alternative review, as appropriate, by an individual working for or on behalf of the agency with respect to the critical decision, independent of the augmented critical decision process; and

(11) criteria for information that each agency is required to track and collect relating to issues that arise during the use of augmented critical decision processes—

(A) to ensure that the information collected can be used to determine whether each automated system and augmented critical decision process covered by this subtitle is accurate, reliable, and, to the greatest extent practicable, explainable; and

(B) that the agency shall make accessible for use by the agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, and Congress.

(c) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the Director shall make a preliminary version of the transparent automated governance guidance available for public comment for a period of 30 days.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing the transparent automated governance guidance, the Director shall consider soliciting input from—

(1) the Government Accountability Office;

(2) the General Services Administration, including on the topic of user experience;

(3) the private sector; and

(4) the nonprofit sector, including experts in privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(e) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GUIDANCE.—The guidance required by section 104 of the AI in Government Act of 2020 (40 U.S.C. 11301 note) may be used to satisfy the requirement for the transparent automated governance guidance with respect to relevant automated systems and augmented critical decision processes, or a subset thereof, if such guidance addresses each requirement under subsection (b) of this section with respect to the automated system or augmented critical decision process.

(f) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Director issues the transparent automated governance guidance, and biennially thereafter, the Director shall issue updates to the guidance.

**SEC. 1094. AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION.**

(a) AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSPARENT AUTOMATED GOVERNANCE GUIDANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date on which the Director issues the transparent automated governance guidance, the head of each agency shall implement the transparent automated governance guidance to the extent that implementation does not require rulemaking.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subtitle, and biennially thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review agency compliance with this subtitle and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a report with findings and recommendations.

**SEC. 1095. SUNSET.**

Beginning on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this subtitle, this subtitle shall have no force or effect.

**SA 1027.** Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1063. ENSURING RELIABLE SUPPLY OF CRITICAL MINERALS.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the People's Republic of China's dominant share of the global minerals market is a threat to the economic stability, well being, and competitiveness of key industries in the United States;

(2) the United States should reduce reliance on the People's Republic of China for critical minerals through—

(A) strategic investments in development projects, production technologies, and refining facilities in the United States; and

(B) in partnership with strategic allies of the United States that are reliable trading partners, including members of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue; and

(3) the United States Trade Representative should initiate multilateral talks among the

countries of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to promote shared investment and development of critical minerals.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the officials specified in paragraph (3), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the work of the Trade Representative to address the national security threat posed by the People's Republic of China's control of nearly ⅔ of the global supply of critical minerals.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the extent of the engagement of the United States with the other countries of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to promote shared investment and development of critical minerals during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the report; and

(B) a description of the plans of the President to leverage the partnership of the countries of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to produce a more reliable and secure global supply chain of critical minerals.

(3) OFFICIALS SPECIFIED.—The officials specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Secretary of Commerce.

(B) The Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation.

(C) The Secretary of Energy.

(D) The Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

**SA 1028.** Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1299L. LEGAL PREPAREDNESS FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ABROAD.**

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than December 31, 2024, the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, shall—

(1) review the 10 largest foreign countries by United States Armed Forces presence and evaluate local legal systems, protections afforded by bilateral agreements between the United States and countries being evaluated, and how the rights and privileges afforded under such agreements may differ from United States law; and

(2) brief the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the findings of the review.

(b) TRAINING REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall review and improve as necessary training and educational materials

for members of the Armed Forces, their spouses, and dependents, as appropriate, who are stationed in a country reviewed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) regarding relevant foreign laws, how such foreign laws may differ from the laws of the United States, and the rights of accused in common scenarios under such foreign laws.

(c) **TRANSLATION STANDARDS AND READINESS.**—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall review foreign language standards for servicemembers and employees of the Department of Defense and Department of State who are responsible for providing foreign language translation services in situations involving foreign law enforcement where a servicemember may be being detained, to ensure such persons maintain an appropriate proficiency in the legal terminology and meaning of essential terms in a relevant language.

**SA 1029.** Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1240A. REPORT ON WAIVERS UNDER SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM FOR RUSSIA AND EMERGING EURASIAN DEMOCRACIES AND OPEN MARKETS SUPPORT ACT OF 1992 AND REPORT ON ACCESS TO THE LACHIN CORRIDOR.**

(a) **WAIVERS UNDER SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM FOR RUSSIA AND EMERGING EURASIAN DEMOCRACIES AND OPEN MARKETS SUPPORT ACT OF 1992.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress on United States security assistance provided to the Government of Azerbaijan pursuant to the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511; 22 U.S.C. 5812 note).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall address the following:

(A) Documentation of the consideration by the Secretary of State, during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, of all requirements relating to the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511; 22 U.S.C. 5812 note).

(B) Program-level detail and end-use monitoring reports of security assistance provided to the Government of Azerbaijan under such a waiver during such 5-year period.

(C) An assessment of the impact of United States security assistance provided to Azerbaijan on—

(i) the negotiation of a peaceful settlement between Armenia and Azerbaijan over all disputed regions during such 5-year period; and

(ii) the military balance between Azerbaijan and Armenia during such 5-year period.

(D) An assessment of Azerbaijan's use of offensive force against Armenia or violations of Armenian sovereign territory during the period beginning on November 11, 2020, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **ACCESS TO THE LACHIN CORRIDOR.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the en-

actment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the Nagorno-Karabakh region that includes—

(1) an assessment of the humanitarian impact of Azerbaijan's blockade of the Lachin Corridor, which connects Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh; and

(2) an assessment of the blockade's long-term impacts on—

(A) regional food, water, and energy security;

(B) local civilians' ability to access basic medical care and other necessities;

(C) the region's most vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities; and

(D) the overall Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and prospects for de-escalating and avoiding a humanitarian crisis.

(3) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

**SA 1030.** Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REDUCTION IN MILITARY SPENDING.**

The total amount of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act is hereby reduced by 10 percent, with the amount of such reduction to be applied on a pro rata basis among the accounts and funds for which amounts are authorized to be appropriated by this Act, excluding accounts and funds relating to military personnel, the Defense Health Program, and assistance to Ukraine. The amount of reduction for each account and fund subject to such requirement shall be applied on a pro rata basis across each program, project, and activity funded by such account or fund.

**SA 1031.** Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . CONDITION ON PROVISION OF FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING TO ISRAEL.**

On the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, \$3,300,000,000 in foreign military financing for Israel, excluding missile defense programs, shall be un-

available for such purpose unless the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Israel is taking sustained and effective steps to halt all tenders for settlement construction and cease construction and expansion of Israeli-controlled settlements outside Israel's international-recognized borders.

**SA 1032.** Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO ADDRESS HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK.**

There is authorized to be appropriated—

(1) an additional \$200,000,000 for the Migration and Refugee Account, to be allocated to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees to make up the funding shortfall for such organization and to ensure the continuity of basic services to Palestinian refugees; and

(2) an additional \$50,000,000 in Economic Support Funds for assistance to the West Bank and Gaza.

**SA 1033.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

**SEC. 2 \_\_\_\_ . BRIEFING ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORY INFRASTRUCTURE MODERNIZATION.**

(a) **BRIEFING REQUIRED.**—Not later than February 1, 2024, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall provide the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing assessing the feasibility, merits, and potential impediments for modernizing Department of Defense laboratory infrastructure.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The briefing provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification and discussion of possible new mechanisms to support modernization of Department laboratories, such as consideration of enhanced use leases, innovative financing mechanisms, or other public-private partnership arrangements to provide modernized laboratory capabilities on or near facilities of the Department.

(2) Identification of promising commercial or academic infrastructure, services, and technology that might facilitate an infrastructure-as-a-service business model.

(3) Discussion of how each mechanism identified under paragraph (1) might affect the sustainment cost of research facilities of the Department, as well as the ability to

execute the research and development mission of the Department.

(4) Identification of potential impediments to the utilization of each mechanism identified under paragraph (1).

(5) Such other matters as the Under Secretary considers appropriate.

**SA 1034.** Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1299L. PROHIBITION ON ALLOCATIONS OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS AT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR PERPETRATORS OF GENOCIDE AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.**

Section 6 of the Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286q) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) Unless Congress by law authorizes such action, neither the President nor any person or agency shall on behalf of the United States vote to allocate Special Drawing Rights under article XVIII, sections 2 and 3, of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund to a member country of the Fund, if the government of the member country has—

“(1) committed genocide at any time during the 10-year period ending with the date of the vote; or

“(2) been determined by the Secretary of State, as of the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, for purposes of—

“(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A)(i));

“(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

“(C) section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)); or

“(D) any other provision of law.”.

**SA 1035.** Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. 16. IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.**

Section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “and personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”; and

(ii) by inserting “and shall provide such support to any such personnel who request the support” after “in paragraph (2)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “or personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or personal accounts” after “personal technology devices”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “and networks” and inserting “, personal networks, and personal accounts”; and

(3) by striking subsections (d) and (e) and inserting the following new subsection (d):

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘personal accounts’ means accounts for online and telecommunications services, including telephone, residential internet access, email, text and multimedia messaging, cloud computing, social media, health care, and financial services, used by Department of Defense personnel outside of the scope of their employment with the Department.

“(2) The term ‘personal technology devices’ means technology devices used by Department of Defense personnel outside of the scope of their employment with the Department and includes networks to which such devices connect.”.

**SEC. 16. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON EFFORTS TO PROTECT PERSONAL INFORMATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL FROM EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on Department of Defense efforts to protect personal information of its personnel from exploitation by foreign adversaries.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include any observations on the following elements:

(1) An assessment of efforts by the Department of Defense to protect the personal information, including location data generated by smart phones, of members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, veterans, and their families from exploitation by foreign adversaries.

(2) Recommendations to improve Department of Defense policies and programs to meaningfully address this threat.

(c) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall publish on its website an unclassified report, which may contain a classified annex submitted to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, on the elements described in subsection (b) at a time mutually agreed upon.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

**SA 1036.** Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1083. PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR BRIBE.**

Section 201 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the term ‘foreign official’ means—

“(A)(i) any official or employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof; or

“(ii) any senior foreign political figure, as defined in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(B) any official or employee of a public international organization;

“(C) any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization; or

“(D) any person acting in an unofficial capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization; and

“(5) the term ‘public international organization’ means—

“(A) an organization that is designated by Executive order pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288); or

“(B) any other international organization that is designated by the President by Executive order for the purposes of this section, effective as of the date of publication of such order in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR A BRIBE.—

“(1) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official to corruptly demand, seek, receive, accept, or agree to receive or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of value personally or for any other person or non-governmental entity, by making use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, from any person (as defined in section 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-3), except that that definition shall be applied without regard to whether the person is an offender) while in the territory of the United States, from an issuer (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))), or from a domestic concern (as defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2)), in return for—

“(A) being influenced in the performance of any official act;

“(B) being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of the official duty of such foreign official or person; or

“(C) conferring any improper advantage, in connection with obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

“(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or 3 times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

“(3) JURISDICTION.—An offense under paragraph (1) shall be subject to extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Extortion Prevention Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary



and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and post on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice, a report—

“(A) focusing, in part, on demands by foreign officials for bribes from entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States, and the efforts of foreign governments to prosecute such cases;

“(B) addressing United States diplomatic efforts to protect entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States from foreign bribery, and the effectiveness of those efforts in protecting such entities;

“(C) summarizing major actions taken under this section in the previous year, including enforcement actions taken and penalties imposed;

“(D) evaluating the effectiveness of the Department of Justice in enforcing this section; and

“(E) detailing what resources or legislative action the Department of Justice needs to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

“(5) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—This subsection shall not be construed as encompassing conduct that would violate section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 or 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2; 15 U.S.C. 78dd-3) whether pursuant to a theory of direct liability, conspiracy, complicity, or otherwise.”.

**SA 1037.** Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III, insert the following:

**SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS TO MILITARY AVIATION AND INSTALLATION ASSURANCE CLEARINGHOUSE FOR REVIEW OF MISSION OBSTRUCTIONS.**

(a) **PROJECTS PROPOSED WITHIN TWO NAUTICAL MILES OF ANY ACTIVE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE LAUNCH FACILITY OR CONTROL CENTER.**—Section 183a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “or any active intercontinental ballistic missile launch facility or control center” after “military training routes”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking “or a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense” and inserting “a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, or, in the case of a geographic area of concern related to an active intercontinental ballistic missile launch facility or control center, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “(A) The Secretary”; and

(ii) by inserting “or antenna structure project” after “energy project”;

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary of Defense’s finding of unacceptable risk to national security” and inserting the following:

“(C) Any finding of unacceptable risk to national security by the Secretary of Defense under this paragraph”; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A), as designated by subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph, the following new subparagraph:

“(B)(i) In the case of any energy project or antenna structure project with proposed structures more than 200 feet above ground level located within two nautical miles of an active intercontinental ballistic missile launch facility or control center, the Secretary of Defense shall issue a finding of unacceptable risk to national security for such project if the mitigation actions identified pursuant to this section do not include removal of all such proposed structures from such project after receiving notice of presumed risk from the Clearinghouse under subsection (c)(2).

“(ii) Clause (i) does not apply to structures approved before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 or to structures that are re-powered with updated technology in the same location as previously approved structures.”.

(b) **INCLUSION OF ANTENNA STRUCTURE PROJECTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Such section is further amended—

(A) by inserting “or antenna structure projects” after “energy projects” each place it appears; and

(B) by inserting “or antenna structure project” after “energy project” each place it appears (except for subsections (e)(1) and (b)(2)).

(2) **ANTENNA STRUCTURE PROJECT DEFINED.**—Section 183a(h) of such title is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (9) as paragraphs (3) through (10), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) The term ‘antenna structure project’—

“(A) means a project to construct a structure located within two nautical miles of any intercontinental ballistic missile launch facility or control center that is constructed or used to transmit radio energy or that is constructed or used for the primary purpose of supporting antennas to transmit or receive radio energy (or both), and any antennas and other appurtenances mounted on the structure, from the time construction of the supporting structure begins until such time as the supporting structure is dismantled; and

“(B) does not include any project in support of or required by an intercontinental ballistic missile launch facility or control center.”.

**SA 1038.** Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

**SEC. 9/11 RESPONDER AND SURVIVOR HEALTH FUNDING CORRECTION ACT OF 2023.**

(a) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARMED FORCES, OR OTHER FEDERAL WORKER RESPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.**—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3306 (42 U.S.C. 300mm-5)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) and paragraphs (12) through (17) as paragraphs (6) through (12) and paragraphs (14) through (19), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) The term ‘Federal agency’ means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (12), as so redesignated, the following:

“(13) The term ‘uniformed services’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.”; and

(2) in section 3311(a) (42 U.S.C. 300mm-21(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C)(i)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Pentagon site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; or

“(IV) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Shanksville, Pennsylvania, site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; and”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) by striking “(A) IN GENERAL.—The” and inserting the following:

“(A) LIMIT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The”; and

(ii) by inserting “or subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i)” after “or (2)(A)(ii)”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) **CERTAIN RESPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.**—The total number of individuals who may be enrolled under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i) shall not exceed 500 at any time.”.

(b) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.**—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 3353. SPECIAL FUND.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund (referred to in this section as the ‘Special Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) **AMOUNT.**—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024

\$443,000,000 for deposit into the Special Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

“(c) USES OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator as needed at the discretion of such Administrator, for carrying out any provision in this title (including sections 3303 and 3341(c)).

“(d) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts that remain in the Special Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

**“SEC. 3354. PENTAGON/SHANKSVILLE FUND.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania (referred to in this section as the ‘Pentagon/Shanksville Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024 \$257,000,000 for deposit into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

“(c) USES OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator for the purpose of carrying out section 3312 with regard to WTC responders enrolled in the WTC Program based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of section 3311(a)(2)(C)(i).

“(2) LIMITATION ON OTHER FUNDING.—Notwithstanding sections 3331(a), 3351(b)(1), 3352(c), and 3353(c), and any other provision in this title, for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2033, no amounts made available under this title other than those amounts appropriated under subsection (b) may be available for the purpose described in paragraph (1).

“(d) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts that remain in the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3311(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a)(4)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(2) in section 3321(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–31(a)(3)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(3) in section 3331 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–41)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “the World Trade Center Health Program Fund and the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund” and inserting “(as applicable) the Funds established under sections 3351, 3352, 3353, and 3354”; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353” after “section 3351”;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by inserting “or

the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(4) in section 3351(b) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end.

(d) PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND.—Section 4002(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–11(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “\$1,725,000,000; and” and inserting “\$1,568,000,000;”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (10) and inserting the following:

“(10) for fiscal year 2030, \$1,783,000,000;  
“(11) for fiscal year 2031, \$1,784,000,000; and  
“(12) for fiscal year 2032 and each fiscal year thereafter, \$2,000,000,000.”.

**SA 1039.** Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ REVIEW BY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REGARDING INFORMATION COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC COMPETITION.**

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete a review of the requirements and access to commercial information used by elements of the intelligence community for analysis of capital flows, investment security, beneficial ownership of entities, and other transactions and functions related to identifying threats, gaps, and opportunities with respect to economic competition with foreign countries, including the People’s Republic of China.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The length and expiration of licenses of elements of the intelligence community for access to commercial information.

(B) The number of such licenses permitted for each element of the intelligence community.

(b) REPORT; BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the review required by subsection (a)(1) is completed, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report and provide a briefing to Congress on the findings of the review.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report and briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The findings of the review required by subsection (a)(1).

(B) Recommendations of the Director on whether and how the standardization of access to commercial information, the expansion of licenses for such access, the lengthening of license terms beyond 1 year, and the issuance of intelligence community-wide (as opposed to agency-by-agency) licenses would advance the open-source collection and analytical requirements of the intelligence community with respect to economic competition with foreign countries, including the People’s Republic of China.

(C) An assessment of cost savings or increases that may result from the standardization described in subparagraph (B).

(3) FORM.—The report and briefing required by paragraph (1) may be classified.

(c) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

**SA 1040.** Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

**SEC. 10 \_\_\_\_ STUDIES AND REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF SERVICE OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO SERVED IN FEMALE CULTURAL SUPPORT TEAMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2010, the Commander of United States Special Operations Command established the Cultural Support Team Program to overcome significant intelligence gaps during the Global War on Terror.

(2) From 2010 through 2021, approximately 310 female members, from every Armed Force, passed and were selected as members of female cultural support teams, and deployed with special operations forces.

(3) Members of female cultural support teams served honorably, demonstrated commendable courage, overcame such intelligence gaps, engaged in direct action, and suffered casualties during the Global War on Terror.

(4) The Federal Government has a duty to recognize members and veterans of female cultural support teams who volunteered to join the Armed Forces, to undergo arduous training for covered service, and to execute dangerous and classified missions in the course of such covered service.

(5) Members who performed covered service have sought treatment from the Department of Veterans Affairs for traumatic brain injuries, post-traumatic stress, and disabling physical trauma incurred in the course of such covered service, but have been denied such care.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) individuals who performed covered service performed exceptional service to the United States; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense should ensure that the performance of covered service is included in the military service record of each individual who performed covered service so that those with service-connected injuries can receive proper care and benefits for their service.

(c) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) carry out a study on the treatment of covered service for purposes of retired pay under laws administered by the Secretary; and

(B) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the study carried out under paragraph (1).

(2) LIST.—The report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall include a list of each individual who performed covered service whose military service record should be modified on account of covered service.

(d) SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31, 2024, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(A) carry out a study on the treatment of covered service for purposes of compensation under laws administered by the Secretary; and

(B) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the study carried out under paragraph (1).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall include the following:

(A) A list of each veteran who performed covered service whose claim for disability compensation under a law administered by the Secretary was denied due to the inability of the Department of Veterans Affairs to determine the injury was service-connected.

(B) An estimate of the cost that would be incurred by the Department to provide veterans described in subparagraph (A) with the health care and benefits they are entitled to under the laws administered by the Secretary on account of their covered service.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED SERVICE.—The term “covered service” means service—

(A) as a member of the Armed Forces;

(B) in a female cultural support team;

(C) with the personnel development skill identifier of R2J or 5DK, or any other validation methods, such as valid sworn statements, officer and enlisted performance evaluations, training certificates, or records of an award from completion of tour with a cultural support team; and

(D) during the period beginning on January 1, 2010, and ending on August 31, 2021.

**SA 1041.** Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_.** 9/11 RESPONDER AND SURVIVOR HEALTH FUNDING CORRECTION ACT OF 2023.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARMED FORCES, OR OTHER FEDERAL WORKER RE-

SPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3306 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–5)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) and paragraphs (12) through (17) as paragraphs (6) through (12) and paragraphs (14) through (19), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) The term ‘Federal agency’ means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (12), as so redesignated, the following:

“(13) The term ‘uniformed services’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.”; and

(2) in section 3311(a) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C)(i)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Pentagon site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; or

“(IV) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Shanksville, Pennsylvania, site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; and”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) by striking “(A) IN GENERAL.—The” and inserting the following:

“(A) LIMIT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The”;

(ii) by inserting “or subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i)” after “or (2)(A)(ii)”;

and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) CERTAIN RESPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.—The total number of individuals who may be enrolled under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i) shall not exceed 500 at any time.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 3353. SPECIAL FUND.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund (referred to in

this section as the ‘Special Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024 \$443,000,000 for deposit into the Special Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

“(c) USES OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator as needed at the discretion of such Administrator, for carrying out any provision in this title (including sections 3303 and 3341(c)).

“(d) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts that remain in the Special Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

“SEC. 3354. PENTAGON/SHANKSVILLE FUND.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania (referred to in this section as the ‘Pentagon/Shanksville Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024 \$257,000,000 for deposit into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

“(c) USES OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator for the purpose of carrying out section 3312 with regard to WTC responders enrolled in the WTC Program based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of section 3311(a)(2)(C)(i).

“(2) LIMITATION ON OTHER FUNDING.—Notwithstanding sections 3331(a), 3351(b)(1), 3352(c), and 3353(c), and any other provision in this title, for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2033, no amounts made available under this title other than those amounts appropriated under subsection (b) may be available for the purpose described in paragraph (1).

“(d) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts that remain in the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3311(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a)(4)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(2) in section 3321(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–31(a)(3)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(3) in section 3331 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–41)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “the World Trade Center Health Program Fund and the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund” and inserting “(as applicable) the Funds established under sections 3351, 3352, 3353, and 3354”; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353” after “section 3351”;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(4) in section 3351(b) (42 U.S.C. 300mm-61(b))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end.

(d) PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND.—Section 4002(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-11(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “\$1,725,000,000; and” and inserting “\$1,568,000,000;”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (10) and inserting the following:

“(10) for fiscal year 2030, \$1,783,000,000;

“(11) for fiscal year 2031, \$1,784,000,000; and

“(12) for fiscal year 2032 and each fiscal year thereafter, \$2,000,000,000.”.

**SA 1042.** Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1083. GLOBAL COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK TO END HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SOURCING CRITICAL MINERALS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall seek to convene a meeting of foreign leaders to establish a multilateral framework to end human rights abuses, including the exploitation of forced labor and child labor, related to the mining and sourcing of critical minerals.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—The Secretary shall lead the development of an annual global report on the implementation of the framework under subsection (a), including progress and recommendations to fully end human rights abuses, including the exploitation of forced labor and child labor, related to the extraction of critical minerals around the world.

(c) CONSULTATIONS.—The Secretary shall consult closely on a timely basis with the following with respect to developing and implementing the framework under subsection (a):

(1) The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force established under section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681); and

(2) Congress.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO UNITED STATES LAW.—Nothing in the framework under subsection (a) shall be construed—

(1) to amend or modify any law of the United States; or

(2) to limit any authority conferred under any law of the United States.

(e) EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE AND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT.—Nothing in this section shall—

(1) affect the authority of the President to take any action to join and subsequently comply with the terms and obligations of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); or

(2) affect section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 78m note), or subsection (q) of section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m), as added by section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203; 124 Stat. 2220), or any rule prescribed under either such section.

(f) CRITICAL MINERAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

**SA 1043.** Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**DIVISION I—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**  
**TITLE LXIX—FEDERAL DATA AND INFORMATION SECURITY**  
**Subtitle A—Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2023**

**SEC. 11001. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2023”.

**SEC. 11002. FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The statutory authorization for the Federal Data Center Optimization Initiative under section 834 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (44 U.S.C. 3601 note; Public Law 113-291) expired at the end of fiscal year 2022.

(2) The expiration of the authorization described in paragraph (1) presents Congress with an opportunity to review the objectives of the Federal Data Center Optimization Initiative to ensure that the initiative is meeting the current needs of the Federal Government.

(3) The initial focus of the Federal Data Center Optimization Initiative, which was to consolidate data centers and create new efficiencies, has resulted in, since 2010—

(A) the consolidation of more than 6,000 Federal data centers; and

(B) cost savings and avoidance of \$5,800,000,000.

(4) The need of the Federal Government for access to data and data processing systems has evolved since the date of enactment in 2014 of subtitle D of title VIII of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

(5) Federal agencies and employees involved in mission critical functions increasingly need reliable access to secure, reliable, and protected facilities to house mission critical data and data operations to meet the immediate needs of the people of the United States.

(6) As of the date of enactment of this subtitle, there is a growing need for Federal agencies to use data centers and cloud applications that meet high standards for cybersecurity, resiliency, and availability.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW DATA CENTERS.—Section 834 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (44 U.S.C. 3601 note; Public Law 113-291) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (3) and (4) and inserting the following:

“(3) NEW DATA CENTER.—The term ‘new data center’ means—

“(A)(i) a data center or a portion thereof that is owned, operated, or maintained by a covered agency; or

“(ii) to the extent practicable, a data center or portion thereof—

“(I) that is owned, operated, or maintained by a contractor on behalf of a covered agency on the date on which the contract between the covered agency and the contractor expires; and

“(II) with respect to which the covered agency extends the contract, or enters into a new contract, with the contractor; and

“(B) on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2023, a data center or portion thereof that is—

“(i) established; or

“(ii) substantially upgraded or expanded.”;

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW DATA CENTERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2023, the Administrator shall establish minimum requirements for new data centers in consultation with the Administrator of General Services and the Federal Chief Information Officers Council.

“(2) CONTENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The minimum requirements established under paragraph (1) shall include requirements relating to—

“(i) the availability of new data centers;

“(ii) the use of new data centers;

“(iii) uptime percentage;

“(iv) protections against power failures, including on-site energy generation and access to multiple transmission paths;

“(v) protections against physical intrusions and natural disasters;

“(vi) information security protections required by subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and other applicable law and policy; and

“(vii) any other requirements the Administrator determines appropriate.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the requirements described in subparagraph (A)(vi), the Administrator shall consult with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the National Cyber Director.

“(3) INCORPORATION OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS INTO CURRENT DATA CENTERS.—As soon as practicable, and in any case not later than 90 days after the Administrator establishes the minimum requirements pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall issue guidance to ensure, as appropriate, that covered agencies incorporate the minimum requirements established under that paragraph into the operations of any data center of a

covered agency existing as of the date of enactment of the Federal Data Center Enhancement Act of 2023.

“(4) REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services and the Federal Chief Information Officers Council, shall review, update, and modify the minimum requirements established under paragraph (1), as necessary.

“(5) REPORT ON NEW DATA CENTERS.—During the development and planning lifecycle of a new data center, if the head of a covered agency determines that the covered agency is likely to make a management or financial decision relating to any data center, the head of the covered agency shall—

“(A) notify—

“(i) the Administrator;

“(ii) Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(iii) Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) describe in the notification with sufficient detail how the covered agency intends to comply with the minimum requirements established under paragraph (1).

“(6) USE OF TECHNOLOGY.—In determining whether to establish or continue to operate an existing data center, the head of a covered agency shall—

“(A) regularly assess the application portfolio of the covered agency and ensure that each at-risk legacy application is updated, replaced, or modernized, as appropriate, to take advantage of modern technologies; and

“(B) prioritize and, to the greatest extent possible, leverage commercial cloud environments rather than acquiring, overseeing, or managing custom data center infrastructure.

“(7) PUBLIC WEBSITE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall maintain a public-facing website that includes information, data, and explanatory statements relating to the compliance of covered agencies with the requirements of this section.

“(B) PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.—In maintaining the website described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

“(i) ensure covered agencies regularly, and not less frequently than biannually, update the information, data, and explanatory statements posed on the website, pursuant to guidance issued by the Administrator, relating to any new data centers and, as appropriate, each existing data center of the covered agency; and

“(ii) ensure that all information, data, and explanatory statements on the website are maintained as open Government data assets.”; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of a covered agency shall oversee and manage the data center portfolio and the information technology strategy of the covered agency in accordance with Federal cybersecurity guidelines and directives, including—

“(A) information security standards and guidelines promulgated by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

“(B) applicable requirements and guidance issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 3614 of title 44, United States Code; and

“(C) directives issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 3553 of title 44, United States Code.”.

(c) EXTENSION OF SUNSET.—Section 834(e) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (44 U.S.C. 3601 note; Public Law 113-291) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2026”.

(d) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review, verify, and audit the compliance of covered agencies with the minimum requirements established pursuant to section 834(b)(1) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (44 U.S.C. 3601 note; Public Law 113-291) for new data centers and subsection (b)(3) of that section for existing data centers, as appropriate.

## **TITLE LXX—STEMMING THE FLOW OF ILLICIT NARCOTICS**

### **Subtitle A—Enhancing DHS Drug Seizures Act**

#### **SEC. 11101. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Enhancing DHS Drug Seizures Act”.

#### **SEC. 11102. COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING.**

(a) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop a strategy to strengthen existing and establish new public-private partnerships with shipping, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries to assist with early detection and interdiction of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals.

(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall contain goals and objectives for employees of the Department of Homeland Security to ensure the tactics, techniques, and procedures gained from the public-private partnerships described in paragraph (1) are included in policies, best practices, and training for the Department.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after developing the strategy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop an implementation plan for the strategy, which shall outline departmental lead and support roles, responsibilities, programs, and timelines for accomplishing the goals and objectives of the strategy.

(4) BRIEFING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide annual briefings to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives regarding the progress made in addressing the implementation plan developed pursuant to paragraph (3).

(b) ASSESSMENT OF DRUG TASK FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct an assessment of the counterdrug task forces in which the Department of Homeland Security, including components of the Department, participates in or leads, which shall include—

(A) areas of potential overlap;

(B) opportunities for sharing information and best practices;

(C) how the Department’s processes for ensuring accountability and transparency in its vetting and oversight of partner agency task force members align with best practices; and

(D) corrective action plans for any capability limitations and deficient or negative findings identified in the report for any such task forces led by the Department.

(2) COORDINATION.—In conducting the assessment required under paragraph (1), with respect to counterdrug task forces that include foreign partners, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Secretary of State.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall sub-

mit 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 contains a summary of the results of the assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(B) FOREIGN PARTNERS.—If the report submitted under subparagraph (A) includes information about counterdrug forces that include foreign partners, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(4) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(A) implement the corrective action plans described in paragraph (1)(D) immediately after the submission of the report pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(B) provide annual briefings to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives regarding the progress made in implementing the corrective action plans.

(c) COMBINATION OF BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may combine the briefings required under subsections (a)(4) and (b)(3)(B) and provide such combined briefings through fiscal year 2026.

#### **SEC. 11103. DANGER PAY FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL DEPLOYED ABROAD.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 881 the following:

##### **“SEC. 881A. DANGER PAY ALLOWANCE.**

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—An employee of the Department, while stationed in a foreign area, may be granted a danger pay allowance, not to exceed 35 percent of the basic pay of such employee, for any period during which such foreign area experiences a civil insurrection, a civil war, ongoing terrorist acts, or wartime conditions that threaten physical harm or imminent danger to the health or well-being of such employee.

“(b) NOTICE.—Before granting or terminating a danger pay allowance to any employee pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of—

“(1) the intent to make such payments and the circumstances justifying such payments; or

“(2) the intent to terminate such payments and the circumstances justifying such termination.”.

#### **SEC. 11104. IMPROVING TRAINING TO FOREIGN-VETTED LAW ENFORCEMENT OR NATIONAL SECURITY UNITS.**

The Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, provide training to foreign-vetted law enforcement or national security units and may waive reimbursement for salary expenses of such Department of Homeland Security personnel, in accordance with an agreement with the Department of Defense pursuant to section 1535 of title 31, United States Code.

#### **SEC. 11105. ENHANCING THE OPERATIONS OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Section 411(f) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Employees of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other customs officers designated in accordance with the authorities granted to officers and agents of Air and Marine Operations may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, provide the support described in subparagraph (B) to authorities of the government of a foreign country if an arrangement has been entered into between the Government of the United States and the government of such country that permits such support by such employees and officers.

“(B) SUPPORT DESCRIBED.—The support described in this subparagraph is support for—

“(i) the monitoring, locating, tracking, and deterrence of—

“(I) illegal drugs to the United States;

“(II) the illicit smuggling of persons and goods into the United States;

“(III) terrorist threats to the United States; and

“(IV) other threats to the security or economy of the United States;

“(ii) emergency humanitarian efforts; and

“(iii) law enforcement capacity-building efforts.

“(C) PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iv), the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may expend funds that have been appropriated or otherwise made available for the operating expenses of the Department to pay claims for money damages against the United States, in accordance with the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, which arise in a foreign country in connection with U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations in such country.

“(ii) SUBMISSION DEADLINE.—A claim may be allowed under clause (i) only if it is presented not later than 2 years after it accrues.

“(iii) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the expenditure authority under clause (i) expires pursuant to clause (iv), the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that describes, for each of the payments made pursuant to clause (i)—

“(I) the foreign entity that received such payment;

“(II) the amount paid to such foreign entity;

“(III) the country in which such foreign entity resides or has its principal place of business; and

“(IV) a detailed account of the circumstances justify such payment.

“(iv) SUNSET.—The expenditure authority under clause (i) shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Enhancing DHS Drug Seizures Act.”.

#### SEC. 11106. DRUG SEIZURE DATA IMPROVEMENT.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a study to identify any opportunities for improving drug seizure data collection.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) include a survey of the entities that use drug seizure data; and

(2) address—

(A) any additional data fields or drug type categories that should be added to U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s SEACATS, U.S. Border Patrol’s e3 portal, and any other systems deemed appropriate by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protec-

tion, in accordance with the first recommendation in the Government Accountability Office’s report GAO-22-104725, entitled “Border Security: CBP Could Improve How It Categorizes Drug Seizure Data and Evaluates Training”;

(B) how all the Department of Homeland Security components that collect drug seizure data can standardize their data collection efforts and deconflict drug seizure reporting;

(C) how the Department of Homeland Security can better identify, collect, and analyze additional data on precursor chemicals, synthetic drugs, novel psychoactive substances, and analogues that have been seized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and

(D) how the Department of Homeland Security can improve its model of anticipated drug flow into the United States.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF FINDINGS.—Following the completion of the study required under subsection (a)—

(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in accordance with the Office of National Drug Control Policy’s 2022 National Drug Control Strategy, shall modify Department of Homeland Security drug seizure policies and training programs, as appropriate, consistent with the findings of such study; and

(2) the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in consultation with the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall make any necessary updates to relevant systems to include the results of confirmatory drug testing results.

#### SEC. 11107. DRUG PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop and implement a plan to ensure that components of the Department of Homeland Security develop and maintain outcome-based performance measures that adequately assess the success of drug interdiction efforts and how to utilize the existing drug-related metrics and performance measures to achieve the missions, goals, and targets of the Department.

#### SEC. 11108. PENALTIES FOR HINDERING IMMIGRATION, BORDER, AND CUSTOMS CONTROLS.

(a) PERSONNEL AND STRUCTURES.—Title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 274D the following:

##### “SECTION 274E. DESTROYING OR EVADING BORDER CONTROLS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to knowingly and without lawful authorization—

“(1)(A) destroy or significantly damage any fence, barrier, sensor, camera, or other physical or electronic device deployed by the Federal Government to control an international border of, or a port of entry to, the United States; or

“(B) otherwise construct, excavate, or make any structure intended to defeat, circumvent or evade such a fence, barrier, sensor camera, or other physical or electronic device deployed by the Federal Government to control an international border of, or a port of entry to, the United States; and

“(2) in carrying out an act described in paragraph (1), have the intent to knowingly and willfully—

“(A) secure a financial gain;

“(B) further the objectives of a criminal organization; and

“(C) violate—

“(i) section 274(a)(1)(A)(i);

“(ii) the customs and trade laws of the United States (as defined in section 2(4) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-125));

“(iii) any other Federal law relating to transporting controlled substances, agriculture, or monetary instruments into the United States; or

“(iv) any Federal law relating to border controls measures of the United States.

“(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 274D the following:

“Sec. 274E. Destroying or evading border controls.”.

#### Subtitle B—Non-Intrusive Inspection Expansion Act

##### SEC. 11111. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Non-Intrusive Inspection Expansion Act”.

##### SEC. 11112. USE OF NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION SYSTEMS AT LAND PORTS OF ENTRY.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2026.—Using non-intrusive inspection systems acquired through previous appropriations Acts, beginning not later than September 30, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall use non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry to scan, cumulatively, at ports of entry where systems are in place by the deadline, not fewer than—

(1) 40 percent of passenger vehicles entering the United States; and

(2) 90 percent of commercial vehicles entering the United States.

(b) SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS.—Beginning in fiscal year 2027, U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall use non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry to reach the next projected benchmark for incremental scanning of passenger and commercial vehicles entering the United States at such ports of entry.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than May 30, 2026, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives regarding the progress made during the first half of fiscal year 2026 in achieving the scanning benchmarks described in subsection (a).

(d) REPORT.—If the scanning benchmarks described in subsection (a) are not met by the end of fiscal year 2026, not later than 120 days after the end of that fiscal year, 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—

(1) analyzes the causes for not meeting such requirements;

(2) identifies any resource gaps and challenges; and

(3) details the steps that will be taken to ensure compliance with such requirements in the subsequent fiscal year.

##### SEC. 11113. NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION SYSTEMS FOR OUTBOUND INSPECTIONS.

(a) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a strategy to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives for increasing sustained outbound inspection operations at land ports of entry that includes—

(1) the number of existing and planned outbound inspection lanes at each port of entry;



(2) infrastructure limitations that limit the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to deploy non-intrusive inspection systems for outbound inspections;

(3) the number of additional non-intrusive inspection systems that are necessary to increase scanning capacity for outbound inspections; and

(4) plans for funding and acquiring the systems described in paragraph (3).

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Beginning not later than September 30, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall use non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry to scan not fewer than 10 percent of all vehicles exiting the United States through land ports of entry.

#### **SEC. 11114. GAO REVIEW AND REPORT.**

(a) **REVIEW.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the use by U.S. Customs and Border Protection of non-intrusive inspection systems for border security.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The review required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify—

(i) the number and types of non-intrusive inspection systems deployed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and

(ii) the locations to which such systems have been deployed; and

(B) examine the manner in which U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(i) assesses the effectiveness of such systems; and

(ii) uses such systems in conjunction with other border security resources and assets, such as border barriers and technology, to detect and interdict drug smuggling and trafficking at the southwest border of the United States.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General 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 containing the findings of the review conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

#### **Subtitle C—Securing America's Ports of Entry Act of 2023**

#### **SEC. 11121. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Securing America's Ports of Entry Act of 2023”.

#### **SEC. 11122. ADDITIONAL U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL.**

(a) **OFFICERS.**—Subject to appropriations, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall hire, train, and assign not fewer than 600 new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers above the current attrition level during every fiscal year until the total number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers equals and sustains the requirements identified each year in the Workload Staffing Model.

(b) **SUPPORT STAFF.**—The Commissioner is authorized to hire, train, and assign support staff, including technicians and Enterprise Services mission support, to perform non-law enforcement administrative functions to support the new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers hired pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) **TRAFFIC FORECASTS.**—In calculating the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers needed at each port of entry through the Workload Staffing Model, the Commissioner shall—

(1) rely on data collected regarding the inspections and other activities conducted at each such port of entry;

(2) consider volume from seasonal surges, other projected changes in commercial and passenger volumes, the most current com-

mercial forecasts, and other relevant information;

(3) consider historical volume and forecasts prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on international travel; and

(4) incorporate personnel requirements for increasing the rate of outbound inspection operations at land ports of entry.

(d) **GAO REPORT.**—If the Commissioner does not hire the 600 additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers authorized under subsection (a) during fiscal year 2024, or during any subsequent fiscal year in which the hiring requirements set forth in the Workload Staffing Model have not been achieved, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a review of U.S. Customs and Border Protection hiring practices to determine the reasons that such requirements were not achieved and other issues related to hiring by U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and

(2) submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives that describes the results of the review conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

#### **SEC. 11123. PORTS OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENT REPORT.**

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, 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, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives that identifies—

(1) infrastructure improvements at ports of entry that would enhance the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers to interdict opioids and other drugs that are being illegally transported into the United States, including a description of circumstances at specific ports of entry that prevent the deployment of technology used at other ports of entry;

(2) detection equipment that would improve the ability of such officers to identify opioids, including precursors and derivatives, that are being illegally transported into the United States; and

(3) safety equipment that would protect such officers from accidental exposure to such drugs or other dangers associated with the inspection of potential drug traffickers.

#### **SEC. 11124. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) **TEMPORARY DUTY ASSIGNMENTS.**—

(1) **QUARTERLY REPORT.**—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a quarterly report to the appropriate congressional committees that includes, for the reporting period—

(A) the number of temporary duty assignments;

(B) the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers required for each temporary duty assignment;

(C) the ports of entry from which such officers were reassigned;

(D) the ports of entry to which such officers were reassigned;

(E) the ports of entry at which reimbursable service agreements have been entered into that may be affected by temporary duty assignments;

(F) the duration of each temporary duty assignment;

(G) the cost of each temporary duty assignment; and

(H) the extent to which the temporary duty assignments within the reporting pe-

riod were in support of the other U.S. Customs and Border Protection activities or operations along the southern border of the United States, including the specific costs associated with such temporary duty assignments.

(2) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 10 days before redeploying employees from 1 port of entry to another, absent emergency circumstances—

(A) the Commissioner shall notify the director of the port of entry from which employees will be reassigned of the intended redeployments; and

(B) the port director shall notify impacted facilities (including airports, seaports, and land ports) of the intended redeployments.

(3) **STAFF BRIEFING.**—The Commissioner shall brief all affected U.S. Customs and Border Protection employees regarding plans to mitigate vulnerabilities created by any planned staffing reductions at ports of entry.

(b) **REPORTS ON U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AGREEMENTS.**—Section 907(a) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4451(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and an assessment” and all that follows and inserting a period;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (12) as paragraphs (5) through (13), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) A description of the factors that were considered before entering into the agreement, including an assessment of how the agreement provides economic benefits and security benefits (if applicable) at the port of entry to which the agreement relates.”; and

(4) in paragraph (5), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting after “the report” the following: “, including the locations of such services and the total hours of reimbursable services under the agreement, if any”.

(c) **ANNUAL WORKLOAD STAFFING MODEL REPORT.**—As part of the Annual Report on Staffing required under section 411(g)(5)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(g)(5)(A)), the Commissioner shall include—

(1) information concerning the progress made toward meeting the U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer and support staff hiring targets set forth in section 2, while accounting for attrition;

(2) an update to the information provided in the Resource Optimization at the Ports of Entry report, which was submitted to Congress on September 12, 2017, pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017 (division F of Public Law 115-31); and

(3) a summary of the information included in the reports required under subsection (a) and section 907(a) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, as amended by subsection (b).

(d) **CBP ONE MOBILE APPLICATION.**—During the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall publish a monthly report on the use of the CBP One mobile application, including, with respect to each reporting period—

(1) the number of application registration attempts made through CBP One pursuant to the Circumvention of Lawful Pathways final rule (88 Fed. Reg. 31314 (May 16, 2023)) that resulted in a system error, disaggregated by error type;

(2) the total number of noncitizens who successfully registered appointments through CBP One pursuant to such rule;

(3) the total number of appointments made through CBP One pursuant to such rule that went unused;

(4) the total number of individuals who have been granted parole with a Notice to Appear subsequent to appointments scheduled for such individuals through CBP One pursuant to such rule; and

(5) the total number of noncitizens who have been issued a Notice to Appear and have been transferred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody subsequent to appointments scheduled for such noncitizens through CBP One pursuant to such rule.

(e) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives

(5) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(6) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

#### **SEC. 11125. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle—

(1) \$136,292,948 for fiscal year 2024; and

(2) \$156,918,590 for each of the fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

#### **Subtitle D—Border Patrol Enhancement Act SEC. 11131. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Border Patrol Enhancement Act”.

#### **SEC. 11132. AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVEL FOR THE UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL.**

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this subtitle, the term “validated personnel requirements determination model” means a determination of the number of United States Border Patrol agents needed to meet the critical mission requirements of the United States Border Patrol to maintain an orderly process for migrants entering the United States, that has been validated by a qualified research entity pursuant to subsection (c).

(b) **UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION MODEL.**—

(1) **COMPLETION; NOTICE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall complete a personnel requirements determination model for United States Border Patrol that builds on the 5-year United States Border Patrol staffing and deployment plan referred to on page 33 of House of Representatives Report 112-91 (May 26, 2011) and submit a notice of completion to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(D) the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) **CERTIFICATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the personnel requirements determination model described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall submit a copy of such model, an explanation of its development, and a strategy for obtaining independent verification of such model, to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Office of Personnel Management; and

(D) the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **(c) INDEPENDENT STUDY OF PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION MODEL.—**

(1) **REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY.**—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the personnel requirements determination model pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall select an entity that is technically, managerially, and financially independent from the Department of Homeland Security to conduct an independent verification and validation of the model.

(2) **REPORTS.**—

(A) **TO SECRETARY.**—Not later than 1 year after the completion of the personnel requirements determination model under subsection (b)(1), the entity performing the independent verification and validation of the model shall submit a report to the Secretary of Homeland Security that includes—

(i) the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(ii) any recommendations regarding the model that such entity considers to be appropriate.

(B) **TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 30 days after receiving the report described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit such report, along with any additional views or recommendations regarding the personnel requirements determination model, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(d) **AUTHORITY TO HIRE ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.**—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after receiving a report from a qualified research entity pursuant to subsection (c)(2) that validates the personnel requirements determination model and after implementing any recommendations to improve or update such model, the Secretary of Homeland Security may hire, train, and assign 600 or more United States Border Patrol agents above the attrition level during every fiscal year until the number of active agents meets the level recommended by the validated personnel requirements determination model.

#### **SEC. 11133. ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER RATES OF REGULARLY SCHEDULED OVERTIME PAY FOR UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL AGENTS CLASSIFIED AT GS-12.**

Section 5550 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **SPECIAL OVERTIME PAY FOR GS-12 BORDER PATROL AGENTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1)(F), (2)(C), and (3)(C) of subsection (b), a border patrol agent encumbering a position at grade GS-12 shall receive a special overtime payment under this subsection for hours of regularly scheduled work described in paragraph (2)(A)(i) or (3)(A)(ii) of subsection (b), as applicable, that are credited to the agent through actual performance of work, crediting under rules for canine agents under subsection (b)(1)(F), or substitution of overtime hours in the same work period under subsection (f)(2)(A), except that no such payment may be made for periods of absence resulting in an hours obligation under paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (f).

“(2) **COMPUTATION.**—The special overtime payment authorized under paragraph (1) shall be computed by multiplying the credited hours by 50 percent of the border patrol agent’s hourly rate of basic pay, rounded to the nearest cent.

“(3) **LIMITATIONS.**—The special overtime payment authorized under paragraph (1)—

“(A) is not considered basic pay for retirement under section 8331(3) or 8401(4) or for any other purpose;

“(B) is not payable during periods of paid leave or other paid time off; and

“(C) is not considered in computing an agent’s lump-sum annual leave payment under sections 5551 and 5552.”.

#### **SEC. 11134. GAO ASSESSMENT OF RECRUITING EFFORTS, HIRING REQUIREMENTS, AND RETENTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.**

The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s—

(A) efforts to recruit law enforcement personnel;

(B) hiring process and job requirements relating to such recruitment; and

(C) retention of law enforcement personnel, including the impact of employee compensation on such retention efforts; and

(2) not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit a report containing the results of such assessment to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

#### **SEC. 11135. CONTINUING TRAINING.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commissioner shall require all United States Border Patrol agents and other employees or contracted employees designated by the Commissioner, to participate in annual continuing training to maintain and update their understanding of—

(1) Department of Homeland Security policies, procedures, and guidelines;

(2) the fundamentals of law, ethics, and professional conduct;

(3) applicable Federal law and regulations;

(4) precedential legal rulings, including Federal Circuit Court and United States Supreme Court opinions relating to the duty of care and treatment of persons in the custody of the United States Border Patrol that the Commissioner determines are relevant to active duty agents;

(5) applicable migration trends that the Commissioner determines are relevant;

(6) best practices for coordinating with community stakeholders; and

(7) any other information that the Commissioner determines to be relevant to active duty agents.

(b) **TRAINING SUBJECTS.**—Continuing training under this subsection shall include training regarding—

(1) non-lethal use of force policies available to United States Border Patrol agents and de-escalation strategies and methods;

(2) identifying, screening, and responding to vulnerable populations, such as children, persons with diminished mental capacity, victims of human trafficking, pregnant mothers, victims of gender-based violence, victims of torture or abuse, and the acutely ill;

(3) trends in transnational criminal organization activities that impact border security and migration;

(4) policies, strategies, and programs—

(A) to protect due process, the civil, human, and privacy rights of individuals, and the private property rights of land owners;

(B) to reduce the number of migrant and agent deaths; and

(C) to improve the safety of agents on patrol;

(5) personal resilience;

(6) anti-corruption and officer ethics training;

(7) current migration trends, including updated cultural and societal issues of nations that are a significant source of migrants who are—

(A) arriving at a United States port of entry to seek humanitarian protection; or

(B) encountered at a United States international boundary while attempting to enter without inspection;

(8) the impact of border security operations on natural resources and the environment, including strategies to limit the impact of border security operations on natural resources and the environment;

(9) relevant cultural, societal, racial, and religious training, including cross-cultural communication skills;

(10) training authorized under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15601 et seq.);

(11) risk management and safety training that includes agency protocols for ensuring public safety, personal safety, and the safety of persons in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security;

(12) non-lethal, self-defense training; and

(13) any other training that meets the requirements to maintain and update the subjects identified in subsection (a).

(c) **COURSE REQUIREMENTS.**—Courses offered under this section—

(1) shall be administered by the United States Border Patrol, in consultation with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and

(2) shall be approved in advance by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure that such courses satisfy the requirements for training under this section.

(d) **ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States 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 assesses the training and education provided pursuant to this section, including continuing education.

(e) **FREQUENCY REQUIREMENTS.**—Training offered as part of continuing education under this section shall include—

(1) annual courses focusing on the curriculum described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b); and

(2) biannual courses focusing on curriculum described in paragraphs (7) through (12) of subsection (b).

#### **SEC. 11136. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) **RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION REPORT.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study of the recruitment and retention of female agents in the United States Border Patrol that examines—

(A) the recruitment, application processes, training, promotion, and other aspects of employment for women in the United States Border Patrol;

(B) the training, complaints system, and redress for sexual harassment and assault; and

(C) additional issues related to recruitment and retention of female Border Patrol agents; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit a report containing the results of such study and recommendations for addressing any identified deficiencies or opportunities for improvement to—

(A) the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after receiving the recruitment and retention report required under sub-

section (a), the Commissioner 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 describes the status of the Commissioner's efforts to implement any recommendations included in recruitment and retention report.

#### **Subtitle E—END FENTANYL Act**

##### **SEC. 11141. SHORT TITLES.**

This subtitle 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. 11142. 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.

#### **TITLE LXXI—IMPROVING LOBBYING DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS**

##### **Subtitle A—Lobbying Disclosure Improvement Act**

##### **SEC. 11201. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Lobbying Disclosure Improvement Act”.

##### **SEC. 11202. 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)).”.

##### **Subtitle B—Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act**

##### **SEC. 11211. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Disclosing Foreign Influence in Lobbying Act”.

##### **SEC. 11212. CLARIFICATION OF CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION.**

Section 4(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603(b)), as amended by section 11202 of this title, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), as added by section 11202 of this title, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) 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.”.

#### **TITLE LXXII—PROTECTING OUR DOMESTIC WORKFORCE AND SUPPLY CHAIN**

##### **Subtitle A—Government-wide Study Relating to High-security Leased Space**

##### **SEC. 11301. GOVERNMENT-WIDE STUDY.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) **BENEFICIAL OWNER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “beneficial owner”, with respect to a covered entity, means each natural person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

(i) exercises substantial control over the covered entity; or

(ii) owns or controls not less than 25 percent of the ownership interests of, or receives substantial economic benefits from the assets of, the covered entity.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “beneficial owner”, with respect to a covered entity, does not include—

(i) a minor;

(ii) a person acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another person;

(iii) a person acting solely as an employee of the covered entity and whose control over or economic benefits from the covered entity derives solely from the employment status of the person;

(iv) a person whose only interest in the covered entity is through a right of inheritance, unless the person also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(v) a creditor of the covered entity, unless the creditor also meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(C) **ANTI-ABUSE RULE.**—The exclusions under subparagraph (B) shall not apply if, in the determination of the Administrator, an exclusion is used for the purpose of evading, circumventing, or abusing the requirements of this Act.

(3) **CONTROL.**—The term “control”, with respect to a covered entity, means—

(A) having the authority or ability to determine how the covered entity is utilized; or

(B) having some decisionmaking power for the use of the covered entity.

(4) **COVERED ENTITY.**—The term “covered entity” means—

(A) a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group; or

(B) any governmental entity or instrumentality of a government.

(5) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) **FEDERAL AGENCY.**—The term “Federal agency” means—

(A) an Executive agency; and

(B) any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(7) **FEDERAL LESSEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Federal lessee” means—

(i) the Administrator;

(ii) the Architect of the Capitol; and

(iii) the head of any other Federal agency that has independent statutory leasing authority.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Federal lessee” does not include—

(i) the head of an element of the intelligence community; or

(ii) the Secretary of Defense.

(8) **FEDERAL TENANT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Federal tenant” means a Federal agency that is occupying or will occupy a high-security leased

space for which a lease agreement has been secured on behalf of the Federal agency.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “Federal tenant” does not include an element of the intelligence community.

(9) **FOREIGN ENTITY.**—The term “foreign entity” means—

(A) a corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group that is headquartered in or organized under the laws of—

(i) a country that is not the United States; or

(ii) a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe that is not located within or a territory of the United States; or

(B) a government or governmental instrumentality that is not—

(i) the United States Government; or

(ii) a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe that is located within or a territory of the United States.

(10) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means an individual who is not a United States person.

(11) **HIGH-SECURITY LEASED ADJACENT SPACE.**—The term “high-security leased adjacent space” means a building or office space that shares a boundary with or surrounds a high-security leased space.

(12) **HIGH-SECURITY LEASED SPACE.**—The term “high-security leased space” means a space leased by a Federal lessee that—

(A) will be occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities; and

(B) has a facility security level of III, IV, or V, as determined by the Federal tenant in consultation with the Interagency Security Committee, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator.

(13) **HIGHEST-LEVEL OWNER.**—The term “highest-level owner” means an entity that owns or controls—

(A) an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease for a high-security leased adjacent space; or

(B) 1 or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror of a lease described in subparagraph (A).

(14) **IMMEDIATE OWNER.**—The term “immediate owner” means an entity, other than the offeror of a lease for a high-security leased adjacent space, that has direct control of that offeror, including—

(A) ownership or interlocking management;

(B) identity of interests among family members;

(C) shared facilities and equipment; and

(D) the common use of employees.

(15) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(16) **SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS.**—The term “substantial economic benefits”, with respect to a natural person described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), means having an entitlement to the funds or assets of a covered entity that, as a practical matter, enables the person, directly or indirectly, to control, manage, or direct the covered entity.

(17) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means an individual who—

(A) is a citizen of the United States; or

(B) is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(b) **GOVERNMENT-WIDE STUDY.**—

(1) **COORDINATION STUDY.**—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Protective Service, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and any other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator, shall carry out a Government-wide study examining options to assist

agencies (as defined in section 551 of title 5, United States Code) to produce a security assessment process for high-security leased adjacent space before entering into a lease or novation agreement with a covered entity for the purposes of accommodating a Federal tenant located in a high-security leased space.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The study required under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall evaluate how to produce a security assessment process that includes a process for assessing the threat level of each occupancy of a high-security leased adjacent space, including through—

(i) site-visits;

(ii) interviews; and

(iii) any other relevant activities determined necessary by the Director of the Federal Protective Service; and

(B) may include a process for collecting and using information on each immediate owner, highest-level owner, or beneficial owner of a covered entity that seeks to enter into a lease with a Federal lessee for a high-security leased adjacent space, including—

(i) name;

(ii) current residential or business street address; and

(iii) an identifying number or document that verifies identity as a United States person, a foreign person, or a foreign entity.

(3) **WORKING GROUP.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director of Federal Protective Service, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and any other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator, shall establish a working group to assist in the carrying out of the study required under paragraph (1).

(B) **NO COMPENSATION.**—A member of the working group established under subparagraph (A) shall receive no compensation as a result of serving on the working group.

(C) **SUNSET.**—The working group established under subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date on which the report required under paragraph (6) is submitted.

(4) **PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.**—The Administrator shall ensure that any information collected pursuant to the study required under paragraph (1) shall not be made available to the public.

(5) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in this subsection requires an entity located in the United States to provide information requested pursuant to the study required under paragraph (1).

(6) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director of Federal Protective Service, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and any other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(A) the results of the study required under paragraph (1); and

(B) how all applicable privacy laws and rights relating to the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States would be upheld and followed in—

(i) the security assessment process described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2); and

(ii) the information collection process described in subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.

(7) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in this subsection authorizes a Federal entity to mandate information gathering unless specifically authorized by law.

(8) **PROHIBITION.**—No information collected pursuant to the security assessment process described in paragraph (2)(A) may be used for law enforcement purposes.

(9) **NO ADDITIONAL FUNDING.**—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection.

#### **Subtitle B—Intergovernmental Critical Minerals Task Force**

##### **SEC. 11311. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Intergovernmental Critical Minerals Task Force Act”.

##### **SEC. 11312. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) current supply chains of critical minerals pose a great risk to the national security of the United States;

(2) critical minerals are necessary for transportation, technology, renewable energy, military equipment and machinery, and other relevant sectors crucial for the homeland and national security of the United States;

(3) in 2022, the United States was 100 percent import reliant for 12 out of 50 critical minerals and more than 50 percent import reliant for an additional 31 critical mineral commodities classified as “critical” by the United States Geological Survey, and the People’s Republic of China was the top producing nation for 30 of those 50 critical minerals;

(4) as of July, 2023, companies based in the People’s Republic of China that extract critical minerals around the world have received hundreds of charges of human rights violations;

(5) on March 26, 2014, the World Trade Organization ruled that the export restraints by the People’s Republic of China on rare earth metals violated obligations under the protocol of accession to the World Trade Organization, which harmed manufacturers and workers in the United States; and

(6) the President has yet to submit to Congress the plans and recommendations that were due on the December 27, 2022, deadline under section 5(a) of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604(a)), which are intended to support a coherent national mineral and materials policy, including through intergovernmental and interagency coordination.

##### **SEC. 11313. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CRITICAL MINERALS TASK FORCE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5 of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) **INTERGOVERNMENTAL CRITICAL MINERALS TASK FORCE.**—

“(1) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the task force established under paragraph (3)(B) are—

“(A) to assess the reliance of the United States on the People’s Republic of China, and other covered countries, for critical minerals, and the resulting national security risks associated with that reliance, at each level of the Federal Government, Indian Tribes, and State, local, and territorial governments;

“(B) to make recommendations to the President for the implementation of this Act with regard to critical minerals, including—

“(i) the congressional declarations of policies in section 3; and

“(ii) revisions to the program plan of the President and the initiatives required under this section;

“(C) to make recommendations to secure United States and global supply chains for critical minerals;

“(D) to make recommendations to reduce the reliance of the United States, and partners and allies of the United States, on critical mineral supply chains involving covered countries; and

“(E) to facilitate cooperation, coordination, and mutual accountability among each level of the Federal Government, Indian Tribes, and State, local, and territorial governments, on a holistic response to the dependence on covered countries for critical minerals across the United States.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(i) the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Energy and Natural Resources, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Finance, and Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

“(ii) the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(B) CHAIR.—The term ‘Chair’ means a member of the Executive Office of the President, designated by the President pursuant to paragraph (3)(A).

“(C) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term ‘covered country’ means—

“(i) a covered nation (as defined in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code); and

“(ii) any other country determined by the task force to be a geostrategic competitor or adversary of the United States with respect to critical minerals.

“(D) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ‘critical mineral’ has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

“(E) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian Tribe’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(F) TASK FORCE.—The term ‘task force’ means the task force established under paragraph (3)(B).

“(3) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

“(A) designate a Chair for the task force; and

“(B) acting through the Executive Office of the President, establish a task force.

“(4) COMPOSITION; MEETINGS.—

“(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Chair, in consultation with key intergovernmental, private, and public sector stakeholders, shall appoint to the task force representatives with expertise in critical mineral supply chains from Federal agencies, Indian Tribes, and State, local, and territorial governments, including not less than 1 representative from each of—

“(i) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

“(ii) the Bureau of Land Management;

“(iii) the Critical Minerals Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council;

“(iv) the Department of Agriculture;

“(v) the Department of Commerce;

“(vi) the Department of Defense;

“(vii) the Department of Energy;

“(viii) the Department of Homeland Security;

“(ix) the Department of the Interior;

“(x) the Department of Labor;

“(xi) the Department of State;

“(xii) the Department of Transportation;

“(xiii) the Environmental Protection Agency;

“(xiv) the Export-Import Bank of the United States

“(xv) the Forest Service;

“(xvi) the General Services Administration;

“(xvii) the National Science Foundation;

“(xviii) the Office of the United States Trade Representative;

“(xix) the United States International Development Finance Corporation;

“(xx) the United States Geological Survey; and

“(xxi) any other relevant Federal entity, as determined by the Chair.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—The task force shall consult individuals with expertise in critical mineral supply chains, individuals from States whose communities, businesses, and industries are involved in aspects of critical mineral supply chains, including mining and processing operations, and individuals from a diverse and balanced cross-section of—

“(i) intergovernmental consultees, including—

“(I) State governments;

“(II) local governments;

“(III) territorial governments; and

“(IV) Indian Tribes; and

“(ii) other stakeholders, including—

“(I) academic research institutions;

“(II) corporations;

“(III) nonprofit organizations;

“(IV) private sector stakeholders;

“(V) trade associations;

“(VI) mining industry stakeholders; and

“(VII) labor representatives.

“(C) MEETINGS.—

“(i) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which all representatives of the task force have been appointed, the task force shall hold the first meeting of the task force.

“(ii) FREQUENCY.—The task force shall meet not less than once every 90 days.

“(5) DUTIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The duties of the task force shall include—

“(i) facilitating cooperation, coordination, and mutual accountability for the Federal Government, Indian Tribes, and State, local, and territorial governments to enhance data sharing and transparency to build more robust and secure domestic supply chains for critical minerals in support of the purposes described in paragraph (1);

“(ii) providing recommendations with respect to—

“(I) increasing capacities for mining, processing, refinement, reuse, and recycling of critical minerals in the United States to facilitate the environmentally responsible production of domestic resources to meet national critical mineral needs, in consultation with Tribal and local communities;

“(II) identifying how statutes, regulations, and policies related to the critical mineral supply chain, such as stockpiling and development finance, could be modified to accelerate environmentally responsible domestic and international production of critical minerals, in consultation with Indian Tribes and local communities;

“(III) strengthening the domestic workforce to support growing critical mineral supply chains with good-paying, safe jobs in the United States;

“(IV) identifying alternative domestic and global sources to critical minerals that the United States currently relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries for mining, processing, refining, and recycling, including the availability, cost, and quality of those domestic alternatives;

“(V) identifying critical minerals and critical mineral supply chains that the United States can onshore, at a competitive availability, cost, and quality, for those minerals

and supply chains that the United States relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries to provide;

“(VI) opportunities for the Federal Government, Indian Tribes, and State, local, and territorial governments to mitigate risks to the national security of the United States with respect to supply chains for critical minerals that the United States currently relies on the People's Republic of China or other covered countries for mining, processing, refining, and recycling; and

“(VII) evaluating and integrating the recommendations of the Critical Minerals Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council into the recommendations of the task force.

“(iii) prioritizing the recommendations in clause (ii), taking into consideration economic costs and focusing on the critical mineral supply chains with vulnerabilities posing the most significant risks to the national security of the United States;

“(iv) recommending specific strategies, to be carried out in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, to strengthen international partnerships in furtherance of critical minerals supply chain security with international allies and partners, including a strategy to collaborate with governments of the allies and partners described in subparagraph (B) to develop advanced mining, refining, separation and processing technologies; and

“(v) other duties, as determined by the Chair.

“(B) ALLIES AND PARTNERS.—The allies and partners referred to subparagraph (A) include—

“(i) countries participating in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue;

“(ii) countries that are—

“(I) signatories to the Abraham Accords; or

“(II) participants in the Negev Forum;

“(iii) countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

“(iv) other countries or multilateral partnerships the task force determines to be appropriate.

“(C) REPORT.—The Chair shall—

“(i) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 60 days thereafter until the requirements under subsection (a) are satisfied, brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the status of the compliance of the President with completing the requirements under that subsection.

“(ii) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report, which shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, that describes any findings, guidelines, and recommendations created in performing the duties under subparagraph (A);

“(iii) not later than 120 days after the date on which the Chair submits the report under clause (ii), publish that report in the Federal Register and on the website of the Office of Management and Budget, except that the Chair shall redact information from the report that the Chair determines could pose a risk to the national security of the United States by being publicly available; and

“(iv) brief the appropriate committees of Congress twice per year.

“(6) SUNSET.—The task force shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the task force completes the requirements under paragraph (5)(C).”.

(b) GAO STUDY.—

(1) DEFINITION OF CRITICAL MINERALS.—In this subsection, the term “critical mineral” has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(2) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study examining the Federal and State regulatory landscape related to improving domestic supply chains for critical minerals in the United States.

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (2).

**Subtitle C—Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Pilot Program Act of 2023**

**SEC. 11321. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Pilot Program Act of 2023” or the “CTPAT Pilot Program Act of 2023”.

**SEC. 11322. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CTPAT.**—The term “CTPAT” means the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism established under subtitle B of title II of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act (6 U.S.C. 961 et seq.).

**SEC. 11323. PILOT PROGRAM ON PARTICIPATION OF THIRD-PARTY LOGISTICS PROVIDERS IN CTPAT.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall carry out a pilot program to assess whether allowing entities described in subsection (b) to participate in CTPAT would enhance port security, combat terrorism, prevent supply chain security breaches, or otherwise meet the goals of CTPAT.

(2) **FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice specifying the requirements for the pilot program required by paragraph (1).

(b) **ENTITIES DESCRIBED.**—An entity described in this subsection is—

(1) a non-asset-based third-party logistics provider that—

(A) arranges international transportation of freight and is licensed by the Department of Transportation; and

(B) meets such other requirements as the Secretary specifies in the Federal Register notice required by subsection (a)(2); or

(2) an asset-based third-party logistics provider that—

(A) facilitates cross border activity and is licensed or bonded by the Federal Maritime Commission, the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or the Department of Transportation; and

(B) manages and executes logistics services using its own warehousing assets and resources on behalf of its customers; and

(C) meets such other requirements as the Secretary specifies in the Federal Register notice required by subsection (a)(2).

(c) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out the pilot program required by subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall—

(1) ensure that—

(A) not more than 10 entities described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) participate in the pilot program; and

(B) not more than 10 entities described in paragraph (2) of that subsection participate in the program;

(2) provide for the participation of those entities on a voluntary basis;

(3) continue the program for a period of not less than one year after the date on which the Secretary publishes the Federal Register notice required by subsection (a)(2); and

(4) terminate the pilot program not more than 5 years after that date.

(d) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the pilot program under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the findings of, and any recommendations arising from, the pilot program concerning the participation in CTPAT of entities described in subsection (b), including an assessment of participation by those entities.

**SEC. 11324. REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CTPAT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the effectiveness of CTPAT.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of—

(A) security incidents in the cargo supply chain during the 5-year period preceding submission of the report that involved criminal activity, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, commercial fraud, or terrorist activity; and

(B) whether those incidents involved participants in CTPAT or entities not participating in CTPAT.

(2) An analysis of causes for the suspension or removal of entities from participating in CTPAT as a result of security incidents during that 5-year period.

(3) An analysis of the number of active CTPAT participants involved in one or more security incidents while maintaining their status as participants.

(4) Recommendations to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for improvements to CTPAT to improve prevention of security incidents in the cargo supply chain involving participants in CTPAT.

**SEC. 11325. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.**

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle.

**Subtitle D—Military Spouse Employment Act**

**SEC. 11331. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Military Spouse Employment Act”.

**SEC. 11332. 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. 11333. 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.

**Subtitle E—Designation of Airports**

**SEC. 11341. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL PORT OF ENTRY FOR THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to appropriations and in accordance with subsection (b), the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall designate 1 additional port as a “port of entry designated for the importation and exportation of wildlife and wildlife products” under section 14.12 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **CRITERIA FOR SELECTING ADDITIONAL DESIGNATED PORT.**—The Director shall select the additional port to be designated pursuant to subsection (a) from among the United States airports that handled more than 8,000,000,000 pounds of cargo during 2021, as reported by the Federal Aviation Administration Air Carrier Activity Information System, and based upon the analysis submitted to Congress by the Director pursuant to the Wildlife Trafficking reporting directive under title I of Senate Report 114-281.

**SA 1044.** Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:



**DIVISION —VIEQUES RECOVERY  
AND REDEVELOPMENT**

**SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the “Vieques Recovery and Redevelopment Act”.

**SEC. 02. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Vieques is an island municipality of Puerto Rico, measuring approximately 21 miles long by 4 miles wide, and located approximately 8 miles east of the main island of Puerto Rico.

(2) Prior to Hurricane Maria, residents of Vieques were served by an urgent medical care facility, the Susana Centeno Family Health Center, and residents had to travel off-island to obtain medical services, including most types of emergency care because the facility did not have the basic use of x-ray machines, CT machines, EKG machines, ultrasounds, or PET scans.

(3) The predominant means of transporting passengers and goods between Vieques and the main island of Puerto Rico is by ferry boat service, and over the years, the efficiency of this service has frequently been disrupted, unreliable, and difficult for cancer patients to endure to receive treatment. Each trip to Ceiba, Puerto Rico, for the cancer patient is an additional out-of-pocket expense ranging from \$120 to \$200.

(4) The United States Military maintained a presence on the eastern and western portions of Vieques for close to 60 years, and used parts of the island as a training range during those years, dropping over 80 million tons of ordnance and other weaponry available to the United States military since World War II.

(5) The unintended, unknown, and unavoidable consequences of these exercises were to expose Americans living on the islands to the residue of that weaponry which includes heavy metals and many other chemicals now known to harm human health.

(6) According to Government and independent documentation, the island of Vieques has high levels of heavy metals and has been exposed to chemical weapons and toxic chemicals. Since the military activity in Vieques, island residents have suffered from the health impacts from long-term exposure to environmental contamination as a result of 62 years of military operations, and have experienced higher rates of certain diseases among residents, including cancer, cirrhosis, hypertension, diabetes, heavy metal diseases, along with many unnamed and uncategorized illnesses. These toxic residues have caused the American residents of Vieques to develop illnesses due to ongoing exposure.

(7) In 2017, Vieques was hit by Hurricane Maria, an unusually destructive storm that devastated Puerto Rico and intensified the existing humanitarian crisis on the island by destroying existing medical facilities.

(8) The medical systems in place prior to Hurricane Maria were unable to properly handle the health crisis that existed due to the toxic residue left on the island by the military's activities.

(9) After Maria, the medical facility was closed due to damage and continues to be unable to perform even the few basic services that it did provide. Vieques needs a medical facility that can treat and address the critical and urgent need to get life-saving medical services to its residents. Due to legal restrictions, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this division referred to as “FEMA”) is unable to provide a hospital where its capabilities exceed the abilities of the facility that existed prior to Maria; therefore Vieques needs assistance to build a facility to manage the vast health needs of its residents.

(10) Every American has benefitted from the sacrifices of those Americans who have lived and are living on Vieques and it is our intent to acknowledge that sacrifice and to treat those Americans with the same respect and appreciation that other Americans enjoy.

(11) In 2012, the residents of Vieques were denied the ability to address their needs in Court due to sovereign immunity, *Sanchez v. United States*, No. 3:09-cv-01260-DRD (D.P.R.). However, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit referred the issue to Congress and urged it to address the humanitarian crisis. This bill attempts to satisfy that request such that Americans living on Vieques have a remedy for the suffering they have endured.

**SEC. 03. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST  
THE UNITED STATES FOR CERTAIN  
RESIDENTS OF THE ISLAND OF  
VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An individual claimant who has resided on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for not less than 5 years before the date of enactment of this Act and files a claim for compensation under this section with the Special Master, appointed pursuant to subsection (c), shall be awarded monetary compensation as described in subsection (b) if—

(1) the Special Master determines that the claimant is or was a resident or an immediate heir (as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico) of a deceased claimant on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, during or after the United States Government used the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness;

(2) the claimant filed a lawsuit or an administrative claim prior to July 25, 2023, against the United States Government for personal injury, including illness or death arising from use by the United States Government of the island of Vieques for military readiness; and

(3) the claimant produces evidence to the Special Master sufficient to show that a causal relationship exists between the claimant's chronic, life-threatening, or physical disease or illness limited to cancer, hypertension, cirrhosis, kidney disease, diabetes, or a heavy metal poisoning and the United States Government's use of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, for military readiness, or that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not, which may be in the form of a sworn claimant affidavit stating the years the claimant lived on Vieques and the disease or illness with which the claimant has been diagnosed and which may be supplemented with additional information, including a medical professional certification, at the request of the Special Master.

**(b) AMOUNTS OF AWARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A claimant who meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall be awarded compensation as follows:

(A) \$50,000 for 1 disease described in subsection (a)(3).

(B) \$80,000 for 2 diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(C) \$110,000 for 3 or more diseases described in subsection (a)(3).

(2) **INCREASE IN AWARD.**—In the case that an individual receiving an award under paragraph (1) of this subsection contracts another disease under subsection (a)(3) and files a new claim with the Special Master for an additional award not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Master may award the individual an amount that is equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount that the individual would have been eligible to receive had the disease been contracted before the individual filed an initial claim under subsection (a); and

(B) the amount received by the individual pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) **DECEASED CLAIMANTS.**—In the case of an individual who dies before making a claim under this section or a claimant who dies before receiving an award under this section, any immediate heir to the individual or claimant, as determined by the laws of Puerto Rico, shall be eligible for one of the following awards:

(A) Compensation in accordance with paragraph (1), divided among any such heir.

(B) Compensation based on the age of the deceased if the claimant produces evidence sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship exists between the United States Military activity and the death of the individual or that a causal relationship is as likely as not as follows:

(i) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 20 years of age, \$110,000, divided among any such heir.

(ii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 40 years of age, \$80,000, divided among any such heir.

(iii) In the case of an individual or claimant who dies before attaining 60 years of age, \$50,000, divided among any such heir.

**(c) APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall appoint a Special Master not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to consider claims by individuals and the municipality.

(2) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—The Attorney General shall consider the following in choosing the Special Master:

(A) The individual's experience in the processing of victims' claims in relation to foreign or domestic governments.

(B) The individual's balance of experience in representing the interests of the United States and individual claimants.

(C) The individual's experience in matters of national security.

(D) The individual's demonstrated abilities in investigation and fact findings in complex factual matters.

(E) Any experience the individual has had advising the United States Government.

**(d) AWARD AMOUNTS RELATED TO CLAIMS BY  
THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES.**—

(1) **AWARD.**—The Special Master, in exchange for its administrative claims, shall provide the following as compensation to the Municipality of Vieques:

(A) **STAFF.**—The Special Master shall provide medical staff, and other resources necessary to build and operate a level three trauma center (in this section, referred to as “medical facility”) with a cancer center and renal dialysis unit and its equipment. The medical facility shall be able to treat life-threatening, chronic, heavy metal, and physical and mental diseases. The medical facility shall be able to provide basic x-ray, EKG, internal medicine expertise, medical coordination personnel and case managers, ultrasound, and resources necessary to screen claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection for cancer and the other prevailing health problems.

(B) **OPERATIONS.**—The Special Master shall fund the operations of the medical facility to provide medical care for pediatric and adult patients who reside on the island of Vieques, allowing the patients to be referred for tertiary and quaternary health care facilities when necessary, and providing the transportation and medical costs when traveling off the island of Vieques.

(C) **INTERIM SERVICES.**—Before the medical facility on the island of Vieques is operational, the Special Master shall provide to claimants described in subsection (a) who are receiving treatment for the diseases or

illnesses described in paragraph (3) of that subsection—

(i) urgent health care air transport to hospitals on the mainland of Puerto Rico from the island of Vieques;

(ii) medical coordination personnel and case managers;

(iii) telemedicine communication abilities; and

(iv) any other services that are necessary to alleviate the health crisis on the island of Vieques.

(D) **SCREENING.**—The Special Master shall make available, at no cost to the patient, medical screening for cancer, cirrhosis, diabetes, and heavy metal contamination on the island of Vieques.

(E) **ACADEMIC PARTNER.**—The Special Master shall appoint an academic partner, with appropriate experience and an established relationship with the Municipality of Vieques, that shall—

(i) lead a research and outreach endeavor on behalf of the Municipality of Vieques;

(ii) select the appropriate scientific expertise and administer defined studies, conducting testing and evaluation of the soils, seas, plant and animal food sources, and the health of residents; and

(iii) determine and implement the most efficient and effective way to reduce the environmental toxins to a level sufficient to return the soils, seas, food sources, and health circumstances to a level that reduces the diseases on the island of Vieques to the average in the United States.

(F) **DUTIES.**—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary for the academic partner and medical coordinator to carry out the duties described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(G) **PROCUREMENT.**—The Special Master shall provide amounts necessary to compensate the Municipality of Vieques for—

(i) contractual procurement obligations and additional expenses incurred by the municipality as a result of the enactment of this section and settlement of its claim; and

(ii) any other damages and costs to be incurred by the municipality, if the Special Master determines that it is necessary to carry out the purpose of this section.

(H) **POWER SOURCE.**—The Special Master shall determine the best source of producing independent power on the island of Vieques that is hurricane resilient and can effectively sustain the needs of the island and shall authorize such construction as an award to the Municipality of Vieques.

(2) **SOURCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts awarded under this division shall be made from amounts appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, commonly known as the “Judgment Fund”, as if claims were adjudicated by a United States District Court under section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—Total amounts awarded under this division shall not exceed \$1,000,000,000.

(3) **DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.**—

(A) **ESTABLISHMENT OF FILING PROCEDURES.**—The Attorney General shall establish procedures whereby individuals and the municipality may submit claims for payments under this section to the Special Master.

(B) **DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.**—The Special Master shall, in accordance with this subsection, determine whether each claim meets the requirements of this section. Claims filed by residents of the island of Vieques that have been disposed of by a court under chapter 171 of title 28, United

States Code, shall be treated as if such claims are currently filed.

(e) **ACTION ON CLAIMS.**—The Special Master shall make a determination on any claim filed under the procedures established under this section not later than 150 days after the date on which the claim is filed.

(f) **PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF VIEQUES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**—The acceptance by an individual or the Municipality of Vieques of a payment of an award under this section shall—

(1) be final and conclusive;

(2) be deemed to be in full satisfaction of all claims under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code; and

(3) constitute a complete release by the individual or municipality of such claim against the United States and against any employee of the United States acting in the scope of employment who is involved in the matter giving rise to the claim.

(g) **CERTIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.**—Amounts paid to an individual under this section—

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) may not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

(h) **LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.**—A claim to which this section applies shall be barred unless the claim is filed within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **ATTORNEY’S FEES.**—Notwithstanding any contract, a representative may not receive, for services rendered in connection with any claim under this division—

(1) more than 17 percent of a payment made under this division for a previously filed lawsuit; or

(2) more than 12 percent for an administrative claim.

**SA 1045.** Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. PROHIBITION ON FLAGS OTHER THAN THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in subsection (b), no flag that is not the flag of the United States (as defined in section 700(b) of title 18, United States Code) may be flown, draped, or otherwise displayed at a military installation (as defined in section 2801(c) of title 10, United States Code).

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) a National League of Families POW/MIA flag (as designated by section 902 of title 36, United States Code);

(2) any flag that represents the nation of a visiting diplomat;

(3) any flag that represents a unit or branch of the Armed Forces;

(4) any flag that represents an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)); or

(5) any flag that represents the State, territory, county, city, or local jurisdiction in which the military installation is located.

**SA 1046.** Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. LIMITATION ON TERMINATION OF FIGHTER SQUADRONS.**

(a) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary of the Air Force may not terminate the fighter flying mission of any fighter squadron of the Air National Guard until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the plan required under subsection (b).

(b) **PLAN REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Air National Guard, shall develop a notional plan for the recapitalization of all fighter squadrons of the Air National Guard.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The plan under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) provide options for the modernization of fighter squadrons of the Air National Guard and the replacement of the aircraft of such squadrons at a rate that ensures recapitalization of such squadrons with relevant and more capable replacement fighter aircraft;

(B) ensure that each fighter squadron of the Air National Guard has the required minimum of primary mission assigned fighter aircraft to meet force presentation requirements of geographic combatant commanders for both steady-state and operational contingency planning and execution;

(C) include consideration for the temporary reassignment of aircraft to such squadrons from other components of the Air Force, as necessary to meet the requirements of the plan; and

(D) include the Secretary of the Air Force’s assessment of any effects of the force presentation on—

(i) combatant commanders;

(ii) aircrew accession absorption capacity;

(iii) industrial capacity to support any additional production above programmed quantities; and

(iv) costs aside from normal training and personnel costs of unit mission transitions.

(3) **SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan required under paragraph (1) together with an explanation of—

(A) any programmatic funding required to implement such plan; and

(B) how the plan differs from other plans of the Secretary of the Air Force with respect to fighter aircraft squadrons of the Air National Guard (including any such plans in effect as of the date of the submittal of the plan under paragraph (1)); and

(C) any effects of the plan on operations and efforts to recapitalize or transition existing fighter aircraft squadrons of the Air National Guard as proposed in the future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal year 2024.

**SA 1047.** Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.**

Section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(15) the identification, location, arrest, or conviction of any person that—

“(A) knowingly, directly or indirectly, imports, exports, or reexports to, into, or from any country any good, service, or technology controlled for export by the United States because of the use of such good, service, or technology in contravention of a sanction imposed by the United States, resulting in a criminal violation; or

“(B) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides training, advice, or other services or assistance, or engages in significant financial transactions, relating to any such good, service, or technology in contravention of such sanction, resulting in a criminal violation.”.

**SA 1048.** Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X of division A, add the following:

**Subtitle H—Combating Cartels on Social Media Act of 2023**

**SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Combating Cartels on Social Media Act of 2023”.

**SEC. 1092. DEFINITIONS.**

In this subtitle:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COVERED OPERATOR.**—The term “covered operator” means the operator, developer, or publisher of a covered service.

(3) **COVERED SERVICE.**—The term “covered service” means—

(A) a social media platform;

(B) a mobile or desktop service with direct or group messaging capabilities, but not including text messaging services without other substantial social functionalities or electronic mail services, that the Secretary of Homeland Security determines is being or has been used by transnational criminal or-

ganizations in connection with matters described in section 1093; and

(C) a digital platform, or an electronic application utilizing the digital platform, involving real-time interactive communication between multiple individuals, including multi-player gaming services and immersive technology platforms or applications, that the Secretary of Homeland Security determines is being or has been used by transnational criminal organizations in connection with matters described in section 1093.

(4) **CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE.**—The term “criminal enterprise” has the meaning given the term “continuing criminal enterprise” in section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 848).

(5) **ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.**—The term “illicit activities” means the following criminal activities that transcend national borders:

(A) A violation of section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841).

(B) Narcotics trafficking, as defined in section 808 of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1907).

(C) Trafficking of weapons, as defined in section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

(D) Migrant smuggling, defined as a violation of section 274(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii)).

(E) Human trafficking, defined as—

(i) a violation of section 1590, 1591, or 1592 of title 18, United States Code; or

(ii) engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons, as defined in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(F) Cyber crime, defined as a violation of section 1030 of title 18, United States Code.

(G) A violation of any provision that is subject to intellectual property enforcement, as defined in section 302 of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (15 U.S.C. 8112).

(H) Bulk cash smuggling of currency, defined as a violation of section 5332 of title 31, United States Code.

(I) Laundering the proceeds of the criminal activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (H).

(6) **TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.**—The term “transnational criminal organization” means groups, networks, and associated individuals who operate transnationally for the purposes of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gain, wholly or in part by certain illegal means, while advancing their activities through a pattern of crime, corruption, or violence, and while protecting their illegal activities through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of public corruption or transnational logistics, financial, or communication mechanisms.

**SEC. 1093. ASSESSMENT OF ILLICIT USAGE.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a joint assessment describing—

(1) the use of covered services by transnational criminal organizations, or criminal enterprises acting on behalf of transnational criminal organizations, to engage in recruitment efforts, including the recruitment of individuals, including individuals under the age of 18, located in the United States to engage in or provide support with respect to illicit activities occurring in the United States, Mexico, or otherwise in proximity to an international boundary of the United States;

(2) the use of covered services by transnational criminal organizations to en-

gage in illicit activities or conduct in support of illicit activities, including—

(A) smuggling or trafficking involving narcotics, other controlled substances, precursors thereof, or other items prohibited under the laws of the United States, Mexico, or another relevant jurisdiction, including firearms;

(B) human smuggling or trafficking, including the exploitation of children; and

(C) transportation of bulk currency or monetary instruments in furtherance of smuggling activity; and

(3) the existing efforts of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and relevant government and law enforcement entities to counter, monitor, or otherwise respond to the usage of covered services described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

**SEC. 1094. STRATEGY TO COMBAT CARTEL RECRUITMENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE PLATFORMS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a joint strategy, to be known as the National Strategy to Combat Illicit Recruitment Activity by Transnational Criminal Organizations on Social Media and Online Platforms, to combat the use of covered services by transnational criminal organizations, or criminal enterprises acting on behalf of transnational criminal organizations, to recruit individuals located in the United States to engage in or provide support with respect to illicit activities occurring in the United States, Mexico, or otherwise in proximity to an international boundary of the United States.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) A proposal to improve cooperation and thereafter maintain cooperation between the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and relevant law enforcement entities with respect to the matters described in subsection (a).

(B) Recommendations to implement a process for the voluntary reporting of information regarding the recruitment efforts of transnational criminal organizations in the United States involving covered services.

(C) A proposal to improve intragovernmental coordination with respect to the matters described in subsection (a), including between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, and State, Tribal, and local governments.

(D) A proposal to improve coordination within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State and between the components of those Departments with respect to the matters described in subsection (a).

(E) Activities to facilitate increased intelligence analysis for law enforcement purposes of efforts of transnational criminal organizations to utilize covered services for recruitment to engage in or provide support with respect to illicit activities.

(F) Activities to foster international partnerships and enhance collaboration with foreign governments and, as applicable, multilateral institutions with respect to the matters described in subsection (a).

(G) Activities to specifically increase engagement and outreach with youth in border communities, including regarding the recruitment tactics of transnational criminal organizations and the consequences of participation in illicit activities.

(H) A detailed description of the measures used to ensure—

(i) law enforcement and intelligence activities focus on the recruitment activities of transitional criminal organizations not individuals the transnational criminal organizations attempt to or successfully recruit; and

(ii) the privacy rights, civil rights, and civil liberties protections in carrying out the activities described in clause (i), with a particular focus on the protections in place to protect minors and constitutionally protected activities.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall not include legislative recommendations or elements predicated on the passage of legislation that is not enacted as of the date on which the strategy is submitted under subsection (a).

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—In drafting and implementing the strategy required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall, at a minimum, consult and engage with—

(1) the heads of relevant components of the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(A) the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis;

(B) the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans;

(C) the Under Secretary for Science and Technology;

(D) the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(E) the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(F) the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties;

(G) the Privacy Officer; and

(H) the Assistant Secretary of the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement;

(2) the heads of relevant components of the Department of State, including—

(A) the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs;

(B) the Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs; and

(C) the Coordinator of the Global Engagement Center;

(3) the Attorney General;

(4) the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(5) the Secretary of Education; and

(6) as selected by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or his or her designee in the Office of Public Engagement, representatives of border communities, including representatives of—

(A) State, Tribal, and local governments, including school districts and local law enforcement; and

(B) nongovernmental experts in the fields of—

(i) civil rights and civil liberties;

(ii) online privacy;

(iii) humanitarian assistance for migrants; and

(iv) youth outreach and rehabilitation.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall commence implementation of the strategy.

(2) **REPORT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is implemented under paragraph (1), and semiannually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a joint report describing the efforts of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State to implement the strategy required under subsection (a) and the

progress of those efforts, which shall include a description of—

(i) the recommendations, and corresponding implementation of those recommendations, with respect to the matters described in subsection (b)(1)(B);

(ii) the interagency posture with respect to the matters covered by the strategy required under subsection (a), which shall include a description of collaboration between the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, other Federal entities, State, local, and Tribal entities, and foreign governments; and

(iii) the threat landscape, including new developments related to the United States recruitment efforts of transnational criminal organizations and the use by those organizations of new or emergent covered services and recruitment methods.

(B) **FORM.**—Each report required under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(3) **CIVIL RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND PRIVACY ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is implemented under paragraph (1), the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a joint report that includes—

(A) a detailed assessment of the measures used to ensure the protection of civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy rights in carrying out this section; and

(B) recommendations to improve the implementation of the strategy required under subsection (a).

#### **SEC. 1095. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to expand the statutory law enforcement or regulatory authority of the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of State.

**SA 1049.** Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

#### **SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. 9/11 RESPONDER AND SURVIVOR HEALTH FUNDING CORRECTION ACT OF 2023.**

(a) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARMED FORCES, OR OTHER FEDERAL WORKER RESPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.**—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3306 (42 U.S.C. 300mm-5)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) and paragraphs (12) through (17) as paragraphs (6) through (12) and paragraphs (14) through (19), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) The term ‘Federal agency’ means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (12), as so redesignated, the following:

“(13) The term ‘uniformed services’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.”; and

(2) in section 3311(a) (42 U.S.C. 300mm-21(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C)(i)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Pentagon site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; or

“(IV) was an employee of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, worked during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on September 18, 2001, for a contractor of the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency, or was a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services; and performed rescue, recovery, demolition, debris cleanup, or other related services at the Shanksville, Pennsylvania, site of the terrorist-related aircraft crash of September 11, 2001, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date on which the cleanup of the site was concluded, as determined by the WTC Program Administrator; and”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) by striking “(A) IN GENERAL.—The” and inserting the following:

“(A) **LIMIT.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The”;

(ii) by inserting “or subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i)” after “or (2)(A)(ii)”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) **CERTAIN RESPONDERS TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS AT THE PENTAGON AND SHANKSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.**—The total number of individuals who may be enrolled under paragraph (3)(A)(ii) based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of paragraph (2)(C)(i) shall not exceed 500 at any time.”.

(b) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.**—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### **“SEC. 3353. SPECIAL FUND.**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund (referred to in this section as the ‘Special Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) **AMOUNT.**—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024 \$443,000,000 for deposit into the Special Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

“(c) **USES OF FUNDS.**—Amounts deposited into the Special Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator as needed at the discretion of such Administrator, for carrying out any provision in this title (including sections 3303 and 3341(c)).

“(d) **REMAINING AMOUNTS.**—Any amounts that remain in the Special Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

**“SEC. 3354. PENTAGON/SHANKSVILLE FUND.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania (referred to in this section as the ‘Pentagon/Shanksville Fund’), consisting of amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b).

“(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2024 \$257,000,000 for deposit into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund, which amounts shall remain available in such Fund through fiscal year 2033.

**“(c) USES OF FUNDS.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited into the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator for the purpose of carrying out section 3312 with regard to WTC responders enrolled in the WTC Program based on eligibility criteria described in subclause (III) or (IV) of section 3311(a)(2)(C)(i).

“(2) LIMITATION ON OTHER FUNDING.—Notwithstanding sections 3331(a), 3351(b)(1), 3352(c), and 3353(c), and any other provision in this title, for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2033, no amounts made available under this title other than those amounts appropriated under subsection (b) may be available for the purpose described in paragraph (1).

“(d) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amounts that remain in the Pentagon/Shanksville Fund on September 30, 2033, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3311(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a)(4)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(2) in section 3321(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–31(a)(3)(B)(i)(II)), by striking “sections 3351 and 3352” and inserting “this title”;

(3) in section 3331 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–41)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “the World Trade Center Health Program Fund and the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund” and inserting “(as applicable) the Funds established under sections 3351, 3352, 3353, and 3354”; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353” after “section 3351”;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by inserting “or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” after “section 3352”; and

(4) in section 3351(b) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, the World Trade Center Health Program Special Fund under section 3353, or the World Trade

Center Health Program Fund for Certain WTC Responders at the Pentagon and Shanksville, Pennsylvania under section 3354” before the period at the end.

(d) MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.—Section 1941(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “\$7,000,000,000” and inserting “\$6,300,000,000”.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. BROWN, Madam President, I have one request for committee to meet during today’s session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 25, 2023, at 3:00 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

**PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR**

Mr. BROWN, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the following interns in Senator KELLY’s office be granted floor privileges today, July 25: Andras Deak, Ayden Clytus, Eden Wein, Tony Ruan, Keiko Tani, Melissa Moreno, Samara Klotz, Soyun Cho, Violet Barnett.

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

Mr. TESTER, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following law clerks of the Senate Judiciary Committee be granted floor privileges until August 1, 2023: Alexandra Hough, Cristina Morrison, Melissa Immel, and Jazmin Alvarez.

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

Mr. CASEY, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Paul Katsarelis from my staff be granted floor privileges for the duration of today’s proceedings.

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

**EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS SUPPORTING THE STATE OF ISRAEL**

Mr. SCHUMER, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to H. Con. Res. 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) expressing the sense of Congress supporting the State of Israel.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate

proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) was agreed to.

**RECOGNIZING THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM**

Mr. SCHUMER, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 308, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 308) recognizing the historic significance of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 308) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**NATIONAL BLUEBERRY MONTH**

Mr. SCHUMER, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 309, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 309) recognizing the importance of the blueberry industry to the United States and designating July 2023 as “National Blueberry Month”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 309) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 26; that 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 upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar No. 119, S. 2226; further, that at 12:15 p.m., the Senate vote on the Warnock amendment No. 199, as under the previous order; that the Senate recess following the vote on the Warnock amendment until 2:15 to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; and finally, that the Senate recess from 3 p.m. until 4 p.m. to allow for the all-Senators briefing.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:10 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 26, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JON M. HOLLADAY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, VICE JON M. HOLLADAY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEREK H. CHOLLET, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY, VICE COLIN HACKETT KAHL, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

J. TODD INMAN, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2027, VICE BRUCE LANDSBERG, TERM EXPIRED.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

RION J. RAMIREZ, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 26, 2025, VICE CHARLES P. ROSE, TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

ELLIOTT ABRAMS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2024, VICE PENNE PERCY KORTH, TERM EXPIRED.

ELLIOTT ABRAMS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2027. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STEPHAN A. LANG, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE U.S. COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

JOANN M. LOCKARD, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BURKINA FASO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

HARRY COKER, JR., OF KANSAS, TO BE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR, VICE CHRIS INGLIS, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 9033:

To be general

GEN. DAVID W. ALLVIN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LISA J. HOU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JACKIE A. HUBER  
BRIG. GEN. WARNER A. ROSS II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL W. DAHLEN  
COL. HUBERT L. DAVIDSON, JR.  
COL. SHAWN M. FUELLENBACH  
COL. ERIC L. GAGNON  
COL. JOY L. GRIMES  
COL. JOHN C. KINTON  
COL. SCOTT J. LEWIS  
COL. JASON A. SALSGIVER  
COL. DARIN D. SCHUSTER  
COL. PAUL T. SELLARS  
COL. GEOFFREY G. VALLEE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8044:

To be general

LT. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. MAHONEY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8033:

To be admiral

ADM. LISA M. FRANCHETTI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. STEPHEN T. KOEHLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8035:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. JAMES W. KILBY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be admiral

ADM. SAMUEL J. PAPARO, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

HEATHER A. BODWELL  
STEVEN R. CUNEIO  
RALPH T. ELLIOTT, JR.  
JAMES M. HENDRICK  
JOSHUA N. PAYNE  
STEVEN L. SURVANCE  
CHRISTIAN L. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

EGLON AUBYN ANGEL  
JAMMIE D. BIGBEY  
DAMON ARIN BOUCHER

QUANIKA J. BYNUM  
TIMOTHY L. DAHL  
ANTHONY M. DAVY  
GREGORY LEWIS DUBOW  
EMMANUEL UWEM ENOH  
JOSHUA E. FLYNN  
BRYAN JAMES ALLEN FOX  
PAUL V. HARRIS  
MARK LYNN HILL  
JOSEPH O. IDOMELE  
VALDON STEVE JENSEN  
HOLLY A. JONES  
ALAN KAHAN  
RONALD N. LAWRENCE, JR.  
BRENDAN MBAGWU  
KEVIN P. MOUNT  
NELSON O. OGWUEGBU  
BENJAMIN QUINTANILLA, JR.  
LAMAR DASHAUN REECE  
JOHN F. REUTEMANN  
LARRY M. SPENCER  
JERRY DAVID ST PIERRE  
TIMOTHY J. THURBER  
BRICE WILLIAM ULLMAN  
THOMAS H. WEST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

MATTHEW T. BALLANCO  
ANDREW D. DUBOIS  
MATTHEW BODELL GARVIN  
JOSHUA M. HALLADA  
KENNETH B. HOWELL  
MELODY R. JONES  
VICTOR ALAN KENT  
JOHN M. LEGER  
DALLAS P. MIKAELSEN  
HEIDI ANNETTE PLUMMER  
PAMELA TAN STEIN  
MERIDEE J. TRIMBLE  
JASON L. TUCKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MARTIN J. SLOVINSKY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ADAM D. AASEN  
ALPHANSO R. ADAMS  
ANDREW JAMES ADAMS  
ROBERT JAMES ANDREE  
KELLY BORKHOVICH  
MACY W. BOZARTH  
KYLE BENJAMIN BRESSETTE  
JOSEPH W. BROWN  
NICOLE MARIE BURNSIDE  
KEVIN M. CARLSON  
PATRICK S. CHAPIN  
STACI N. COLEMAN  
MATTHEW T. DAVIS  
NICHOLAS MICHAEL DEANGELIS  
GEORGE H. DELONG  
JONATHAN M. FRENCH  
SETH IM GILPIN  
PETER GRUTERS  
JONATHAN R. GUERRERO  
THOMAS C. HAMLYN  
DAVID R. HERNDON  
CLARENCE C. HOUSTON, JR.  
RYAN T. HUDSON  
CARLOS B. JAYME  
JASON K. JOHNSON  
ROBERT JOSEPH JOHNSON  
SHEILA N. JOHNSTON  
PABLO RAUL JUAREZ  
JARROD E. KNAPP  
MICHAEL P. KREUZER  
KARSON KUHLMAN  
DEWITT TALMADGE LATIMER IV  
CHARLES D. LAUBACH  
DARRICK B. LEE  
ROBERT L. LIDOWSKI  
BRIAN P. LIGHTSEY  
STEPHEN D. MADDOX  
ZARINE E. MALESRA  
VICTORIA J. MAYO  
VICTOR BRUCE MCCLUIRE  
RYAN MICHAEL MCQUIRE  
AMBER E. MCVEIGH  
HERBERT F. MILLET III  
BRYAN DANIEL MUNDHENK  
STEPHANIE ANY MURPHY  
ROBERT A. NELSON  
KALEB CRAIG NORDGREN  
JEFFREY DAVID NUNEZ  
SCOTT A. OLSON  
PAOLA S. ONDINA  
LISA JOE PAGANO WALLACE  
LUIS F. PALACIOS  
CHRISTINA P. PEREZ  
MATTHEW M. PERRIE  
SAMUEL J. RUBY  
JAMES T. RUBY  
JONATHAN SAWTELLE  
RYAN F. SCHIFFNER  
DONALD A. SEABLOM  
PATRICK S. SMITH  
BRYAN THOMAS SPARKMAN



CHARLES C. SPAULDING  
SCOTT W. SPICER  
JEREMY E. ST LOUIS  
STEVEN C. TORRES  
TASHA E. VICK  
LIM DINH VU  
JOHN SILAS WALLACE  
SCOTT T. WALLACE  
MICHAEL ROY WELCH  
MICHAEL C. WILLIAMS  
VICTORIA CAROLINE WILLIAMS  
CHRISTOPHER S. WIREMAN  
SARAH J. ZIMMERMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT  
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR  
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be colonel*

AARON C. BAUM  
MATTHEW J. CROSMAN  
JANET D. DEWESE  
KATHERINE C. MACK  
JEFFREY M. PARRISH  
TROY T. STAUTER  
ANDREW J. SWARTZER  
RAYMUNDO M. VANN, JR.  
MARY C. YELNICKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT  
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR  
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be colonel*

MICHAEL A. ARGUELLO  
NEIL BRYAN BARNAS  
THOMAS N. BELLAIRS  
BENNET ALAN BURTON  
GREGORY JULIEN CAMERON  
AARON CAPIZZI  
JOSEPH A. CHRISTENSEN  
ALEX N. CONSTANTINE  
WESLEY M. CRAWLEY  
MATTHEW W. DOLAN  
JARED M. EKHOLM  
COLIN Q. HANSON  
ANIL HARIHARAN  
MARIBEL HARMON  
ROBERSON O. HILL  
RICARDO JAIME  
MICHAEL A. JOHNSON  
NICHOLAS B. JORDAN  
DANIEL A. KENAN  
TED TAE WOO KIM  
STEPHEN VINCENT LANCE  
ALAN KEVAN LOUIE  
JOSEPH L. MAGUADOG  
JENNIFER P. MASSETT  
CHARLES MANLEY MCNIEL  
SCOTT E. MEARS  
ERIC DWAYNE MOWLES  
SUNIL K. NAIR  
TOMOYUKI D. ONO  
CHRISTIAN J. PIERCE  
JAMES R. T. PINSON  
MATTHEW THOMAS POPE  
JOSHUA D. RASMUSSEN  
JOHN C. RICE, JR.  
EDWARD FRANCIS RICHARDS  
SCOTT J. ROBERTSON  
CHRISTOPHER M. RONDEAU  
GARY EDWARD ROOS  
SCOTT T. RUPPEL  
CHRISTINA F. E. RUSNOCK  
KEVIN WALTER SCHMAEMAN  
DALBERT R. SHAW  
JASON WILLIAM SHIRLEY  
GREGORY GERALD SMITH  
CHERONDA V. SPANN  
GRANT ERIC SPEAR  
EDWARD W. TALLEY  
NATHAN WILLIAM TAYLOR  
PAUL W. TINKER  
CHAD C. TOSSELL  
JAMES D. TOWNSEND  
KARLOS GL TUNGOL  
ROMAN TIMOTHY UNDERWOOD  
DAVID ODIS WALKER  
JENNIFER M. WARREN  
MICHAEL L. WEBBER  
ALEX R. WHITE  
TIMOTHY W. ZENS  
MICHAEL D. ZOLLARS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT  
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR  
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be colonel*

JOSH R. ALDRED  
RYAN R. ARCHAMBAULTMILINER  
TIFFANY L. ARNOLD  
MICHAEL D. ASKEGREN  
ROBERT J. BARNES  
JOHN M. BARRY  
DONALD F. BARTHOLOMEW III  
JOSEPH A. BINCAROUSKY, SR.  
TRAVIS R. BOHANAN  
MATTHEW R. BORAWSKI  
ANDRE R. BRADLEY  
ALLEN GEORGE BRANCO III  
OLGA H. BRANDT  
BRADLY P. BUCHOLZ  
CLARENCE E. BURTON, JR.  
MATTHEW G. BUTLER  
GERARD J. CARISIO  
MARITZEL G. CASTRELLON  
HARVEY CATCHINGS, JR.

GARY W. CHARLAND, JR.  
PETER M. CHOI  
WOO SUK CHUN  
ALAN W. CONDOR  
JOHN PAUL CONNER  
DIAMOND D. COOKSON  
REBECCA SUE CORBIN  
LERIA M. DIAZ  
ROSS E. DOTZLAF  
RAYMOND J. ELMORE  
JOHN C. FARMER  
BRYAN M. FLORIO  
TIMOTHY E. FRANK  
DANE GEORGE FRANTA  
RICARDO RAUL GARZA  
DREW L. GEHLER  
RUSSELL H. GHEESLING  
MYLES HAROLD GILBERT  
JUSTIN M. GILBRETH  
JESSE ALAN GOENS  
STEVEN R. GREEN, JR.  
CHONG H. GREGORY  
LUCAS HALL  
MEGAN F. HALL  
ERICKA L. HERNANDEZ  
TYLER J. HESS  
JASON M. HOLMAN  
BENJAMIN A. JANS  
RYAN LOUIS LEBLANC  
GEOFFREY LEVINE  
JUSTIN L. LONG  
BRIAN R. LOW  
TYRONE C. MANEGDEG  
DORINDA MUSITANO MAZZA  
JENNIFER A. MCGINNISS  
JARED L. MITCHELL  
JASON M. NEWCOMER  
NATHAN P. OLSEN  
SHANNON E. ONEAL  
DAVID FRANKLIN OSTERHAUS  
KRIS A. OSTROWSKI  
KELLY A. PADDEEN  
SHAUN C. PARKER  
WILLIAM EVERETT PARKER IV  
MIKE A. PEREZ  
NICHOLAS J. PETREN  
FAITH K. POSEY  
VINCENT A. REA  
ERIC D. ROEHRKASSE  
MARION M. RUSSELL  
MARIETTA ELIZABETH SANDERS  
JASON LEE SCHENCK  
SCOTT PAUL SCHLEGELMILCH  
ETHEL N. SEABROOKHENNESSY  
JEREMY W. SHEPPARD  
CHRISTOPHER C. SMITH  
KATRINA E. SMITH  
LUKE R. STOVER  
DAVID A. SULHOFF  
JACOB P. SULLIVAN  
DENNIS TRUTWIN  
JASON W. WARE  
KIMBERLY ANN KUHN WATSON  
MICHAEL PATRICK WEEKS  
JASON O. WILLIAMS  
NATHAN A. WILLIAMS  
JOHN M. YORK  
SCOTT A. ZARBO  
RICHARD W. ZEIGLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT  
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR  
FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be colonel*

WILLIAM JOHN ACKMAN  
PAUL S. ALBUQUERQUE  
CHRISTOPHER A. ALLIE  
RUBEN R. AMEZAGA  
CLIFFORD WALDO ANDERSON  
KEVIN S. ANDERSON  
PAUL R. ANDREWS, JR.  
ROCCO J. ANGIOLELLI  
MARCUS C. ANTONINI  
ROBERT C. ARNETT  
CHAD A. BACKES  
STEVEN A. BAILEY  
JONATHAN B. BAIZE  
STEPHEN L. BARBOUR  
CHRISTOPHER LEE BARNETT  
ROBERT O. BECKENHAUER  
JONATHAN MICHAEL BEHA  
ERIC EDWARD BEIN  
CLIFTON M. BELL  
DYLAN A. BELL  
MATTHEW BRENT BELOTE  
DAVID M. BENNETT  
TYLER A. BERGE  
BENJAMIN C. BERGREN  
CHRISTOPHER W. BEST  
CHRISTOPHER J. BILLAU  
JOSHUA P. BLAKEMAN  
GREGORY MICHAEL BLOM  
DANA L. BOCHTE  
ANDREW J. BOGUSKY  
STACIE LYNN BORTZ  
JONATHAN W. BOTTE  
PAMELA A. BOYARSKI  
DAVID T. BREDESEN  
DAMEION DAWAYNE BRIGGS  
MARCUS W. BRYAN  
CHARLES F. BUEKER  
JOEL B. BUELOW  
KENNETH WILSON BURGI  
SEAN PATRICK BURKE  
CHARLES C. BURSI  
SCOTT D. BUTLER

JEFFREY S. CAMERON  
JAMES L. CAPRA  
CATALEYA CARLSON  
CHRISTOPHER S. CARLSON  
JAMES S. CARROLL  
AARON B. CAVAZOS  
JUSTIN W. CHANDLER  
SAMUEL C. CHIPMAN  
THOMAS CHOU  
MARC L. CHURCH  
BRANDON J. CIELOHA  
MATTHEW A. CISAR  
JOSHUA M. COAKLEY  
CHRISTOPHER M. CONANT  
JUSTIN MICHAEL CONELLI  
BROOKS R. CONN  
JASON B. CONSTANTINE  
ROLLY G. COOPER  
AARRON S. CORNINE  
MAXWELL COVER  
RYAN DARRELL COX  
BENJAMIN P. CRAYCRAFT  
JESSICA RYAN CRITCHER  
CRAIG J. CUDE  
SEAN P. CULLEN  
JASON B. CURTIS  
ADAM C. DALSON  
DAVID J. DAMRON  
DAVID C. DAVIDSON  
BRIAN SANDERS DAVIS  
SCOTT P. DAVIS  
CINDY D. DAWSON  
MICHAEL L. DECKARD  
DAVID DELMAGE  
BRIAN L. DESAUTELS  
CHRISTOPHER A. DIETER  
NEIL W. DIMMITT  
MELISSA L. DOMBROCK  
JAINA L. DONBERG  
TIMOTHY J. DOWLING, JR.  
JEFFREY L. DOWNING  
CHRISTOPHER F. DUFF  
BRAD M. DVORAK  
JOHN DOMENIC EASTON  
DARIN S. ELGERSMA  
JUSTIN J. ELLIOTT  
TRAVIS T. ELLIOTT  
RYAN W. ELLIS  
JONATHAN JOSIAH ESSES  
MICHAEL FAZIO  
RYAN E. FERDINANDSEN  
JESSE L. FLEENER  
ROBERT W. FOWLER  
KYLE K. FRANSDAL  
JOHN D. FREDERICK  
JOSHUA B. FRY  
JUSTIN L. GAMEL  
BRIAN J. GARRETT  
JENNIFER RAYE GARRISON  
VIRNON S. GARRISON  
JOHN DAVID GARVIN  
BRENTON R. GAYLORD  
DANE J. GEHRMANN  
KEVIN P. GEOFFROY  
EUGENE J. GEORGESCU  
WILLIAM R. GERY  
MATTHEW A. GIDLEY  
AJAY K. GIRI  
ANTHONY E. GLESSNER  
BRENT FAIRS GOLDEN  
JOSEPH V. GOLDSMITH  
JOSEPH C. GORMAN  
JOSEPH R. GROSS, JR.  
JESSICA A. GUARINI  
JASON ROBERT GUYETTE  
ERIK J. HABUPTLE  
MICHAEL J. HARDWICK  
MICHAEL E. HAYEK  
JOSEPH J. HAYES, JR.  
THOMAS E. HAYES  
BRAD L. HAYNES  
KEVIN M. HEATH  
ANDREW M. HEIDEL  
RYAN L. HERMAN  
DAWN L. HILDEBRAND  
KENNETH J. HILLS  
TERRY WARREN HJERPE  
JERRY R. HOCK  
JOSHUA B. HOLLADAY  
MICHAEL B. HOLL  
BRENDAN P. HOPKINS  
CHRISTOPHER J. HOWELL  
MATTHEW THOMAS HOYT  
SHANE D. HUGHES  
MATTHEW A. HUMPHREY  
RANDY ALLEN JACOBSON  
JOSHUA DAVID JENSEN  
STEPHEN P. JOCA  
CLIFTON H. JOHNSON  
SEAN M. JONES  
DANIEL JOSEPH JOYCE  
NICHOLAS JURIEWICZ  
GREGORY P. KANTZ  
MARYAN L. KARLEN  
JUSTIN D. KEATING  
ADAM T. KEITH  
COLLEEN BROOKE KELLAM  
JONATHAN SAMUEL KINARD  
BERNARD ROBERT KING  
JONATHAN D. KING  
MICHAEL H. KINRGY  
JOSHUA MICHAEL KIRKUM  
NATHAN H. KITZKE  
JASON H. KNAB  
SCOTT M. KONZEM  
SCOTT S. KORELL  
NICHOLAS F. LAPLANT

DONAVAN S. LASKEY  
JEFFREY J. LEDEBOER  
NATHAN P. LEWIS  
ULYSSES LINARES  
JACOB L. LINDAMAN  
WILLIAM GREGORY LITTLE  
JAMES S. LONG II  
SUSANNE L. LONSBERRY  
BRANDON T. LOSACKER  
ANDREW J. LUECKENHOFF  
DARIN E. LUPINI  
JOHN V. LYFORD  
CHRISTOPHER R. MACDONALD  
BRANDON K. MACKAY  
DAVID T. MADSON  
ANDREW J. MAGUIRE  
CHRISTOPHER R. MARSLENDER  
BRAD R. MATHERNE  
MATTHEW F. MATIS  
ANDREW J. MAUS  
DAVID M. MCALROY  
SEAN W. MCCURDY  
KRISTI MCELMMURRY  
KALY M. MCKENNA  
MICHAEL K. MCKINNEY  
TROY ANDREW MCLAIN  
AMY L. MCQUITTY  
DANIEL P. MCVAY  
JEFFERY M. MILLER  
RYAN S. MILLER  
JOSEPH S. MIRANDA  
RYAN P. MITTELSTET  
GENTRY L. MOBLEY  
NICHOLAS L. MORGANS  
JACK A. NELSON  
JOSHUA B. NUCCIO  
JONATHAN C. ODELL  
JOHN P. OMEARA  
SEAN V. ORME  
RYAN M. PEARCE  
JAMES E. PIKE III  
DAVID F. PINA  
CHRISTOPHER A. PRENTISS  
NATHAN W. PREUSS  
NELSON J. PROUTY  
DOUGLAS M. PRUITT  
LEVI A. RAINS  
JACK W. RHODES III  
GREGORY A. RILEY  
NATHAN A. RIVINIUS  
TYLER W. ROBARGE  
ANDREW JAMES ROBERTS  
DAVID M. ROBERTSON  
ERIC H. ROBINSON  
MATTHEW H. ROBINSON  
KRISTOPHER W. ROBERG  
JAMES M. ROWLAND  
JOHN D. RYAN  
THOMAS M. RYAN, JR.  
MICHAEL J. SACKENHEIM  
AARON R. SANDERS  
RICK G. SCHUESSLER  
CLAYTON W. SCHUETTY  
JOHN REBER SCOTT  
KEVIN A. SEAY  
MICHAEL J. SHIRLEY  
ADAM JOSEPH SHOCKLEY  
AARON W. SICK  
NICHOLAS D. SIGLER  
JONATHAN ALEXANDER SIRARD  
JAMES C. SLAYTON  
IAN M. SLAZINIK  
MATTHEW N. SLUSHER  
MARK H. SMITH  
MELISSA R. SMITH  
ANTHONY T. ST AUBYN  
BRIAN J. STANISZEWSKI  
CHRISTOPHER R. STAPENHORST  
SEAN DANIEL STAVELY  
BRIAN K. STEINKE  
ANDREW J. STEWART  
ANDREW T. STOLEE  
JEREMY L. STOVER  
JOHN ROBERT STRIPLING  
JESPER R. STUBBENDORFF  
JOSHUA S. SULLIVAN  
CHRISTOPHER D. SWEENEY  
JARED B. TANNER  
JUSTIN M. TARLTON  
MATTHEW E. TARNOWSKI  
BRIAN J. TAYLOR  
SCOTT ALAN TAYLOR  
THOMAS M. TAYLOR  
BRIAN C. THOMASSON  
JARED D. THOMPSON  
SCOTT MICHAEL THOMPSON  
TIMOTHY A. THOREN  
MATTHEW E. TIPTON

MATTHEW K. TROMANS  
MATTHEW W. TULL  
PETER J. USHER  
ORION Q. VAIL  
CRAIG J. VAN BEUSEKOM  
JOHN F. VANDENBEMDEN  
MICAH B. VANDERVEEN  
MICHAEL J. VYN  
NICKLAUS M. WALKER  
GREGORY J. WALSH  
KURT CARL WAMPOLE, JR.  
RYAN R. WARD  
JUSTIN J. WARNAAR  
AARON M. WEBB  
CHRISTOPHER K. WEE  
CHRISTOPHER SCOTT WEIR  
BRIAN M. WELDE  
DALE J. WELLER  
JASON THOMAS WHITE  
THOMAS D. WHITE  
JARED M. WILLIAMS  
RYAN E. WILMES  
KEVIN D. WILSON  
MATTHEW C. WUNDERLICH  
MICHAUN ANQUIN YUVIENCO  
ANDREAS ZIEGLER  
TODD M. ZIELINSKI

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

MATTHEW C. AILSTOCK  
BRIAN J. BAILEY  
DAIRUS M. BARNES  
DANIEL T. BRASWELL  
SEAN R. CALLAHAN  
BRYAN P. CHILDS  
JASON R. DECHENNE  
SHAWN A. DROGE  
BARTON J. ESKIND  
AARON D. FILLMORE  
JASON V. GARLOCK  
MICHAEL J. HALE  
LUKE G. HEIBEL  
REX E. HIPP  
JOONKI HONG  
BENJAMIN N. HUME  
DAVID L. KEMP II  
CHEONCHONG KIM  
DANIEL Y. KIM  
EDWARD D. KIM  
JOZEF KOLEK  
ROBERT E. KRAFT  
JACOB L. LAWRENCE  
YANDY N. LEYVA  
SCOTT A. LOVEJOY  
RONALD C. MARSHALL  
JERRY MCCARLEY  
JASON B. MCKINNEY  
KRISTAL MCKOY  
EREN J. MCNEAL  
BRYCE D. MITCHELL  
TRAVIS W. MOEN  
TIANN S. MORGNER  
MATTHEW C. MORTENSON  
ANDREW C. MULLENBURG  
CHASE H. MUSICK  
ALVIN D. OWENS  
RYAN C. PEARSE  
JOSEPH A. PERTICONE  
PETER A. POMPOSELLO  
CRAIG M. POOLE  
JOSHUA L. PORTER  
JONATHAN M. PRICE  
KYU H. RO  
STEPHEN L. ROBERTS  
GARY D. SANDS  
MIKOLAJ L. SCIBIOR  
CLINTON R. SHEETS  
PAUL K. SHIN  
PATRICK G. STEFAN  
DENNIS R. STENE  
JERRY M. TROUTT  
GREGORY D. TRUJILLO  
JAMES R. UPDEGRAFF  
ANDY M. VAUGHN  
JUSTIN T. WAX  
NICHOLAS A. WRIGHT  
BRADLEY A. WYSOMIERSKI  
0002350680

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

RUSSELL W. FORKIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

JESSICA L. GODSEY

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

KYLE L. ABBATTISTA, OF NEW YORK  
TAYLOR JADE ADAMS, OF MARYLAND  
MOHIB ULLAH AHMED, OF VIRGINIA  
DAVID M. ARNETT, OF FLORIDA  
JENNIFER A. BALDWIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
MARGARET ROSE BENAVENTE, OF HAWAII  
BETH A. BROWNSON, OF VIRGINIA  
BRIAN YUNG-PAU CHANG, OF CALIFORNIA  
MARVIN CRESPIN-GAMEZ, OF CALIFORNIA  
SARAH JANE CRITES, OF CALIFORNIA  
EMMA HENRIETTE DIN, OF GEORGIA  
STEPHANIE DORMAN, OF WISCONSIN  
ANNE A. FLAKER, OF MISSOURI  
ARVIL ANTONIO GONZALEZ, OF NEW YORK  
ELI DAVID GROENER, OF MASSACHUSETTS  
PARKER BENNETT GUEY, OF MARYLAND  
ADRIANA L. HARVEY, OF VIRGINIA  
MARIA DELORES (LOLA) HERMOSILLO, OF CALIFORNIA  
CHE-LING MAUREEN HSIA, OF WASHINGTON  
DAVID SAMUEL JACKSON, OF MARYLAND  
MATTHEW D. JIRA, OF ARKANSAS  
REGINA S. JUN, OF CALIFORNIA  
YOEL KIRSCHNER, OF CALIFORNIA  
LISA WELSH KOVACK, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
AMITA A. KULKARNI, OF CALIFORNIA  
JENNIFER LAAKSO, OF FLORIDA  
TRACEY LAM, OF CALIFORNIA  
CICELY CORNELIA LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA  
KELLY KOEPL MACK, OF WISCONSIN  
KENNETH W. MACLEAN, OF FLORIDA  
DAVID RICARDO MANN, OF FLORIDA  
D. BRUCE MCPHERSON, OF VIRGINIA  
JEREMY DANIEL MEADOWS, OF VIRGINIA  
ANTHONY MEDEIROS III, OF MASSACHUSETTS  
JEFFREY ALLEN MEYERS, OF FLORIDA  
NYALAMBI DEREK MULWANDA, OF ALASKA  
ELIZABETH (LIZ) NYAGA, OF MINNESOTA  
ANNE JUDITH ONGONO BISSO, OF FLORIDA  
APRIL L. PEETZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
KEVIN DAVID PIETERS, OF FLORIDA  
BARTON MCLAIN POGUE, OF ILLINOIS  
MATTHEW FRANCIS PROTACIO, OF MONTANA  
SOFIA E. QUESADA, OF WASHINGTON  
DOUGLAS W. QUIGGLE, OF MINNESOTA  
RASA SIMINKAS KENT, OF FLORIDA  
ROBERT E. RENO, OF WASHINGTON  
MELINDA ANN ROBERTS, OF CALIFORNIA  
DENNIS RYAN RUSSELL, OF UTAH  
BRIANNE BROWN SANFORD, OF TEXAS  
JUSTIN LOUIS SELB, OF TEXAS  
NADIA ADEEL SHAH, OF TEXAS  
RABAB SHAMAYLEH, OF VIRGINIA  
MICHELLE J. SHIRLEY, OF MICHIGAN  
KRISTIN NICHOLSON SHOUBA, OF MAINE  
SUSAN E. B. SKOLNIK, OF MARYLAND  
NATHAN K. STRAND, OF WEST VIRGINIA  
RODNEY JOEL STUBINA, OF FLORIDA  
JASON SWANTEK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
CARRIE TEIKEN, OF ILLINOIS  
CHRISTOPHER CHARLES THURLOW, OF RHODE ISLAND  
CAITLIN M. UNITES, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
AMANDA J. VAN DEN DOOL, OF NEVADA  
MICHAEL T. WEAVER, OF ILLINOIS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

RACHEL MARIE HOLUB, OF ILLINOIS  
EVE CONCINA JOSEPH, OF FLORIDA  
KAYLA YUEN-JI MA, OF CALIFORNIA  
MAIWAND NAWID, OF TEXAS  
KRISTOPHER MARK NORDEEN, OF MINNESOTA  
ADAM SCOTT ROBERTS, OF OREGON  
ANDRIAN MANFRED SMITH, OF VIRGINIA