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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Our Father, we wait in reverence before Your throne. Cleanse us from our sins, creating in us clean hearts, while renewing a right spirit within us.

Help our lawmakers today to discern Your voice and do Your will. Give them the ability to know Your guidance from all others', permitting You to lead them to Your desired destination.

Lord, speak to them through Your holy Word, guide them with Your spirit, and sustain them with Your might. May they strive to permit justice and righteousness to flourish in this generation and beyond. Use them to rescue those who suffer because of violence and oppression.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for debate only, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Vermont.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4431

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4431) to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar, under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have another matter to speak of, and before I do, I wish to commend my colleague and neighbor from New England, the distinguished Presiding Officer. As President pro tempore, I am always delighted to see somebody step into that position, but I wish to commend him for his tireless and, at times, what must be frustrating negotiations on a matter that is of extreme importance to our country.

In my prior profession, I went to many murder scenes. It seemed always at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning people died of gunshots, and I can remember each one of them as though it was yesterday.

Since then, what we have seen has been far, far worse. And I commend the Senator and his leadership and those in both parties who have worked with him and have tried to at least take some steps to curtail that in this country.

WORLD REFUGEE DAY 2022

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on June 20, yesterday, we commemorated World Refugee Day. It is an important reminder that we have to rededicate ourselves to a cornerstone of our Nation's founding: providing refuge to the persecuted and oppressed.

Since the days of the earliest European settlers, America has provided safe harbor to waves of refugees throughout our history. Many Americans today can trace their ancestry back to refugees who fled their homelands seeking freedom and security. Welcoming refugees is not just something America does; it is who we always have been.

Americans have put this long tradition of welcoming refugees on full display in recent months. After the withdrawal from Afghanistan, Americans across the political spectrum opened their hearts, homes, and wallets to Afghans fleeing the Taliban's ruthless rule. To date, American families have helped to welcome nearly 80,000 vulnerable Afghans into the United States, giving them a fresh start. As a Vermonter, I am proud that our small State joined this cause and volunteered to welcome and resettle 100 refugees—100 Afghan refugees.

Now, when Russia shocked the world and invaded Ukraine, Americans of all walks of life yet again stepped up to assist Ukrainians fleeing violence and destruction. Already, tens of thousands of Americans have volunteered to serve as private sponsors for arriving Ukrainian refugees. In fact, a Gallup poll from April confirmed that nearly 80 percent of Americans support resettling 100,000 Ukrainian refugees in the United States. That happens to be a central goal of the Biden administration, the Uniting for Ukraine initiative.

The deep and broad support for refugees among the American people has, for many years, been reflected in the Halls of Congress. I strongly supported

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

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the 1980 Refugee Act, the landmark law creating our modern U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and asylum system. That legislation was passed overwhelmingly in the House and here in the Senate unanimously. In the decades since, both parties have worked together to provide refuge to exiled Cubans, displaced Haitians, dissident Chinese, and many other refugee populations feeling persecution and tyranny.

Most recently, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I worked again with Members of both parties to pass multibillion-dollar aid packages to fund our government's efforts to aid Afghan and Ukrainian refugees.

So it should come as no surprise that both parties have more often than not worked together to support refugees seeking to begin anew in the United States. The over 3 million refugees who have resettled in the United States over the past several decades have enriched our country economically and culturally. Refugees are entrepreneurs and job creators. They are active and committed. They are members of our communities. They are our neighbors and friends. Our Nation's history has been defined by refugees, from Albert Einstein, to Madeleine Albright. Their stories and the stories of the millions of other refugees who come to our shores are the American way.

Now, the Trump administration gave rise to a dark turn toward nativism and xenophobia, a jarring retreat from what has made America great. The hateful policies of the Trump administration, espoused first by the former President himself, aimed to demonize refugees and asylum seekers, to shut our doors to the persecuted and oppressed. These policies were shameful. They should be repudiated—repudiated forcefully by every Member of the Senate.

Now, there is much more to be done to rebuild our Nation's capacity and welcome and resettle refugees. I will continue fighting to defend and support refugees in my remaining months in the Senate, just as I have throughout my Senate career.

Today, though, I am hopeful. I see Vermonters coming together in aid of native Afghan and Ukrainian refugees over the past several months, and I am confident that America's highest ideals have not seen their last days. We, the American people, have not lost sight of our roots. We are still here, an imperfect but compassionate beacon of hope for the hopeless. We are still here, our torch held high.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, a little more than 2 years ago, with Republican policies in place, American workers and families were enjoying one of the best economic moments in a generation.

Unemployment was at a 50-year low. Inflation was very low at the same time. Our economy was growing robustly, and workers were reaping the benefits: Real wages were climbing. In fact, wages at the bottom of the income distribution were growing faster than that at the top. In other words, on our watch, working-class Americans were getting bigger percentage raises than their bosses.

Under these conditions, the American people were looking forward to the future. Satisfaction with the direction of our country was at a 15-year high. Consumer confidence was hovering near its highest level since 2000, and small business optimism had set an alltime record high.

Republican policies helped create that environment, from cutting red-tape to passing the most comprehensive tax cuts and tax reform in a generation.

Now, Democrats said the 2017 tax bill would not strengthen the economy and would starve the Federal Government of money, but we Republicans knew better. And sure enough, with our tax bill in place, Federal revenues are at historic levels. The past fiscal year's nominal corporate tax receipts were the highest they have been since 2007. Individual income tax receipts just hit an alltime record high as well, and they are on pace to climb even higher this year. Overall, Treasury Department revenues just recorded their largest 1-year surge in 44 years.

So that is what has happened since the 2017 tax reform that Democrats literally predicted would be ''Armageddon'': tax cuts for American families, record-setting tax revenues, and the best economy for working families in a generation prior to the pandemic. Unfortunately, most of our Democratic colleagues have a terrible track record when it comes to economic policies and predictions. The tax reform they called Armageddon preceded low inflation, high employment, and robust growth.

And what about on their watch?

Democrats setting policy on party lines decided on trillions of dollars in reckless spending. That has bought us the worst inflation in 40 years, anemic growth, and now, on top of all of that, the threat of rising unemployment and a possible recession.

Just as Senate Democrats were preparing to dump $2 trillion in reckless spending on our economy, the Senate Democratic leader said:

> I do not think the dangers of inflation, at least in the near term, are very real.

President Biden said:

> The risk is not doing too much. The risk is not doing enough.

Secretary Yellen said:

> [T]he price of doing too little is much higher than the price of doing something big.

Well, they were all wrong, and American families are paying dearly for it.

The Democratic leader claimed:

> The dangers of undershooting our response are far greater than overshooting.

And:

> We cannot do too little. We cannot lock our country into a long and slow recovery.

Well, if Democrats did not want a long recovery, mission accomplished. A long and steady recovery with stable prices, rising real wages, falling unemployment, and strong growth would have been exactly what the doctor ordered, but the Democrats' policies helped take that option entirely off the table for our country.

Instead, their decisions have fueled skyrocketing prices, a decline in Americans' real incomes, and cornered the Federal Reserve into having to raise rates sharply and potentially stop or reverse the recovery altogether.

So, faced with this mess, what is our all-Democratic government planning next? Are our colleagues admitting their mistakes and trimming back their appetites?

Unfortunately, not—just the opposite.

Even now, with the evidence of a historic, self-inflicted policy disaster piling up all around them, Democrats are reviving talks for yet another party-line taxing-and-spending spree this summer. Even with the economy teetering on the brink of a recession, even with families' real incomes already falling rapidly on their watch, Senate Democrats are reportedly behind closed doors, dreaming up—listen to this—historic new tax hikes to drop on top of our economy at the very worst possible time.

The same Democrats who wanted to pass trillions more in spending last year now want to rush through huge new tax hikes. The same party that spent 2021 trying to inflate their way out of inflation now wants to spend 2022 tax-hiking their way right into a recession. You could not invent—could not invent—a worse time for Washington Democrats to pile on new tax hikes on our country.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, this week, we are celebrating the 50th

anniversary of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. It says:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

For 50 years, those words have changed the lives of American women and girls and their families for the better. As a mom, I was able to watch my daughter excel on a more level playing field, and I look forward to watching my granddaughter do the very same thing. Today, more women than ever are competing for the awards and scholarships once reserved for men. And wouldn't you know it—more women than men graduate from college. In short, title IX means something to women and girls in this country. It has opened countless doors of opportunity.

Today, I would like to invite all of my colleagues to join me in supporting a simple resolution celebrating the promise of title IX. It recognizes the 50th anniversary, it honors the work of women's rights activists who led the fight for equal treatment among men and women in education, and it encourages all women and girls in the United States to continue to pursue academic and athletic accomplishments if they so choose.

I thank my colleagues in advance for joining me as we celebrate the women and girls in this country and all of their beautiful potential.

INFLATION

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, the Senate is back in session, and still we have no indication from the White House or my Democratic colleagues that they have a plan to lower inflation.

Tennesseans are frightened. You would be, too, if you consistently found more month at the end of your paycheck than paycheck at the end of your month. It is getting harder to stretch the pennies and nickels and dimes, and talking points aren't going to fix this problem.

The White House keeps telling people that if they hang on just a little bit longer, they are going to be all right, but that is not how it works in the real world. In the real world, at a certain point, you run out of rope to hang on to.

People are looking at this transition economy, and they are saying: What are we transitioning to? It is not what they want for their economic future. It is no longer a matter of just trying to make things work; you just can't pay the bills anymore. The gas tank stays empty or you go to bed hungry.

Now, it is clear that Joe Biden and the Democrats know that the country has reached a tipping point, but rather than offering hope, they have settled into blaming everyone from congressional Republicans to foreign dictators for the problem. That is not what the American people want to hear. They know who got us in trouble, and they know it wasn't Vladimir Putin; it was Joe Biden and the Democrats.

It is the people—the Democrats who are controlling every branch of government in this town. Yes, they have done it, and no amount of scapegoating will change the fact that the American people have been watching closely over the past year and a half, and they know things have gone terribly wrong.

The Biden administration abandoned our recovery, spent trillions on a reckless spending spree, and then panicked when all that spending caused record-high inflation. No, it is not temporary. The country doesn't need a pep talk; they need Joe Biden and the Democrats to reverse course before we fall into a recession, if we haven't done so already.

There are things the administration can do right now that will pull us back from the brink.

It is time to take the taxpayer-funded credit card away. The American people can't afford what the Democrats are selling, and they wouldn't want it even if they could afford it. They know this is wasteful, out-of-control, reckless spending.

Next, the President must stop expanding the size and power of the Federal Government. Stop hiring bureaucrats we don't need at salaries we can't afford to write regulations that only exist to take more money out of people's paychecks.

Democrats would also be wise to get the regulators we do have out of the way—especially when it comes to the energy sector—restart the Keystone XL Pipeline, and make America energy independent again. Go back to drilling in Alaska, offshore, fracking. Return it all so that we once again are energy independent.

Finally, there is something we can do right here in the Senate that would keep future spending and inflation in check. I have introduced legislation that would require a supermajority to pass a spending bill during times of high inflation. It is good common sense, so we should put it up for a vote.

It is time for each of us to go on the record and let the American people know what our priorities are. They are tired of what they are seeing coming out of Washington, DC. I am glad they are paying attention. I am so pleased that Tennesseans are paying closer attention now than ever before.

I do think that it is appropriate that President Biden, the White House, the executive branch, and the Democrats who are in charge of Capitol Hill go on the record and decide if they are going to stand with that ''Build Back Broke'' agenda, stand with the radical left, or are they going to stand for the prosperity and safety of the American people? Tennesseans know what the right answer would be.

Whether I am in church, whether I am out at one of the grandkids' sporting event, whether I am at the MoonPie Festival in Bell Buckle, I hear it from everyone—this spending is out of control.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO CAROLE JOHNSON

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Carole Johnson of Mineral County for her dedication to the Forest Service and her 50-plus years—50-plus years—of public service to the people of Montana.

Raised in Superior, MT, Carole graduated from Montana State University and joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1971. Carole started as a seasonal recreational employee on the Superior Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest and has since worked in nearly every facet of the Forest Service, including firefighting, logistics, silviculture, surveying, mining, and conservation education. In 2015, Carole was named ''Superior District Ranger,'' the post she has held until retiring earlier this spring. According to most accounts, at the time of her retirement, Carole was the longest tenured Federal employee in the State of Montana.

Anyone who knows Carole will tell you that she exemplified the definition of a ''public servant.'' For more than 50 years, she served her community with unmatched institutional knowledge and professionalism. She has been a voice of reason in debates over public lands management, emphasizing that forest management and conservation truly go hand in hand. As District Ranger, Carole worked tirelessly to increase the timber output on the Superior District to help benefit the local economy and support wildfire mitigation in the community.

Outside of her role at the Forest Service, Carole is active in her community. She serves on many boards, including the Mineral Community Hospital Board, the Mineral Fair Board, and the Glacier Country Tourism Board. Through her commitment to public service, it is clear that Carole has long been a well-respected and beloved member of the Mineral County community.

It is my honor to recognize Carole for her dedication to the Forest Service and her 50-plus years of public service to the great State of Montana.

Carole, thank you for your many years of public service and your commitment to improving our public lands and our forests. I wish you all the very best in your retirement. You truly make Montana proud.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Illinois.

UKRAINE AND LITHUANIA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, Senator PORTMAN of Ohio and I hosted a group of visiting members of Parliament from Ukraine. We were joined by colleagues from both sides of the aisle in a continued demonstration of bipartisan support for that beleaguered country.

One of the Ukrainian Parliamentarians included a key negotiator with the Russians, David Arakhamia. He was clear in his assessment: The Russians won't negotiate seriously unless confronted with strength. I agree. We must not let Russia regroup and retrench in the eastern part of Ukraine.

We are now in the fourth month of this horrific war, launched without provocation by Russian war criminal Vladimir Putin to fortify his fragile ego and his warped nostalgia for Soviet horror stories. We all recall the initial assessments that Ukraine and its democratically elected government would fall within days of the Russian military assault. The Russians, for months, poised on the border of Ukraine a mighty force—armored military, virtually everything imaginable. Well, guess what. It not only didn't happen, but the Russian military was turned back decisively in their effort to take Kyiv.

In the war-torn months since, the government of Ukraine has become a symbol of freedom, of strength, determination, and defiance around the world. In fact, key leaders from Europe visited Kyiv last week and pledged their support for Ukraine's membership in the European Union.

President Biden has played a key role in rallying NATO allies and providing equipment and support that have allowed the Ukrainians to heroically defend their nation. He has committed more than $6.3 billion in security assistance to Ukraine since the beginning of the Biden administration, with $5.6 billion provided since the beginning of the war alone.

This kind of security aid typically takes months to process and deliver, but weapons are being delivered to Ukraine at unprecedented speed, some in as little as 48 hours. Technical assistance, training, and humanitarian aid continue in parallel.

In fact, under President Biden's leadership, the NATO alliance has never been more unified or formidable, including with two new aspiring members, Finland and Sweden, hoping to join soon—a step I strongly support. Imagine, Vladimir Putin started this vicious war against Ukraine to weaken NATO. He strengthened that organization, and now two pivotal nations in Europe have asked to join NATO for the first time—an indication to Putin that NATO's days are ahead, not behind, it.

Despite these historic successes, we must continue to adjust our support for what is likely to be a protracted fight. The Ukrainian military needs long-range artillery and other key military equipment to withstand and repel the Russian onslaught.

I am joining Senators PORTMAN, BLUMENTHAL, and GRASSLEY in a letter to Secretary of Defense Austin this week urging more long-range rocket artillery for Ukraine, which the administration is reportedly reviewing at this very moment.

The urgent needs go beyond weapons. Ukraine's economy and food exports—exports that feed some of the world's poorest nations—cannot be held hostage to Vladimir Putin's cruelty. For the record, more than 20 million tons of Ukrainian grain exports are stopped because of a Russian blockade of Ukrainian ports, and it is estimated that barely half of Ukraine's harvest can be exported this year.

Secretary of State Blinken rightly has accused Russia of using food as a weapon of war, and there are credible reports that Russia has stolen Ukrainian grain—imagine this—only to simply resell it on the world market.

One has to ask, when you consider this barbaric act, following other barbaric acts: Does Vladimir Putin really believe he is going to restore the moral authority of Russia by his actions? Is this really the kind of behavior, incidentally, that China wants to be associated with?

So our task and that of our allies must include not only a sustained and updated supply of critical weaponry but also help to reopen and secure Ukrainian ports and find alternative land routes for this year's harvest.

We must support efforts announced by Attorney General Garland today in his visit to Ukraine to help identify, apprehend, and prosecute those involved in war crimes. Here in the Senate, we can help that effort by passing the bipartisan Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. I have introduced this bill with Senator GRASSLEY to ensure that perpetrators of war crimes in Ukraine and elsewhere cannot find sanctuary in the United States of America.

I also urge my colleagues not to delay approval of Finland and Sweden into NATO and to never again entertain the weakening of this critical Western alliance.

Let me also take a moment to comment on threats made over the weekend to one of our NATO allies, a nation which still has a recent stark memory of Soviet horror. I refer to Lithuania. Lithuania is one of the Baltic States that led the effort for independence from the Soviet Union.

Who can forget the Baltic Way, a human chain of 2 million people who joined hands across Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania 33 years ago to call for independence from the Soviet Union? Just a few years later, in July 1991, the Russian Government recognized the Baltic nations' independence during the historic end of Soviet tyranny in Eastern Europe, recognizing that the Russian people were ready to give Baltic States a future.

Since then, Lithuania has flourished as a vocal and vibrant member of the European Union and NATO. This small nation of nearly 3 million people has never forgotten its own struggle for freedom. Lithuania was an early ally of Ukraine's in its fight with Russia, going back to 2014. It has stood firm against its neighboring dictator in Belarus, the Putin puppet Alyaksandr Lukashenka, and against Chinese economic bullying for increasing its trade relationship with Taiwan.

Over the weekend, Russia actually threatened Lithuania, which was preventing goods sanctioned by the EU from being transported through its territory to the Russian territory of Kaliningrad. Lithuanian Foreign Minister Landsbergis, who is accustomed to Russian threats, said:

> It's not Lithuania doing anything. It's European sanctions that started working from 17 June.

Feigned Russian outrage over Lithuania's actions limiting the movement of these goods already sanctioned while Russia is bombing entire peaceful civilian areas to rubble in Ukraine shows the depth of Putin's madness.

President Biden and NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg have been very clear that the organization's commitment to the common defense is ironclad; it will protect every inch of member territory. Vladimir Putin should think carefully about the NATO commitment and the horrific cost he has already imposed on the Russian and Ukrainian people before making any further threats and continuing his war crimes in Ukraine.

Mr. President, it has been my good fortune to have visited Lithuania many times. My mother was born there. I have a special affection for that land and its people. I was there in the darkest of Soviet times in 1978. I am glad I went. As sad and depressing as it was, it was important for me to see that moment in history.

To see Lithuania today is to see a brandnew democracy, thriving in its belief and values of individual people and the determination to continue with a free economy and an open democracy. They have come and rallied to the side of many around them who are being terrorized by Lukashenka in Belarus and by Putin in Ukraine. And Lithuania speaks up. This small nation of fewer than 3 million people is a nation which is determined to stand for principle and values.

I want to make certain they understand that there are those of us here in the U.S. Congress who will never forget the battle they waged to become independent of the Soviet Union and their determination to stay in that position.

I was proud to be one of the voices in the chorus calling for the Baltic States to be part of the NATO alliance. They saw it as their day of liberation from fear, from the Soviet Union—then Russia, now Putin. We have to make sure

we keep those words sacred so that the NATO alliance is an alliance that can be counted on by all of the members.

I am heartened by the fact that Finland and Sweden are joining in this effort now, want to be part of the future of NATO. Extending that NATO border with Russia 600 to 800 miles is an affirmation of the foolishness of Putin. He actually thought, at the end of the day, by invading Ukraine, NATO would be weaker. Now it will be stronger than ever and, frankly, right up against his own country and the Finnish borders if they are allowed to join us in the NATO alliance, which I dearly hope for.

In the meantime, to my friends and all of the folks I have worked with in Lithuania, we are so proud of your continued determination to stand up for what is right. Continue doing that. That is the spirit of the Baltics, it is the spirit of Lithuania, and it is the spirit of the NATO alliance.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am here today to visit with my colleagues about a group that we refer to as pharmacy benefit managers, but around Washington, the shorthand for that term is PBMs.

Many Americans may not know about PBMs. They are very obscure in the whole pharmaceutical business. Yet the PBM market is nearly $500 billion, and they are powerful in our pharmaceutical drug supply chain.

It is our duty in Congress to understand, first, how PBMs operate; second, hold them accountable; and, third, work to lower prescription drug costs for the taxpayers and for the consumers.

In 2018, I pressed the Federal Trade Commission to investigate PBMs. I saw the ongoing consolidation in the pharmaceutical supply chain and its impact on drug prices, driving those prices up. But I didn't wait for the FTC to act.

I have pursued, one, bipartisan legislation; two, held hearings; and, three, conducted oversight. Most recently, Senator CANTWELL and I have introduced the PBM Transparency Act. This bill prohibits PBMs from engaging in spread pricing. This is a situation where PBMs charge an insurer more than they charge the pharmacy and then they pocket the difference. Iowans call that gaming the system.

Another practice we prohibit in our bill: clawbacks. In Medicare Part D, these are sometimes called retroactive direct and indirect remuneration fees—or DIR, for short.

Iowa pharmacists have told me clawbacks are costing patients more in higher copays and also costing the local pharmacy. This practice is putting rural and independent pharmacists out of business. In addition, our bill will incentivize fair and transparent PBM practices, benefiting consumers and taxpayers.

The bill has the support of community pharmacists, manufacturers, and patient advocacy organizations. Not surprisingly, this industry we call PBMs oppose the Cantwell-Grassley bill. They say my bill is ''anti-competitive'' and, in their words, an ''expansion of power at the FTC.'' They also claim that their industry is already well-regulated. Nothing could be further from the truth.

My bill establishes transparency and accountability. So good news: Tomorrow, the Commerce Committee will mark up the PBM Transparency Act. I don't happen to sit on this very important Commerce Committee, but I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Finally, I have never given up on passing the bipartisan Wyden-Grassley bill, known as the Prescription Drug Pricing Reduction Act. Despite the Democrats having the majority for 18 months, we have not passed a prescription drug bill. So we still have high prescription drug prices.

By now, I would assume they would be interested in advancing a bipartisan prescription drug bill. They can get 60-plus votes, save the taxpayers $95 billion and seniors, who are consumers, $72 billion—rather than a partisan effort that doesn't have 60 votes here in the U.S. Senate.

I want my colleagues to know I will work with anyone who wants to pass the bipartisan Wyden-Grassley bill.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant 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.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, 28 days ago, an 18-year-old young man opened fire on students at the Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX. He murdered 21 people—19 children and 2 teachers. In the process, he effectively committed suicide as well.

This was an attack that was so cruel, so brutal, and inhumane that it has brought much of our Nation to its knees in mourning. Since the shooting, my office has received—as I am sure many other Members of Congress have—I have received tens of thousands of calls and letters and emails with a singular message: Do something.

Do something. Not do nothing, but do something. Texans are disgusted and outraged by what happened at Robb Elementary, and they want Congress to take appropriate action to prevent the loss of more innocent lives.

I don't want us to pass a bill for the purpose of checking a box. I want to make sure we actually do something useful, something that is capable of becoming a law, something that will have the potential to save lives.

I am happy to report as a result of the hard work of a number of Senators in this Chamber that we have made some serious progress. In particular, over the last few weeks, Mr. MURPHY, the Senator from Connecticut; Ms. SINEMA, the Senator from Arizona; Mr. TILLIS, the Senator from North Carolina; and I have searched high and low for common ground.

Now, there are some people who would say, What is the use? Why try? We know this is an issue that divides much of the country, depending on where you live, and maybe even divides people living in the same household. But I think we have found some areas where there is space for compromise. And we have also found that there are some redlines and no middle ground. We have talked; we have debated; we have disagreed; and, finally, we have reached an agreement among the four of us. But, obviously, this is not something that will become law or fail to become law because of a small group of Senators.

The truth is we had a larger group of 20 Senators—10 Republicans and 10 Democrats—come forward and sign on to an agreed set of principles, and I believe as Senators see the text that supports those principles, they will see we have tried our best to be true as to what we said those agreed principles should be.

So soon, very soon—not soon enough for me—but very soon, we will see the text of bipartisan legislation that will help keep our children and our communities safer.

We know there is no such thing as a perfect piece of legislation. We are imperfect human beings. But we have to try, and I believe this bill is a step in the right direction.

One of the pillars of this legislation is support for community-based mental health care. Following the violent attacks, we have all heard about missed signs, and the fact is the New York Times recently profiled the type of young man: typically alienated, isolated, not receiving any sort of support or medical or psychiatric care, certainly not complying with their doctors' orders when it comes to taking their medication that allows them to manage their mental illness challenges.

We know that this profile is one that Salvador Ramos fit, the shooter in Uvalde. He was a deeply troubled young man. He was isolated. He was bullied in school. He cut himself because he said he liked the way it made him look. It made him look tough. He had a history of fighting, of assaulting fellow students, of threatening sexual assault of young women, and torturing and killing animals. It is a familiar profile.

This man, this young man, I think was crying out for help. But he got no help, notwithstanding the best efforts of people around him. He shot his own grandmother before he went to Robb Elementary School because she wanted

him to go back to the classroom after being out of the classroom for 2 years because of COVID mitigation practices.

So our goal with this legislation is to try to help people in crisis get treatment before they reach a point like Salvador Ramos.

Now, I want to be clear: Not everybody who is suffering a mental health crisis is a threat to themselves and others. Matter of fact, the opposite is true. Many people suffer in silence with their parents, their families, their siblings, trying to help them to no avail. But there is a small subset of people like Salvador Ramos who are a danger to themselves and others if they don't get the kind of help they need.

So the provision of the bill which represents the single largest investment in community-based mental health treatment in American history is drawn from bipartisan legislation introduced by Senator STABENOW and Senator BLUNT. I think there are eight demonstration projects around the country. We want to make this kind of access to community-based mental health care available all across the country, and our bill will help to do that.

It expands high-quality mental health and addiction services nationwide through the expansion of certified community behavioral health clinics.

Many of these providers already operate in communities across the country, but our legislation expands the networks of clinics to deliver even stronger and more fulsome support to our communities.

We also include provisions to expand support of care in our schools because it is at school that many of our young people will be identified as needing support.

Teachers actually spend more time than parents, typically, with our school-aged children; and the supported services that will be part of this bill will help identify students that need that help so that intervention can come as early as possible.

As the Presiding Officer probably knows, 60 percent of gun deaths in America are suicides—suicides. We not only want to try our best to do things that will hopefully stop the Salvador Ramoses in the future from hurting other people, we want to try to help them and keep them from hurting themselves as well.

So I believe this huge investment in America's mental health delivery system is an investment in safer and healthier communities.

Another pillar of the legislation is school safety. The Uvalde shooter was able to enter Robb Elementary School through a door that was not locked when it should have been. That is an obvious vulnerability. Schools need to be prepared for the worst-case scenario, which means evaluating physical security measures, reviewing current protocol, adopting best practices, which are broadly available through publications and studies by the Secret Service and other law enforcement agencies. And they also need to be able to add or expand the number of school resource officers as appropriate.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: No parent should have to send their child to school fearful for their child's safety, and no child should have to go to school and be afraid for their safety.

All of our students and teachers and the administrators and others in our schools deserve to feel safe, and parents deserve peace of mind, and that is what I hope these additional resources will provide.

Now, the final range portion of this bill beyond mental health and school safety involves a range of provisions to prevent these sort of violent attacks from occurring in the future.

Again, I believe that law-abiding citizens are not the problem. I don't believe law-abiding citizens are a threat to public health, and this bill honors that commitment.

So unless a person is convicted of a crime or is adjudicated mentally ill, their ability to purchase a firearm will not be impacted by this legislation.

Now, some have suggested provisions that I believe would infringe on Second Amendment rights and really not get to the root of the problem.

For example, there is no particular ban on a type of gun or no mandatory waiting periods, no background checks of intrafamily or friend-to-friend transfer, none of these are included in the legislation. And some of our colleagues clearly would like to see that. But, again, that is because law-abiding gun owners are not the problem.

What we are trying to do is prevent dangerous individuals from unleashing violence on their communities. And one way of achieving that goal is through more robust crisis intervention programs.

Now, that is a broad term that describes a range of initiatives that aim to reduce violence, protect the public, and connect individuals in crisis with the help they need.

It could include something called assisted outpatient treatment, which allows courts to order people with mental health challenges to receive outpatient treatment to ensure they receive the care they needed, and the court will hold them accountable to make sure they make the doctors' appointments and take the medications they need in order to remain productive.

But beyond AOTs—or assisted outpatient treatment—there are very effective regimes like mental health courts, like I saw in Dallas, TX, not that long ago.

Now, one of the things that encourages compliance is the fact that you have a judge, somebody wearing a black robe, saying: You will do this. And if that is what it takes, that is fine with me. But there are also drug courts, veterans' courts, and the like which aim to treat the root cause, not the symptom. And across the country, there are hundreds of mental health and veterans' treatment courts and thousands of drug court programs that have delivered incredible results.

I have been clear at the outset that I am interested in providing law enforcement-related grants to all 50 States to put forward a range of crisis intervention programs that the State deems best to help reduce suicide and violence.

Now, some of our colleagues wanted to focus this money solely on the 19 States that have passed some form of red flag law, and, frankly, that is a choice that is up to the State. But we are not introducing a national red flag law, but we are providing the availability of law enforcement-related grants to crisis intervention programs, whether you adopted a red flag program or not. Perhaps you have chosen something different. Well, this grant program will get every State funding that implements programs that they themselves have adopted to stop individuals in crisis from reaching the point of violence or self-harm.

If any State wants to pass a law, obviously, under our Constitution, they have plenary authority to pass whatever crisis intervention laws they choose to do so. But one of the things that we have agreed upon is they have to have robust due process protections because we are talking about a constitutional right.

So if the new law does not include due process protections, it will not be eligible for these grants, no matter what form that crisis intervention program takes.

Our bill also provides increased protection for domestic violence victims. It shouldn't matter whether a person is married to their abuser, if the abuser is convicted of domestic violence, and many people have what I would call nontraditional relationships, whether they are living together, they have a child together, or whether they just have a long-term romantic or intimate relationship. Eighty-six percent of gun-owning households support that sort of protection for domestic violence victims, where, too often, a gun is involved.

Again, this doesn't limit law-abiding gun owners' rights unless somebody is convicted of domestic abuse under their State laws. Their gun rights will not be impacted.

Again, this portion of the bill includes critical due process protections which, as we all know, is part of our Constitution. You shall not be deprived of your rights without due process of law.

One new feature that we proposed is that those who are convicted of nonspousal misdemeanor domestic abuse—not felony but misdemeanor domestic violence—will have an opportunity after 5 years to have their Second Amendment rights restored, but they have to have a clean record. And this is an incentive, in fact, I think, for people

who have made a mistake and have committed domestic violence and received a misdemeanor conviction to straighten up their act and to not repeat it.

Our bill also strengthens the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, known as NICS, to ensure it is more fulsome and accurate.

In Uvalde, this young man, Salvador Ramos, turned 18. He went in and passed a background check. It is like he was born yesterday because there was no way for the National Instant Criminal Background checks system to look back on any mental health adjudications or criminal convictions, which would have barred him from purchasing a firearm had it occurred as an adult.

If a 17-year-old is convicted of a violent crime or adjudicated as mentally incompetent, that information should show up in the background check system if he tries to purchase a firearm when he turns 18.

Eighty-seven percent of gun-owning households in America support making juvenile records available in the background check system, and this legislation will make that possible.

Now, the States will control what information they are willing to share, but our legislation provides an incentive for States to upload the records that reflect on the suitability of an individual to purchase a firearm, allow them to upload juvenile records into the National Instant Criminal Background System to ensure that firearms are not falling into the hands of those under 21 who would be prohibited from purchasing that gun if they were an adult when it happened.

So I know this bill is not going to please everyone. Some think it goes too far; others think it doesn't go far enough, and I get it. But the nature of compromise and the nature of actually wanting to get a result requires that everybody try to find common ground where we can, and that is particularly hard in a 50–50 U.S. Senate.

But I believe the same people who are telling us to do something are sending us a clear message to do what we can to keep our children and communities safe. I am confident this legislation moves us in a positive direction.

I want to thank all of our colleagues who have worked so hard in this process that has gotten us this far. My understanding is that the text will be released essentially at any moment, although the principles upon which that text is written have been public for quite a while now.

This legislation is the product of good-faith, bipartisan negotiations. It includes bills and ideas offered by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and it makes changes that are supported by vast majorities of Americans. And I think, most importantly, it has the real potential to become a law and to create real changes in communities across this country—safer, healthier communities; stronger, more secure schools; saving lives. That is what we are all about.

So I am eager to discuss more details with our colleagues as they review the text in the coming days, and I hope we can continue to show the same sort of good faith and the openness to other ideas that have brought us to this point as we debate and we vote on this bipartisan legislation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NOMINATION OF ANA ISABEL de ALBA

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, today, I am proud to celebrate two district judges joining the Federal bench for the State of California.

We are scheduled to vote shortly on the confirmation of Judge Ana de Alba, who is nominated to become a judge for the Eastern District of California.

Judge de Alba brings a lifelong commitment to advancing justice in California's Central Valley. The daughter of immigrants from Mexico, she was born in Merced, CA, and grew up in a family of farmworkers.

Judge de Alba watched her mother and her grandmother struggle with unfair treatment, as they worked together in some of the hardest jobs in the world.

She decided at a young age that one day—one day—she would become a lawyer to help families like her own.

Judge de Alba is a first-generation high school graduate. She went on to earn her bachelor's degree and her J.D. from UC Berkeley. And after graduating, she built a successful career in private practice in the Central Valley, and she realized her childhood dream of service by establishing a Workers' Rights Clinic for low-wage workers to learn their rights and to seek legal advice.

In 2018, based on her extensive legal experience and proven commitment to the public good, Judge de Alba was appointed by then-Governor Brown to serve as a superior court judge for Fresno County.

Judge de Alba is a dedicated, fair, and universally respected public servant, respected by her colleagues.

I also want to note that if confirmed, Judge de Alba will be the first Latina to sit on the Eastern District bench. She will bring a deep knowledge of the Central Valley and a passion for equal justice, informed and inspired by her own family's story.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting Judge de Alba's confirmation today.

CONFIRMATION OF ROBERT STEVEN HUIE

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I would also like to take this moment to celebrate the confirmation last month of Judge Robert Huie, now serving in the Southern District of California.

Judge Huie is a resident of San Diego, where he has lived and worked for nearly 20 years, but his roots in California, in fact, began generations ago. His grandfather immigrated to San Francisco from China in the 1930s, making his home there until joining the U.S. Army.

Judge Huie is a talented lawyer who has continually sought out opportunities to promote justice.

He earned his undergraduate degree from Calvin College and his J.D. from Yale Law School. His career includes 12 years of service as an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of California.

During that time, he investigated and prosecuted more than 600 district court cases and two dozen appeals on matters ranging from public corruption to securities fraud, to bank robberies.

And at the outset of the COVID–19 pandemic, Judge Huie took the initiative to create a districtwide working group that combated pandemic-related fraud.

Judge Huie's commitment to service, his strong work ethic, and his insightful legal thinking will benefit the community of the Southern District.

Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am proud of the work that we continue to do to confirm outstanding, effective, and diverse judges across the Federal court system. That is especially important in places like the Southern District and Eastern District of California—two of the busiest Federal judicial districts in the entire country. As we confirm more nominees like Judge de Alba and Judge Huie, we are building a Federal court system that can better deliver on the promise of equal justice for all.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the order with respect to Judge de Alba's nomination be executed at 5:30 p.m. today; further, that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, when I returned to Connecticut after the shootings in Uvalde and Buffalo, I saw

a level of fear on the faces of the parents and children whom I spoke to that I have never seen before. This country has lived through mass shooting after mass shooting, rising rates of homicide, but there was something different in the eyes of these families as they once again had to contemplate the idea that our schools are no longer safe places, that our supermarkets are no longer safe spaces.

But they also were contemplating the idea that Congress was so caught up in its own politics, so addicted to backing into our own corners that we wouldn't be able to do anything meaningful about the thing that matters most to parents and to families in this country: the physical safety of their children. Think about it. What matters more to you than the physical well-being of your children? You would give away everything—your job, your car, the roof over your head—in order to guarantee that your children were safe from physical harm.

So the anxiety and the fear that I saw in Connecticut and that I think many of my colleagues saw when they returned to their States was not just for the safety of their children but also a fear about the ability of government to rise to this moment and do something and do something meaningful.

I believe that this week we will pass legislation that will become the most significant piece of anti-gun violence legislation Congress will have passed in 30 years. This is a breakthrough, and more importantly, it is a bipartisan breakthrough. I am glad to join my friend Senator CORNYN on the floor today to talk a little bit about the piece of legislation that our colleagues will be able to look at hopefully in a matter of moments and that this body will be able to consider this week.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN, Senator TILLIS, and Senator SINEMA in particular. It was a hard road to get to this compromise, but nothing worthwhile is easy. And nobody in a compromise gets everything they want. This bill will be too little for many; it will be too much for others. But it isn't a box-checking exercise. This bill is not window dressing. This bill is going to save lives. This bill is going to save thousands of lives. It is going to be something that every single Member of this Senate who votes for it can be proud of.

I want to tell you a little bit about it, and some of this has already been covered by my friend Senator CORNYN. First, let me talk about the provisions in this bill that change our Nation's firearms laws.

First, we are going to invest in the development of crisis intervention orders. We are going to give money out to States that they will be able to use to implement what are commonly called red flag laws. These are laws that allow local authorities and courts to take weapons, firearms, temporarily away from individuals who are threatening to hurt themselves or others.

We just saw Connecticut's red flag law be used just in the last month or so to take weapons away from a young man who was making threats to shoot up schools, potentially saving dozens of lives.

Under this bill, every State will be able to use significant new Federal dollars to be able to expand their programs to try to stop dangerous people—people contemplating mass murder or suicide—from being able to have access to the weapons that allow them to perpetrate that crime.

As Senator CORNYN said, we will also make those dollars eligible for a narrow range of other court-based anti-violence interventions—something that was very important to our Republican colleagues.

Second, this bill is going to make sure that no domestic abusers can purchase or own a gun. We are closing the boyfriend loophole. What we know is that in States that have taken this step already, there are 10 percent fewer intimate partner deaths. This is an incredibly important step forward. We know this provision alone is going to save lives of so many women who unfortunately die at the hands of a boyfriend or an ex-boyfriend who hunts them down with a firearm.

To be consistent with State felony restoration rights, this legislation will allow individuals to be able to get their right back after a period of time but only for first-time offenders and only if there are no crimes of violence in the intervening time.

This bill will provide for enhanced background checks for younger buyers. What we know is that the profile of the modern mass shooter is often in the 18- to 21-year-old range, and so this bill has enhanced background checks for those individuals, including a call to the local police department—a process that can take up to 3 days and up to 10 days if there are particular signs of concern that investigators need to perform followup on. That enhanced background check is going to make sure that younger buyers who are in crisis have another check performed—perhaps a short period of time in between their decision to buy a lethal weapon to perform a crime and their ability to get that weapon.

This bill has new criminal statutes banning gun trafficking and straw purchasing. This is incredibly important for our cities. We have a flow of illegal guns coming into these cities, and yet, for decades, for some reason, Congress has not given our Federal authorities the ability to interrupt these gun-running rings because we have no effective ban at a Federal level on trafficking and straw-purchasing. We will after we pass this law.

Finally, we clarify under this bill who needs to register as a federally licensed gun dealer. One of the individuals who sold a weapon to a mass shooter in Odessa, TX, should have been licensed as a Federal dealer, but he wasn't, and he sold the gun to a person who was prohibited from buying the gun because of his mental health history, without a background check. We will clarify in this law that individuals like that need to register as Federal firearms dealers, and they need to perform background checks.

As Senator CORNYN said, this bill makes a historic investment in mental health—a historic investment in mental health. Thanks to DEBBIE STABENOW and ROY BLUNT, we are going to be able to expand the certified community health center model nationally. That literally means millions of people in this country in underserved areas who have no access to mental health are going to be able to get it after we pass this bill.

We have significant new funding in this bill for school-based health centers to make sure that kids are better served, especially those kids who are in crisis.

We have help in this bill for pediatricians who are trying to do telehealth consults with behavioral health professionals who are trying to get more training on mental health so they can help their patients.

Finally, we make investments in school and community safety, funds to help schools make their campuses safer places but also funds for community-based programs that are doing good work in cities from Boston to Hartford to Dallas interrupting cycles of violence in our communities.

For 30 years—murder after murder, suicide after suicide, mass shooting after mass shooting—Congress did nothing. This week, we have a chance to break this 30-year period of silence with a bill that changes our laws in a way that will save thousands of lives. It is a compromise. It is a bipartisan compromise. It is a path forward to the way that both Republicans and Democrats can work together to address some of the most vexing, most difficult challenges this Nation faces.

We have a chance to show parents and kids and families that we take their safety seriously and we are prepared to do not just something but something that saves lives in order to protect them.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the de Alba nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ana Isabel de Alba, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

VOTE ON DE ALBA NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the de Alba nomination?

Mr. MURPHY. 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. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 234 Ex.]

YEAS—53

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

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I come to the floor again today to update people on what is happening in Ukraine as Russia continues its illegal, unprovoked, and brutal assault on that country and talk more about what we can do here in the Congress and as Americans to help the people of Ukraine during this desperate hour. This will be the 16th consecutive week I have come to the floor to discuss the invasion while the Senate has been in session.

We are now on the 118th day of this war on Ukraine. In response, the bravery and effectiveness of the Ukrainian defenders has been unbelievable, truly impressive, but not surprising because they are fighting to defend their homeland, their families, and their freedom. They have shown again and again the power that comes with that. Just 4 days ago was another example of Ukrainian tenacity and success against a much bigger and better armed Russian army. Last Friday, Ukrainian military officials announced that they struck and sunk a Russian vessel in the Black Sea using two Harpoon anti-ship missiles supplied by the West. The ship was carrying personnel and anti-aircraft equipment to Snake Island, which the Russians invaded early on and used as an outpost to assist in their blockade of Ukraine.

This action marks the first time that Ukraine has destroyed a Russian vessel with a new, Western-supplied armament. It is an example of what we can do, the United States and other allied countries, 42 of us who are helping Ukraine, giving them the tools they need to defend their homeland.

By the way, the Ukrainians have now sunk so many Russian ships that the head of the Odessa Oblast military administration remarked that Ukraine is creating ''an underwater brigade at the bottom of the Black Sea.''

Despite these successes in the Black Sea, Russia has taken the upper hand in the critical area east of Ukraine called the Donbas. The Donbas region is this area of Ukraine in eastern Ukraine where Russia has really focused its forces. Previously, you recall they took Crimea in 2014, and they took a part of the Donbas—Donbas and Donetsk areas. Now they are trying to take the entire Donetsk region and more.

Although the Ukrainians are fighting valiantly in this area of the Donbas, they are simply being outgunned by the Russians, who have longer range and very accurate Russian missiles. The stakes are really high right now. The fate of a sovereign country to remain free hangs in the balance. But not only that, if Vladimir Putin is successful here in the Donbas in taking more than he already controls, I think it would be naive to believe he will stop there. Based on his own words, he won't stop there. The Baltics could be next. He already has a puppet dictatorship here in Belarus. These countries—Baltics, Poland, Romania, where I was recently, Moldova—they are all concerned and rightly so. We cannot allow him to achieve these goals.

Last Wednesday, the Senate Ukraine Caucus, which I cofounded along with Senator DICK DURBIN, hosted six members of the Ukrainian Parliament, or Rada, leaders in the Parliament who came to talk to us, along with Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States Oksana Markarova. They offered a very blunt view of the current war, which we have now heard many times over these past several weeks.

Ukrainian soldiers are fighting very hard to defend their homeland, but Russia is incrementally advancing, killing 100 to 500 Ukrainian soldiers every day, as well as dozens of civilians, and destroying cities in the Donbas area with a steady barrage of missiles. Russia is sitting back and firing these guided missiles with impunity because the shorter range Ukrainian missiles can't reach them.

The delegation of Ukrainian Parliament leaders included David Arakhamia, one of Ukraine's lead negotiators with the Russians. He told us the Russians are essentially delaying negotiations until Russia has secured control over this whole area of the Donbas, and then they will pretend to engage in negotiations while taking that time to recover their combat power and prepare for yet another offensive.

Russia must not be allowed to continue to gain ground in the Donbas. We have to get the Ukrainians what they need to protect themselves, the weapons and equipment they need to be able to succeed so they can have negotiations with the Russians but on their terms, not the Russians'.

There is a solution to the Ukrainians being outgunned. Over the past several years, Ukrainian officials have specifically requested the advanced weapons rocket artillery systems. The United States operates one such system. It is called the HIMARS, or High Mobility Artillery Rocket System. We have hundreds of these in our inventory, many of which are not with Active units. They are superior to Russian artillery in almost every respect—mobility, reload time, accuracy, and most importantly, range. Yet, during Ukraine's hour of need, it has taken us too long to respond, and we are providing too few units to make a serious impact.

Three weeks ago, the administration did announce they would send HIMARS to Ukraine but just four units.

With the time it takes to train Ukrainian soldiers on how to operate this platform, the systems will not be combat ready until at least this week, according to press reports. So we announced it a few weeks ago, but every day brave Ukrainians have been dying and Donbas cities have been systematically destroyed and the countryside has been conquered step-by-step.

We must act more quickly, and we must do more. The Wall Street Journal editorial board recently expounded on this argument in very stark terms when they said:

> How many rocket systems do our friends need? [Well] a . . . military adviser [from Ukraine] told [a reporter recently]: ''If we get 60'' systems ''then the Russians will lose all ability to advance anywhere, they will be stopped dead in their tracks. If we get 40 they will [be able to] advance, albeit very slowly with heavy casualties; with 20 they will continue to advance with higher casualties than now.''

We are providing four.

When I met with the Rada, they told me that they would need at least 48 advanced rocket artillery systems to have a meaningful impact. So, again, so far we have only provided four. My hope is, based on conversations I have had with the administration, that more are coming. But any new units announced won't reach the battlefield

with trained crews for roughly 3 weeks. Defense officials know that we need to move more quickly, and I hope we will.

I am pleased to report that the Brits, the UK, and also the Germans have offered their own rocket systems similar to ours—in fact, the British system is bigger than ours—but only three apiece.

To address this, today I sent a letter with my colleagues Senators Durbin, Blumenthal, and Grassley to Secretary of Defense Austin urging the administration to rapidly send significant amounts of these advanced rocket artillery systems to Ukraine, working with our allies.

In our inventory, we have hundreds of these HIMARS, and getting these systems to Ukraine could be a game changer. We need to send them more quickly so they have a fighting chance in this war.

With these systems in their arsenal, I believe the Ukrainians could turn the tables on the Russians, just like they have done in so many other places. Remember, in Kyiv, the success there. In Kharkiv, they are having some success pushing back the Russians there.

Even here in the eastern part toward Kherson, they are having some success, but they need help here with regard to these artillery systems. It is an artillery battle.

The Wall Street Journal Editorial Board went on to say:

> The stakes are high, [but not just] for Ukraine. If the Russian military mops up the Donbas, Vladimir Putin will have grabbed more land that he can sell at home as a victory. He can then regroup and push south[east] toward Odessa—

Down here—

> robbing the Ukrainians of their coast line and building a bridge to Transnistria in Moldova.

Up here.

> Europe will be less secure, and Mr. Biden will bear some responsibility.

The editorial continued with the threat to other nations, saying:

> Skeptics of U.S. aid to Ukraine like to say we can't support the country forever. But that's all the more reason to get Kyiv the right weapons sooner and in enough numbers so Ukraine can stop and then roll back Russian advances. That's the only way to get Mr. Putin to the negotiating table with any hope of a cease-fire on Ukrainian terms favorable to NATO.

I think they are right. We just provided $40 billion for Ukraine—very generous from the U.S. taxpayers. Roughly, $21 billion of that goes toward military.

I am not suggesting we spend more than that. I am suggesting that we use the $21 billion in a more effective way to give them what they actually need to be able to push back against the Russians, given this current threat.

Russia won't stop at the Donbas. They will conquer the rest of Ukraine's Black Sea coastline, as was said in this editorial. This, by the way, would landlock Ukraine, one of the great exporters of the world. It is an attempt to ruin the country economically.

One thing that has become crystal clear over the past decade, Russia only responds to strength. When President Putin has sensed weakness, that is exactly when his aggression has increased. He invaded Ukraine 4 months ago because he believed that Ukraine and the West would not respond forcefully. He believed he could divide NATO.

Both of these assumptions proved to be wrong, and Russia was initially pushed back. But note that they just kept coming, now believing that freedom-loving democracies around the world will become war weary; that our attention span is too short.

He believes he can outlast us. I am concerned that some are losing interest. Look at the news coverage. Ukraine often is no longer in the headlines, not in the nightly news, even though the destruction continues; the bombing of civilian targets continues; the war crimes continue.

I am concerned that some are forgetting the global stakes involved in this war and how important it is to ensure that Ukraine wins and Russia loses. If Russia senses that the West is weak and distracted and losing interest in Ukraine, it will continue this war and bring it ever closer to our NATO allies.

That is exactly why we need to provide Ukrainians what they need to fight back right now, especially these HIMAR systems. We must accelerate our deliveries if we are serious about supporting Ukraine.

Fortunately, other nations continue to offer support. During last week's meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group in Belgium, Secretary of Defense Austin urged nations ''not to lose steam'' in their efforts to aid Ukraine during Russia's invasion. Good for him.

He reported that Germany will offer three long-range artillery rocket systems with ammunition to follow the UK's example, and Slovakia is promising helicopters and ammunition. Poland, Canada, and the Netherlands have promised more artillery. Forty-two nations have stepped forward, in all, to provide military assistance to Ukraine, not just us.

Several of these leaders also committed to Ukrainian officials that the West would not demand any territorial concessions from Ukraine to appease Russia and will support Ukraine to the end of this war.

That is very welcome news. Making any territorial concessions to Russia would only embolden Putin and other future would-be conquerors. The lesson they would learn is that with enough patience, we can wear down the West and get what we want.

We saw how the territorial concessions worked in the late 1930s. It only increased Nazi Germany's appetite. Nazi Germany was not led to think that if they took over one country, that they couldn't take over the next.

The United States needs to join our allies and continue to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity. While we continue our mission, Americans of all stripes have gone to Ukraine to help, some as volunteers. Some have gone actually to help fight alongside Ukraine forces to defend that democratic country.

According to reports, two Americans have been taken prisoner by Russian-backed forces, and a third American is missing. We need to get our people out.

Just yesterday, the Kremlin's chief spokesman told NBC that the two Americans are not protected by the Geneva Convention. He stated they should ''be held responsible for the crimes they have committed.''

By the way, the only ''crime'' they have committed was fighting back against the Russians and helping Ukraine, an ally and a democracy, defend its sovereign territory.

The Russians seem to be so accustomed to killing unarmed Ukrainian civilians that they are shocked when anyone on the other side actually dares to shoot back.

Let me be clear: These Americans are prisoners of war subject to the protections of the Geneva Convention, and any unlawful prosecution would be an unacceptable acceleration, an escalation by Russia. I expect the administration to develop a plan to address these men's situation and get them out of Kremlin captivity. That is on the military side.

On sanctions, when it comes to funding for Russia's war machine, last week the Treasury Department announced it will allow certain energy-related transactions with SberBank, VTB Bank, Alfa Bank, and several other Russian entities to continue until December 5.

The United States has already banned imports of Russian oil and gas and imposed sanctions, but now the administration seems to want to extend bank transactions on Russian oil and gas sent to European countries. That doesn't make sense to me. There have been bipartisan calls here in this Congress to put a halt to sending President Putin the money to fund his war machine. Remember, the EU is using Russian oil and gas, dependent on it in many cases, and sending roughly $870 million a day to Russia to fund that war machine. So why would we want to extend these licenses to early December?

I asked the Department of Treasury about this and was told that it was to align with the EU sanctions. I fear we are letting EU lead while we follow with softer sanctions than we must have in order to get Russia to feel as though there is some impact here; that what they are doing in Ukraine is hurting their economy.

America needs to lead from the front on sanctions, not lead from behind. When we do lead, by the way, others follow. This is true with the revived NATO right now. It is 30 countries strong, and members are more committed than ever to pushing back against this Russian invasion.

In fact, in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Sweden and Finland have shrugged off a long history of neutrality to apply to join NATO. I applaud them for this and look forward to voting in favor of their accession treaties on the U.S. Senate floor here very soon.

Tomorrow, in fact, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is going to hold a hearing on their interest in joining the alliance. I urge my Senate colleagues to support this, and instead of causing global division, as he meant to do, show President Putin that he has brought NATO together and added to the strength of NATO.

I urge swift consideration of NATO expansion. Let's bring the Swedes and the Finns into the fold. We can't forget that Russia has claimed this war started because Ukraine wanted to join the NATO alliance. It is certainly true that as they reaffirmed in 2014, when they threw off a Russian-backed corrupt government, the people of Ukraine have been looking westward, not eastward.

Of course, they want to join NATO and they want to join the European Union and they want to form ever closer bonds with the transatlantic community—and they have made significant progress in doing this. This brutal invasion is just Russia's latest attempt to throw that progress off course, to stop them from what is their inevitable move to the West. We must not be deterred.

As I have said before, Ukraine deserves NATO membership and immediately the NATO membership action plan to provide a clear path to eventual membership. At the NATO summit in Madrid last week, much of the attention will rightfully be focused on Sweden and Finland, but I urge the leaders gathered there to remember Ukraine and Georgia in a similar situation as well.

Just last Friday, there was some big news. The European Commission recommended that Ukraine be granted candidate status to join the European Union. That is not NATO, but it is the European Union, the political union.

The recommendation by the European Commission, the EU's executive body, is a significant step forward toward EU membership. The Commission also recommended EU candidate status for Moldova, a country with its own troubled history with Russia.

Here we see Moldova between Romania and Ukraine. Transnistria is right along here, which is controlled by the Russians, a small part of Moldova. I visited Moldova last month and met with their government, including their Prime Minister.

We have a very strong partner in Moldova. They, too, are looking to the West. The people of Moldova want their freedom and freedom from Russian intimidation. When the leaders of the EU meet next month in Brussels, I hope they will strongly support both Ukraine's and Moldova's candidacies toward the European Union.

Soon, the Senate is going to adjourn for a couple of weeks. During that time, Ukraine will be continuing to defend its territorial integrity. I have now come to the floor, as I said, every week to highlight this fight—every week since this illegal, unprovoked, and brutal invasion began.

The Ukrainian people just want to live in peace, including with their neighbor, Russia. This is our fight during our generation where democracy is on the line. How this war develops will have far-reaching impacts on all of us, all freedom-loving countries, including the United States of America.

Most of us in this Chamber, Republicans and Democrats alike, get that. We know that America can't afford to stay on the sidelines and be a spectator in this conflict. At this crucial time in the battle for freedom, democracy, and the ability for countries to decide their own future, America cannot afford to be tentative. That is why we need to supply them with these mobile rocket launchers, the HIMAR system, to have the range and the ability to protect themselves.

Let's not be tentative. We must remember the lesson of the late 1930s: that appeasing tyrants will not satiate their desire to violently conquer and subjugate their neighbors. Ukrainians certainly understand this. They know what it is like to live under the thumb of authoritarians, the Soviets, the Russians, and they broke away from that and toward democracy, first in 1991 and again in 2014.

I was in Ukraine after the Revolution of Dignity, which is what they call it, in 2014, where Ukrainians decided for themselves that they wanted to turn away from Russian domination and corruption and turn to us—Europe and the United States—to pursue a more hopeful future of freedom and democracy.

Now President Putin is trying to extinguish that hope. We cannot let that happen. The countries of the free world are with us but more so when we lead. Now is not the time to equivocate.

At this critical juncture, let's work with allies to provide our democratic brothers and sisters in Ukraine what they actually need to protect their homeland and to defend democracy.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The majority leader is recognized.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, earlier this evening, Democratic and Republican negotiators finally released, after a lot of hard work, a bipartisan gun safety bill.

This bipartisan gun safety legislation is progress and will save lives. While it is not everything we want, this legislation is urgently needed. As the author of the Brady background checks bill, which passed in 1994, I am pleased that for the first time in nearly 30 years, Congress is back on the path to take meaningful action to address gun violence.

I will now take the first steps to move this lifesaving legislation on the Senate floor for a vote, with an initial procedural vote tonight. Following that, we will move to final passage as soon as possible. I expect the bill to pass the Senate by the week's end.

I want to commend all of my colleagues—so many who worked so hard on this bill—for their diligent and astute efforts to finalize this legislation. I want to particularly single out Senators MURPHY, SINEMA, CORNYN, and TILLIS, who really led the charge to put this together.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, it is my understanding the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany S. 2938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED TO HOUSE MESSAGE

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 2938, and 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. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 235 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Graham	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Capito	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Luján	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Cassidy	Markey	Tillis
Collins	McConnell	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cornyn	Merkley	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Ernst	Ossoff	Young
Feinstein	Padilla	
Gillibrand	Peters	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Hoeven	Rounds
Blackburn	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Fischer	Marshall	Tuberville
Grassley	Moran	Wicker
Hagerty	Paul	
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

(Ms. SINEMA assumed the Chair.)

(Ms. HASSAN assumed the Chair.)

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2938) entitled ''An Act to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the 'Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building', and for other purposes.'', do pass with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5099

(Purpose: To improve the bill.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938 with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938 with an amendment numbered 5099.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5100 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5099

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5100 to amendment numbered 5099.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5101

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer S. 2938 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer the House message to accompany S. 2938 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 5101.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the motion be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5102

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5102 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5103 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5102

Mr. SCHUMER. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered No. 5103 to amendment No. 5102.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 2938, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes, with amendment No. 5099.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher Murphy, Kyrsten Sinema, Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed, Debbie Stabenow, Jeff Merkley, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Tim Kaine, Edward J. Markey, Patrick J. Leahy, Alex Padilla, Patty Murray, Mazie K. Hirono.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, June 21, be waived.

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

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 685, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 685) designating June 26, 2022, as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''.

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. 685) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ETANA MORSE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Etana Morse from West Fork, AR, for earning the Congressional Award Gold Medal.

Created by Congress in 1979, the Congressional Award recognizes initiative, service, and achievement in young people. Participants earn bronze, silver, and gold certificates and medals by setting specific goals in different program areas. Gold medal awardees must complete at least 400 hours of voluntary public service, 200 hours of personal development activities, 200 hours of physical fitness activities, and one 5-day/4-night expedition to a destination to experience a new environment or culture.

This program brings together some of our Nation's most dedicated and ambitious youth leaders, like Etana, who show a commitment to public service. An outstanding student at Haas Hall Academy, Etana excels both in and out of the classroom.

She serves as member of the Washington County 4–H Youth Development Club and vice president of the teen advisory board. Etana is also the founder of the Washington County Youth Advocates for a Drug-Free Tomorrow Club. She volunteers in her community with multiple organizations including the M&N Augustine Foundation, NWA Food Bank, and the Salvation Army. Along with her sister, she launched the ''Taste to Serve'' fundraiser campaign to raise money for a nonprofit organization for human development and is eager to continue her academic pursuits by studying statistics and data science when she starts college.

Etana has accomplished a lot to earn this award. I congratulate her for her determination, dedication, and service and applaud her growth as a leader. I am confident her exemplary work ethic and desire to make her community a better place will serve her well in her future endeavors.•

RECOGNIZING THE ADVOCACY OF PULP AND PAPERWORKERS' RESOURCE COUNCIL

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Pulp and Paperworkers' Resource Council—PPRC—for more than three decades of advocacy for forest products.

The PPRC is a grassroots organization made up of hourly employees of the U.S. forest products industry. PPRC members work in mills and converting plants where they manufacture sustainable paper and wood products that are among the most used, necessary and recycled items Americans rely on every day.

The U.S. forest products industry is vitally important to our Nation's economy, employing approximately 950,000 people. The industry is among the top 10 manufacturing sector employers in 45 States, supporting family-wage jobs and manufacturing nearly $300 billion in products annually. In my home State of Arkansas, we have more than 24,000 people directly employed in the industry.

Founded in 1991, the PPRC works to ensure that real-world perspectives are considered in all policy and regulatory decisions that impact their jobs and communities. As cochair of the Senate Paper and Packaging Caucus, I work to inform members of Congress about the value of the paper and packaging industry in their States and districts. This bipartisan, bicameral caucus highlights the importance and economic significance of the paper and packaging industry and focuses on the policy solutions needed to sustain and promote this important sector. I am honored to meet with PPRC representatives every year when they come to Washington to advocate for their priorities.

I am pleased to congratulate the PPRC today for more than 30 years of hard work on behalf of such an essential U.S. industry.•

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2543. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7606. An act to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 2543. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to add additional demographic reporting requirements, to modify the goals of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 7606. An act to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 4431. A bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC–4357. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Small Business Specialist Review Threshold Update (DFARS Case 2022–D002)'' (RIN0750–AL54) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4358. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Prohibition on Contracting with Persons That Have Business Operations with the Maduro Regime (DFARS Case 2020–D010)'' (RIN0750–AK97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4359. A communication from the Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls'' ((RIN3060–AL00) (CC Docket No. 17–59)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4360. A communication from the Program Manager of the Strategic Management Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Appointment of Officer Candidates and Obligated Service Requirements of Officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps'' (RIN0648–BL11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4361. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Aviation Maintenance Technician Schools'' ((RIN2120–AL67) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0237)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4362. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4007'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31427)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4363. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4008'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31428)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4364. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4009'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31429)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4365. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4010'' ((RIN2120–AA65) (Docket No. 31430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4366. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment and Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Eastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0991)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4367. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment and Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T–408; Central United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0919)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4368. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V–47, V–54, V–69, V–94, V–140, V–278, V–305, and Revocation of V–397; Southeastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1030)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4369. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment and Removal of VOR Federal Airways; Southeastern United States'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1093)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4370. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Palestine, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0138)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4371. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class B Airspace; Kansas City, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0347)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4372. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wiggins, MS'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2020–0155)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4373. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Kansas City, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4374. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Rangeley, ME'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0229)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4375. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22046'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0518)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4376. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22053'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0585)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4377. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22031'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0089)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4378. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22032'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0098)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4379. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22026'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0086)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4380. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22023'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0087)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4381. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22007'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0870)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4382. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22051'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1172)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4383. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39–22036'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0888)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4384. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–22038'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (FAA–2022–0509)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4385. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39–21972'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (FAA–2020–1140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4386. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22022'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0016)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4387. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22048'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0787)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4388. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft Inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39–22060'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0021)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4389. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters and Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters; Amendment 39–22050'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0519)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4390. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters; Amendment 39–22054'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0146)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4391. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22034'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1147)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4392. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes; Amendment 39–22039'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0092)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4393. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22030'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4394. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc. and de Havilland) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22045'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0099)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4395. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39–22029'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1183)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4396. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39–22035'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0504)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4397. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc, and de Havilland, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22041'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–0217)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 8, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4398. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22025'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0466)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4399. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39–22071'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2022–0594)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4400. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by AlliedSignal, Inc. and Textron Lycoming) Turboshaft Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1185)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4401. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation Turboshaft Engines; Amendment 39–22044'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2021–1071)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 9, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. 2150. A bill to prevent catastrophic wildland fires by establishing a commission to study and recommend wildland fire prevention, mitigation, suppression, management, and rehabilitation policies for the Federal Government, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–121).

S. 3511. A bill to require a report on Federal support to the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–122).

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with amendments:

S. 4353. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve retirement plan provisions, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4435. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit the Federal Government from entering into contracts with an entity that discriminates against firearm or ammunition industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 4436. A bill to establish Joint Operations Centers along the southern border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 4437. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain combat zone compensation of certain servicemembers relating to remotely piloted aircraft from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 4438. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to modify work requirements under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 684. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. Res. 685. A resolution designating June 26, 2022 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 331

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 749

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 749, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax benefits for research activities.

S. 762

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 762, a bill to provide the National Credit Union Administration Board flexibility to increase Federal credit union loan maturities, and for other purposes.

S. 828

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 828, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1489

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1489, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish an Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and for other purposes.

S. 2188

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2188, a bill to establish the Commission to Study the Stigmatization, Criminalization, and Ongoing Exclusion and Inequity for LGBTQ Servicemembers and Veterans.

S. 2192

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2192, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require that supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits be calculated using the value of the low-cost food plan, and for other purposes.

S. 2510

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2510, a bill to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

S. 2542

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2542, a bill to require that certain agencies only procure cut flowers and cut greens grown in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2710

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2710, a bill to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers.

S. 2750

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2750, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to establish a precision agriculture loan program, and for other purposes.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to advance targeted, high-impact, and evidence-based inventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition, to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3166

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3166, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve coverage of dental and oral health services for adults under Medicaid, and for other purposes.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3909, 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. 4334

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4334, a bill to support the advancement of inclusive economic growth, democratic governance, peace, and security in Colombia, and for other purposes.

S. 4347

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4347, a bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives.

S. 4389

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4389, a bill to provide for the abolition of certain United Nations groups, and for other purposes.

S. 4409

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4409, a bill to prohibit providers of email services from using filtering algorithms to flag emails from political campaigns that consumers have elected to receive as spam.

S. 4431

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4431, a bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

S. RES. 629

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 629, a resolution celebrating the 200th anniversary of United States diplomatic relations with Colombia.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 684—REAFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE,

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 684

Whereas June 20, 2022, is observed as ''World Refugee Day'', a global event to honor refugees around the globe and celebrate the strengths and courage of people who have been forced to flee their home country to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2022, is the 71st anniversary of the signing of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)), which defines the term ''refugee'' and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of states to protect them;

Whereas, in 2022, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this preamble as ″UNHCR″)—

(1) there are more than 100,000,000 displaced people who have been forced from their homes worldwide, more displaced people than ever before in recorded history, including more than 27,100,000 refugees and at least 53,200,000 internally displaced people, as of the end of 2021;

(2) 69 percent of the world's refugees came from Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, or Burma;

(3) there have been more than 7,500,000 border crossings from Ukraine since February 24, 2022; nearly 5,000,000 refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe as of June 9, 2022; and nearly 12,800,000 people were internally displaced in Ukraine as of May 5, 2022;

(4) there are an estimated 2,700,000 registered Afghan refugees in the world, of whom nearly 2,100,000 are registered in Iran or Pakistan, in addition to another 3,500,000 Afghans who are internally displaced, having fled their homes searching for refuge within the country;

(5) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (at least 13,500,000 people) have been displaced since the start of the conflict, either across the international border or within Syria, representing the largest displacement crisis in the world today;

(6) 1 out of every 4 people of concern to UNHCR lives in the Americas, which represents an increase from 1 out of every 6 in 2018;

(7) more than 6,000,000 Venezuelans have left their home country since 2014, representing the largest exodus in Latin America's recent history and one of the largest displacement crises in the world;

(8) children account for 31 percent of the world's population and 41 percent of all forcibly displaced people, millions of whom are unable to access basic services, including education; and

(9) 83 percent of all refugees are hosted by developing nations and fewer than 1 percent of vulnerable refugees in need of resettlement have had the opportunity due to lack of resettlement places;

Whereas thousands of our immigrant neighbors in the United States, including people from Ethiopia, Cameroon, Haiti, Mauritania, and South Sudan, face harm if deported to their home countries due to violent crime and political instability;

Whereas refugees are major contributors to local economies and serve as critical frontline healthcare professionals and essential workers combating the COVID–19 pandemic worldwide;

Whereas welcoming the oppressed and persecuted is a core tenet of our great Nation, and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who have added to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas, consistent with domestic and international law, all foreign nationals arriving in the United States, regardless of their nationality, must be given an opportunity to seek asylum;

Whereas the United States must restore a humane and functioning asylum system in order to meet its obligations under domestic and international law with respect to those fleeing persecution;

Whereas the United States supports the UNHCR in its efforts to increase protection for LGBTQI+ refugees overseas and to support their global resettlement;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980, is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts, advances United States foreign policy goals, and supports regional host countries;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote responsibility sharing, and strengthen United States national security by ensuring access to legal migration pathways;

Whereas the infrastructure for the United States refugee resettlement pipeline has been dismantled, limiting access to the United States Refugee Admissions Program globally,

Whereas for the first time in recent history, following the destruction of the United States refugee resettlement pipeline, large numbers of desperate migrants from as far as Cameroon and Ukraine have sought refuge from persecution at the United States border with Mexico;

Whereas in fiscal year 2021, the United States only settled 11,500 refugees, the lowest figure since the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, and as of May 31, 2022, the United States had only resettled 12,641 refugees in fiscal year 2022;

Whereas during the first 8 months of fiscal year 2022, only 5,070 refugees were admitted from Africa, only 1,296 refugees were admitted from Latin America and the Caribbean, and only 1,060 refugees were admitted from East Asia;

Whereas resettlement organizations and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States;

Whereas resettlement to the United States is available for the most vulnerable refugees who undergo rigorous security vetting and medical screening processing;

Whereas, according to New American Economy, refugees contributed an estimated $269,100,000,000 to the national economy between 2005 and 2014, far surpassing the $206,100,000,000 spent by the United States to assist refugees during that period; and

Whereas refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient by paying taxes, supporting local commerce, joining the workforce, and creating jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of millions of refugees and asylum seekers, including the education of refugee children and displaced persons who flee war, persecution, or torture in search of protection, peace, hope, and freedom;

(2) recognizes those individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or for nongovernmental organizations and international agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this resolution as ''UNHCR''), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people displaced around the world;

(3) reaffirms the imperative to fully restore United States asylum protections by terminating policies that deny access to asylum or externalize our asylum obligations;

(4) underscores the need for the United States Government to fully rebuild our Nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure in order to strengthen national and regional security and encourage international solidarity with host countries; and

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State, Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations—

(A) to continue providing robust funding for refugee protection overseas and resettlement in the United States;

(B) to revive the United States' international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance, and restore its leadership role in the protection of vulnerable refugee populations that endure gender based violence, human trafficking, persecution, and violence against religious minorities, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation;

(C) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts and prevent new conflicts from beginning;

(D) to continue supporting the efforts of the UNHCR and advance the work of nongovernmental organizations to protect refugees and asylum seekers regardless of their country of origin, race, ethnicity, or religious beliefs;

(E) to continue to alleviate pressures on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world's refugees through humanitarian and development aid;

(F) to respond to the global refugee crisis by meeting robust refugee admissions goals; and

(G) to reaffirm the goals of ″World Refugee Day″ and reiterate the United States' strong commitment to protect refugees and asylum seekers who live without material, social, or legal protections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 685—DESIGNATING JUNE 26, 2022 AS THE ''INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING''

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 685

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (referred to in this preamble as ''UNODC'') estimated that 275,000,000 individuals used illicit drugs worldwide in 2019, a 22 percent increase from 2010;

Whereas UNODC estimated that, globally, 36,300,000 individuals suffered from substance use disorders in 2019;

Whereas the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration reported that, in 2020, 37,300,000 individuals aged 12 or older had used an illicit drug in the United States in the past month, and 41,100,000 individuals aged 12 or older had needed substance abuse treatment in the past year;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as ''CDC'') estimated that more than 107,000 individuals died from drug overdoses in 2021;

Whereas, according to the CDC, synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl and methamphetamine, are among the primary drivers of overdose deaths in the United States;

Whereas CDC data indicates that drug overdose deaths have accelerated during the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas the National Institute of Drug Abuse estimates that illicit drug use costs the United States $193,000,000,000 annually in healthcare costs, crime, and lost productivity;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that drug trafficking fuels the drug overdose epidemic in the United States and can lead to violence in communities throughout the country and the world;

Whereas the Department of State reports that the illicit drug trade can undermine the rule-of-law and fuel corruption; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly established June 26 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages access to prevention, treatment, and recovery programs for individuals with substance use disorders, including access to medication-assisted treatment and telehealth services;

(2) commends the efforts of law enforcement agencies and officers to detect, curtail, and prevent drug trafficking and production domestically and internationally;

(3) applauds the work of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges who work to connect individuals with a substance use disorders to treatment;

(4) supports research into treatments for substance use disorders;

(5) encourages greater international cooperation to dismantle drug trafficking organizations and transnational criminal organizations involved in the illicit drug trade;

(6) supports efforts to unravel financial networks that enable the illicit drug trade;

(7) calls on other United Nations Member States to mark the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''; and

(8) designates June 26, 2022 as the ''International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking''.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'' , and for other purposes.

SA 5100. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5101. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5102. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra.

SA 5103. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5102 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building''.

SEC. 2. LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building''.

SEC. 3. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Bipartisan Safer Communities Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.
Sec. 2. Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.
Sec. 3. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Sec. 11001. Expansion of community mental health services demonstration program.
Sec. 11002. Medicaid and telehealth.
Sec. 11003. Supporting access to health care services in schools.
Sec. 11004. Review of State implementation of early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services.
Sec. 11005. Pediatric mental health care access grants.

TITLE II—FIREARMS

Sec. 12001. Juvenile records.
Sec. 12002. Defining ''engaged in the business''.
Sec. 12003. Use of Byrne grants for implementation of State crisis intervention programs.
Sec. 12004. Stop Illegal Trafficking in Firearms Act.
Sec. 12005. Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Extension of Moratorium

Sec. 13101. Extension of moratorium on implementation of rule relating to eliminating the anti-kickback statute safe harbor protection for prescription drug rebates.

Subtitle B—Medicare Improvement Fund

Sec. 13201. Medicare Improvement Fund.

Subtitle C—Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022

Sec. 13301. Short title.
Sec. 13302. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices.
Sec. 13303. Notification of clearinghouse.
Sec. 13304. Grant program review.
Sec. 13305. Rules of construction.

Subtitle D—Amendment on ESEA Funding

Sec. 13401. Amendment on ESEA funding.

DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 11001. EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) ADDITIONAL PLANNING GRANTS FOR STATES.—In addition to the planning grants awarded under paragraph (1), as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall award planning grants to States (other than States selected to conduct demonstration programs under paragraph (1) or (8) of subsection (d)) to develop proposals to participate in time-limited demonstration programs described in subsection (d) so that, beginning July 1, 2024, and every 2 years thereafter, up to 10 additional States may participate in the demonstration programs described in subsection (d) in accordance with paragraph (9) of that subsection.'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''; and

(ii) by striking ''Subject to paragraph (8)'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraphs (8) and (9)'';

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''that is furnished'' and inserting ''that is furnished by a State participating in an ongoing demonstration program under this subsection'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(iii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking ''September 30, 2023; and'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025;'';

(II) in subclause (II), by striking ''under paragraph (8)'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''under paragraph (8), during the first 24 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program; and''; and

(III) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

''(III) in the case of a State selected to participate in the demonstration program under paragraph (9), during the first 16 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program.''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a State that participated in a demonstration

program under this subsection that has ended from receiving Federal financial participation under title XIX of the Social Security Act for amounts expended by the State under a State plan under such title (or a waiver of such plan) for providing medical assistance for items and services, and carrying out activities, including continuing to pay for services under the prospective payment system established under subsection (c), that were provided or carried out by the State under the demonstration program, to the extent such financial participation is otherwise available under such title.''';

(C) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''through the year in which the last demonstration under this section ends'' after ''annually thereafter'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Such recommendations shall include data collected after 2019, where feasible.''; and

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

''(C) FINAL EVALUATION.—Not later than 24 months after all demonstration programs under this section have ended, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a final evaluation of such programs.'';

(D) in paragraph (8)(A), by striking ''2 years'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''6 years.''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) FURTHER ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the States selected under paragraphs (1) and (8), the Secretary shall select any State that meets the requirements described in subparagraph (B) to conduct a demonstration program that meets the requirements of this subsection for 4 years.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements described in this subparagraph with respect to a State are that the State—

''(i) was awarded a planning grant under paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (c); and

''(ii) submits an application (in addition to any application that the State may have previously submitted under this section) that includes the information described in paragraph (2)(B).

''(C) REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED STATES.—The requirements applicable to States selected under paragraph (8) pursuant to subparagraph (C) of such paragraph shall apply in the same manner to States selected under this paragraph.

''(D) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not select more than 10 States to conduct a demonstration program under this paragraph for each 2 fiscal year period.''; and

(3) in subsection (f)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) for purposes of awarding planning grants under subsection (c)(3), providing technical assistance to States applying for grants under such subsection, and carrying out demonstration programs under subsection (d), $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 11002. MEDICAID AND TELEHEALTH.

(a) GUIDANCE TO STATES ON FURNISHING SERVICES THROUGH TELEHEALTH UNDER MEDICAID AND CHIP.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide technical assistance and issue guidance to States on improving access to telehealth for services covered under Medicaid and CHIP, including with respect to:

(1) How States can adopt flexibilities under Medicaid and CHIP to expand access to covered services via telehealth, including when States may adopt such flexibilities without the need for approval of a State plan amendment or waiver.

(2) Best practices regarding billing for services, including recommended voluntary billing codes, modifiers, and place of service designations and how such billing codes, modifiers, and designations can be used to create consistent data sets.

(3) Strategies for integrating telehealth services into value-based care models.

(4) Best practices from States that have used Medicaid waivers and other Medicaid authorities to expand access to telehealth, including during the COVID–19 public health emergency declared by the Secretary pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020, entitled ''Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus'', including any renewal of such declaration.

(5) Strategies to promote the delivery of accessible and culturally competent care via telehealth, including addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities, medically underserved urban and rural communities, racial and ethnic minorities such as American Indians and Alaska Natives, individuals with limited English proficiency, and individuals of different age groups including children, young adults, and seniors;

(6) Strategies for training and providing resources to providers and patients on the use of telehealth, including working with interpreters to furnish health services and providing resources in multiple languages.

(7) Integrating the use of existing video platforms that enable multi-person video calls.

(8) Best practices to support the delivery of covered services under Medicaid and CHIP via telehealth in schools, including specifically for the provision of mental health and substance use disorder services in such settings.

(9) Strategies for evaluating how the delivery of health services via telehealth affects quality, outcomes, and cost under Medicaid and CHIP.

(10) Best practices for conveying information to beneficiaries regarding the availability of telehealth as an option to receive services covered under Medicaid and CHIP, including the availability of audio-only telehealth, the ability to receive such services from a patient's home, and requirements related to in-person visits.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHIP.—The term ''CHIP'' means the State children's health insurance program established under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

(2) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(3) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

SEC. 11003. SUPPORTING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN SCHOOLS.

(a) GUIDANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall issue guidance to State Medicaid agencies, local educational agencies, and school-based entities to support the delivery of medical assistance to Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries in school-based settings.

(B) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The guidance issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) include updates to the May 2003 Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming Guide, the 1997 Medicaid and Schools Technical Assistance Guide, and other relevant guidance in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) clarify that payments may be made to school-based entities under Medicaid for delivering assistance under Medicaid, including any such assistance provided in accordance with an individualized education program or under the policy described in the State Medicaid Director letter on payment for services issued on December 15, 2014 (#14-006);

(iii) outline strategies and tools to reduce administrative burdens on, and simplify billing for, local educational agencies, in particular small and rural local educational agencies, and support compliance with Federal requirements regarding billing, payment, and recordkeeping, including by aligning direct service billing and school-based administrative claiming payment systems;

(iv) include a comprehensive list of best practices and examples of approved methods that State Medicaid agencies and local educational agencies have used to pay for, and increase the availability of, assistance under Medicaid, including expanding State programs to include all Medicaid-enrolled students, providing early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment (EPSDT) services in schools, utilizing telehealth, coordinating with community-based mental health and substance use disorder treatment providers and organizations, coordinating with managed care entities, and supporting the provision of culturally competent and trauma-informed care in school settings; and

(v) provide examples of the types of providers (which may include qualified school health personnel) that States may choose to enroll, deem, or otherwise treat as participating providers for purposes of school-based programs under Medicaid and best practices related to helping such providers enroll in Medicaid for purposes of participating in school-based programs under Medicaid.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall establish a technical assistance center to—

(i) assist and expand the capacity of State Medicaid agencies and local educational agencies and school-based entities to provide assistance under Medicaid;

(ii) reduce administrative burdens for such agencies and health centers or entities;

(iii) support State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and school-based entities in obtaining payment for the provision of assistance under Medicaid;

(iv) ensure ongoing coordination and collaboration between the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education with respect to the provision of, and payment for, assistance under Medicaid by local educational agencies; and

(v) provide information to State and local educational agencies and States on how to utilize funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and other Federal agencies to ensure payment under Medicaid for assistance provided in school-based settings.

(B) SMALL AND RURAL SCHOOLS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the technical assistance center includes resources which are specifically designed to help support small and

rural local educational agencies in obtaining payment for the provision of assistance under Medicaid.

(C) REPORTING.—The technical assistance center shall, on a biennial basis, submit to the Secretary a report on the work of the center that identifies the areas where the most assistance was requested.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, $8,000,000, for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until expended.

(b) GRANTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 for the Secretary to award grants to States for the purpose of implementing, enhancing, or expanding the provision of assistance through school-based entities under Medicaid or CHIP. A State shall not use any grant funds to provide medical assistance, child health assistance, or other health services.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) CHIP.—The term ''CHIP'' means the State children's health insurance program established under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

(2) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ''individualized education program'' has the meaning given such term in section 602(14) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(14)).

(3) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(4) SCHOOL-BASED ENTITY.—The term ''school-based entity'' means—

(A) a school-based health center, as that term is defined in section 2110(c)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(c)(9)); and

(B) an entity that provides medical assistance in a school-based setting for which Federal financial participation is allowed under Medicaid.

(5) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(6) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

(7) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms ''State educational agency'' and ''local educational agency'' have the meaning given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SEC. 11004. REVIEW OF STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY AND PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSTIC, AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) review State implementation of the requirements for providing early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services under Medicaid in accordance with sections 1902(a)(43), 1905(a)(4)(B), and 1905(r) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(43), 1396d(a)(4)(B), 1396d(r)), including with respect to the provision of such services by managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers;

(B) identify gaps and deficiencies with respect to State compliance with such requirements;

(C) provide technical assistance to States to address such gaps and deficiencies; and

(D) issue guidance to States on the Medicaid coverage requirements for such services that includes best practices for ensuring children have access to comprehensive health care services, including children without a mental health or substance use disorder diagnosis.

(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after each date on which the Secretary completes the activities described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the most recent activities completed for purposes of such paragraph that includes the findings made, and descriptions of actions taken by the Secretary or by States as a result of such activities, and any additional actions the Secretary plans to carry out or that States are required to carry out as a result of such activities.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection, to remain available until expended, $5,000,000, for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024, and $1,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States (in this subsection referred to as the ''Comptroller General'') shall conduct a study evaluating State implementation under Medicaid of the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services benefit required for children by section 1905(a)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(4)(B)) and as defined in section 1905(r) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(r)) and provided in accordance with the requirements of section 1902(a)(43) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(43)), specifically with respect to State oversight of managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, and shall provide recommendations as appropriate to improve State compliance with the requirements for providing such benefit, State oversight of managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, and oversight of State programs under Medicaid by the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1) that includes the recommendations required by such paragraph, as well as recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEDICAID.—The term ''Medicaid'' means the program established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(2) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given that term in section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) for purposes of titles XIX and XXI of such Act.

SEC. 11005. PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS GRANTS.

Section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19) is amended—

(1) in the section enumerator, by striking ''**330M**'' and inserting ''**330M.**'';

(2) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''or cooperative agreements'' after ''award grants''; and

(B) by striking ''Indian tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''a grant'' and inserting ''an award'';

(ii) in subparagraph (G), by inserting ''developmental-behavioral pediatricians,'' after ''psychiatrists,'';

(iii) in subparagraph (H), by inserting ''provide information to pediatric health care providers about available mental health services for children in the community and'' before ''assist''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''problems'' and inserting ''conditions'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the activities required under paragraph (1), a pediatric mental health care access program referred to in subsection (a), with respect to which an award under such subsection may be used, may provide information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance to—

''(i) emergency departments; and

''(ii) State educational agencies, local educational agencies, Tribal educational agencies, and elementary and secondary schools.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—An entity receiving information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall operate in a manner consistent with, and shall ensure consistency with, the requirements of subsections (a) and (c) of section 4001 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act with respect to such information, consultative support, training, and technical assistance.''; and

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by inserting '', and which may include a developmental-behavioral pediatrician'' before the period at the end of the first sentence;

(4) in subsections (c), (d), and (f), by striking ''Indian tribe, or tribal organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization'';

(5) in subsections (c) and (d)—

(A) by striking ''a grant'' each place it appears and inserting ''an award''; and

(B) by striking ''such grant'' each place it appears and inserting ''such award'';

(6) in subsection (e), by striking ''grants'' and inserting ''awards'';

(7) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''award a grant'' and inserting ''make an award''; and

(B) by striking ''the grant'' and inserting ''the award'';

(8) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h);

(9) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

''(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may—

''(1) provide, or continue to provide, technical assistance to recipients of awards under subsection (a); and

''(2) award a grant or contract to an eligible public or nonprofit private entity (as determined by the Secretary) for the purpose of providing such technical assistance pursuant to this subsection.''; and

(10) in subsection (h), as so redesignated, by striking ''$9,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$31,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

TITLE II—FIREARMS

SEC. 12001. JUVENILE RECORDS.

(a) IMPROVING NICS EXAMINATION OF JUVENILE RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', including as a juvenile'' after ''such person''; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''at 16 years of age or older'' after ''institution''; and

(B) in subsection (t)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(aa) by inserting ''subject to subparagraph (C),'' before ''3 business days''; and

(bb) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(II) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(III) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) in the case of a person less than 21 years of age, in addition to all other requirements of this chapter—

''(i) the system provides the licensee with a unique identification number;

''(ii) 3 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system, and the system has not notified the licensee that cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d); or

''(iii) in the case of such a person with respect to whom the system notifies the licensee in accordance with clause (ii) that cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d), 10 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system, and the system has not notified the licensee that—

''(I) transferring the firearm to the other person would violate subsection (d) of this section; or

''(II) receipt of a firearm by the other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of this section, or State, local, or Tribal law; and'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer of a firearm to or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)''; and

(iv) in paragraph (5)—

(I) by inserting ''transfer of a firearm to or'' before ''receipt''; and

(II) by striking ''(g) or (n)'' and inserting ''(d), (g), or (n) (as applicable)''.

(2) NICS REQUIREMENTS.—Section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 21.—If a licensee contacts the system established under this section regarding a proposed transfer of a firearm to a person less than 21 years of age in accordance with subsection (t) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, the system shall—

''(1) immediately contact—

''(A) the criminal history repository or juvenile justice information system, as appropriate, of the State in which the person resides for the purpose of determining whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922;

''(B) the appropriate State custodian of mental health adjudication records in the State in which the person resides to determine whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922; and

''(C) a local law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction in which the person resides for the purpose of determining whether the person has a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922;

''(2) as soon as possible, but in no case more than 3 business days, after the licensee contacts the system, notify the licensee whether cause exists to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record under subsection (d) of such section 922; and

''(3) if there is cause for further investigation, as soon as possible, but in no case more than 10 business days, after the licensee contacts the system, notify the licensee whether—

''(A) transfer of a firearm to the person would violate subsection (d) of such section 922; or

''(B) receipt of a firearm by the person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of such section 922, or State, local, or Tribal law.''.

(3) SUNSET OF REQUIREMENTS TO CONTACT STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES.—Effective on September 30, 2032, paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) are repealed, and the provisions of law amended by those paragraphs are restored as if those paragraphs had not been enacted.

(b) REPORT ON REMOVING OUTDATED, EXPIRED, OR ERRONEOUS RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2032, each State and Federal agency responsible for the submission of disqualifying records under subsection (d), (g), or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, to the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report detailing the removal from the system of records that no longer prohibit an individual from lawfully acquiring or possessing a firearm under such subsection (d), (g), or (n).

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted by a State or Federal agency under paragraph (1) shall include pertinent information on—

(A) the number of records that the State or Federal agency removed from the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) during the reporting period;

(B) why the records were removed; and

(C) for each record removed, the nature of the disqualifying characteristic outlined in subsection (d), (g), or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, that caused the State or Federal agency to originally submit the record to the system.

SEC. 12002. DEFINING "ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS".

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (21)(C), by striking ''with the principal objective of livelihood and profit'' and inserting ''to predominantly earn a profit'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (22) through (29) as paragraphs (23) through (30), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (21) the following:

''(22) The term 'to predominantly earn a profit' means that the intent underlying the sale or disposition of firearms is predominantly one of obtaining pecuniary gain, as opposed to other intents, such as improving or liquidating a personal firearms collection: *Provided*, That proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'terrorism' means activity, directed against United States persons, which—

''(A) is committed by an individual who is not a national or permanent resident alien of the United States;

''(B) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

''(C) is intended—

''(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

''(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

''(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.''.

SEC. 12003. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) BYRNE JAG PROGRAM.—Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or civil proceedings'' after ''criminal justice''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(I) Implementation of State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including but not limited to—

''(i) mental health courts;

''(ii) drug courts;

''(iii) veterans courts; and

''(iv) extreme risk protection order programs, which must include, at a minimum—

''(I) pre-deprivation and post-deprivation due process rights that prevent any violation or infringement of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive or procedural due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). Such programs must include, at the appropriate phase to prevent any violation of constitutional rights, at minimum, notice, the right to an in-person hearing, an unbiased adjudicator, the right to know opposing evidence, the right to present evidence, and the right to confront adverse witnesses;

''(II) the right to be represented by counsel at no expense to the government;

''(III) pre-deprivation and post-deprivation heightened evidentiary standards and proof which mean not less than the protections afforded to a similarly situated litigant in Federal court or promulgated by the State's evidentiary body, and sufficient to ensure the full protections of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive and procedural due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). The heightened evidentiary standards and proof under such programs must, at all appropriate phases to prevent any violation of any constitutional right, at minimum, prevent reliance upon evidence that is unsworn or unaffirmed, irrelevant, based on inadmissible hearsay, unreliable, vague, speculative, and lacking a foundation; and

''(IV) penalties for abuse of the program.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.—Section 501 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) ANNUAL REPORT ON CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.—The Attorney General shall publish an annual report with respect to grants awarded for crisis intervention programs or initiatives under subsection (a)(1)(I) that contains—

''(1) a description of the grants awarded and the crisis intervention programs or initiatives funded by the grants, broken down by grant recipient;

''(2) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the crisis intervention programs or initiatives in preventing violence and suicide;

''(3) measures that have been taken by each grant recipient to safeguard the constitutional rights of an individual subject to a crisis intervention program or initiative; and

''(4) efforts that the Attorney General is making, in coordination with the grant recipients, to protect the constitutional rights of individuals subject to the crisis intervention programs or initiatives.''.

SEC. 12004. STOP ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS ACT.

(a) ANTI-STRAW PURCHASING AND FIREARMS TRAFFICKING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 932. Straw purchasing of firearms

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'drug trafficking crime'—

''(A) has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(2); and

''(B) includes a felony punishable under the law of a State for which the conduct constituting the offense would constitute a felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46;

''(2) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g)(5); and

''(3) the term 'felony' means any offense under Federal or State law punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

''(b) VIOLATION.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly purchase, or conspire to purchase, any firearm in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce for, on behalf of, or at the request or demand of any other person, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such other person—

''(1) meets the criteria of 1 or more paragraphs of section 922(d);

''(2) intends to use, carry, possess, or sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime; or

''(3) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm to a person described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(c) PENALTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(2) USE IN FELONIES, CRIMES OF TERRORISM, OR DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES.—If a violation of subsection (b) is committed knowing or with reasonable cause to believe that any firearm involved will be used to commit a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 25 years.

''§ 933. Trafficking in firearms

''(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) ship, transport, transfer, cause to be transported, or otherwise dispose of any firearm to another person in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if such person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the use, carrying, or possession of a firearm by the recipient would constitute a felony (as defined in section 932(a));

''(2) receive from another person any firearm in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such receipt would constitute a felony; or

''(3) attempt or conspire to commit the conduct described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(b) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''§ 934. Forfeiture and fines

''(a) FORFEITURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person convicted of a violation of section 932 or 933 shall forfeit to the United States, irrespective of any provision of State law—

''(A) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

''(B) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation, except that for any forfeiture of any firearm or ammunition pursuant to this section, section 924(d) shall apply.

''(2) IMPOSITION.—The court, in imposing sentence on a person convicted of a violation of section 932 or 933, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to section 932 or 933, that the person forfeit to the United States all property described in paragraph (1).

''(b) FINES.—A defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an offense under section 932 or 933 may be fined not more than the greater of—

''(1) the fine otherwise authorized by this part; or

''(2) the amount equal to twice the gross profits or other proceeds of the offense under section 932 or 933.''.

(2) TITLE III AUTHORIZATION.—Section 2516(1)(n) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''sections 922 and 924'' and inserting ''section 922, 924, 932, or 933''.

(3) RACKETEERING AMENDMENT.—Section 1961(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''section 932 (relating to straw purchasing), section 933 (relating to trafficking in firearms),'' before ''section 1028''.

(4) MONEY LAUNDERING AMENDMENT.—Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 924(n)'' and inserting ''section 924(n), 932, or 933''.

(5) DIRECTIVE TO SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this subsection, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to ensure that persons convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, and other offenses applicable to the straw purchases and trafficking of firearms are subject to increased penalties in comparison to those currently provided by the guidelines and policy statements for such straw purchasing and trafficking of firearms offenses. In its review, the Commission shall consider, in particular, an appropriate amendment to reflect the intent of Congress that straw purchasers without significant criminal histories receive sentences that are sufficient to deter participation in such activities and reflect the defendant's role and culpability, and any coercion, domestic violence survivor history, or other mitigating factors. The Commission shall also review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to reflect the intent of Congress that a person convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, who is affiliated with a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise should be subject to higher penalties than an otherwise unaffiliated individual.

(6) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''932. Straw purchasing of firearms.
''933. Trafficking in firearms.
''934. Forfeiture and fines.''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 922(d).—Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by striking the matter following paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

''(10) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition in furtherance of a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking offense (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)); or

''(11) intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm or ammunition to a person described in any of paragraphs (1) through (10).

This subsection shall not apply with respect to the sale or disposition of a firearm or ammunition to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who pursuant to subsection (b) of section 925 is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition, or to a person who has been granted relief from disabilities pursuant to subsection (c) of section 925.''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(a).—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''(d), (g),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (d) or (g) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(d).—Section 924(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''932, or 933,'' after ''section 924,''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) any offense under section 932 or 933.''.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(h).—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

''(h) Whoever knowingly receives or transfers a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such firearm or ammunition will be used to commit a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)), or a crime under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''.

(f) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(k).—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:

''(k)(1) A person who smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46; or

''(B) constitutes a felony, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)),

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(2) A person who smuggles or knowingly takes out of the United States a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) would be punishable under the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46, if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(B) would constitute a felony or a Federal crime of terrorism (as such terms are defined in section 932(a)) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, if the conduct had occurred within the United States, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.''

(g) PROHIBITION ON FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION TRANSFERS TO AGENTS OF DRUG CARTELS.—The Department of Justice, and any of its law enforcement coordinate agencies, shall not conduct or otherwise facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm or ammunition to an individual if any law enforcement officer employed by the Department of Justice involved with the transfer knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the recipient of the firearm or ammunition is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm or ammunition at all times.

(h) FFL ACCESS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901(b)), is amended—

(A) by striking ''Not later than'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) VOLUNTARY BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing licensees to use the national instant criminal background check system established under this section for purposes of voluntarily conducting an employment background check relating to a current or prospective employee. The Attorney General may not collect a fee for an employment background check under this subparagraph.

''(B) NOTICE.—Before conducting an employment background check relating to a current or prospective employee under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall—

''(i) provide written notice to the current or prospective employee that the licensee intends to conduct the background check; and

''(ii) obtain consent to conduct the background check from the current or prospective employee in writing.

''(C) EXEMPTION.—An employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) shall not be governed by the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

''(D) APPEAL.—Any individual who is the subject of an employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) the result of which indicates that the individual is prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition pursuant to subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, may appeal the results of the background check in the same manner and to the same extent as if the individual had been the subject of a background check relating to the transfer of a firearm.''.

(2) ACQUISITION, PRESERVATION, AND EXCHANGE OF IDENTIFICATION RECORDS AND INFORMATION.—Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) provide a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18 with information necessary to verify whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting '', except for dissemination authorized under subsection (a)(5) of this section'' before the period.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and without regard to chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to receive access to records of stolen firearms maintained by the National Crime Information Center operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solely for the purpose of voluntarily verifying whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.

(4) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; EVIDENCE.—

(A) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed—

(i) to create a cause of action against any person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, or any other person for any civil liability; or

(ii) to establish any standard of care.

(B) EVIDENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding the use or non-use by a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, of the systems, information, or records made available under this subsection or the amendments made by this subsection shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

(i) FUNDING FOR EXISTING ATF ANTI-STRAW PURCHASING CAMPAIGN.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to continue and expand current efforts with existing partners to educate persons licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, and the public to combat illegal straw purchases of firearms.

(j) LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REIMBURSEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DHS-HSI TO PREVENT ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING.—Section 432(d)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 240(d)(2)) is amended by inserting ''salary reimbursement,'' after ''administrative,''.

(k) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or an amendment made by this section, shall be construed to allow the establishment of a Federal system of registration of firearms, firearms owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions.

SEC. 12005. MISDEMEANOR CRIME OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINING ''DATING RELATIONSHIP''.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (33)(A)(ii)—

(A) by striking ''or by a person'' and inserting ''by a person''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', or by a person who has a current or recent former dating relationship with the victim''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(37)(A) The term 'dating relationship' means a relationship between individuals who have or have recently had a continuing serious relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

''(B) Whether a relationship constitutes a dating relationship under subparagraph (A) shall be determined based on consideration of—

''(i) the length of the relationship;

''(ii) the nature of the relationship; and

''(iii) the frequency and type of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship.

''(C) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a dating relationship under subparagraph (A).''.

(b) NO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to any conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence entered before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON CONVICTIONS OF CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WITH RESPECT TO DATING RELATIONSHIPS.—Section 921(a)(33) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (B) and (C)''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''State,,'' and inserting ''State,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had firearm rights restored unless the expungement, pardon, or restoration of rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms: *Provided*, That, in the case of a person who has not more than 1 conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship, and is not otherwise prohibited under this chapter, the person shall not be disqualified from shipping, transport, possession, receipt, or purchase of a firearm under this chapter if 5 years have elapsed from the later of the judgment of conviction or the completion of the person's custodial or supervisory sentence, if any, and the person has not subsequently been convicted of another such offense, a misdemeanor under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law which has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, or any other offense that would disqualify the person under section 922(g). The national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) shall be updated to reflect the status of the person. Restoration under this subparagraph is not available for a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the

victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.''.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Extension of Moratorium

SEC. 13101. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RULE RELATING TO ELIMINATING THE ANTI-KICKBACK STATUTE SAFE HARBOR PROTECTION FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUG REBATES.

Section 90006 of division I of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b note) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2026'' and inserting ''January 1, 2027''.

Subtitle B—Medicare Improvement Fund

SEC. 13201. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2021, $5,000,000'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2022, $7,500,000,000''.

Subtitle C—Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022

SEC. 13301. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 13302. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 2220D. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices (in this section referred to as the 'Clearinghouse') within the Department.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall serve as a Federal resource to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, evidence-based practices and recommendations to improve school safety for use by State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, State and local law enforcement agencies, health professionals, and the general public.

''(3) PERSONNEL.—

''(A) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Clearinghouse shall be assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

''(B) DETAILEES.—The Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel to the Clearinghouse.

''(4) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(A) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act'), shall not apply to any rulemaking or information collection required under this section.

''(B) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply for the purposes of carrying out this section.

''(b) CLEARINGHOUSE CONTENTS.—

''(1) CONSULTATION.—In identifying the evidence-based practices and recommendations for the Clearinghouse, the Secretary shall—

''(A) consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including civil rights and disability rights organizations; and

''(B) consult with the Secretary of Education to ensure that evidence-based practices published by the Clearinghouse are aligned with evidence-based practices to support a positive and safe learning environment for all students.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse shall—

''(A) include comprehensive evidence-based school safety measures;

''(B) include the evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the evidence-based practice or recommendation under subparagraph (A) has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

''(i) relevant research that is evidence-based, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), supporting the evidence-based practice or recommendation;

''(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school; or

''(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in determining evidence-based practices and recommendations, as determined in consultation with the officers described in subsection (a)(3)(B);

''(C) include information on Federal programs for which implementation of each evidence-based practice or recommendation is an eligible use for the program;

''(D) be consistent with Federal civil rights laws, including title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.); and

''(E) include options for developmentally appropriate recommendations for use in educational settings with respect to children's ages and physical, social, sensory, and emotionally developmental statuses.

''(3) PAST COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Clearinghouse shall present, as determined in consultation with the officers described in subsection (a)(3)(B), Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organization issued best practices and recommendations and identify any best practice or recommendation of the Clearinghouse that was previously issued by any such organization or commission.

''(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary may produce and publish materials on the Clearinghouse to assist and train educational agencies and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations.

''(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

''(A) Clearinghouse data analytics;

''(B) user feedback on the implementation of resources, evidence-based practices, and recommendations identified by the Clearinghouse; and

''(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General—

''(A) regularly assess and identify Clearinghouse evidence-based practices and recommendations for which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

''(B) establish an external advisory board, which shall be comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of elementary and secondary school students, representative from civil rights organizations, representatives of disability rights organizations, representatives of educators, representatives of law enforcement, and nonprofit school safety and security organizations, to—

''(i) provide feedback on the implementation of evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(ii) propose additional recommendations for evidence-based practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse that meet the requirements described in subsection (b)(2)(B).

''(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials in accessible formats to assist parents and legal guardians of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse evidence-based practices and recommendations.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices.''.

SEC. 13303. NOTIFICATION OF CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices (referred to in this section and section 13304 as the ''Clearinghouse''), as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State and local educational agency; and

(2) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(b) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State homeland security advisor;

(2) every State department of homeland security; and

(3) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State department of public health; and

(2) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(d) NOTIFICATION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide

written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 13302 of this Act, to—

(1) every State department of justice; and

(2) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

SEC. 13304. GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.

(a) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Clearinghouse or the external advisory board established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by this subtitle, shall—

(1) review grant programs and identify any grant program that may be used to implement evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse;

(2) identify any evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse for which there is not a Federal grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing the evidence-based practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(3) periodically report any findings under paragraph (2) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(b) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(1) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(2) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(3) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of evidence-based practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

SEC. 13305. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(1) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(2) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(3) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(4) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(5) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle shall be construed to authorize any officer or employee of the Federal Government to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited under section 103(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403(b)).

Subtitle D—Amendment on ESEA Funding

SEC. 13401. AMENDMENT ON ESEA FUNDING.

Section 8526 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7906) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) for the provision to any person of a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 930(g)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or training in the use of a dangerous weapon.''.

DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to meet additional resource needs of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', $1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to be administered by the Office of Justice Programs: *Provided*, That $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $280,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026—

(1) $750,000,000 shall be awarded pursuant to the formula allocation (adjusted in proportion to the relative amounts statutorily designated therefor) that was used in the fiscal year prior to the year for which funds are provided for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968 (Public Law 90–351) (the ''1968 Act''), and shall be for the purposes described in section 501(a)(1)(I) of title I of the 1968 Act, as amended by title II of division A of this Act: *Provided further*, That the allocation provisions under sections 505(a) through (e), the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), and section 1001(c) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply to the amount described in this paragraph;

(2) $200,000,000 shall be for grants administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141);

(3) $200,000,000 shall be for grants to the States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including grants to assist States in providing disqualifying juvenile records under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the grants described in this paragraph shall be available to State criminal record repositories and State court systems; and

(4) $250,000,000 shall be for a community violence intervention and prevention initiative.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Community Oriented Policing Services Programs'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for competitive grants to be administered by the Community Oriented Policing Services Office for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141): *Provided*, That $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 21001. None of the funds made available by this title may be transferred in this or any future fiscal year pursuant to the authority in section 205 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022, or any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act.

SEC. 21002. (a) The Department of Justice shall provide a detailed spend plan for the fiscal year 2022 and 2023 funds made available in this title to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the enactment of this Act and, for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2026, as part of the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Attorney General shall submit a detailed spend plan for the funds made available in this title in that fiscal year.

(b) The spend plan described in subsection (a) shall include a specific and detailed description of the intended administration, review processes, allowable purposes, eligibility requirements, and priority areas or weightings for the grant programs funded in this title.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for ''Health Surveillance and Program Support'', $800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That $312,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 2022, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, and $162,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025, unless stated otherwise—

(1) $250,000,000 shall be for grants for the community mental health services block grant program under subpart I of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act;

(2) $40,000,000 shall be for National Child Traumatic Stress Network;

(3) $240,000,000 shall be for activities and services under Project AWARE, of which no less than $28,000,000 shall be for activities described in section 7134 of Public Law 115–271;

(4) $120,000,000 shall be for Mental Health Awareness Training; and

(5) $150,000,000 shall be for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline for fiscal year 2022.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'', $190,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided*, That $82,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2022, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, unless stated otherwise—

(1) $60,000,000 shall be for primary care training and enhancement under section 747 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k) to provide mental and behavioral health care training as part of the training of pediatricians and other primary care clinicians who plan to provide care for pediatric populations and other vulnerable populations, such as victims of abuse or trauma, and individuals with mental health or substance use disorders: *Provided further*, That section 747(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k(c)(2)) shall not apply to funding made available in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Workforce'';

(2) $80,000,000 shall be for pediatric mental health care access under section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19), in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Health Resources and Services Administration—Maternal and Child Health''; and

(3) $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for carrying out subsection (b) of section 11003 of division A of this Act for fiscal year 2022: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be transferred to ''Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Grants to States for Medicaid''.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''School Improvement Programs'', $1,050,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2025, for carrying out subpart 1 of part A of title IV and part B of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ''ESEA''), in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That $50,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, shall be for carrying out part B of title IV of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall increase support for the implementation of evidence-based practices intended to increase attendance and engagement of students in the middle grades and high school in community learning centers using funds in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That $1,000,000,000 shall be for activities under section 4108 of the ESEA and, notwithstanding section 4105 of such Act, States shall make awards on a competitive basis to high-need local educational agencies as determined by the State.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For an additional amount for ''Safe Schools and Citizenship Education'', $1,000,000,000, to remain available through December 31, 2026: *Provided*, That $200,000,000, to remain available until March 31, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2022, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2023, shall be made available for fiscal year 2023, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, shall be made available for fiscal year 2024, $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2025, shall be made available for fiscal year 2025, and $200,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2026, shall be made available for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That not more than two percent of each of such amounts may be used for program administration, technical assistance, data collection, and dissemination of best practices: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, the following amounts shall be available for the following purposes in equal amounts for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026—

(1) $500,000,000 shall be for carrying out School Based Mental Health Services Grants, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes; and

(2) $500,000,000 shall be for carrying out Mental Health Services Professional Demonstration Grants, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 22001. None of the funds made available by this title may be transferred in this or any future fiscal year pursuant to the authority in section 205 or section 302 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (division H of Public Law 117–103), or any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act, or section 241(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 22002. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education shall each provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available to their respective Departments in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days until all funds are expended: *Provided further*, That the spend plans shall be accompanied by a listing of each contract obligation incurred that exceeds $5,000,000 which has not previously been reported, including the amount of each such obligation: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be briefed on obligations quarterly until all funds are expended.

SEC. 22003. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education shall each provide biweekly obligation reports for funds made available to their respective Departments in this title, including anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such reports shall be updated and submitted biweekly to the Committees until all funds are expended.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 23001. Each amount appropriated or made available by this division is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 23002. No part of any appropriation contained in this division shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 23003. Unless otherwise provided for by this division, the additional amounts appropriated by this division to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23004. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23005. (a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of each division of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of each division of this Act shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(7) and (c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall be estimated for purposes of section 251 of such Act and as appropriations for discretionary accounts for purposes of the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the ''Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''.

SA 5100. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5101. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5102. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States

Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''2 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

SA 5103. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5102 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''3 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 22; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, 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 consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it be adjourned forthwith—I like that word—under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:07 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 11 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 21, 2022:

THE JUDICIARY

ANA ISABEL DE ALBA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.