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Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.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.

Eternal God, shepherd of our Nation and world, hear our prayer. Lord, we turn to You because You are an intervening God who has asked us to pray without ceasing. We sometimes have difficulty comprehending the effectiveness of prayer, but we trust Your precepts and honor Your commands.

Lord, empower our lawmakers as You use them for Your glory. May they strive to keep themselves pure and to turn away from sin, as You show them Your ways and teach them Your wisdom. Give them the wisdom to meditate upon Your mighty acts in the history of our Nation and world. Lord, encourage them to trust You with their future.

We pray in Your sovereign 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.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING—Resumed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message with respect to S. 2938, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany 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.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Schumer amendment No. 5100 (to amendment No. 5099), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 5101, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5102 (to the instructions (amendment No. 5101) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5103 (to amendment No. 5102), to modify the effective date.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 yeas and nays are ordered.

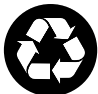
BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the issue of our actions last night, yesterday, Democratic and Republican negotiators at long last released what the Nation has been waiting for for a very long time—a gun safety bill that can be described with three words: common sense, bipartisan, lifesaving.

As the author of the Brady background checks bill—the last major gun safety bill, which passed in 1994—I am pleased Congress is on the path to take meaningful action to address gun violence for the first time in nearly 30 years. The bill is real progress. It will save lives. It is my intention to make sure the Senate passes this bill before the end of the week.

Last night, the process to quickly pass gun safety legislation formally

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



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began here on the floor after 64 Senators agreed to get on the bill. Let me emphasize that number again. Sixty-four Members came together last night to move forward—an unmistakable sign of the broad support and momentum behind this bill. That is good news for American families and American communities that have waited for years to see real progress against gun violence.

Once again, it is my intention now to keep the process moving quickly and secure final passage before the week's end.

A little over a month ago, our Nation witnessed two of the most traumatic mass shootings seen in years: a racially motivated attack in Buffalo and the worst school shooting in years in Uvalde, TX.

After these shootings, the Senate had a choice: We could succumb to gridlock and hold a vote on a bill with many things we would want but that had no hope of getting passed or we could try to find a bipartisan path forward, as difficult as it seemed to get anything done. Over the past 4 weeks, we chose to try to get something done.

Immediately after Uvalde, I spoke with Senator MURPHY, who has been our leader on these issues, and he asked me to give negotiators time and space to do their work. Given his long experience in this area, he thought that they could succeed. I was happy to agree because I knew that even if there was a chance to get something positive and tangible done on gun safety, it was well worth the effort. So I told Senator MURPHY I would give him the space he needed.

That quickly became the consensus of our caucus and the consensus of many of our gun safety advocates, who pressed us to secure real progress. We were all on the same page: Get something real done even if it might not be everything we wanted.

This proved to be the right decision because today we are only a few days away from passing the first major gun safety bill in nearly 30 years.

I want to thank all my Democratic and Republican colleagues for working together to reach this point. I want to particularly thank Senators MURPHY and SINEMA and all my Democratic colleagues who were part of the bipartisan working group. And, of course, I also want to thank Senators CORNYN, TILLIS, and my Republican colleagues who made the decision to tackle this difficult issue.

Most important of all, I want to thank all the survivors of gun violence, all the families and advocates who dedicated years of their lives to try to make a difference. This would not be possible without their years of work. No matter how many mass shootings have been met with gridlock over the years, these families never gave up on their hopes of making change happen. As I have told them, rather than curse the darkness, they lit a candle. They have turned their grief into action, and now their action has brought us to the brink of passing the first significant gun safety bill in decades.

The negotiators have done their work. Now it is time for the Senate to complete the job and pass the bill before the end of the week. The American people have waited long enough.

INSULIN ACT

Mr. President, now on an insulin bill, another bit of good news, a bright light. Earlier this morning, my colleagues Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS released legislation taking direct aim at one of the most confounding problems facing millions of Americans: the skyrocketing cost of insulin.

After months of hard work and good-faith negotiations, the efforts of my colleagues Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS have produced the INSULIN Act. This bipartisan bill will cap insulin at $35 a month, change the system that favors corporations instead of patients by keeping prices high, and help lower costs for millions of Americans with diabetes. It is my intention to bring the INSULIN Act to the floor of the Senate very soon, and it ought to pass this Chamber expeditiously.

Reducing the price of insulin is not a Democratic issue or a Republican issue; it is something that affects millions of Americans in every city and every State. In fact, State legislatures across the country have passed bills capping the cost of insulin for patients—not just blue States but some deeply red States as well.

Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS approached me earlier in the year and said they wanted to draft a bill that not only capped insulin prices at $35, but, in addition, they said they also wanted to have a bill that goes deeper and goes to the depth of the problem, to change the system of high prices that puts profits ahead of patients and lower the cost for millions of Americans with diabetes. I agreed that would be preferable. I encouraged them. And after a lot of work—hard work, diligent work—they have written a very fine bill.

Now, it is time for Congress to get the job done. If we can pass this bill, it will be a win for everyone—most of all, the millions and millions of Americans who rely on insulin to manage their diabetes.

There is no time to waste because the surge of insulin costs is one of the most infuriating trends of the past decade. For many people, the cost of insulin can climb up to hundreds of dollars a month, sometimes as much as $400 or even more. It is horrible and infuriating.

Skyrocketing insulin costs means that many Americans have to ask some soul-wrenching questions: Do I pay for my groceries, or do I pay for my medication? Do I have to ration my supply and take maybe half the dosage each day—which we know hastens the onset of diabetes and hastens the virulence of diabetes; or some ask: Will I have to skip my medication altogether?

These are questions no American should have to ever ask, but this is the reality for far too many in this country. No American should have to go broke just to access the medicines they need to stay alive. So that is why the Senate should make the INSULIN Act a priority in the coming months.

Again, I want to thank Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS for all their hard work in bringing this bill together. This has been a passion of both of theirs for a very long time. It has been a priority for many of us in this Chamber for years, and to have a bipartisan bill like this one is truly a breakthrough.

Very soon, I intend to have this bill come before the Senate so we can take decisive, much-needed steps toward lowering the cost of insulin for millions who need this drug to stay alive.

NOMINATION OF ARIANNA J. FREEMAN

Mr. President, finally on judicial nominees: As we continue moving forward on the first major gun bill in decades, the Senate will also proceed with confirming even more of President Biden's highly qualified judicial nominees. Later today, the Senate will move forward on the historic nomination of Arianna Freeman to serve as circuit judge for the Third Circuit.

Ms. Freeman would make history as the first Black woman ever to preside as an appellate judge on the Third Circuit, which is home to more than 3 million African Americans in the Northeast and the Virgin Islands, but which has had only five African-American judges in its entire history.

Her confirmation would be a long overdue step toward a more representative bench that is vital for the health of democracy.

And her qualifications—Yale Law School, clerkships for three Federal judges, and extensive experience as a Federal defender—should erase any doubt that she merits appointment to the bench. Normally, a nominee with Ms. Freeman's resume should command strong bipartisan support, so it was deeply regrettable that her nomination was locked in committee with an 11-to-11 vote. Nevertheless, we are proceeding with her nomination today. I have just moved to discharge her nomination out of the Judiciary Committee so we can bring her to a vote on the floor.

Again, a simple look at her resume shows she has the skills. We know she has the temperament and experience to make an excellent judge. And despite delays, the Senate is going to move her one step closer to confirmation today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. 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 MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Yesterday, the Senate took a big step toward an important bipartisan bill to prevent mass murders, make schools safer, and protect the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. The bipartisan group, led by Senator CORNYN, put together a package of commonsense and popular solutions to make these horrific incidents less likely, and it does not so much as touch the rights of the overwhelming majority of American gun owners who are law-abiding citizens of sound mind.

I have spent my career supporting, defending, and expanding law-abiding citizens' Second Amendment rights. The right to bear arms, the right to defend one's self and one's family is a core civil liberty. Among other things, Senate Republicans spent years confirming a generation of Federal judges who understand that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights actually mean what they say.

The American people know that we don't have to choose between safer schools and our constitutional rights. Our country can and should have both. But throughout recent years, our Democratic colleagues have indicated they were not interested in substantial legislation to create safer communities if they didn't get to take massive bites out of the Second Amendment in the process. There have been attempts at bipartisan talks after horrible incidents in the past, but they fell apart when Democrats did not sign on to anything—anything—that did not roll back the Bill of Rights for law-abiding Americans.

Well, this time is different. This time, Democrats came our way and agreed to advance some commonsense solutions without rolling back rights to law-abiding citizens. The result is a product that I am proud to support. It will send more direct funding to community behavioral health centers and for mental health in schools. It will send money not just to States that decide to implement so-called red flag laws, but to every State to fund crisis intervention programs of their own choosing. And States that do not use the money for red flag laws will have to build in new due-process protections that have never been required before.

The bill also removes the blinders that have prevented the NICS background check system from considering young people with preexisting juvenile records. If a young teenager has been convicted of a violent crime or institutionalized for mental illness, there is no reason why that important record should be magically wiped away on their 18th birthday for the purpose of buying weapons. That information is clearly relevant, and 87 percent of Americans agree.

To be clear, this legislation has no new restrictions, bans, waiting periods, or mandates for law-abiding gun owners of any age—no new restrictions, bans, waiting periods or mandates for law-abiding citizens of any age, including those aged 18 to 21. Someone who has never been convicted of a violent crime or adjudicated as mentally ill will not have their rights affected one iota. And a whole lot of schools and communities will receive more mental health funding to prevent crisis situations before they develop.

JUDICIAL SECURITY

Mr. President, now on a related matter, speaking of safer communities, it would be nice if Attorney General Garland and the Department of Justice could do their jobs and enforce the Federal laws that Congress actually already has on the books.

For example, it is currently—right now—illegal to join a mob protesting outside the private family home of a Federal judge, including Supreme Court Justices. It is illegal right now to try to replace the rule of law with harassment and intimidation. What has been going on outside Justices' homes for weeks now is a Federal crime right now. But you wouldn't know it from the Justice Department's inaction.

First, the most prominent Democrats in America fan dangerous flames with intemperate rhetoric about the Court. Then House Democrats blockade a noncontroversial Supreme Court security bill for weeks—weeks—until a literal assassination plot came to light. And all the while, Attorney General Garland still refuses to enforce existing Federal law and put a stop to these illegal pressure campaigns.

As Washington Democrats continue to stage hearings about political violence that took place a year and a half ago, their own side of the aisle is engaging in ongoing political violence as we speak.

In recent weeks, the entire country has been swept with vandalism, arson, and attacks directed at churches, pro-life organizations, and crisis pregnancy centers that serve and help women—going on all across the country. By one count, there have been more than four dozen incidents of vandalism, harassment, or violence committed by pro-abortion advocates since the shameful leak of a Supreme Court draft opinion.

The Department of Justice will not even condemn or stop illegal intimidation mobs today, leading to ask: Are they really prepared to protect the safety and civil rights of American citizens after the Court issues high-profile rulings?

Are local authorities here in Washington and around the country ready for what one far-left group is promising will be ''a night of rage''—''a night of rage''?

Well, they had better be. I understand, yesterday, Attorney General Garland caught a flight to Ukraine. Now, I certainly support our efforts in Ukraine and was proud to meet with President Zelenskyy myself a month ago. As a U.S. Senator, I work directly on foreign policy, but our head of domestic law enforcement ought to be a little more concerned with his day job.

GAS TAX HOLIDAY

Now, Mr. President, on one final matter, this morning, the Biden administration announced another ineffective stunt to mask the effects of Democrats' war on affordable American energy: calling for a holiday on the Federal gas tax.

This ineffective stunt will join President Biden's other ineffective stunt on gas prices: emptying out the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that we need in the event of a true national security crisis, not just a Democratic-fueled inflation crisis. This ineffective administration's big, new idea is a silly proposal that senior members of their own party have already shot down well in advance.

Earlier this year, Speaker PELOSI said President Biden's idea ''[wouldn't] even [be] going to the consumers.'' She called it ''very showbiz.''

Larry Summers, a top economist to multiple Democratic Presidents, said the idea would be ''shortsighted, ineffective, goofy, and gimmicky.'' That is Larry Summers.

Jason Furman, President Obama's former head of the Council of Economic Advisers, said just yesterday—yesterday:

> Whatever you thought of the merits of a gas tax holiday in February, it is a worse idea now . . . A gas tax holiday would also add to inflation.

Jason Furman, yesterday.

Back in 2008, then-Candidate Obama called the idea ''a gimmick [that would] save you half a tank of gas over the course of the entire summer so that everyone in Washington can pat themselves on the back and say they did something.''

Look, a recent study of past gas tax holidays found that less than 20 percent of the amount ends up actually lowering prices at the pump. In other words, lifting an 18.4-cent gas tax would mean lowering Americans' gas prices by just 3 or 4 cents—3 or 4 cents.

The price of gas has risen $2.60 since the Biden administration took office and launched its holy war on affordable American energy. There had already been a substantial increase before the conflict in Ukraine escalated. Now the President wants to trim 3 cents—3 cents—off the top and take a bow? I don't think so.

Tomorrow, Secretary Granholm will continue the empty theater by holding an ''emergency meeting'' with domestic energy refiners. Presumably, this will involve another leftwing browbeating like the accusatory letter President Biden sent to domestic producers just last week. The same administration—the same one—that hasn't awarded a single offshore energy lease, that hasn't offered an onshore lease sale in five straight quarters, and that has taken every single opportunity to slow-walk new energy infrastructure into submission appears to have found

a convenient scapegoat for the consequences of its own actions.

Actually, I have a better idea: Democrats could stop setting off inflationary spirals, stop proposing massive tax hikes on the brink of a recession, stop waging a holy war against American fossil fuels, and stop applauding the pain that working families are feeling as part of some grand, leftwing ''transition.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, last month, the U.S. Department of the Interior released an investigative report on our country's Indian boarding school system. From 1819 to 1969, more than 400 of these schools operated across what today are 37 States. The Indian boarding school era is one of the darkest periods in American history and one that we as a nation have not properly reckoned with.

For nearly two centuries, the U.S. Government took Native American children as young as 6 from their families and sent them to boarding schools, but these schools were not solely for the purpose of teaching the children. They humiliated these children, and they harmed them. Indian children were forced to change their names, to cut their hair, to stop speaking their Native languages. They did military drills three times a week. Every day, they were assigned hours of grueling work that violated child labor laws: They had to raise livestock, sew clothes, work on the railroads. Those who resisted were punished with whippings and solitary confinement. Those who resisted were punished with whippings and solitary confinement. Often, older children were forced to punish the younger ones.

The conditions of these schools were awful: three to a bed, dirty water, no working plumbing. Disease and malnourishment were common. Physical and sexual abuse was rampant. We don't know how many children died at these U.S. Government-funded and -run schools, but the Interior Department estimates that the number is in the tens of thousands.

And all of this occurred for one reason—to steal Native land.

As far back as the 1700s, U.S. Government policy was officially to dispossess and break Tribes so their territories could be taken for American expansion. Erasing Native culture through assimilation was key to this.

As one official said, ''The love of home and the warm, reciprocal affection existing between parents and children are among the strongest characteristics of the Indian nature.''

So the Federal Government acted accordingly. The Departments of War and Interior oversaw this forced assimilation. Congress passed laws appropriating school funding to ''civilize'' Native children. When families refused to send their kids to these schools, Congress made the food rations that were negotiated in treaties contingent on their doing so. To fill the schools, the government enlisted religious organizations, paying them on a per-child basis. A majority of this money came from Federal Indian trusts—money that was supposed to help the Tribes—and the Supreme Court ruled that all of this was legal at the time.

The result of these actions was a multi-generational trauma for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities and families that continue to this day. Adults who attended boarding schools are more likely to have everything from arthritis to depression. They are three times as likely to have cancer. Studies have found worse health outcomes for the ancestors of people who went to these schools, and there are 53 known child burial sites and an unknown number yet to be discovered.

We can't undo this history, but we have to acknowledge it. That starts with examining the full scope of this atrocity unflinchingly, with clear minds and with fresh eyes. We need to keep investigating Indian boarding schools, and the findings should be taught in every school and be known by every future generation of Americans. As recommended in the report from the Department of the Interior, we must also support Native language revitalization. We cannot continue to neglect these programs and further erase Native culture.

We have to understand and undertake a path toward healing, not in the abstract but in a concrete and meaningful way. We must work hand in hand with Native communities on a respectful and restorative process. We have to empower these communities through increased Federal investments in Native healthcare and housing and economic development. We must reject our centuries-long pattern of Native suppression and, instead, begin one of reconciliation. We owe the survivors of the Indian boarding school era, their families, and their communities nothing less.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have come to the floor this morning to recognize and commemorate the 45th anniversary of the first oil moving through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. We actually reached that milepost on Monday so I am here to speak this morning about what this 800-mile-long pipeline continues to mean for Alaska, our Nation, and really the world itself.

TAPS, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, is truly a modern marvel. It is the backbone of my home State's economy. It supports great jobs for Alaska. It helps generate critical revenues for our State. It ensures that our energy is transported safely, and it really is a vital component of America's energy security. But I think it is kind of nice, as we reflect on decades past, to appreciate some of the history behind the Trans-Alaska Pipeline because, for a period of time, there was a question of whether or not this extraordinary energy infrastructure would be built at all.

After oil was discovered in Prudhoe Bay, there was vigorous debate as to how we were going to move this resource, how we were going to transport it. Some wanted to use trucks or tankers; others actually thought that massive jets would be the way to go. There were some who wanted to build an overland pipeline across Canada. That would have been about a 3,200-mile line in length. But, thankfully, it was an all-Alaska pipeline route that prevailed.

So when you look at the map of Alaska and where our pipeline sits today, it truly does just bisect the entire State of Alaska. From Prudhoe to Valdez at Tidewater is an 800-mile line. Thankfully, an all-Alaska pipeline route was the one that ultimately prevailed over all of the alternatives that were considered. Congress authorized it in 1973—an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis of authorization.

There is an interesting side story—it is actually not a side story; it is pretty pivotal—in terms of whether or not this Trans-Alaska Pipeline actually came into being. But it was a tie-breaking vote cast by Spiro Agnew that really helped to facilitate the line because it effectively determined that there would be no further litigation about the line moving forward.

The preconstruction process for TAPS lasted for about 6 years, mostly concurrent with the final passage of its authorization act; and as part of that, the Federal Task Force on Alaskan Oil Development—this is a group that we should probably be bringing back—completed a six-volume environmental impact statement, so a six-volume EIS.

And that EIS, along with Congress's decision to shield TAPS from litigation—again, this tie-breaking vote that I have alluded to—allowed the construction to begin. So it did.

Several companies joined together to form a joint venture, called Alyeska, and they set forth to build and operate the line. And Alyeska ultimately acquired 515 Federal permits, along with more than 832 from the State of Alaska, in order to proceed.

Now, at that time, TAPS was the largest private construction project of its kind. It had a pricetag of more than $8 billion. In October of 1975, more than 28,000 people were working to make it a reality, and together they turned over 100,000 pieces of 40- to 60-foot pipe in a

48-inch diameter that runs from, again, Prudhoe to Valdez in the south central part of our State.

I have had many opportunities to show visitors our Trans-Alaska Pipeline. If you look at it from the air, it is just this silver ribbon, again, that bisects the State. You look at it from the ground, and, again, it is truly, truly an engineering marvel.

Now, I saw an old criticism that TAPS was an ''engineer's nightmare.'' The occupant of the Chair here might be interested in this given your background, but, in reality, it is a testament, truly, to world-class engineering and the genius, the creativity, and the pioneering spirit of all who worked on it.

TAPS crosses three mountain ranges, including Atigun Pass in the Brooks Range that has an elevation of 4,739 feet. It reaches a grade of 55 degrees at Thompson Pass in the Chugach Range. It crosses more than 530 streams and rivers. It accommodates some 579 animal crossings. And it operates at temperatures ranging from 95 degrees above zero to 80 degrees below zero, and that is not counting the windchill factor.

And when you are talking about Alaska, of course, you have got to account for seismic activity. So TAPS' engineers also had to account for that. You have got mountain ranges. You have got extreme weather. You have got animals, wildlife that you have to accommodate. You have the rivers, the streams, but you also have to accommodate seismic hazard.

The pipeline crosses three fault lines, including the Denali Fault. In that area, engineers built the pipeline on slider beams with Teflon shoes. So if you look at these supports here, these vertical support pillars here and the slider beams are on Teflon shoes that allow the pipeline to move laterally up to 20 feet—up to 20 feet laterally—and up to 5 feet vertically. So this pipeline can absorb the give-and-take and the hard shake of a significant earthquake.

And it is pretty important that the engineers worked this into this extraordinary infrastructure. We had a magnitude 7.9 earthquake that struck in 2002 right on that Denali Fault. The pipeline handled it well. It remained intact, and it did exactly what the engineers designed it to do: It moved back and forth on these lateral supports. It moved up and down, and it allowed that pipeline, that piece of steel pipeline, to have the flex that it needed to avoid any—any—issues.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System was built in just over 3 years. This was between 1974 and 1977. I was a young person growing up in Fairbanks at the time, and that was a time and place of great energy and intensity as we were involved in this extraordinary oil construction boom. And the men and women who were working on the project at that time had this saying: ''They just didn't know that it couldn't be done.'' And they not only met their goal of first oil moving through the pipeline by July 1, 1977; they beat it by 10 days.

And the rest, they say, is history. Over the past 45 years, TAPS has not just been a pipeline, not just oil pipeline infrastructure; it has become Alaska's economic lifeline. I say it is like the artery for our State. It has helped us create jobs to the point where our oil and gas industry either employs or supports about one-third of Alaska's workforce. It has generated billions of dollars in revenues for our State—for everything from roads and schools to essential services.

TAPS has allowed us to create and now grow our Permanent Fund. This Permanent Fund has really turned our oil resources into an enduring source of prosperity for Alaskans. We not only have a Permanent Fund, but spun off from that Permanent Fund and the investment on those earnings are dividends that are returned to each and every Alaskan in this State. If you lived in Alaska from 1982, when they first started the dividends, until today, you would have received nearly $45,000 in annual dividends that go to offset the high cost of living in a high-cost State like Alaska. This year, Alaskans are set to receive a pretty hefty Permanent Fund dividend: more than $3,000 more.

So it has been an economic benefit, most certainly, to Alaskans. It has also enabled us to keep our State tax burden low. We have no income tax in the State. We have no statewide sales tax. We have the lowest gas tax in the country.

As the economist Scott Goldsmith has noted, revenues from TAPS also enable us to keep taxes on other industries like our tourism, our fisheries—it allows us to keep those taxes lower than they might otherwise be.

But really, from day one, TAPS has strengthened our energy security. And when I talk about energy security, I am referring not just to the security of those of us in Alaska but to our Nation's energy security. It helped tide America over during the 1979 oil crisis. It has insulated us from OPEC and OPEC Plus and lessened our dependence on nations that do not share our interests, and it has dramatically reduced the dollars that go overseas to purchase oil.

It has certainly provided reliable and affordable energy for tens of millions of Americans up and down the west coast because it is the west coast where Alaskan oil is primarily directed.

But it is hard to imagine Alaska without TAPS, without the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. It is hard also to imagine the consequences that America would have faced without the 18.4 billion barrels of oil that it has now safely moved over these past 45 years. And I think it is no exaggeration to say that while we built a pipeline, that pipeline has helped us build our State.

And in the midst of all this—something that the folks at Alyeska Pipeline are very, very proud of—Alyeska has accrued a remarkable safety record. From 2017 through 2020, the company reported a total of just 5.1 barrels of oil as spilled. Yet over that same time period, from 2017 to 2020, more than 733 million barrels of oil have moved through TAPS. So not 1 in every 1 million gallons, not 1 in every 10 million gallons, not even 1 in every 100 million gallons was spilled during this time period. That is a pretty darn good record. And that is something that Alyeska can be proud of, and I think it speaks to the kind of company that it is.

And, at its core, the reason why TAPS has been successful are its people. They focus on safety first. There are more than 700 people who work directly for Alyeska on the North Slope, at the pump stations, at its Anchorage control center, and in Valdez. And you are probably not going to find a more dedicated group. They are just so committed to their mission, and it certainly makes me proud to know that 95 percent of those who work at Alyeska are Alaskans.

TAPS is an economic engine for our State. But as we are standing here in 2022 celebrating its 45th anniversary, the fact of the matter is, this pipeline faces a real challenge. TAPS' technical capacity is 2 million barrels per day. We have achieved that years ago. But right now—right now—the pipeline is moving just a quarter of that. They are moving about 500,000 barrels a day. So what that means is that the line is about three-quarters empty, and that can create some difficult operational challenges.

We have had many of the briefings about what it means when you have a pipeline that isn't completely full. The throughput moves slower. And when you have hot oil coming out of the ground in an arctic environment, moving 800 miles through a cold piece of steel, if it doesn't move quickly and it is allowed to cool down, it can build up waxy buildup on the inside that needs to be scrubbed and cleaned. We call it pigging. It is just an operational thing. Alyeska deals with it, but it is something that is an issue.

When you have less than full throughput, it moves differently. So when you are going up mountain ranges and down the other side, now what happens as you see that pipeline, which is designed to flex, when you don't have your full operational capacity? And Alyeska has been working to work through some of these challenges, and they have been doing a good job.

But in fairness, this is not Alyeska's fault here. If you want to know why TAPS is a quarter full, you can probably look to some people in this Chamber, some who have been serving in this Chamber before. You can look down the street to Pennsylvania Avenue at the current administration as well as some who preceded the Biden administration.

We have the resources—Alaska has the resources to fill TAPS up. What we have lacked is access to our lands, access to our leases, and access to the permits to help make this a reality. And this is despite various Presidents telling Alaskans that, look, you are going to be able to develop your resources. They say it, and the promises are broken over and over and over again. And it continues to this day.

The Biden administration is breaking the law by refusing to carry out the oil and gas program that Congress mandated for the non-wilderness 1002 Area. We did that in the 2017 law.

Millions of acres in our National Petroleum Reserve are being taken off the table with this administration through, effectively, administration whim. And with one of the best projects within the Petroleum Reserve right now, we are dealing with some redtape here; but, effectively, the excuse is that more studies need to be done. These are studies that have been done already, and we are being told you have to do them again.

With gas prices averaging more than $5 a gallon across the Nation, it sure would be nice to fill up the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. It not only gives us more product domestically; it would certainly help us in Alaska. We would have more jobs in Alaska and more revenue to help us improve the quality of life in every community in our State, help offset the very high fuel costs in our State. We averaged $5 and above a long time before many in the lower 48 here.

But we would also be bringing less foreign oil to the West Coast, including California, where imports have risen in almost direct proportion to our production decline. As you are seeing less oil coming out of Alaska to the West Coast, particularly California, they are getting it from somewhere, and they are bringing it in. They are importing that. And whether it is from countries that don't like us and don't really care about their environmental track record or their human rights issues, we get it from there.

We would also have an alternative to Russia, which continues to sell its energy and bring in billions of dollars a day to finance its bloody war against Ukraine. And then across the Nation, you could anticipate that prices would be lower at the pump, which would reduce the pain that families and businesses are experiencing.

I know that there is not a dial on this extraordinary energy security asset where we can just ramp it up, but this is an important discussion to be having, again, in context of what value the oil resources in Alaska can contribute to our country.

And when you have in place policies that say it is not important to keep this thing full—even though in Alaska, you have the resources to keep it full—when you say it is not important and you put in place pressures and obstacles and barriers to increase production, you are going to see that. You are going to see that impact, what happens in this country to our supply. Right now, we are all reading about it. We are all watching the news.

There is a lot that President Biden is saying that this is what we are going to do to bring down your gas prices, but I will go on record to suggest that a full TAPS would do a heck of a lot more to reduce gas prices than many of the other suggestions out there like price gouging probes and suspension of the Federal gas tax, the proposal to hand out gas cards. These are temporary—almost momentary—blips that might make somebody feel OK for a month or 2 because maybe I get a few cents more off the price at the pump if we have a 3-month Federal gas tax holiday like President Biden is suggesting. But, you know, it is not right to put in place—I mean, you can call it a gimmick, but are you addressing the fundamentals of supply and demand if you just say for a few months: ''Here, we are going to take the pressure off you so you won't be so mad''? Well, people are going to continue to be so mad if it doesn't help alleviate the problem, if it doesn't help address the pain that American families are feeling.

It is pretty simple out here. We need supply. We need supply to keep up with the rising demand and the falling output from around the world. This is where we need to wake up because it is not as if we don't have options. It is not as if we don't have the supply. Alaska has the supply right in the vicinity of a world-class pipeline that has room for an additional 1.5 million barrels per day.

It is just beyond me why anyone would contemplate oil from Iran or Venezuela or other members of OPEC+ over a State like Alaska. It is just beyond me; yet that is what we hear. That is what we hear from the President. That is what we hear from the administration that somehow we have to get this resource and it is going to have to come from somewhere, so we are going to go asking. We are going to go asking outside of our country. We are going to go to Iran, Venezuela.

The President is going to make a trip to Saudi Arabia, yet they are not asking Alaska to do more. In fact, they are not only not asking, they continue to put up impediments and barriers for us to do more, and that just defies logic. It degrades the environment. It makes the world a more dangerous place every time we look to other countries for resources that we need, knowing full well that we have a better environmental record here. We have the ability to make us less vulnerable, less energy-insecure, and yet we are not taking advantage of that.

There is a section on Alyeska's website titled ''Memories and Mileposts,'' with historical information about TAPS, and I would suggest that it is well worth visiting and recognizing what an incredible asset this pipeline has been since first oil was moved through it on June 20, 1977. Forty-five years is a good long time, but even as we thank all who have made TAPS such a resounding success, I would encourage all of you to maybe mark your calendars for June 20, 2027. That will be the 50th anniversary.

I would hope that we could all be honest and realistic about our global energy needs in the meantime and ensure significantly greater throughput is running through that pipeline when we reach the next milepost. That would be good for Alaskans; that would be good for the country. I think it would be good and important for the world. And we know the men and women who operate TAPS at Alyeska and their contractors will ensure that every last molecule moves safely through it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I just want to echo what was said by my colleague from Alaska because what we are now hearing from the administration are ideas that they think will help ease the pressure on gas prices in this country, but they are all gimmicky. I mean, it is all rebates—gas card rebates or doing away with the gas tax temporarily until September, like that is going to do anything meaningful long term to address this supply-demand crisis that the Senator from Alaska just alluded to.

I have to say that this administration, from the time they came into office, has demonstrated an open hostility to oil and gas production in this country—energy production, more generally.

The Senator from Alaska was talking about the oil pipeline. We have one in South Dakota—that was going to run through South Dakota—the Keystone XL Pipeline, which was killed the first day in office by the Biden administration and, again, sent signals to those who produce energy in this country that we are not interested in what you have to offer. We want to move in a different direction. And that different direction, of course, is electric vehicles, which I am not against. Everybody might want an electric vehicle. It is a free country. But the fact of the matter is, we will be dependent upon liquid fuels in the foreseeable future. Since that is the case, we ought to produce it right here in Alaska. We have vast resources.

It is an issue, fundamentally, of supply and demand. As the Senator of Alaska pointed out, you look at Alaska, now we are talking about getting oil from Saudi Arabia, from Venezuela, from countries, other places around the world—in some cases run by dictators—instead of producing it right here in the United States of America. That is just tragic. It is just tragic, and the American people are paying the price for it.

Why? Because in places like Alaska where we have abundant resources, they shut it down. They shut down

Federal lands. They started denying permits to drill, and they killed the infrastructure that supports, in many cases, energy production in this country.

A pipeline, for example, is not only the most efficient, but the safest way to transport liquid fuels in this country. We need liquid fuels. We know that. It is a fact, and we have the supply—abundant supply is right here in the United States. All we have to do is simply access that. Instead, we are talking about gimmicks like rebates, gas card rebates or temporary suspension of the fuel tax in this country which, by the way, would rob the Highway Trust Fund of the resources that we need to build out the infrastructure in this country and to maintain it.

There are just so many reasons and on so many levels why these are bad ideas—so bad, in fact, that Speaker PELOSI in the House of Representatives has previously referred to this kind of idea that the administration is now proposing as a gimmick and something that isn't going to provide long-term relief.

It is fundamentally an issue of supply and demand, and all we simply have to do is turn it on. We have to get the energy producers in this country off the sidelines, back into the game, producing oil and gas in America in a way that will meet Americans' daily needs when they fill up their cars and trucks with gasoline at the pump, which right now they are being punished unnecessarily by an economy where we have constantly rising gas prices. The average price is around $5 nationwide, literally a doubling of the gas price since this President took office. There is a direct correlation—direct correlation—connect the dots—to policy decisions this administration has made, which they are now realizing and trying to come up with these gimmicky ideas to try to deal with an issue that fundamentally could be fixed simply by sending the right signals and encouraging and incentivizing the type of energy production in this country that we ought to be encouraging.

And the energy producers in this country are up to it. They will meet the demand if we simply give them the opportunity. That is what needs to change. That is what this administration needs to be focused on, not on shutting down gas and oil and energy production here in the United States.

PRO-LIFE MOVEMENT

Mr. President, the Dobbs case will be decided by the Supreme Court in a matter of days now. I pray that it will be decided in favor of life and that Roe v. Wade, a case that even pro-abortion constitutional scholars criticized, will be overturned.

But however Dobbs is decided, the work of the pro-life movement will continue. That work, of course, includes advocacy—attempts to change laws that ensure that human rights of unborn human beings are protected.

But perhaps most of all, it includes the daily work of providing help to moms in need. Helping moms and their babies are central to the pro-life movement. Pregnancy resource centers and other pro-life organizations provide a variety of resources to help women in challenging circumstances. They provide supplies for moms and their babies. They offer prenatal and parenting classes. They assist moms with housing. They help them connect with State and local resources, and they provide friendship and support and a listening ear to mom going through a difficult time.

They provide agency referrals for mothers who choose to make an adoption plan for their babies. They provide places for moms and their babies to live while they complete their education or get back on their feet.

During the current formula crisis, pregnancy resource centers have helped moms struggling to find what they need to feed their babies by providing them with free formula.

You would think that helping out moms would be pretty uncontroversial. You would think that everyone, including individuals who are pro-abortion, could get behind helping a struggling mom find housing or access to prenatal care. But apparently the pro-abortion movement finds providing material help to moms in need and letting them know they have alternatives to abortion somehow to be pretty threatening.

Pregnancy resource centers have frequently been a target of pro-abortion politicians in the pro-abortion movement, which have sought to undermine their work. But things have gotten very serious in recent weeks. Since a draft of a possible opinion in the Dobbs case was leaked in May, pro-abortion extremists have conducted a campaign of vandalism and violence against pregnancy resource centers and churches. Just a few blocks away from here, one pregnancy resource center was egged and graffitied and had its door covered in red paint. A number of others have faced similar vandalism, and multiple pregnancy resource centers have been the victim of arson.

A group claiming responsibility for a number of the attacks, Jane's Revenge, released a chilling letter last week in which it declared ''open season'' on pregnancy centers and stated:

> We promised to take increasingly drastic measures against oppressive infrastructures. Rest assured that we will, and those measures may not come in the form of something so easily cleaned up as fire and graffiti.

Well, perhaps it is not entirely shocking that some members of the extreme abortion movement have responded to the possibility of Roe being overturned with vandalism, arson, and threats of further attacks.

This wave of violence is deeply troubling, and these attacks need to be taken seriously. I hope Attorney General Garland is developing a strategy to confront this wave of vandalism and violence and to prevent future and more serious attacks.

Earlier this month, I joined a number of my Republican colleagues in sending a letter to the Attorney General asking about his plans for dealing with these attacks and preventing future ones. I am disappointed that we have yet to receive a reply to our letter. And the President—not merely his spokesperson but the President himself—should be out there strongly condemning these attacks and letting everyone know that violent responses to the Dobbs decision will not be tolerated.

After one pregnancy resource center was vandalized, its director said:

> We are not going to let intimidation change what we are doing. It failed. It was pretty unanimous from the volunteers and staff here that this is not going to change how we will do business here one bit at all.

I know that attitude is reflected at other pregnancy resource centers, and I know that, despite threats of violence, the work of helping moms and their babies will continue.

The work of the pro-life movement represents the best of our American tradition: providing a voice to the voiceless, standing up for the human rights of those who have been denied them, and providing a helping hand to neighbors in need. I am grateful to all the pro-life Americans standing up for the human rights of unborn human beings and helping moms and their babies get the resources they need, and win or lose at the Supreme Court, I know that work will continue.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. 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 MARY T. BOYLE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, later this afternoon, we are going to vote on Mary Boyle to be a Consumer Product Safety Commissioner. This organization, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, works on the frontlines to protect consumers from dangerous and defective products, and Ms. Boyle's confirmation will give the Commission a full complement of Commissioners to complete its important work.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is responsible for regulating the safety of more than 15,000 everyday products and helps keep hazardous products out of our homes and away from our families. The Agency is responsible for investigating hazards, effectuating product recalls, issuing and enforcing product safety standards, and informing consumers and manufacturers about potential dangers and how to avoid them. The CPSC's work literally saves lives and prevents injuries.

We know that Ms. Boyle is well qualified for this position and that she will make consumers a top priority and their safety a top priority.

Now is an important time for the Consumer Product Safety Commission

to be well equipped to fight for these consumer safety issues. We need it to remain a strong force in keeping unsafe and defective products, including children's toys, infant rockers, household appliances, and other issues in the development space, like elevators and space heaters, out of the market.

When it comes to recalls, for example, this year the Consumer Product Safety Commission and three residential elevator manufacturers announced the recall of 70,000 residential elevators that posed a serious risk of injury and, tragically, death to small children. I am encouraged to see that the Consumer Product Safety Commission is taking action on this heartbreaking issue. There is more to be done, and we need a Commission that will follow through.

The Commission is also responsible for investigating tragedies, such as home fires that might have been caused by defective products. In fact, the Consumer Product Safety Commission was quickly on the scene in the Bronx earlier this year when a fire from a space heater caused the death of 17 people, including 8 children. When I sent a letter to the Consumer Product Safety Commission asking them to look further into this issue, they acted quickly and knew that we had to investigate.

While these investigations are still ongoing, we need assurances that if a defective product is found to be the cause, that the Consumer Product Safety Commission is going to be fully equipped to take action.

I also want to mention with respect to the Consumer Product Safety Commission's rulemaking authority that the Commerce Committee recently passed the STURDY Act, a bill that would speed up the Consumer Product Safety Commission's rulemaking process to deal with furniture tipovers.

Unfortunately, many furniture items are designed in such a way that they can tip if a child grabs or climbs upon them, with the potential of very tragic consequences. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has been undertaking a rulemaking to ban unsafe furniture items by imposing strict tipover testing requirements. I hope we will see a safety standard for this very soon.

Over the course of more than a decade at the Commission, Ms. Boyle has worked on these issues in senior positions across the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including as General Counsel and Deputy General Counsel before assuming her current role as Executive Director.

As the Consumer Product Safety Commission's General Counsel, Ms. Boyle served the Agency's chief legal officer—providing legal, policy, and strategic advice on a multitude of regulatory, statutory, fiscal, litigation, and enforcement issues—and examined proposed product safety rules and standards. So I think she is well qualified for this job. She worked with the Department of Justice on Federal court litigation in which the Commission was involved.

In her current role as Executive Director, she is the chief operating officer of the Agency, ensuring that it meets program and operational and administrative functions. She is more than well-versed in the Agency's processes and eminently qualified to hit the ground running as a Commissioner.

Over 90 different organizations have written to my office in support of her nomination, including the AFL–CIO, the Consumer Federation of America, the National Consumers League, Kids in Danger, and many, many more organizations.

I want to say to all my colleagues, I hope you will vote to confirm Ms. Boyle to ensure that the Consumer Product Safety Commission can move forward so that these important issues can be addressed and Americans can find safer products in their homes.

I look forward to working with Ms. Boyle at a critical time for the Agency in making sure that these products are safe and that Americans are protected from dangerous and defective products.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 today, the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Freeman nomination; further, that immediately following that vote, the Senate vote on confirmation of the Boyle nomination as under the previous order; and that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

RECESS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now recess until 2:15.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:45 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. ROSEN).

MOTION TO DISCHARGE—Continued

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant 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 PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 236 Ex.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—48

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

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination is placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Boyle nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for a term of seven years from October 27, 2018.

VOTE ON BOYLE NOMINATION

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

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, 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 are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 237 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Brown
Bennet	Booker	Cantwell

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

NAYS—48

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

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer
Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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 majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Hernan D. Vera, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

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 are ordered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Arizona.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Ms. SINEMA. Madam President, I rise today at a time in which families in Arizona and across America are scared. For too long, they have seen unacceptable levels of violence in their communities, and it threatens their sense of safety and security.

The morning after the tragic, horrible activity at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX, we all felt that fear. We felt it when we spoke to our neighbors and our friends and checked on our loved ones to ensure they were OK.

For decades, parents have lived with the unnerving uncertainty of what might happen when they send their children to school or attend worship services, go to the grocery store, or even simply let their kids play outside.

For too long, political games in Washington on both sides of the aisle have stopped progress towards protecting our communities and keeping families safe and secure. Commonsense proposals have been tossed to the side by partisan lawmakers choosing politics instead of solutions.

Elected officials have made a habit of insulting one another for offering thoughts and prayers, for blaming violence on strictly mental illnesses or video games or particular kinds of weapons or any cause that didn't align with and confirm their own predetermined beliefs.

Casting blame and trading political barbs and attacks became the path of least resistance, but the communities across our country that have experienced senseless violence deserve better than Washington politics as usual. Our communities deserve a commitment by their leaders to do the hard work of putting aside politics, identifying problems that need solving, and working together towards common ground and common goals.

On May 24, as news spread of the shooting in Uvalde and the 21 beautiful lives cut short, my friend and colleague CHRIS MURPHY came to the Senate floor, and he asked the Senate one simple question: What are we doing; why are we here, if not to solve a problem as existential as this?

I am grateful that colleagues on both sides of the aisle have answered CHRIS's question by resolving to do the hard work, build consensus, and find solutions.

Senator MURPHY, a tireless advocate for families in Connecticut, reached out to my friend Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas, offering his condolences and assistance. Senator CORNYN was in Uvalde, comforting families who were experiencing the unthinkable, and Senator MURPHY had, sadly, been in a similar place 10 years before at Sandy Hook.

That same day, I reached out to Senator CORNYN and Senator THOM TILLIS, two friends I have worked with to craft lasting, bipartisan solutions managing the crisis at our border and helping veterans access the benefits they have earned. We all planned to get quickly together to identify realistic solutions.

Within 1 day, Senators MURPHY, CORNYN, TILLIS, and myself—all representing diverse States from across the country—sat down and started working together.

That same day, we met with a larger group of 12 bipartisan Senators, all of whom were eager to sit down, work together, and find a path forward.

Those meetings started a 4-week process, considering and working toward a host of solutions that would save lives, make communities safer, and protect Americans' constitutional rights.

As we wrote our bill, we viewed our conversations as collaborations, not negotiations. We refused to frame our work as giving something up to getting something in return, and we stayed laser-focused on our shared goal of reducing violence and saving lives across American communities.

We acknowledged that the root of violence plaguing our communities is complex. It can be partly attributed to criminals with dangerous weapons and attributed to a mental health crisis affecting young people in cities and towns across America.

We spent hours carefully considering policy provisions, ensuring that we got the language right and that every policy included in our bill could help save lives, help children learn and grow in healthy, supportive environments, and make our communities safer, more vibrant places.

It was hard work, and it was worth it. Together, we put aside our differences, focused on our shared values, and crafted a bill that expands resources in schools to help kids grow and learn, where they feel connected to their communities and where they know they can seek help if they need it.

We boosted mental health resources through more community behavioral health clinics and increased access to telehealth services, ensuring that kids and families have access to care no matter where they live.

Our mental health and school support proposals include evidence-based resources and programs that I saw help reduce violence when I was a young social worker serving in Sunnyslope and Shaw Butte Elementary Schools in Phoenix.

Our provisions to protect more survivors of domestic violence will reduce the impact of trauma in children's lives all across the country, ensuring that more kids and families grow up in safe homes, free from violence, and free from the fear of violence.

And acknowledging the fact that the overwhelming number of gun owners are law-abiding citizens, we cracked down on criminals who illegally sell or purchase guns and ensure that courts, consistent with clear due process rights, can keep dangerous weapons out of the hands of people who are dangerous to themselves and others.

I am the sister of a police officer, and I grew up in a family of gun owners. I know firsthand how fundamental the Second Amendment is to families across Arizona. Arizonans have a constitutional right to bear and keep arms, and that right will not be infringed upon.

Instead, our Bipartisan Safer Communities Act ensures that our background check system works effectively and includes those who have committed dangerous crimes as juveniles

or who have a history of domestic violence—protecting the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans while reducing familial violence and occurrences of childhood trauma.

All of these tools together will give families in Arizona and across our country more peace of mind so they can trust that their communities are secure and their schools are safe.

And, critically, the broad, bipartisan support of well over 60 Senators from across the political spectrum, including both the Republican and Democratic Senate leaders, ensures that when our bill is signed into law, it will stand the test of time.

You know, over the past few years, we have been told, time and time again, that bipartisanship just isn't possible. And even after proving bipartisan success with our historic Infrastructure Investment and Jobs law last year, we continued to be asked by pundits and political purists to accept a new standard by which important policy can only come together on a party line.

But that just isn't true. What could be more important than keeping families and children safe and secure in their communities and in their schools?

The truth is, Americans are far more united than today's politics would have you believe. Ask our constituents in Arizona, Connecticut, Texas, North Carolina, and every State in between—ask them what they want to see in Washington, and they will tell you: an ability to work together, to solve problems, and help them build better lives for themselves and their families.

Our bipartisan group of Senators rejected the notion that legislating must be a zero-sum game, with winners on one tally sheet and losers on another.

Together, we provided an example for how Washington can and should work. We got out of our comfort zones; we built broad coalitions with unlikely allies; and we refused to demonize each other when things got tough.

And I sincerely thank Senator CHRIS MURPHY for his passion, Senator JOHN CORNYN for his leadership, and Senator THOM TILLIS for his pragmatism.

Each of my friends and colleagues brought a unique perspective and expertise that allowed us, together, to craft the most holistic approach to community violence in nearly 30 years.

I also want to thank all of our staffs, especially my legislative director, Michael Brownlie, and my counsel, Chris Leuchten, for their tireless hours, including working straight through Father's Day to get this bill right.

You know, their efforts will save lives, help families across our country feel more secure, and make our schools safer.

I promised Arizonans that I would be an independent leader for our State and that I would ignore the chaos of Washington and instead just focus on getting things done. It won't surprise anyone who might be listening today when I tell you that Washington hasn't always liked my approach. But our bipartisan bill demonstrates the difference that elected leaders can make in the lives of our constituents when we choose to heal our divisions instead of feed those divisions.

Our historic legislation proves that bipartisan solutions are possible when we just stay focused on what we were sent to Washington to do—to solve problems, help Americans thrive, and ensure that our country remains a safe and secure place to call home.

And on this particular bill, my colleagues and I join together with a special sense of purpose to honor the lives that were tragically lost to senseless violence in Uvalde, in Buffalo, in Tucson, in Parkland, in Charleston, at Sandy Hook, and in communities all across our country.

Our plan will make American communities safer, and we will help return a sense of security to everyday American families.

I couldn't be more grateful for this moment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, in the Gallery right now listening to the Senate debate on the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act is one of my interns. Her name is Sari Kaufman. I am glad to have her as an intern in my office this summer, but Sari has a story to tell because she is a survivor of a mass shooting.

She was a student at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School when a gunman entered that campus and shot and killed her friends, her classmates. She reminds us that she went to more funerals in a matter of a week than many adults do in their entire lifetime.

She was in debate class when the shooting started, and she ran for her life, as did hundreds of other survivors of that horrible day.

No student in America should have to experience what she went through. No young person should have the burden that she bears to come to Washington and argue for changes that will make sure that other students don't go through the same thing, and no parent should have to go through the grief that parents day after day do, mass shooting after mass shooting, urban homicide after urban homicide, as we lose a generation of kids, of young people in this Nation to an epidemic of gun violence that can be stopped by better public policy.

I have been on this floor hundreds of times pleading with my colleagues to do something, and I am so grateful that Senator CORNYN, Senator TILLIS, and a handful of their colleagues on the Republican side this time stood up and sat down with Senator SINEMA, myself, and other Democrats to find the common denominator.

I am here on the floor to talk a little bit more about what our piece of legislation does, but I agree with Senator SINEMA—this is a moment where we have shown this country what is possible here in the U.S. Senate.

I talked last night about the fear that families in Connecticut and all across the country felt in the wake of Buffalo and Uvalde and that twin fear about what fate awaited their children but also what fate awaited our democracy if we were unable to rise to this moment to deal with this existential challenge—the loss of life in schools, in shopping malls, in supermarkets.

And while this compromise was hard-earned, every single day for the last 4 weeks proved to me what can happen in this body if we decide to come out of our political corners.

And let me say that this moment that we are in today, on the precipice of passing the most significant piece of anti-gun violence legislation in the last 30 years, would not be possible if it were not for Senator SINEMA. It would not be possible if it wasn't for her decision to sit down and help us find a path to what was possible.

But it is also clear that without the leadership of Senator CORNYN, who has been through way too many of these tragedies in his State, and Senator TILLIS, a strong supporter of Second Amendment rights but also somebody who believes in this place finding a way to that common denominator, this day wouldn't be possible either.

So I want to talk for a few moments about what this bill does because there will be a lot of folks who focus on what it doesn't do. It certainly doesn't do all of the things I think are necessary to end the epidemic of gun violence in this Nation. But it will save thousands of lives; there is no doubt about it in my mind. And, in fact, I could make the argument that every single one of the provisions in this bill, in and of themselves, would save thousands of lives.

We don't get to do that very often in this place. We don't get a chance very often to pass legislation that has this kind of impact. So if you want to focus on what is not in this legislation, you can, it is your prerogative, but I want to spend a few minutes talking about the difference this legislation will make in people's lives.

Senator SINEMA and Senator CORNYN rightly focused—and I put it right at the top—this major, historic investment in mental health access. I made no secret in my belief that you can't solve America's gun violence epidemic simply through mental health funding, but there is no doubt there is an intersection, and there is no doubt that our mental health system is just broken—period, stop—whether you believe that it has any intersection with America's gun violence epidemic. There are far too many kids and adults in crisis in this country who cannot get access to mental health services. In my State, kids get stacked up in emergency rooms in hallways, waiting days, if not weeks, for inpatient beds.

There is $11 billion in this bill to unlock pathways to treatment for kids and adults all across this country; funding in this bill for school and community safety—$2 billion to make our schools safer, not just for better door-locking mechanisms, but also in programs inside these schools that can try to identify kids in crisis early. There will be supportive school environments that cut down on the pathways to violence. But also there is money for community-based intervention, what we call violence interruption programs. We have them in Connecticut where you intervene when a shooting victim comes to the hospital. You will make sure that that incident doesn't spiral into retributive violence in the community—funding for school safety and community safety in this bill.

And then the parts of the bill that probably get the most attention, the changes in our gun laws—these crisis intervention orders do work. Not every State has them. It was important to Senator CORNYN for money to go to every State regardless of whether they have red flag laws; but if you have a red flag law or you want to pass one, you will be able to get funding through this bill—significant funding—to allow you to implement that red flag law better. There are States that have them, but they don't work very well because people don't know how to access them. Police officers or first responders don't know what to do when they see somebody in crisis, when they see somebody threatening violence to themselves. Now, we will have funding to help States that will allow the authorities with court orders to be able to temporarily take weapons away from people who were threatening to kill themselves or threatening mass violence.

We are going to keep guns away from domestic abusers, and we know that in States that make sure that every domestic abuser is not allowed to purchase or possess guns that there is a significant impact on domestic violence. And so our bill makes it a national policy that if you have carried out an act of domestic violence against your partner, whether you are married to them or whether you are in a serious dating relationship, you are not going to be able to have guns in your home.

But because this is a compromise, we built in a process by which those who have no previous record and those who keep their records clean subsequent to the offense could get those rights back. It makes sense to us, especially if you are convicted of a felony, you have a pretty clear pathway in your States to get your rights back—your voting rights or your Second Amendment rights. So we set up that process for those who are convicted of domestic violence, dating misdemeanors.

Enhanced background checks for young buyers—whether we like it or not, the 18-to-21-year-old profile, those are the mass shooters right now in this country. And so we want to make sure that we do a more significant background check to make sure you are a responsible gun buyer, including a check with the local police department.

The shooter in Uvalde was known to local police. He didn't have an offense that would have prohibited him from buying those weapons. But, ask yourself, what would have happened if the local police department had gotten a phone call as a part of that background check, had been alerted that a young man who they knew to be in some form of crisis was going to buy AR–15-style weapons on his 18th birthday? Would there have been an opportunity for an intervention? Possibly. Maybe that tragedy could have been avoided by better public policy.

In this bill, we also have new penalties for gun trafficking and straw purchasing. Why on Earth hasn't the United States of America had a law banning gun trafficking at the Federal level or banning straw purchasing when the main way that guns get into the flow of illegal traffic is through straw purchasing and through complicated gun trafficking networks? Now, our Federal law enforcement agencies are going to have available to them new tools that will allow them to cut down on the flow of illegal weapons throughout the country, but in particular and most importantly, into our cities.

And the last thing we are going to do is more background checks because of this bill. We clarify in this bill the definition of a federally licensed gun dealer to make sure that everybody who should be licensed as a gun owner is. In one of the mass shootings in Texas, the individual who carried out the crime was mentally ill. He was a prohibited purchaser. He shouldn't have been able to buy a gun. He was actually denied a sale when he went to a bricks-and-mortar gun store, but he found a way around the background check system because he went online and found a seller there who would transfer a gun to him without a background check. It turned out that seller was, in fact, engaged in the business, but didn't believe the definition applied to him because the definition is admittedly confusing. So we simplified that definition and hope that will result—and I believe it will result—in more of these frequent online gun sellers registering, as they should, as federally licensed gun dealers which then requires them to perform background checks.

Each one of these provisions arguably saves thousands of lives in and of themselves; but cumulatively, this is a groundbreaking piece of legislation—a true compromise—not as much as I would like to do but certainly more than some Republicans would like to do. And it is a message to this country that there is a path forward in this body to address the epidemic of gun violence. It is a message to the activists like Sari Kaufman, who have been coming to this place, who have been going to their State legislatures, asking time and time again for change that speaking truth to power works, that legislators do listen.

And I hope it as an invitation for us to find more ways like this to work together in the future. My belief is that those who vote—even those who have been on the outside of these negotiations in the past will find that when they get back to their States, there will be unfamiliar supporters showing up at your events indoors, people who are cheering you on because we worked together to take this existential issue, the fear of death from gun violence, more seriously than we have in over 30 years.

So I am glad to share in a little bit more detail than I was last night what is in this package. I believe this is a week to focus on what we have done and not what we have left undone and to accept this as an invitation to find other ways to come together around difficult, vexing issues in this country.

I have a fourth grader the same age as those kids in Uvalde, and I do not want him to grow up in a world in which he and his classmates have to worry about their survival when they walk into their school every day. I do not want to live in a world where survivors of these tragedies in school after school have to become advocates and activists in this cause. And while this bill doesn't solve America's gun violence, it shows we have the potential to work together on these difficult vexing challenges in a brandnew lifesaving way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip is recognized.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on June 12, a bipartisan group of 20 Senators announced an agreement on legislation to protect our children and communities from the epidemic of gun violence. In the days since then, this bipartisan group, led by Senators MURPHY, CORNYN, SINEMA, TILLIS, and others, have worked to move this agreement forward.

We took a test vote last night—our first Senate floor vote on the package. It was a strong bipartisan rollcall. Let's be clear: This bill is a compromise. In a 50/50 Senate, we expect nothing less.

It doesn't accomplish everything I want. It certainly doesn't accomplish everything which the Republican colleagues who voted for it want either, but the reforms and investments made in this bill represent an important step toward making our Nation safer.

It won't end gun violence, but it will help to reduce the number of shootings and killings which number 100 Americans each day, and it will end, perhaps, guns as the leading cause of death among our children.

Let me highlight a few important provisions: $250 million in grants for community violence intervention programs which have shown great promise in communities in my State. This

would double the current annual Justice Department funding for these programs. The bill makes dramatic investments in mental health infrastructure, providing billions of dollars in school and community mental health grants and behavioral health clinics. It gives an additional $28 million to fund the trauma support in school program at HHS. This is a program that Senator CAPITO—Republican of West Virginia—and I created in 2018 to help break the cycle of trauma and violence.

The bill also provides three-quarters of $1 billion in Byrne/JAG grants to help States administer crisis intervention programs like the extreme risk protection order laws in Illinois and 18 other States.

The bill takes significant steps toward closing the boyfriend loophole: keeping guns out of the hands of dating partners who have been convicted of domestic violence offenses.

It creates a new Federal offense for the crimes of straw purchasing and gun trafficking. This will crack down on the illicit flow of guns into cities like Chicago.

Again, this bill is a compromise. There are provisions I would rather change and some I would rather do without; but, overall, it marks the most significant gun violence reduction legislation in nearly three decades. I commend the bipartisan effort that led us to this point, and we should pass this bill without delay.

I want to call particular attention to two sections of this bill that I mentioned.

One is to stop straw purchases. Straw purchases are when a person with a clean criminal record or with no criminal record goes to buy a gun for the sole purpose of giving it to another individual who has a criminal record and couldn't legally purchase a gun himself. That happens. It happened last year in Chicago. There was a straw purchase of a gun, and the gun was handed to a felon who turned around and used it to kill a Chicago policewoman named Ella French.

Ella French was 29 years old. She was a remarkable young woman. She had a great future ahead of her. She was, unfortunately, shot—gunned down—with a straw purchase gun. The same gun was used against her partner in his police vehicle. He lost his sight in one eye. He survived. But that just shows you that these straw purchase guns are being used by people against police and innocent people on a regular basis.

Straw purchasing—buying a gun with a clean record to hand over to someone who has a felony conviction—should be treated as a serious violent crime. This bill does that.

The second thing that we desperately need is to deal with counseling. Now, I know there is a traditional political argument where Republicans say: Guns are not the problem—it is mental health or other issues—and Democrats say: It is guns, and if you don't include guns in the package, you are not going to get the job done.

In my view, it includes both. You have to believe if half of the gun deaths in America each day are suicides, that the people who are the victims of those suicides needed, at least at some point in their lives, mental counseling. This bill provides counseling, and I hope it comes in the nick of time for people to turn their lives around and to restore hope in their futures so that they don't resort to the desperate decision toward suicide. Mental counseling, for them, is important.

Secondly, of course, we read about the mass shooters in theaters and in supermarkets and in schools, and we realize that they, too, should have been counseled at some point in the hopes that you could try to divert them from this vicious path that they are about to follow. That is an important issue.

The third group is one that I am more familiar with. They are those people who are involved in gun violence in our cities like Chicago and St. Louis and in so many other cities. These are young people who have diverted their lives away from what we consider to be normal because of a traumatic experience.

Now, trauma is more than physical trauma. It can involve types of posttraumatic stress that really lead to fight-or-flight syndromes and an involvement in gangs and the use of guns without having the feeling of guilt toward anyone you hurt.

These people need help. If we can reach them at an early age in schools, we might be able to turn their lives around. If we don't try, unfortunately, the violence will only continue on our streets. This bill that we are considering—this community safety bill that we are considering—provides resources to school districts to counsel young people.

I think it is long overdue and is desperately needed, not just for those who have been through serious trauma in their lives, but for those facing other mental challenges. Our kids who have gone back to school after COVID may need a helping hand and someone they can counsel with. This bill starts providing those valuable resources. I believe it will make an important difference in the future of our country.

INFLATION

On another topic, Mr. President, ''inflation'' is the word on everyone's mind. We see proof of it plastered on gas stations throughout the country and in the aisles of our grocery stores. Too many families are struggling to pay bills. Just last week, the Federal Reserve launched its most forceful broadside against inflation, the largest increase in interest rates in nearly 30 years.

As lawmakers, we owe the American people an honest, sober assessment of how we can start to bring down prices and help alleviate stress at the checkout lane; but, sadly, the inflation conversation has been twisted with dishonesty and deflection by some political critics.

Instead of passing legislation to help reduce the cost of essential goods and services like prescription drugs and childcare, many are pointing the finger of blame at the Biden administration as if he invented inflation or isn't doing his best to end it. Despite the fact that it was former President Trump who urged the Federal Reserve to keep the money printer running at the start of the pandemic and that the Republicans oppose a bill that would prevent big oil companies from price gouging, we see arguments that are made totally on a political level.

The bad-faith arguments we have heard from across the aisle ignore the essential truth: Inflation is not just an American problem; it is a global problem. It is happening in advanced economies like in the UK and France. That is largely due to disruptions in the supply chain.

The phrase ''supply chain'' didn't mean much to America a few months ago, but now, we know it is an important part of our challenge. This began 2 years ago with the pandemic, and it has been aggravated by Vladimir Putin's barbaric invasion of Ukraine. It has caused the cost of everything from food to energy to spike.

In the words of one conservative commentator at the Wall Street Journal:

> War in Ukraine Fans the Flames of Global Inflation.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, it is crucial to recognize the United States can't solve these global drivers of inflation on our own, but there is one driver of inflation that is within our control: labor shortages. We have twice as many jobs that need to be filled in this country as unemployed people to fill them.

What can we do?

The chart tells you part of the story. This chart indicates that, under the policies of the previous administration and due to the COVID–19 pandemic, as well as lengthy backlogs, America has experienced a marked decline in immigration that has had a direct and detrimental impact on working families.

According to EconoFact:

> [N]et migration to the United States . . . has significantly declined over the last five years due to policies of the Trump administration, processing backlogs, the pandemic, and other factors. This slowdown has implications for the number of workers available and for fiscal sustainability.

By the end of 2021, there were 2 million fewer working-age immigrants in America than there would have been if the pre-2020 migration trends had continued.

Now, perhaps your first instinct is, Well, that is a good thing; that means more jobs for American workers.

But the reality is not that at all. This decline in immigration is hurting working Americans and is contributing to inflation. There are a number of industries in America that rely on foreign-born labor to provide affordable goods and services to our country—industries like construction, agriculture, transportation, to name just a few.

Consider the healthcare industry. Nursing homes depend on a reliable supply of immigrant workers to provide care to the elderly and disabled, but since 2019, nursing homes have lost more than 15 percent of their workforce. Today, nearly every nursing home in the country—99 percent, according to the Wall Street Journal—is experiencing staffing shortages. As a result, many of them have had to limit the number of new clients they accept.

In the words of one leader in the industry:

> We're just looking for people to fill the roles that we need. And time and again, we find it is the immigrant population that tends to respond to us.

So it is our grandparents who end up paying the price for the shortage of working-age immigrants, and they are not alone.

If you are in the market for a new home, you may have noticed prices are prohibitively high, and these skyrocketing costs aren't just hurting potential home buyers; they are hurting renters as well. The cost of rent is actually outpacing inflation in America.

One obvious way to bring housing costs back down to earth is by expanding the supply of homes in America. There are plenty of homebuilders who are willing to help fill the void, but they have got a problem: not enough workers.

Down in Dallas, TX, one homebuilder named Joshua Correa has been forced to delay home construction projects for months because he can't hire field crews.

In his own words:

> Immigration is very important for our workforce in the United States . . . We're feeling [the shortage of workers] . . . and if we're feeling it at the end of the day as builders and developers, the consumer pays the price.

From building new homes to providing healthcare in our homes, we rely on immigrants to fill critical roles; and in the absence of immigrant workers, we as customers end up paying higher prices.

If we want to solve America's worker shortage, we need to drastically increase the number of immigrants we welcome into this country. Don't just take it from me. The CEO of the Chamber of Commerce of America has called for doubling the number of legal immigrants into this country.

In her words:

> If we can alleviate the worker shortage, it might be the fastest thing [we can] do to impact inflation.

And that is just a short-term benefit for fixing America's broken immigration system. In the long term, comprehensive immigration reform would drive America's economic growth for years to come.

According to the Economic Policy Institute, undocumented immigrants already pay nearly $12 billion in State and local taxes annually, but many of them are not on the books. By providing them with a path to legal status, we can double the amount of Federal tax revenue our Nation collects from this group. That is money that will fund the construction of roads and bridges and which will make Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid payments. That is especially important when you consider the growing number of senior citizens in America who rely on these programs. By the end of this decade, more than a fifth of our population will be over the age of 65. These Americans need a reliable, working-age tax base to support them.

A path to legal status for undocumented immigrants also would boost our Nation's GDP by more than $1 trillion over the next 10 years and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Passing immigration reform will also help keep America on the cutting edge of innovation. Despite our former President's destructive immigration policies, America is still one of the top destinations in the world for innovators and entrepreneurs. In fact, more than half of our Nation's billion-dollar startups were founded by an immigrant. Let me repeat that. More than half of our Nation's billion-dollar startups were founded by immigrants. Every day that we fail to enact immigration reform, we are allowing a generation of potential innovators and skilled workers to fall through the cracks.

I want to briefly share the story of one amazing person who almost fell through the cracks. His name is Dr. Alfredo Quinones, but he is more commonly known as Dr. Q. Today, Dr. Q—listen to this—is the chair of neurologic surgery at the Mayo Clinic.

Decades ago, when he first arrived in the United States as a teenager, he was an undocumented farmworker. He earned little more than $3 an hour picking crops in the San Joaquin Valley in California. Eventually, he began working as a welder for a railroad. One day, he suffered a bad injury after falling into an empty petroleum tank. When he woke up in the hospital, Dr. Q decided to pursue his passion.

He enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley and wrote his honor's thesis on neuroscience. That caught the attention of admissions officers at Harvard Medical School, where he was accepted as a student. He studied hard and discovered his calling: neurosurgery. Today, he removes about 250 brain tumors every year. Outside of the OR, Dr. Q devotes countless hours to pioneering research. He has a very modest goal—curing cancer—and is exploring novel methods, like using human fat cells to fight brain cancer.

How many other Dr. Qs are out there, hiding in the shadows of our immigration system? Isn't it time we found out?

In the meantime, I would like to pose a simpler question to my Republican colleagues: If you are genuinely interested in addressing inflation, will you help us move forward on this issue before the election?

Your willingness to work on immigration reform will reveal the answer. It is one of the most consequential steps we can take to combat inflation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

INFLATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about this Joe Biden-caused economic crisis that is impacting our country.

Last week, Joe Biden said his spending is ''changing people's lives.'' Well, for once, I am in complete agreement with Joe Biden because I have been traveling the State of Wyoming this past weekend, talking to a lot of people, and Joe Biden's policies have been changing people's lives. Joe Biden's inflation is changing people's lives for the worst. It is costing American families about $5,000 more this year than it did last year just to break even. Joe Biden's inflation is driving families to the breaking point. Right now, working families all across this country are hoping for a summer break. This year's summer break might just break working families.

Inflation remains at a 40-year high. Prices are going up everywhere—gas station, grocery store, and even paying rent. Household staples like ground beef and chicken—highest prices ever. Inflation for eating at a restaurant—highest ever recorded. Families are paying $100 a week more than they did just a year ago just to stay afloat.

According to a study from the University of Michigan, this is the biggest decline in disposable income since Herbert Hoover was President—Joe Biden; Herbert Hoover. Families' savings accounts are depleted. We now have the lowest savings rate since the great recession. Household debt is breaking records. Families are being forced to cut back in ways they didn't think possible.

The fastest inflation of all, of course, has been on energy. Overall, inflation has been nearly 9 percent, but inflation for gasoline under Joe Biden is more than double—over 100 percent. The price of a gallon of gas has more than doubled since Joe Biden walked into the Oval Office. High energy costs mean high costs for everything else. High gas prices mean it is harder to get goods to the market. Diesel prices are also at record highs. Americans depend on farmers, and farmers depend on diesel. That is just a fact of life. That is why America needs energy now more than ever, in spite of the policies of Joe Biden.

Rather than producing more energy, what does Joe Biden do? He is producing one excuse after another. He

continues to tighten the stranglehold on American energy, making it harder and harder to produce American energy, which is making American energy even more expensive.

Last week, Joe Biden, President of the United States, sent a threatening letter to American energy companies. Now, he claims he wants more energy, but his actions speak much louder than the words he writes or speaks because Joe Biden has done just about everything possible to keep American energy buried in the ground. He has blocked so many different ways to get American energy out of the ground and to refineries and to export or to production. In fact, his Secretary of the Interior explicitly made that a campaign promise when she was running for Congress. The Secretary of the Interior—confirmed by the Democrats, opposed by me—promised to keep American energy in the ground. Well, that is exactly what Joe Biden is doing and having her do.

By one estimate, Joe Biden has taken more than 100 actions, since he has been President, restricting American energy. It all started his first day in office. In the first few hours as President, Joe Biden killed the Keystone XL Pipeline—killed it flat—and then bragged about it. The Keystone Pipeline would have meant 800,000 barrels of oil delivered to this country each and every day, coming in from Canada.

But that wasn't enough, no. A few days later, Joe Biden made another announcement of his anti-American energy policy. He announced he was going to put a pause on all new oil and gas leases on Federal land. Bragging about Keystone, announcing a pause on leases on Federal land, and now here we are after 17 months in office—none. But Barack Obama by this time had done 44 Federal energy leases. Not a single one by Joe Biden—no, not one.

He has also shut down energy exploration near the Arctic. All you need to do is talk to the senior Senator, whom I share time with on the Energy Committee, Senator MURKOWSKI, about what is going on there, and she will tell you how Joe Biden has shut down energy in the Arctic. He has kept more than 4,300 drilling applications collecting dust on his desk.

His energy agenda is far, far to the left of any previous American President. His energy agenda, amazingly, is far to the left of Hillary Clinton's agenda when she was running in 2016—further to the left than Hillary. This is the most anti-American energy agenda in American history, and Joe Biden owns it.

When he says he wants us to produce more, no one believes him. No one believes this President. You look at any poll numbers—people do not believe Joe Biden when he speaks, and people have stopped listening to him. The American people believe with their own two eyes and their empty wallets. They drive by the gas station, look at the price up there, and say: It is only going up.

If you want to know what Joe Biden really thinks, just look at what he does; just listen to the people he has surrounded himself with. His anointed climate spokesman—and I mean anointed—is one John Kerry.

John Kerry said last week: ''We absolutely don't'' need more oil, gas, and coal—''absolutely don't'' need. That is the position of this administration and the President of the United States. He is happy with high prices. John Kerry thinks we can just get rid of fossil fuels immediately.

These people are living a fairy tale. They are in a cocoon of self-delusion. That is what is going on at this White House. Joe Biden's fantasy of ending oil and gas is just that—a fantasy.

He wants every American in an electric vehicle. There are not enough batteries; don't have enough charging stations; don't have enough of these vehicles. Even the Secretary of Transportation—he bought one of these. He bought it from Mexico, according to the news reports, and it got recalled, along with 49,000 other electric vehicles, because the battery didn't work. The battery was not reliable. Pete Buttigieg—Mayor Pete—went from filling potholes in a small town in Indiana to becoming the world's highest paid salesman of electric vehicles, but yet his own one failed him.

The Biden administration is convinced they are making an ''incredible transition.'' This isn't science; this is science fiction.

Last week, Joe Biden's Press Secretary was asked why the President wasn't going to ''drill more here at home.'' After all, that is what the American people are calling for. That is what the economists say is a problem. Why aren't you drilling more at home? She says: Oh, ''[w]e don't need to do that.'' They don't seem to care how high energy prices go, what the cost of gasoline is, because they live in a pure level of electric vehicles.

Earlier today, the President requested a pause on the gas tax until right before the election. This is the tax that funds our Federal roads and bridges. As a former member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I know how important the highway trust fund is. It helps repair roads, bridges, and builds highways. Joe Biden doesn't seem to care about that part of it. He said: Oh, let's just call a pause of 18½ cents a gallon. It is a gimmick. It is a gimmick that won't have very much effect on gas prices because gas prices would still be double what they were when Joe Biden took office even if you take off 18½ cents.

Let me remind the American public that today gasoline prices on average are $4.95 a gallon. It is more than double what it was the day he took office. We are up about $2.50 for each and every gallon, and Joe Biden thinks: Well, you remove 18 cents, and we will call it good. What a fantasy.

Democrat economist Larry Summers has called this idea by the President of the United States—and let me point out that Larry Summers was Bill Clinton's Secretary of Treasury, economic adviser to Barack Obama, and president of Harvard University, and he says that what Joe Biden is doing—he called it ''shortsighted, ineffective, goofy and gimmicky.'' That is about what we are getting from this President of the United States—goofiness and gimmicks.

Back in 2008, even President Obama said the idea was a gimmick. He ought to have credibility with the Democrats. You would think Joe Biden might have listened to him; he was his Vice President. President Obama said: This idea isn't ''designed to get you through the summer, it's designed to get them through an election.''

What about the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI? She is a big Joe Biden fan. This is what she said of the idea. The thing the President proposed today, she said, is ''very showbiz''—''very showbiz.'' She said: It looks like you are doing something, ''[b]ut it is not necessarily landing in the pocket of the consumer.''

So Joe Biden wants to look busy. It is not what the American people are seeing, and in so many ways, they have tuned him out. The American people see the price of gasoline. They see it every time they drive by a gas station. At the same time, Senate Democrats want to raise taxes on American energy. That is what we hear from the Senate Democrats.

What is your solution?

Well, we are going to raise taxes on American energy.

Oh, sounds good.

Higher taxes mean higher prices—it is that simple. Higher taxes on producers of oil and gas ultimately get passed on to the consumers. I am not sure what people don't understand about that.

NANCY PELOSI admitted that as well. A few months ago, she admitted that ''a tax on production . . . the consumers [will] pay for that.''

Look, Democrats are so desperate to try to do something, throwing one Hail Mary pass after another, they are now denying the laws of supply and demand. The Senate Democrats act like these prices come out of thin air. Prices are the result of supply and demand. Right now, the supply is too low to meet the demand of the American people. If you want lower prices, you have to increase the supply, and we can do that by producing American energy.

High energy costs are driving up inflation all across the country. It is triggering a cascade of crises. The stock market is down 20 percent. Seniors and retirees are watching their savings evaporate, melt away.

Last week, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates for the third time since March. Each increase has been larger than the last one. This latest increase is the largest increase in the Fed rate in 30 years.

Oh, there is no question this is going to slow down the economy. So why is

the Federal Reserve doing something that is going to slow down the economy? Well, there is one reason: inflation under Joe Biden and the big-spending Democrats. That is the reason inflation is running rampant. There were trillions of dollars thrown onto the fire of inflation—inflation denied by the President, ignored by the President, dismissed by the President for month after month after month, and now the American people are living with inflation they cannot escape.

So the Federal Reserve has only one choice. It is throwing on the emergency brake. It may still be too late to prevent a crash. The economy is barreling toward recession. Economists on both sides of the aisle say that, and Joe Biden the other day said, oh, he wasn't worried about that coming along.

A recession is a complete halt to economic growth for half a year. If you have a recession, you still have higher prices with lower economic growth. We would still have higher prices, and people won't have the money to pay them.

Right now, the Federal Reserve is taking desperate measures to counteract what Democrats have done. As a result, mortgage rates have already doubled this year. Mortgage applications have been cut dramatically. Older Americans are delaying their dreams of retirement. Younger Americans are giving up on their dreams of owning a home.

It is no wonder consumer confidence in Joe Biden in the Nation right now is at an alltime low. Joe Biden, who earlier had been compared to Herbert Hoover in terms of what people are saying about both of them, has an even lower approval rating on inflation than did Jimmy Carter.

Joe Biden wants to blame everybody but himself. Yet the American people are right when they point the finger and blame Joe Biden. With record inflation, record debt, and looming recession, now is not the time to do what the Democrats want to do, which is raise taxes. Democrats need to reverse course, stop the reckless spending, and above all, unleash American energy.

Joe Biden should rip up his letter to energy companies and get to work: hold energy lease sales, approve the 4,300 drilling applications still sitting in limbo in the Biden White House, approve more pipelines, speed up the approval process. The American people, right now, are feeling stuck and stressed and squeezed, and the best this President can do is say: Let's take a holiday from gas taxes for 3 months—when prices are up over $2.60 a gallon from the day he took office. And he wants to alleviate 18 cents of the pain.

It is time for the Democrats to reverse course. We will see if Joe Biden listens. The Democrats are refusing to listen. Americans are paying a very high price today, and the Democrats, across the board, are going to pay a very high price in November when people go to the polls.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The junior Senator from West Virginia.

ENERGY

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, in March, I spoke here on the Senate floor about the highest reported gasoline prices ever. At that time, according to AAA, the average price in West Virginia, my home State, was $4.12. Well, today—today—West Virginia's average is up to $4.90 while the national average is $4.96.

Last week, the national average for a gallon of gas was more than $5—more than $5. Think about that. And, worse, these high gas prices hit our hardest working Americans the hardest. As Axios reported, ''Americans who earn less than $50,000 a year are currently spending . . . 10% of their credit card bills on gas, compared with 6% for those households earning . . . $125,000.''

These prices are not sustainable for the American families, especially when you consider not only gas, but with out-of-control inflation, they are battling gas, electricity, groceries, and other necessities.

As the New York Times reported, ''Prices climbed 8.6 percent in the year through May, a reacceleration of inflation that makes it increasingly difficult for consumers to afford everyday purchases.''

So people ask me: How did we get here? Unfortunately, we shouldn't be surprised, even if it is hard to imagine that things would get this bad. From the earliest days of his Presidential campaign, President Biden promised to be anti-American-energy. As President, his policies and personnel choices have delivered on his campaign promises, and high prices are just part of the bargain, as they would say.

The administration has canceled pipelines, rescinded previously issued approvals for other pipelines, and raised barriers to building new ones. They have frozen oil and gas leasing and proposed raising royalties—costs that are passed on to every consumer and, remember, those hardest working Americans who are now paying 10 percent of their income.

They are revising the NEPA process, which is the environmental review process, undoing the streamlining that was done during 2020 to speed up project delivery. That means faster pipelines, faster infrastructure development of all kinds. Biden's EPA has hammered small refineries, including the one in my State, by denying hardship relief that could immediately help lower fuel prices. And Biden's EPA has also recently announced a proposal under section 401 of the Clean Water Act to make it easier for activists to work to prevent infrastructure projects.

Then there is the regulation on the power sector. The EPA has publicly announced plans to slam the electricity sector—already the most regulated sector by EPA—with a fresh new slate of new requirements.

The damaging policies I have laid out today have led to the energy crisis and skyrocketing energy and electricity prices that we face today. These policies are going to continue to fan the flames of this crisis, making it worse and not better. As costs continue to climb and energy production gets more expensive—thanks to this regulatory assault—utility operators are already warning of blackouts this summer. Operators are under tremendous strain, thanks to the Biden administration's policies.

So what has the White House done to address this crisis? Well, I think GasBuddy petroleum analyst Patrick De Haan said it well:

> White House begs all companies to improve situation. Can we drill? We'd rather you not. Can we build a refinery? We'd rather you not. Can we build a pipeline? We'd rather you not. Just make it better.

So it is no wonder that all of these mixed messages have industry and investors confused. I am confused. The American public is confused why nobody woke up to what was going on here—and the President in the White House. The administration made releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. What good did that do? It hasn't started to abate the steady rise in gas prices. They have pointed fingers at energy producers and refiners with claims of price-gouging. They have pointed fingers at Vladimir Putin, despite the fact that gas prices were steadily rising months before the invasion of Ukraine.

The White House is content to keep finger-pointing while refusing to take responsibility for their own actions. They know their actions are causing pain. They know, with these policies and pledges from our climate czar John Kerry to stop using our own American fuels, they are chilling investments that we need today. For example, who would make a billion-dollar, 40-year investment in the refining capacity we desperately need today when John Kerry promises that oil and gas investments will be ''stranded assets.''

Nothing the White House has promised will fix these kinds of issues. The President himself says energy producers should take immediate action to increase the supply of gas. Yet his advisers in the White House are counseling everyone otherwise. In effect and in the messages they send, this is going to make things worse.

This administration is fiercely determined to kill the oil and gas industry and baseload power sector in this country rule by rule, Executive action by Executive action. And the hard-working Americans are paying for it at the pump.

The American people are really smart. They see what is happening here. The Democrats want to layer on more regulations and legislation that will keep passing more and more costs on to those consumers, those hard-working Americans who are paying 10 percent monthly from their monthly

earnings. All the while, the Biden administration is working as hard as it can to shutter coal and natural gas energy production and electricity.

Do you know what? Without a 180-degree turn on several actions I have laid out, we can expect costs to stay high and blackouts and brownouts to occur.

Americans deserve better. I am an optimist. Americans deserve better.

I ask the administration to reverse course on some of these policies I have outlined and to put the livelihoods and the quality of life of our constituents first.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Maryland.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I take this time to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the enactment of title IX. It was passed and enacted on June 23, 50 years ago, when President Nixon signed title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 into law, which explicitly added the following sex discrimination provision into the law:

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

Broadly speaking, title IX prohibits any institution that receives Federal education funding from discriminating against students or employees on the basis of sex.

Today, I would like to reflect on how far we have come in terms of combating sex discrimination in the United States, how far we still need to go, and what steps we can take as we strive to guarantee equal rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans, regardless of their gender identification or sexual orientation.

Sex discrimination comes in many forms and historically has included discrimination based on pregnancy or sex stereotypes. We have seen sex discrimination that includes sexual harassment in our schools and in the workplace, dating violence, and sex-based stalking. Such sexual harassment and discrimination often leads to higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide attempts for the women affected and can lead to higher rates of dropping out of school.

Congress responded, in part, by passing the Violence Against Women Act in 1994 and recently reauthorizing it and strengthening it in 2022.

Title IX is certainly responsible for much of the progress women have made in the last half a century. Today, women earn nearly 60 percent of the doctoral, master's, bachelor's, and associate degrees conferred in this Nation. A stubborn disparity still exists, however, with respect to women—and, in particular, women of color—earning science, technology, engineering, and math—STEM—degrees.

In terms of sports, we have seen an enormous increase in women and girls participating in athletic activities, with more than a 1,000-percent increase in high school-level sports and a 600-percent increase in collegiate-level sports—an increase that helps them develop leadership and teamwork skills and, in some cases, earn athletic scholarships and become professional athletes.

In professions where women represent a majority of employees, women are still held back from obtaining leadership positions. For example, women represent more than three-quarters of the entire healthcare workforce, yet just 27 percent of chief executive officer positions in our hospital systems.

Looking at title IX progress and the road ahead, the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, the National Women's Law Center, and others recently released a report, ''Title IX at 50.'' The report takes a look at title IX's impact over the last half a century, celebrating the significant progress to end sex discrimination in education while recognizing the work that remains to be done.

Let me quote from that report:

> Despite the tremendous progress towards gender equity in the last 50 years, students today continue to be deprived of their education because of sex discrimination. . . . Schools are not adequately protecting students from sexual harassment, sex- and race-based discipline, and discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy or parenting status. Twenty percent of girls have been victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault while in high school, and 1 in 5 women and 1 in 4 transgender or gender nonconforming students are sexually assaulted on college campuses.
>
> Women and girls and LGBTQI+ students continue to face sex discrimination in athletics, in STEM and [career and technical education] programs, and in sex-segregated classrooms and schools.

We still have progress that we need to achieve.

I support the U.S. Department of Education's effort to undo the Trump administration's weakening of civil rights protections for student survivors and to ensure the protection of the LGBTQ community and students in the face of mounting violent threats, hateful rhetoric, and cruel attacks from State officials.

As the Women's Law Center commented recently on the enhanced title IX protections:

> We urge the swift release of a robust proposed rule by the Department of Education by the 50th anniversary of Title IX on June 23, 2022. . . . Students are protesting across the country, demanding that their schools meaningfully address sex-based harassment; they are in desperate need of Title IX's full protections. The proposed rule is critical to begin the regulatory process for undoing the harmful changes made to the Title IX rule in 2020 [by the Trump administration] . . . and to address mounting threats to LGBTQI+ students and school communities. While sex-based harassment in schools remains pervasive, the 2020 Rule pushes schools to ignore many instances of sex-based harassment, leaving scores of survivors without recourse . . . [which] are harmful to student survivors, [and] deter reporting. These harms especially fall on women and girls of color, disabled survivors, LGBTQI+ survivors, and pregnant and parenting survivors, all who face stereotypes casting them as less credible when they report sexual misconduct.

As I said, we still have a road ahead of us.

Let me close by saying that when it comes to equality for women in our laws and Constitution, there should be no deadline on equality. Most Americans already think the Equal Rights Amendment is part of our Constitution. The needed 38 States have completed their legal ratification. We now need to remove any ambiguity and finally complete the ratification of the 28th amendment to our Constitution.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation with Senator MURKOWSKI, S.J. Res. 1, which would rescind the ERA arbitrary ratification deadline. The House has passed this legislation, and it has 51 cosponsors in the Senate.

After the Equal Rights Amendment itself was first passed by the Senate in 1972, Congress changed the 7-year deadline to 10 years, setting a precedent for such activity and authority. There is no deadline in the ERA itself. Legal enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution should take place 2 years after two-thirds of the House and Senate and three-fourths of the States ratify. Nevada ratified the ERA in March of 2017; Illinois, in May of 2018; and Virginia, the 38th State, in January of 2020.

Article V of the Constitution contains no time limits for the ratification of amendments. The States finally ratified the 27th Amendment in 1992 regarding congressional pay raises more than 200 years after Congress proposed it in 1789 as part of the original Bill of Rights. That amendment is now part of our Constitution. The ERA time limit was contained in a joint resolution, not the actual text of the amendment.

The ERA would simply provide that ''equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.'' The amendment also provides that ''Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.''

Just like with title IX, women are not asking for privileges; they are simply asking to be treated equally under the law and to be afforded the same legal rights as men under the law.

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. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote at 6 p.m. on the motion to discharge the nomination of Hernan D.

Vera to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

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

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4261

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I return to the floor of the Senate again today to ask that this body take immediate action—action needed—to address our Nation's massive baby formula shortage.

For months, American moms and dads have been scouring supermarkets and drugstores looking for baby formula. Anxiety-ridden parents are frantically checking online stores and pleading with family and friends, trying to figure out how to ship, purchase, and otherwise procure baby formula.

Still, some families must hospitalize their babies because they can't find formula. Yes, they are hospitalizing them for that reason alone.

Inexcusably, the crisis has only gotten worse. In May alone, reports show that the out-of-stock rate jumped from 43 percent to a staggering 73 percent nationally.

In Utah, my State—the State with the largest families, the most children per capita, and the highest birthrate in the Nation—reports show that out-of-stock rate to be as high as 88.9 percent.

Desperate parents are now resorting to places like Facebook Marketplace, buying from unknown sellers at exorbitant markups. The failure of the Biden administration's photo-op policy has not so much as put a dent—even a tiny dent—in this problem.

Now, initially, the White House said that parents should ''ask your pediatrician, who may have formula samples or possible alternatives,'' as if that were somehow a solution.

This hollow nonresponse was embarrassing enough, but, tragically, the administration's response has not improved with time, in the time that has passed since that statement was made. When the question came up again, the White House press secretary spent nearly 20 seconds flipping through a binder, only to respond with: ''I don't have anything new.''

That response is simply unacceptable. It is unacceptable for the American people generally and especially for those families dealing with this inexplicably, needlessly prolonged crisis.

By failing to act, we are leaving parents in an unimaginable situation during one of the most stressful and impactful times of life. Worse, they have received no discernible answers from their elected officials. The White House's website lays the blame solely on Abbott's plant closure in Michigan ''due to safety concerns from the FDA.''

Now, this is a very limited, narrow line of thinking. The FDA regularly recalls other food products, but none of those recalls happens to result in shortages of this magnitude or this significance with such weighty consequences on the youngest of Americans.

Look, it doesn't have to be this way. There are a lot of weighty problems that we address in the U.S. Senate that are seemingly unsolvable, intractable, or, at least, very, very difficult to solve because they involve things that very often are beyond our ability to control.

This is not one of those problems. This is within our grasp. It is within our control. In fact, the government is the problem. Government caused it, and by turning certain levers, government can relieve this problem and do so in a very short period of time. This suffering is unnecessarily being prolonged by the government itself.

So the Senate can help these families, these American families struggling with this crisis, by immediately passing my bill called the FORMULA Act.

This bill responds to the crisis in three simple ways to help solve the crisis at hand and feed American babies.

First, my bill would suspend tariff collection on currently allowed formula imports. We tax imported formula at a rate of at least 17.5 percent upon entering the United States. It can roughly double to about 35 percent, depending on the circumstances of the shipment. We can help ease the skyrocketing prices and encourage companies to import as much baby formula as possible or as much as demand within the market requires by simply suspending for a period of 6 months this tariff collection.

Look, the administration has acknowledged there are appropriate times to suspend the collection of certain taxes. For example, it is currently proposing suspending the gasoline tax for a period of 3 months. Surely, it is not the Biden White House's position that gasoline is more important than feeding infants.

Second, my bill would temporarily allow formula imports from several safe countries like those in Europe. This would enable us to access plentiful formula supplies from abroad and meet our current needs with that.

Now, allowing these imports is not going to endanger American babies. The manufacturing plants in question are already approved and are already regulated by their home countries. And the only plants that operate in countries and subject to authorities that are comparable to those imposed by our own Food and Drug Administration, these are countries from which we already import pharmaceutical products.

The fact is that parents have already begun taking matters into their own hands, often with dire consequences. We are hearing reports of parents resorting to online homemade recipes for formula that they then feed to their infants. Infant hospitalizations due to malnutrition are correspondingly increasing as a direct result of these activities and the shortages from which they stem.

Doctors have voiced their concerns that homemade formulas can lead to liver and kidney issues and, in some cases, even heart failure. Some families have tried diluting the formula that they are able to access with more water, a tactic that health experts warn can lead to brain swelling and organ failure.

Some doctors refer to this shortage as ''the worst crisis they have experienced in their careers.'' They have to place dehydrated children on IV fluids, which isn't, of course, a long-term solution; it is an acute and dire response to a life-threatening emergency brought about through an artificial government constraint on the market. These short-term consequences are scary enough. They are scary enough for the moms and dads, to say nothing of the horrors the children, the infants, experience in the process. We still don't know what the long-term effects of these might be to the babies.

Those worried about the formula quality may find solace in the fact that my bill retains the FDA's authority to recall foreign formulas in the very unlikely event that these safety issues arise. Remember, these are formulas produced in facilities in countries from which we already import pharmaceutical products based on our country's trust and confidence that their safety and quality standards are as secure as, if not more stringent than, our own.

Additionally, my bill only calls for importing formula that is lawfully marketed and approved in select foreign countries. Again, private citizens are already doing this. The law already allows the personal importation of baby formula, meaning somebody can jump online and order it on their own, and parents are voluntarily choosing to do so because they have done the research and they trust that it is safe for their baby.

They understand, as we do, that babies in France and Switzerland and of the United Kingdom are not different than babies in the United States of America. Formula that works for them, that is safe and healthy for them, is proven safe and healthy and effective for them for many, many decades is also going to work with respect to an American baby. My bill would just make this easier and more affordable for parents, you see, because to be one of those parents, you have got to have a degree of sophistication to know what you are looking for. Most people aren't really aware of the fact that they could jump online and order this.

Secondly, it is really expensive to do it. They can't buy in bulk, and it requires extra shipping and handling costs that makes this prohibitively expensive for many people, even the lucky ones who become aware that it is even an option.

So my bill isn't making something legal that is currently illegal in that respect; it is simply making it more affordable. It is making it so that we no longer limit access to these foreign formulas—foreign top-quality formulas from places like France and Switzerland and the United Kingdom. They will be available to poor and middle-class families, and not just the wealthy.

Finally, my bill would allow WIC program recipients to buy whatever brand of formula is available with WIC vouchers. My bill will allow these parents to buy from available stock and feed their children and guarantees greater flexibility.

You see, the existing formula crisis has been exacerbated by virtue of the fact that the WIC formula—the WIC beneficiaries are given a voucher. Very often, that voucher limits them to procuring only that brand of formula specified on the voucher itself, which, in many instances, might be out of stock. This would eliminate that problem.

Keeping American infants fed should be one of the least controversial proposals imaginable, especially because this is something that can be done easily. We can bring about almost immediate relief to these American parents and especially to their babies, just by not causing the problem anymore or, at least, waiting for a few months before causing this problem again.

In the meantime, the hope and the expectation is that the American formula industry can retool, revamp, and get back in the practice of producing in sufficient quantities that they will be able to meet the demand, but we need 6 months in order to do that.

American babies are going hungry and the Federal Government is the problem. The Federal Government is causing these babies to starve and otherwise suffer.

My FORMULA Act will help solve the formula crisis and ensure that American babies do not go unfed.

Look, there is a reason why we see this crisis here, but not in any of our neighbor countries, not in any of our peer countries. No, the crisis exists here because this is a feature of U.S. law. We can fix this problem. We can help solve this crisis today. We can make sure Americans babies' cries do not go unanswered. We can and must pass my FORMULA Act.

So, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise to object to the Senator from Utah's request.

I understand his concern and the concern of the people in both parties, both sides of the aisle here in the Senate, to take action on this infant formula challenge that so many families are suffering through right now. The unfortunate part about this proposal is that this will put babies at risk in ways that we don't even fully understand right now.

There is bipartisan concern, and the evidence for that is the action of committees—bipartisan work in several committees, including the Agriculture Committee as well as the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee—bipartisan work to meet this crisis. And the focus of that work has been to get formula on shelves as soon as possible.

It is important to remember how our Nation's formula crisis began. Abbott's recall—the manufacturer—the recall and the closure came after as many as nine infants died from contaminated formula. That is how this started, contaminated formula.

Now, we can and we should get to the bottom of the abject failures that led to contaminated formula hitting the shelves. I have been working on this for months—many months before this crisis came to a head—but we can't forget our top priority here when it comes to protecting infants. We have got to keep our Nation's most vulnerable, these infants, safe.

And it is pretty clear that the Food and Drug Administration bears responsibility for dropping the ball in so many ways in terms of inspections, but still, even despite that failure, the FDA standards are the best in the world.

As I mentioned, the Agriculture and HELP Committees have already done bipartisan work. And I think when you saw the hearings that took place, especially in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, there was bipartisan condemnation of the Food and Drug Administration and bipartisan calls for accountability at the Food and Drug Administration. And they should be hit very hard in terms of the accountability that should be imposed and must be imposed on the FDA. Unfortunately, this bill will completely disregard the FDA standards for safety which would put our children at risk.

I would also mention the HELP Committee's work marking up a bill last week, an FDA bill, with amendments allowing importation during the shortage with appropriate guardrails to ensure formula is safe for our Nation's infants. These bipartisan amendments represent a more appropriate path forward than this approach today to limit the FDA's ability to protect our infants.

Now is not the time to completely abandon safety standards. We need to do everything we can to get formula back on shelves, but we can't compromise safety at any cost.

Here are just some examples. Go to the FDA's website under the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. Here are a few examples from their database.

In July 2016, a 4-week-old baby in the United States was fed a stage 1 infant milk product approved in nearly all the countries described in the Senator's bill but not in the United States. After consuming the formula, the baby experienced diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and lethargy. The baby ended up in the emergency room where he was diagnosed with a salmonella infection.

Second example, January 2017: A 1-month-old baby was similarly poisoned by a product approved by the countries in this bill but not legally marketed in the United States, and that baby began vomiting.

In January 2019, a 5-month-old began experiencing upper abdominal pain and diarrhea after consuming another such product. That is just a small example.

These concerns are why the American Academy of Pediatrics for years has warned against importing formula from Europe. The Academy has published articles highlighting the dangers of buying imported baby formulas and advising against doing so. So despite all this, the Senator and others want to go forward with this bill.

Here is the good news—the only good news in the short run. Here is the good news. We don't have to compromise safety standards to increase the supply.

We already know that the administration's Operation Fly Formula is bringing formula into the United States at a pretty rapid clip—32 flights, 19 million 8-ounce bottle equivalents of formula. That is not the end of it. The FDA right now is using enforcement discretion to allow the importation of additional select formula through normal distribution channels, bolstering the domestic supply of safe and nutritious formula by over 220 million 8-ounce bottle equivalents. Add the two of them together, and you have almost 240 million bottles, many of which have already been imported safely.

The administration is also taking other steps to increase formula production domestically by invoking the Defense Production Act to prioritize critical ingredients and manufacturing supplies for infant formula production.

So steps are being taken, but we cannot—when we are invoking these powers of the executive branch or enacting legislation, we cannot compromise on safety. We have to have the highest safety standards in the world, which we do, and we have got to make sure that we adhere to those safety standards.

So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I appreciate the insight and the always thoughtful counsel of my distinguished friend and colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania. I always enjoy working with

him. He is a voice of reason and is a delight to work with.

I do feel compelled to respond to a few of his points. Now, yes, it is true, there are ambitious plans to fly formula over. They used the Defense Production Act to do that, to have the government to act. And the ambitious plans that he describes have yet to materialize. What we have to look at is the bottles that are available now, that have been flown over now, that are here now as a result of that program, is about 13 million bottles. Do you know what the average daily consumption of formula is in America? Nine million. So this buys us a day and a half of formula—a day and a half—and it is still not solving the problem. So that is not a solution.

As to the objection related to the FDA's regs, he points to the safety concerns and highlights a few adverse incident reports not necessarily linked to the formula itself but things that people experienced as they were switching formulas. A lot of the symptoms that he described—all of them, in fact, as I understand it—including lethargy, diarrhea, and some of those have been linked to babies switching formula. So, yes, when a baby switches formula, whether it is from one American brand to another or an American brand to a European brand, it is not uncommon during this transition period for babies to react that way.

Now, I wish—we wish—that it wasn't necessary for them to switch to begin with. This was unnecessary to make them switch. In fact, another point that I need to refute that he made at the outset about formula being responsible for the contamination, for the food-borne illness, it was, in fact, not the formula itself that caused it. In fact, an FDA investigation revealed that it wasn't the formula. It was a source of bottled water that had itself been contaminated, and it was that bottled water that the parents were mixing with the formula that turned out to be contaminated, by no fault of their own but also by no fault of the manufacturer. So we have got to keep straight exactly what happened here and what didn't happen.

Finally, with regard to the safety risks, I understand this, and it is important that we be safe in doing this. We have to remember these are countries from which we currently import pharmaceutical products because we trust that their equivalent of the FDA is safe and is effective. So if we don't trust them with respect to baby formula, I would submit that we shouldn't trust them elsewhere. But in fact, we can trust them in these areas. None of those adverse incident reports that were reported, to my knowledge, have been linked to a defect or a contamination in the formula itself.

Finally, it is important to remember that we have a massive health crisis faced by these babies who are unable to get formula. Children are being hospitalized because they are dehydrated. These can have lasting consequences. They are occurring at a time when the baby's brain development is on a very critical timeline. You don't want to interrupt that. You don't want a supply chain disruption to lead to a disruption in the baby's developmental growth.

So it is unfortunate that my friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, has objected to this very reasonable, rational, sensible response that lists the government's impediments. I wish this were not the case because this would deliver meaningful reform, unlike the 13 million bottles—the day and a half's worth of formula that has been brought over to date through the Defense Production Act efforts that he described—this would actually solve the problem. And it would solve it for at least 6 months, long enough for our domestic production capabilities to resume.

So it is unfortunate. I wish that were not the case. But in the spirit of comity and compromise, I will modify my request.

Again, the FORMULA Act would have included these three legs, a regulatory component lifting the regulatory restrictions, an import tariff restriction, and also lifting some restrictions in the WIC Program.

So I am going to counteroffer with another amendment that would remove the waiver of the FDA regulations for the imported formula. That, after all, is the concern he expressed, and so that should allow us to deal with it. It would keep the tariff and the WIC waivers from the FORMULA Act intact and therefore shouldn't raise any concerns not addressed by my friend and distinguished colleague.

And so, Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, I ask that the Lee substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object.

Let me walk through why. My friend from Utah, in the spirit to try to work something out here, is offering a counterproposal.

The problem that I have with this is the amendment—now we are talking about the Department of Agriculture, which plays a role here. I will get to that in a moment.

But in this case, the amendment would direct this Agency, the Department of Agriculture, to allow formula to be included in the Women, Infants, and Children's nutrition program that does not meet USDA standards. So now, we have a concern that I initially raised about FDA standards. Now, we have USDA standards for safety and nutritional adequacy.

I would also add that this amendment is unnecessary because of action that was taken by the leaders of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. That committee passed a bipartisan bill, the Access to Baby Formula Act, that the President just signed into law. This already provides the Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the discretion it needs to expand the products available to WIC parents and babies—right now that is the law—while also continuing to meet those high nutritional needs of the babies.

So, again, the concerns here are standards—safety standards—for those infants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I find this, too, unfortunate. I wish we could adopt all three of these reforms; again, we have a regulatory reform, an import tax reform, and a WIC reform. He has now expressed objections to the regulatory reform and the WIC reform.

So, in the spirit of comity and cooperation and compromise, I would like to modify again, and I will take out the WIC restrictions—the WIC component of the bill—and leave only the tariff waiver. That, at least, would remove some of the protectionist problems that we have got in place that is currently prohibiting people from being able to import this stuff, leaving it available really only to wealthy, well-connected parents who know how to find this stuff and can pay the higher price for it. This would at least allow people to buy it in stores if we could lift that restriction and do so in larger quantities while adhering to the labeling and other regulatory requirements.

So, Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, I ask that the Lee substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object, in this case, on much more limited grounds. Here is the reason: The Senator from Utah is trying to work something out here, and we appreciate that.

The Democratic side has not had the opportunity yet to review this amendment so we would seek, in the interest of comity, more time to review it. And on that basis, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I find it most unfortunate that, as American babies are starving and are literally being admitted to hospitals for dehydration and malnutrition because of a

government-created problem, we can't get to a solution here.

I am determined to find one, and I am determined not to take no for an answer. We have to get to yes on that. To that end, I would like to modify my last request and shorten it down from 180 days—a 6-month suspension—to a 90-day suspension. This is the exact timeframe that mirrors the Biden administration's proposed time window for gas tax alleviation. The President has raised this and has asked us to act on that immediately. Look, I happen to think baby formula is a whole lot more important and urgent than gasoline. We can at least do this. So I am going to modify my request to move it down to just 90 days. We should be able to do that for 90 days. I am certain that we can.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, that the Lee substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object for the same narrow reason, which is that the Democratic side has not had the opportunity to review this amendment. We will do that on both this amendment and the prior amendment and see where we are. On that basis, I object.

I will also add for the record, on the debate overall, I think my friend is expressing a real concern that both sides have. It is not as if we just arrived here today to start talking about this issue. As I have said for months now, the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, in a bipartisan way, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, in a bipartisan way, have been working on these issues. So to suggest that somehow the debate just started today and that neither side is doing enough, I think is not accurate. Both sides are concerned about this. Both Houses and both parties are very concerned about it. It is a real crisis. The FDA should be held accountable. As I said earlier, it should be hit hard for this, but we can't compromise safety standards, and that is the reason for my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I appreciate the thoughts expressed by my friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania. I share this concern and this desire to see this worked out and worked out on a bipartisan basis. I think it is important.

It is true that people have been working on it. They have been working on it now for the better part of a month and a half. Yet nothing has happened. Now, I understand that Rome wasn't built in a day. Significant legislative reforms are not usually enacted very quickly. Well, they are in some places, and we are experiencing some of that this week, but that is a different issue altogether. I understand that it takes time, on many occasions, to develop a legislative solution. This is not one of those issues. This is just not that complicated.

I appreciate the fact that people are considering it. I appreciate the fact that my friend and colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, is willing to try to clear this on the Democratic side. I hope and expect that one of the four alternatives that I have proposed today—each in the spirit of comity and compromise and as something that should be acceptable to both political parties—has got to get there.

There are issues on which we are always going to struggle to find solutions. This one isn't hard. We can do this. We can fix this. American babies are going hungry because of the mismanagement within our country.

Yes, I share the Senator's belief that we have got to hold the FDA accountable, but I feel like we are in the same position as the unarmed English bobby—but with the FDA lately. The unarmed English bobby, being unarmed and upon seeing the commission of a crime, shouts, in a charming British accent, ''Stop or I will yell 'stop' again.'' We need to actually do something to force this issue because people are going hungry—babies are going hungry—and there are dire, long-lasting consequences.

I hope and expect that we will solve this before the end of the week. This issue is not going away, and neither am I.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1658

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for us to take 5 minutes to address the PUMP for Nursing Mothers Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, it was 10 years ago that we all got together and passed a bill to help women, when they go back to work, to be able to pump breast milk at work. We have 80 percent of women who are having babies today striving to breastfeed. Half of the women who have babies are going back to work within a very short period of time, and the only way they can breastfeed is to pump milk at work. This was a beautiful, bipartisan vision, and it was Dr. Coburn who educated us all about the tremendous benefits of breast milk for babies.

But, in that work we did 10 years ago, we left out a significant group of women in America—those who work according to a manager's salary rather than according to wage. So now we have a bill that has come out of committee, by voice vote, to fix that, and here we are talking about baby formula.

Truly, what is better, in terms of baby formula, than a mother's milk?

Let us stand with the babies; let us stand with the mothers; let us stand with the families and fix this so that every single mother in America who wishes to breastfeed can do so.

As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 65, S. 1658; further, that the committee-reported substitute be withdrawn and that the Merkley substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Wyoming.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, the PUMP Act is noble in nature, but it is an economy-sized approach without flexibilities for some nonstationary workplaces.

This legislation would require that all modes of transportation that have employees, including railcars, be retrofitted with private, non-bathroom enclosures to allow for breastfeeding. It would also require employees reasonable break time for an employee to express breast milk.

To be clear, I recognize the need for breastfeeding women to do just that. However, many women in this industry are quite literally keeping the trains running on time. Entire supply chains could be disrupted because of an overly broad and burdensome regulation that is not crafted to fit this industry. I can't believe I am the only one who sees the pitfalls in this. Regulations like this risk inadvertently doing more harm to working women than helping them.

I understand what it is like to juggle the need to feed your child while also working to provide for them. My daughter is working while raising two little boys.

This whole thing just makes no sense. That is why I am working on an amendment that would recognize the unique situation that working moms in the transportation sector face. It is my hope we can work with the bill's sponsors to solve this small issue. Until that time, we don't need to exacerbate our supply chain crisis by implementing regulations that do not actually protect or aid women in this industry.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, a huge thanks to my colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, who has partnered with me in this effort.

We have worked through the flexibility needed in every setting, and I

must say the railroads weren't the folks who came to us and said they needed help. In the past, we worked out every possible way to address this for fast-food locations and for all kinds of industries that said, ''We need special arrangements,'' and we worked them out. We have worked them out in this version for the airlines.

It really is beyond the world of reasonableness to keep saying and to keep finding some excuse that we can't—with the innovation, the inventiveness, and the ingenuity of Americans—find the ability for a woman to be able to express breast milk. We have solved this problem in much more difficult situations. I am very disappointed that, today, because of my colleague from Wyoming's objection, the women, the mothers, the babies, and the families, lose. Let's win next time.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

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

The yeas and nays have been previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 238 Ex.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—47

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

NOT VOTING—3

Cramer	Shelby	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of Jessica G.L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

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 are ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise now for the 284th time with my increasingly tattered and battered ''Time to Wake up'' poster to urge this Chamber to wake up on the issue of climate change.

Human beings dumped 36.3 billion tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere last year—last year. After all our big talk, after all the plans and the COPS and the commitments, 36.3 billion tons. That is the highest total ever recorded. We are not doing any better. We continue to do worse, and here in Congress, we continue to do nothing. We have seen this coming for many years. And even with all that warning, nothing.

NOAA reports there is currently more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere now than at any time during the last 4 million years. Humankind has never experienced what we are putting ourselves through.

Here is a look at it. Over centuries, wobbling, wobbling, back and forth quite steadily. And now—whoops—and all the way up to where we are, out of the historic range of this planet back into geological time.

All that carbon pollution has us hurtling toward climate catastrophe. With every ton of carbon dioxide we add, comes a higher risk of destructive changes to our world: ever-stronger hurricanes, rising seas, severe droughts, flooding, heat waves, disease, hunger, and more. We have a simple choice: We act swiftly to address the carbon pollution scorching our planet or we tip our climate over the edge into a cycle of destruction mankind cannot halt.

As we disrupt essential planetary operating systems, we face another problem: American deindustrialization and the offshoring of jobs in much of our manufacturing base.

After China joined the World Trade Organization back here in 2001, the United States lost almost 6 million manufacturing jobs. It was a complete bloodbath. Communities across America were hollowed out as factories closed and workers were laid off losing union jobs that helped workers support their families and enjoy a good wage and a decent standard of living.

Our trade deficit blew up, especially for manufactured goods. In 2001, our trade deficit in manufactured goods topped $250 billion. By 2020, it had more than tripled to almost $900 billion.

Then came the COVID–19 pandemic and exposed the fact that we no longer make so much upon which modern life depends. First it was the masks and the protective gear for medical professionals on the frontlines; then shortages came to everything from patio furniture to auto computer chips, bicycles, garage doors, and much more.

Well, what if—what if—it turned out there was a solution to both problems, a policy that would simultaneously drive down carbon pollution worldwide and help reshore American manufacturing? Well, it turns out there is such a solution, and it is called a carbon border adjustment. With Senators COONS, SCHATZ, and HEINRICH, I have introduced one here in the Senate.

The fact is that American manufacturers are way less carbon-intensive than other competitors. On average, we are nearly 50-percent less carbon-intensive than our trading partners.

Here is a list of some of our majors: China, 3.2 times more efficient; Mexico, 1.4 times more efficient; India, 3.8 times more efficient. So if we level the playing field about carbon emissions economy to economy, we win against carbon-intensive nations like China and India. And that is fair. A steel plant in Shanghai shouldn't be able to pollute for free and undercut plants in Pittsburgh that make better steel with less pollution. My border adjustment fixes that problem. Carbon-polluting goods from abroad, fossil fuels, refined petroleum products, petrochemicals, fertilizer, cement, steel would be tariffed on the carbon intensity of their industries. This means that if you are a carbon-intensive cement factory in Mexico, you pay or you invest in technologies to lower your carbon intensity to match that cleaner plant across the border in Texas.

That is a powerful incentive to reduce global emissions and a big boost to U.S. companies competing against foreign climate cheaters.

The tariff revenues fund a competitive grant program for carbon-emitting U.S. industries to help them invest in the new technologies necessary to reduce their own carbon intensities.

Developing countries didn't get us into this mess, and they are getting clobbered by climate change, so we also direct some revenue to the State Department to support decarbonization projects in those countries.

To make this work, we need to hold American companies to the same standard as we do overseas, so we set

the standard at our U.S. average emissions for the industry. So all you have to do to pay nothing is be better than average. And if you are below average, all you have to do to pay nothing is to clean up your act to where half your industry already is.

We also give clear targets to industries for future baseline carbon intensity because that is what industry wants—clarity, certainty to know where the goalposts are.

Look at an example. Under my bill, the average or better American steel mill would pay no charge at all because it is better than average. The below average steel mill might pay $5 to $10 per ton of steel produced, a $5 to $10 per ton incentive to clean up its mill. But here is the really good part: Imports from a Chinese steel mill, more like $110 per ton. The below average U.S. steel mill, $5 to $10; the Chinese, $110. That will make Americans feel more competitive compared to polluting Chinese imports, and then buyers will beat a path to our door.

We might as well get ready with a U.S. carbon border adjustment because the European Union Parliament is passing a carbon border adjustment of its own. Member states will vote on that proposal later this year. When it takes effect, American companies will pay a carbon tariff to European governments—unless we have one of our own. Now, where we want to be is for the EU, the UK, Canada, Mexico, Japan, perhaps South Korea, all with common carbon border adjustments, creating a common carbon pricing platform across all those major economies so that we move toward decarbonization, and more importantly, the rest of the world that wants to trade with the United States, with the UK, with the EU, has to clean up its act. They would need to decarbonize and fast to have any hope of competing.

Trying to convince Chinese manufacturers to clean up their act out of the goodness of their hearts, perhaps, is a bit of a fool's errand. Putting a tariff on their goods so that they have to pay if they don't clean up their act? Now, that is how you get things going.

Unfortunately, this is on us now—on Democrats. There are too many Republicans who are just in tow to the fossil fuel industry to help.

And, of course, you can't talk about anything having to do with climate change without the dark money scoundrels, propped up by the fossil fuel industry, to come and cause mischief. They are even advertising against my bill.

Here is an advertisement against it paid for by AG Conservatives—AG Conservatives. Well, assume that this is a real organization, which it isn't. It is a front group paid for by dark money that hides who the real donors are—just a mouthpiece for somebody who doesn't want to identify themselves.

But why would an agriculture group want to hurt manufacturing? It doesn't make any sense. Why would they not want American manufacturing to have that advantage against their Chinese competition? Why would they be asking people to vote no on a carbon border adjustment?

And by the way, there are a lot of products where agricultural products form the feedstock for a later manufacturing product. And if we are bringing manufacturing to the United States because we are favored versus dirty polluting foreign manufacturers, why would they not want that to happen?

And where is agriculture in this fight anyway when this is mostly about manufacturing? Where, for American agriculture, is the downside?

If you think it through, it actually doesn't exist, which helps confirm to me that behind this phony front group is probably the fossil fuel industry pretending that it is some agriculture group. If that were agriculture, that was agriculture from millions of years ago before it all went down to the bottom and got compressed and rotted and turned, after millions of years, into oil. That is the agriculture.

So that is what we are up against. That is why Democrats are going to have to do this. The fossil fuel money that is driving the other party makes it impossible for bipartisanship to work.

We have a shot in reconciliation to pass a serious climate bill—a real one—and we should make a carbon border adjustment a central component of that bill. It is a win-win-win. We compete on a playing field with a huge built-in advantage for American manufacturing; we spare ourselves carbon tariffs from the EU; and we relentlessly, with economic pressure and power, drive down carbon pollution across the biggest polluters around the globe—a win-win-win.

The choice is clear. Let's win.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 1031, Vinay Vijay Singh, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Vinay Vijay Singh, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, June 2022 marks the 85th annual Dairy Month, and today I wish to recognize the hard work of South Dakota's dairy industry.

Our dairy producers and processors work tirelessly to provide high-quality, safe, and nutritious products for people around the world. The 2020–2025 U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans highlights that dairy consumption is a critical part of a healthy, balanced diet and is the leading source of calcium and vitamin D, critical components of bone strength and heart health.

In 2021, the U.S. dairy industry contributed approximately $753 billion to the U.S. economy, and it supports 3.3 million jobs. South Dakota's dairy industry is experiencing exciting growth, as seen by the doubling of milk production between 2000 and 2020. In 2019, South Dakota produced more than $563 million in milk and dairy products. South Dakota is home to more than 170 dairy farms and nearly a dozen processing facilities that support more than 6,000 jobs in our State. Each dairy cow brings an estimated $26,000 of economic impact to communities every year.

Our Nation's producers are also leading the way in sustainability and efficiency. Between 2007 and 2017, they decreased their carbon footprint by 19 percent. The industry has also successfully lowered the water input in a gallon of milk by 30 percent. These increased efficiencies are a window into the incredible innovation of the agriculture industry as producers continue working to feed to the world.

I commend the hard work and dedication of our State's dairy farmers and processors and all that they do to continue to supply the world with nutritious dairy products. I wish the dairy industry continued prosperity in the years to come.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–27, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost $94 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–27

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $52 million.

Other $42 million.

Total $94 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to fifteen (15) AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Guidance Sections.

Up to fifteen (15) AARGM Control Sections.

Up to fifteen (15) High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Rocket Motors.

Up to fifteen (15) HARM Warheads.

Up to fifteen (15) HARM Control Sections.

Non-MDE: Also included are AGM–88E2 AARGM All Up Round (AUR) tactical missiles; AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); HARM G-Code AUR; HARM G-Code CATM; M-Code GPS receivers; containers; support and test equipment; EA–18G Growler test support; spare and repair parts; software (Classified and Unclassified); U.S. Government and contractor engineering support; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (AT–P–AQT).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT–P–LFT.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 21, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—AGM–88E2 AARGM E2 Missiles

The Government of Australia has requested to buy up to fifteen (15) AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Guidance Sections; up to fifteen (15) AARGM Control Sections; up to fifteen (15) High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Rocket Motors; up to fifteen (15) HARM Warheads; and up to fifteen (15) HARM Control Sections. Also included are AGM–88E2 AARGM All Up Round (AUR) tactical missiles; AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); HARM G-Code AUR; HARM G-Code CATM; M-Code GPS receivers; containers; support and test equipment; EA–18G Growler test support; spare and repair parts; software (Classified and Unclassified); U.S. Government and contractor engineering support; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total value is $94 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats by suppressing and destroying land- or sea-based radar emitters associated with enemy air defenses. Destruction or suppression of enemy radar denies the adversary the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of its tactical aircraft. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Northrop Grumman Information Systems (NGIS), Ridgecrest, CA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of the proposed sale will require U.S. Government and contractor representatives to visit Australia on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements, including program and technical reviews.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–27

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) weapon system is an air-to-ground missile intended for Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) and Destruction of Enemy Air Defenses (DEAD) missions. The AARGM E2 provides suppression or destruction of enemy radar and denies the enemy the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of tactical aircraft. The AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM) is used by pilots when training for SEAD/DEAD missions.

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

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Australia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Australia.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA MAE ROBERTSON

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life, career, and achievements of Anna Mae Robertson. Her service to the American people during World War II in the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight, is a shining example of hard work and courage in the face of cultural grievance.

In her youth, Robertson lost her mother suddenly, leaving her and her brother alone. Her mother had instilled the values of hard work and service in her children, which inspired Anna Mae to devote her time and dedication to the U.S. Army. In service, she worked strenuous hours, filing over 65,000 pieces of mail for every shift. Robertson's battalion consisted solely of Black women who excelled at their work in their respective department. Despite wartime anxieties and cultural unrest, Robertson and her team would complete 6 weeks of hard work in half the time needed, all while being stationed in Birmingham, England, amidst enemy attacks and wartime fears.

Had it not been for Robertson and her team's success, wartime communication would have been convoluted and inefficient. She handled the passage of information in the most dire of conditions at the darkest of times when communication was a necessity. Her service did not end there. While stationed in France, she served as a hospital aide, continuing to assist and nurse American soldiers.

Robertson's passion for helping those who have served would follow her home. When returning to Milwaukee, Robertson dedicated her time to working as a nurse aide at the Milwaukee VA Medical Center. She also joined the ''I Am Not Invisible'' campaign headed by the Center for Women Veterans, advocating for equal recognition, awareness, and resources for women who have served in the American military.

Robertson served despite facing racial bigotry and discrimination. She stood for the American people unconditionally when some may have not stood for her. Robertson was previously been decorated with six awards for her service, and I am pleased that she, along with the members of Six Triple Eight, will now receive a Congressional

Gold Medal in recognition of their service. Anna Mae Robertson is an inspiring example of hope and service in the United States. I am pleased to share my congratulations and heartfelt gratitude with Anna Mae Robertson for her lifetime of service and devotion to our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR WILLIAM ''BILL'' WADE

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, it is important to honor key leaders who have made a positive impact in their communities. Pastor William ''Bill'' Wade is the shepherding and care pastor at Living Hope Baptist Church in Bowling Green, KY. He has been married to Dianne Harbin of Vicksburg, MS for 41 years. They are blessed with two grown children, Joey Wade and Katy Owen. They also have two grandchildren, Clare and Judson Owen. Pastor Bill received his master of religious education degree in December 1981 from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

Pastor Bill is a leader who cares deeply for those within his sphere of influence. It is this caring heart that motivated him to establish a counseling center in Bowling Green in 2016. His vision was to provide anyone who is hurting in the community the opportunity to receive free biblical counseling. His leadership has provided counselors who are prepared to help those struggling with addiction, those with marriage difficulties, those caught in debilitating conflict, and those contemplating suicide. As an extension of his love for the community, he served alongside first responders as a chaplain during the search and rescue efforts following the December 2021 devastating tornados in Bowling Green, in which 18 individuals lost their lives and hundreds lost their homes. Pastor Bill's primary goal that individuals will begin to experience God every day and live out a God-honoring life.

In addition, he led efforts to open a pregnancy support center in 2019 in Bowling Green to care for those mothers and fathers who feel overwhelmed by unexpected news that a baby is on the way. Much-needed care is provided during the pregnancy and after delivery. Many mothers have since decided to continue their pregnancy, bringing forth the joy of new life to celebrate. These two organizations are known collectively as the Centers for Hope. Through Bill's wise and caring efforts, his dream has become a reality, and lives have been forever changed for the better. Pastor Bill's legacy will remain strong for many generations to come.●

REMEMBERING ANTOINE ''TONY'' INCASHOLA, SR.

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I would like to share a few words today to honor an outstanding leader, veteran, and friend of mine who recently passed away.

Tony Incashola was the director of the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee, where he spent 47 years preserving and perpetuating Salish and Pend d'Oreille culture, language, and history. In his 27 years as director of the committee, he earned the respect and trust of those he represented, so much so that members of the Selis-Qlispe Elders Cultural Advisory Council regarded him as the leader of the Tribe. Apart from his work on the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee, Tony was a former Tribal councilman for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

In partnership with his fellow CSKT elder Johnny Arlee, Tony initiated the documentation and preservation of Salish language, stories, lessons, important place names, and songs, among other historical artifacts. Thanks to their work, the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee has produced one of the most comprehensive and extensive tribal collections of oral history and culture in the Nation.

Tony's life's work was dedicated to passing Tribal knowledge onto future generations, which he accomplished not only through his record-keeping, but also through projects like the Nkwusm Salish School in Arlee, which teaches the Salish language and culture to kids from pre-K through 8th grade.

Tony's knowledge and leadership also had a profound impact on Tribal policy. As a member of the CSKT Tribal Council, he was instrumental in the effort to expand the Tribe's natural resource department and ultimately acquire ownership over the Salish Kootenai Dam. And as if his dedication to the Tribes wasn't enough, Tony was also a Vietnam vet, who served his country courageously in the U.S. Army. But to me, and to many others, Tony was all these things and more. He was a spiritual leader, a historian, a resource, and a friend.

I got to know him during my time in the Montana State Legislature, and he quickly became someone I deeply respected for his character, his wisdom, and his deep knowledge of the past.

But most of all, Tony was just a stand-up guy, a man who dedicated his life to others, whether that was his family, his Tribe, or even future generations of Tribal members he would never meet.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Tony's wife Denise; their children Daren, Brian, Brandy, and Tony, Jr.; foster children Destry Henderson and Marietta Meuli; ''special daughter'' Marlene Lafromboise; eight grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; and all the other folks who considered Tony family—and there were many.

Though he is no longer with us, Tony's presence will be felt for generations. Tony's memory will live on, just like the CSKT history he spent his life working to preserve.

Thank you, Tony, for all you gave to Montana. You will be sorely missed.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ABDALLAH

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

John is a graduate of O'Gorman High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in business administration. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW LAW

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

Andrew is a graduate of Wall High School in Wall, SD. Currently, he is attending South Dakota State University in Brookings, SD, where he is pursuing degrees in business economics and agriculture business. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

TRIBUTE TO JONATHON SUNDET

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

Jonathon is a graduate of Brookings High School in Brookings, SD. Currently, he is attending South Dakota State University in Brookings, where he is pursuing a degree in political science. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

TRIBUTE TO LUKE WICKERSHAM

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

Luke is a graduate of Brandon High School in Brandon, SD. Currently, he is

attending the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in electrical engineering. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7777. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2022 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7777. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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–4402. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled ''To clarify the application of the additional fees relating to certain H–1B and L petitions, and for other purposes''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4403. A communication from the Chief, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee Increase'' (RIN1651–AB40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4404. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4405. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Ganaxolone in Schedule V'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–990)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4406. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Methoxetamine (MXE) in Schedule I'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–568)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4407. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of N–Ethylhexedrone, alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone, 4-Methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone, 4'-Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone, alpha-Pyrrolidinoheptaphenone, and 4'-Chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone in Schedule I'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–495)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4408. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4409. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4410. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4411. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Arnold W. Bunch, Jr., United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4412. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Steven R. Rudder, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4413. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cuban Assets Control Regulations'' (31 CFR Part 515) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4414. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updating EDGAR Filing Requirements and Form 144 Filings'' ((RIN3235–AM15) (RIN3235–AM78)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4415. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo'' (RIN3064–AF71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4416. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2022'' (RIN3150–AK44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4417. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves'' (RIN1904–AE30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–145. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 289

Whereas, Michigan's agricultural industry is vitally important to the state economy. As our nation's second most diverse agricultural system, it contributes more than $104.7

billion in economic activity annually to the state. More than 800,000 people work in Michigan's agricultural industry, and care for nearly 10 million acres of land; and

Whereas, Fertilizer is a critical agricultural input that is utilized by farmers to provide nutrients to their land and maximize the productivity of their farms. Michigan farmers require access to fertilizers in order to nourish their land and maintain production levels; and

Whereas, The International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that the import of foreign fertilizers injured U.S. manufacturers. As a result, the ITC decided to impose a nineteen percent tariff on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients from Morocco. The tariffs, which were implemented in early 2021, significantly increased fertilizer prices; and

Whereas, Fertilizer prices in the United States are now at an all-time high. Fertilizer prices had already been increasing due to factors such as rising costs of raw materials and increased demand for inputs. With these tariffs in effect, farmers who were already struggling to compete with rising costs are now faced with an increased financial burden and uncertain future; and

Whereas, Meanwhile, the U.S. continues to rely on imported fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. For example, more than 95 percent of potash, one of the key components found in fertilizer, is currently imported from outside the U.S.; and

Whereas, Michigan contains the only commercial deposit of natural potash in the U.S. and the highest quality natural potash deposit in the world. The Michigan Legislature recently provided an investment of $50 million to establish potash extraction infrastructure in Michigan. Once completed, this project will help increase domestic supply of this critical mineral, thereby strengthening and securing the supply of high-quality potash for Michigan farmers, in addition to providing hundreds of full-time jobs and boosting Michigan's economy. This will be crucial for the Michigan agricultural industry, as significant supply shortages and skyrocketing costs continue to burden Michigan farmers; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would allow a process for farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. With the price of fertilizer on the rise, this would help alleviate costs for farmers, as Morocco is one of the top five exporters of fertilizer to the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–146. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the State and each county to adopt the Global Pact for the environment to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 94

Whereas, the State is recognized as a global partner and local leader in promotion of human rights and protection of the earth through its consistent acceptance of global standards that better serve our islands and the world; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is guided by traditional Kanaka Maoli values and emerging international human rights principles to generate positive policy encouraging prevention and precaution regarding the planet; and

Whereas, in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic ''Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'' (2030 Development Agenda), which is a comprehensive, compassionate, creative, and courageous plan of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, the 2030 Development Agenda includes seventeen sustainable development goals, one hundred sixty-nine targets, and two hundred thirty indicators upon which general agreement has been reached to measure, monitor, and mobilize to achieve these goals and targets; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are vital to protecting the State's land and people and should be adopted as local policy and governing principles for local government entities and other organizations; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are the following, respectively:

(1) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

(2) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development;

(3) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

(4) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

(5) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

Whereas, in December 2015, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as Conference of the Parties, adopted the Paris Agreement that further limited the allowable temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius to protect our Pacific neighbors; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to partner with other states, territories, and nation-states with the ''We Are Still In'' movement; and

Whereas, the Pacific islands in the Pacific Islands Forum for Oceania have undertaken creative campaigns to partner with the United Nations' specialized agency programs and funding, as well as participating in the United Nations' major forums, including the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which focuses on the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, the Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) is an initiative led by the hosts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris to address the fragmented nature and inconsistent implementation of international environmental law by enumerating fundamental climate change principles in one legally binding framework for current and future generations for equity and equality; and

Whereas, the Global Pact will serve as a cornerstone in international human rights and environmental law and create a more coherent global environmental governance; and

Whereas, the Global Pact addresses the challenges posed by environmental degradation in the context of sustainable development and induces a greater degree of uniformity for environmental laws in all states; and

Whereas, the Global Pact consists of over two dozen articles that cover a variety of topics and ideas to consider for implementation, including:

(1) The right to an ecologically sound environment;

(2) The duty to take care of the environment;i

(3) Integration and sustainable development;

(4) Intergenerational equity;

(5) Prevention;

(6) Precaution;

(7) Environmental damages;

(8) Polluter-pays;

(9) Access to information;

(10) Public participation;

(11) Access to environmental justice;

(12) Education and training;

(13) Research and innovation;

(14) The role of non-state actors and subnational entities;

(15) The effectiveness of environmental norms;

(16) Resilience;

(17) Environmental non-regression;

(18) Cooperation;

(19) Armed conflicts;

(20) The diversity of national situations;

(21) Monitoring implementation of the Pact; and

(22) Other topics focusing on the Secretariat, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, entry into force, denunciation, and depositary; and

Whereas, the Global Pact provides an agenda based upon the articles for grassroots and global action to generate the political will to protect the planet today and tomorrow; and

Whereas, the State desires to promote sustainable development where each generation can satisfy its needs without compromising the capability of future generations to meet their needs to respect the balance and integrity of the Earth's and Hawai'i's fragile ecosystem; and

Whereas, Hawai'i emphasizes the vital role of women to achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and the necessity to promote gender equality and empowerment of wahine for global general wellbeing; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is already involved in international initiatives to protect the planet and the Oceania region by actively participating in many United Nations annual sessions and meetings and by partnering with United Nations specialized agencies, programs, and funds, including partnering with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and participating in the United Nations Environment Programme; and

Whereas, in Hawai'i, college, community, and capitol dialogues on the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, among other climate change topics, continue to generate genuine insight that contributes to Voluntary Local Reviews, which are voluntary reports to the United Nations on local progress on implementing the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, local opportunities for the State's youth to learn about and participate in climate change initiative include opportunities at colleges and universities that provide input on achieving the Global Pact, with a focus on research and innovation, and participation in a Hawai'i human rights and resilience process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the State and each county are urged to adopt the Global Pact to

achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; and be it further

Resolved, That the Global Pact should be embraced and that protection of nature should be the centerpiece of the State's policies and practices; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Governor, and mayors of each county of Hawai'i.

POM–147. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 95

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that ''the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt''; and

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) secretary-General Antonio Guteres, responded, ''The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent. . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity''; and

Whereas, the UN Human Rights council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, Resolution 48/13, recognizing a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii's climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHGs) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact improved incrementally only calling for a phase down not a phase out of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in the G20, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels exposes communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead in putting an end to fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans; now, therefore, and be it further

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the GHG reduction targets as called for by the IPCC, and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel NonProliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the U.S. government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM–148. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii denouncing Russia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 178

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes front the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these, civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees,

and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrainians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, That this body strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayors of each county.

POM–149. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 108

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that "the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt"; and

Whereas, the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guteres responded, "The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent . . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity"; and

Whereas, the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, ResolutIon 48/13, recognizing that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii's climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHG) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact provided for incremental improvements, only calling for a phase down, not a phase out, of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in the Group of Twenty, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels expose communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead efforts to end fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and greenhouse gas reduction targets as called for by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM–150. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii denouncing Russia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 185

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes from the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees, and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrainians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayors of each county.

POM–151. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee strongly supporting the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urging the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 652

Whereas, the security of our nation's borders and the safety of our citizens are paramount to protecting the American way of life; and

Whereas, it is essential to the welfare of our nation that illegal immigration cease; and

Whereas, we should continue to safeguard our borders by completing the construction of the secure border wall on the southern border of the United States; and

Whereas, illegal immigrants who cross the southern border are not required to receive a vaccination against COVID–19; and

Whereas, it is known that at least eighteen percent of illegal immigrants who cross the southern border of the United States are infected with COVID–19 and are contributing to this country's national health crisis; and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly have consistently taken steps to address illegal immigration within the borders of our great State and now wish to urge the United States Congress to address illegal immigration by completing the construction of the border wall: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, that we strongly support the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urge the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and each member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation.

POM–152. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado urging the United States Congress to authorize forwarding funding to make a one-time appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 22–002

Whereas, The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) operates the Higher Education Grant Program (grant program) as authorized by the federal ''Act of November 2, 1921'', commonly referred to as the ''Snyder Act'', 25 U.S.C. sec. 13; and

Whereas, Numerous Indian tribal governments provide college financial assistance and scholarships from the grant program directly to Indian college students through the federal ''1975 Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act'', Pub. L. 93–638, or through the federal ''Tribal Self-governance Act of 1994'', Pub. L. 103–413; and

Whereas, The federal government routinely operates under continuing resolutions. As such, grant program funding is delayed; consequently, college scholarship and financial assistance payments and institutional disbursements are delayed, which is problematic for many Indian college students who depend on these funds to pay for tuition, books, room, and board; and

Whereas, There is precedent for forward funding of federal Indian education programs. BIE-funded schools, including schools receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810 and tribally controlled colleges and universities receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810, are forward funded; and

Whereas, Forward funding of the BIE will make grant program funds available for obligation on July 1 of any given fiscal year, and the funds will remain available until September 30 of the succeeding fiscal year; and

Whereas, Congress may authorize forwarding funding and make a one-time appropriation of such sums, as necessary, to forward fund the BIE grant program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

That we, the members of the Colorado Senate strongly urge Congress to forward fund the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program as authorized by the federal ''Act of November 2, 1921''; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; the Secretary of the United States Senate; each member of Colorado's congressional delegation; Melvin Baker, Chairman of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe; Manuel Heart, Chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; and Jonathan Nez, President of the Navajo Nation.

POM–153. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Ketanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that ''Presidents are not kings;'' and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated *magna cum laude*, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated *cum laude*, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM–154. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Ketanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that ''Presidents are not kings;'' and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated magna cum laude, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated cum laude, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM–155. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina applying to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution limited to proposing amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3205

Whereas, the founders of our constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of the states under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Application for calling a convention of the states

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of South Carolina, by this joint resolution, hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

Distribution of copies

SECTION 2. The Clerks of the South Carolina House of Representatives and the South Carolina Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, attesting to the enactment of this joint resolution by the South Carolina General Assembly and requesting cooperation.

Joint resolution constitutes a continuing application

SECTION 3. This joint resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

Time effective

SECTION 4. This joint resolution takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

POM–156. A resolution adopted by the Council of the County of Maui, affirming the county of Maui's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM–157. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to hiring in Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 3487. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–123).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 4136, An original bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of

water and related resources, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–124).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring May 30, 2024.

*Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

*Coast Guard nomination of Miriam L. Lafferty, to be Rear Admiral.

*Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

*Coast Guard nomination of Rear Adm. Miriam L. Lafferty, to be Rear Admiral (Upper Half).

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4439. A bill to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4440. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and improve the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program for fiscal years 2023 through 2027, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4441. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 4442. A bill to require qualifying smoke alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4443. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to provide information about available benefits and services to kinship caregivers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4444. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 4445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand housing investment with mortgage revenue bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 4446. A bill to modernize the process of accelerated approval of a drug for a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4447. A bill to require all newly constructed, federally assisted, single-family houses and townhouses to meet minimum standards of visitability for persons with disabilities; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

S. 4448. A bill to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4449. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of market-based Medicare payment for clinical diagnostic laboratory services, to reduce administrative burdens in the collection of data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 4450. A bill to provide the President with authority to enter into a comprehensive trade agreement with the United Kingdom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 4451. A bill to provide that certain policy statements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall have no force or effect unless certain conditions are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4452. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Charles W. Lindberg Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4453. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Martin Olav Sabo Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4454. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4455. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by officers or employees of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. SASSE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4456. A bill to prohibit certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4457. A bill to protect children from medical malpractice in the form of gender transition procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 686. A resolution designating July 23, 2022, as ''National Day of the American Cowboy''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. DAINES):

S. Res. 687. A resolution amending rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to include amendments of the House of Representatives in the requirements for identifying spending items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. Res. 688. A resolution expressing opposition to Congressional spending on earmarks; to the Committee on Appropriations.

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

S. Res. 689. A resolution commemorating the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 690. A resolution designating July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'' and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 374

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 374, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity, and for other purposes.

S. 650

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 650, a bill to enable the payment of certain officers and employees of the

United States whose employment is authorized pursuant to a grant of deferred action, deferred enforced departure, or temporary protected status.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 1175

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1175, a bill to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

S. 1814

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1814, a bill to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 1902

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1902, a bill to empower communities to establish a continuum of care for individuals experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis, and for other purposes.

S. 2087

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2087, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the membership of the Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans to include veterans who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender diverse, gender non-conforming, intersex, or queer.

S. 2256

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the charitable deduction for certain qualified conservation contributions.

S. 2410

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2410, a bill to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 2688

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2688, a bill to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2736, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2760

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2760, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) 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. 3100

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3100, a bill to establish a regulatory system for sustainable offshore aquaculture in the United States exclusive economic zone, and for other purposes.

S. 3240

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3240, a bill to waive the application fee for applications for special use permits for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 3399

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3399, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide a process to lock and suspend domain names used to facilitate the online sale of drugs illegally, and for other purposes.

S. 3421

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3421, a bill to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

S. 3519

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3519, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 3556

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3556, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to modify certain regulations relating to the requirements for commercial driver's license testing and commercial learner's permit holders, and for other purposes.

S. 3628

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3628, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program to promote comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention efforts in schools, and for other purposes.

S. 4004

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4004, a bill to alter requirements associated with small business loan data collection, and for other purposes.

S. 4102

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4102, a bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4261

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4261, a bill to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4293

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4293, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 4359

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4359, a bill to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ``Senator Johnny Isakson

Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes.

S. 4369

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4369, a bill to allow States and local educational agencies to use any remaining COVID-19 elementary and secondary school emergency relief funds for school security measures.

S. 4434

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4434, a bill to protect the privacy of personal reproductive or sexual health information, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 674

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 674, a resolution celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and recognizing the role of the Marshall Plan as the foundation of a transatlantic community committed to the preservation of peace, prosperity, and democracy.

S. RES. 676

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 676, a resolution expressing support for the designation of June 23, 2022, as ''National Pell Grant Day''.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 4439. A bill to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA, Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act to place roughly 1,000 acres of sacred lands currently under Federal ownership into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe.

The Karuk have lived in and conducted ceremonies on these sacred lands known as Katimiîn for centuries, and this bill would promote the longevity of the Tribe's culture and traditions.

Our bill would transfer 1,031 acres of Federal land known as Katimiîn from the U.S. Forest Service to the Interior Department to place those lands into trust for the Karuk Tribe. Doing so would allow the Karuk to access Katimiîn for use during their ancestral ceremonies without interruption and exercise better stewardship over their sacred lands for generations to come.

As our Nation works to correct historic injustices, it is important that we promote Tribal sovereignty and the continuation of Tribal culture. These sacred lands, located in Humbolt and Siskiyou Counties, are central to Karuk culture, religion, and identity, and serve as the Tribe's center of the universe and site of the Pikyavish world renewal ceremony.

Currently, the Karuk have a special use permit from the Forest Service to access the land for prayers and ancestral ceremonies. However, in recent years, the Tribe has struggled to access the site and conduct their sacred ceremonies privately without interruption. Placing these lands into trust would allow the Karuk to provide better public notice of ceremonies, preserve traditional practices, and protect the land's rich natural beauty, a core tenant of the Tribe's identity.

I thank Senator FEINSTEIN for introducing this legislation with me in the Senate and Congressman HUFFMAN for championing this effort in the House of Representatives. I also thank the Karuk Tribe, including Chairman Attebery, for leading this important effort. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this bill as quickly as possible.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 4446. A bill to modernize the process of accelerated approval of a drug for a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS, Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Modernizing the Accelerated Approval Pathway Act with my colleague from Virginia, Senator TIM KAINE. The Food and Drug Administration's accelerated approval pathway has long had broad bipartisan support and is an important tool that provides early access to treatments for patients with serious and life-threatening conditions for which there is an unmet need, like Alzheimer's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, and many cancers.

FDA grants accelerated approval based on substantial evidence that a surrogate end point is reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit. In other words, therapies have to meet the same ''substantial evidence'' standard as traditional approval, but they can rely on a surrogate end point that predicts a clinical benefit rather than measuring that clinical benefit directly. For example, a study might measure viral load as a surrogate end point for survival in HIV or tumor size in oncology.

This can considerably shorten the time required before a product receives FDA approval. Clinical outcomes can take significantly more time to manifest than a surrogate end point, and in the meantime, patients go without treatments while studies are being conducted. Sponsors are still required to complete postmarket studies for their accelerated approval products, which are designed to confirm the clinical benefit with goals of converting an accelerated approval into a traditional approval. A review of accelerated approval drugs approved between 1992 and 2016 concluded that 76.5 percent were converted to traditional approval.

The accelerated approval pathway has served us well over the decades since it was created in response to outcry over unmet patient need during the HIV/AIDS crisis. More than 250 new therapies have received accelerated approval, with 65 percent of those therapies treating cancer indications and just over 40 percent treating rare diseases or conditions. We need, however, to make sure that we update this pathway so that it remains flexible in our current scientific environment and can continue to enable access to treatments for patients with serious and life-threatening conditions who are desperate for a treatment or cure.

It is well known that use of the accelerated approval pathway is inconsistent across FDA. Some therapeutic areas, like oncology, have vast experience and success using the pathway. In fact, about 85 percent of accelerated approvals between 2010 and 2020 were for oncology indications. In other areas, like neurological diseases, it is infrequently used. Patient communities are deeply frustrated by what they view as underutilization of the tool and feel it has created disparities given that the urgency of finding a

cure is one shared by all patients with diseases for which there is no treatment or cure, regardless of which bureaucratic office leads drug review for their particular disease. The Government Accountability Office has found that these inconsistencies are due in part to a lack of familiarity with the tools of accelerated approval in certain FDA centers and divisions. Our bill would correct this by establishing a council of senior FDA leadership to ensure consistent and appropriate use of the accelerated approval pathway across and within FDA centers and divisions.

Although a number of rare disease therapies have been good candidates for accelerated approval, there can also be challenges to using the pathway. Sometimes a disease is so rare or heterogeneous that developers need to study a small subset of the population in order to demonstrate a treatment effect. Our bill would clarify that real-world evidence—data from patient registries, electronic health records, medical claims, and observational studies—can be used to augment or support appropriate post approval studies. This approach may yield meaningful and timely evidence that adds context to other data and helps us understand how a product works in the real world and across the entire population for a disease.

Some have criticized the timeliness of confirmatory trials, which are sometimes delayed by operational or ethical challenges. FDA and drug developers are often rushing to agree on a confirmatory trial structure late in the review structure, and in those cases they may not be able to benefit from expert input or feasibility analyses. This can create untenable expectations regarding timelines or, in a worst case scenario, result in drug developers pursuing a flawed study that is not appropriately designed to confirm clinical benefit. Our bill would clarify that FDA may require confirmatory trials to be underway prior to approval and that FDA can specify the conditions for those studies, which may include enrollment targets, study protocol, milestones, and a target date for study completion. Our bill also outlines expedited procedures for withdrawing an accelerated approval if a confirmatory trial fails to confirm the clinical benefit.

Finally, we need to make it clearer how much progress an accelerated approval product has made toward confirming its clinical benefit. Our bill would require that developers of drugs approved under accelerated approval submit to FDA a report of the progress they have made on required confirmatory trials every 180 days. It would also require that if FDA does not require postapproval studies for an accelerated approval product, the Agency must publish an explanation on its website as to why such a study is not appropriate or necessary.

Our bill has support from the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Parent Project for Muscular Dystrophy, EveryLife Foundation for Rare Diseases, Alzheimer's Association, National MS Society, American Academy of Neurology, National Organization of Rare Diseases, and the Haystack Project. I thank Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee Chairman MURRAY and Ranking Member BURR for including it in their FDA Safety and Landmark Advancements Act, which was favorably reported out of the HELP Committee this week. I encourage my colleagues to support that bill when it is considered on the Senate floor.

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

S. 4448. A bill to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, as we all know too well, rates of suicide have risen to epidemic levels in the United States, with suicide now the 10th leading cause of death in the country. On average, there are 130 suicides every day, roughly 1 every 11 minutes. These are staggering statistics behind which there are tragic stories of loss. That is why I am joining Senator MORAN to introduce the Suicide Prevention Act.

Our bipartisan, bicameral bill would provide new resources to help turn the tide on this disturbing trend. It would authorize new funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, partner with State and local health departments to improve surveillance of suicide attempts and other incidences of self-harm. Data collection efforts regarding suicide often occur years after the fact, which limits the ability of State and local health departments, as well as community organizations, to recognize trends early and intervene. CDC has already begun some of this work as a pilot program, but the Suicide Prevention Act would expand these efforts and enhance data collection so we can respond to new trends quickly and save lives.

We know that emergency healthcare providers are often at the frontlines of responding to suicide attempts. Approximately 37 percent of individuals without a previous history of mental health or substance abuse who die by suicide make an emergency department visit within the year before their death. According to the Suicide Prevention Resource Center, the risk of suicide is greatest within a month of discharge from the hospital. To help ensure our emergency healthcare professionals have the tools to respond, the bill would also authorize funding for a grant program within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to help better train emergency department staff to implement suicide prevention strategies, screen at-risk patients, and refer patients to appropriate followup care. The legislation would also require SAMHSA to develop best practices for such programs, so that healthcare providers are able to provide their patients with the best possible care and advice.

Nationwide, suicide rates have skyrocketed over the last decade. In 2020, nearly 46,000 Americans lost their lives to suicide. That same year, there were 1.2 million suicide attempts. We must renew our efforts on suicide prevention and take a holistic approach. In addition to the Suicide Prevention Act, we must reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which I am working with Senator MURKOWSKI to do. Despite the troubling national trend, programs under this law have contributed to declines in the youth suicide rates in my home State of Rhode Island over the last decade.

We must also invest in the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the new nationwide three-digit 9–8–8 number, which is scheduled to go live this summer. Senator MORAN and I have teamed up on the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act that will increase funding for the Lifeline and make key improvements, such as enhance texting capability.

Today, I am pleased to have the opportunity to partner with Senator MORAN once again by introducing the Suicide Prevention Act. This bill is one more step Congress can take to combat the mental health and suicide crisis in our country. I look forward to working with Senator MORAN and advocates in Rhode Island and across the country to make a difference in addressing this epidemic.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. SASSE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4456. A bill to prohibit certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill prohibits certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation.

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

S. 4456

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 304 the following:

"SEC. 305. PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'covered employee', with respect to an employee occupying a position within an element of the intelligence community, means an officer or official of an element of the intelligence community, a contractor of such an element, a detailee to such an element, or a member of the Armed Forces assigned to such an element that, based on the level of access of a person occupying such position to information regarding sensitive intelligence sources or methods or other exceptionally sensitive matters, the head of such element determines should be subject to the requirements of this section.

''(2) FORMER COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'former covered employee' means an individual who was a covered employee on or after the date of enactment of this section and is no longer a covered employee.

''(3) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term 'state sponsor of terrorism' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A));

''(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(D) any other provision of law.

''(b) PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES.—No former covered employee may provide services relating to intelligence, the military, or internal security to—

''(1) the government of a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, or the Russian Federation;

''(2) a person or entity that is directed and controlled by a government described in paragraph (1).

''(c) TRAINING AND WRITTEN NOTICE.—The head of each element of the intelligence community shall—

''(1) regularly provide to the covered employees of the element training on the prohibition in subsection (b); and

''(2) provide to each covered employee of the element before the covered employee becomes a former covered employee written notice of the prohibition in subsection (b).

''(d) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—A former covered employee who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (b) shall not be considered eligible for access to classified information (as defined in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 3161(a))) by any element of the intelligence community.

''(e) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—A former employee who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (b) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

''(f) APPLICATION.—Nothing in this section shall apply to—

''(1) a former covered employee who continues to provide services described in subsection (b) that the former covered employee first began to provide before the date of the enactment of this section;

''(2) a former covered employee who, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, provides services described in subsection (b) to a person or entity that is directed and controlled by a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, or the Russian Federation as a result of a merger, acquisition, or similar change of ownership that occurred after the date on which such former covered employee first began to provide such services;

''(3) a former covered employee who, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, provides services described in subsection (b) to—

''(A) a government that was designated as a state sponsor of terrorism after the date on which such former covered employee first began to provide such services; or

''(B) a person or entity directed and controlled by a government described in subparagraph (A).''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year through 2032, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on any violations of subsection (b) of section 305 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a) of this section, by former covered employees (as defined in subsection (a) of such section 305).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents immediately preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S. C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 304 the following new item:

''Sec. 305. Prohibition on employment with governments of certain countries.''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 686—DESIGNATING JULY 23, 2022, AS ''NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY''

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 686

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as ''cowboys'', helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 23, 2022, as ''National Day of the American Cowboy''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 687—AMENDING RULE XLIV OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO INCLUDE AMENDMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFYING SPENDING ITEMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 687

Resolved, That rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) in paragraph 2(a)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (1)—

(i) by striking ''Senate''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or a message from the House of Representatives'' after ''by committee''; and

(B) in clause (1),

(i) by striking ''or joint resolution'' each place it appears and inserting '', joint resolution, or message''; and

(ii) by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress'';

(2) in paragraph 3, by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress'';

(3) in paragraph 5(a), by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress''; and

(4) in paragraph 7, by striking ''or conference report'' and inserting ''conference report, or message from the House''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 688—EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING ON EARMARKS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. RES. 688

Whereas fiscal year 2022 marked the return of ''congressionally directed spending'' and ''community project funding'', also known as ''earmarks'', after a 12-year hiatus;

Whereas the return of earmarks marks the return of lawmakers using their powers to circumvent the rules of the Senate in order to direct taxpayer dollars to wasteful projects;

Whereas the 117th Congress has reinstituted and embraced the wasteful practice of earmarking, as shown by the more

than 3,000 requests for earmarks in the House of Representatives and the more than 8,000 requests for earmarks in the Senate for fiscal year 2022;

Whereas the reckless, 2,700 page, $1,500,000,000,000 omnibus spending bill (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022; Public Law 117–103; 136 Stat. 49) enacted in March 2022 appropriated billions of dollars to earmarks, even though the United States is more than $30,000,000,000,000 in debt and experiencing the highest level of inflation for 40 years;

Whereas the massive, omnibus spending bill includes funding for earmarks including, $2,500,000 to construct a museum annex in Vermont, $605,000 to construct a New York City greenhouse, and $3,000,000 to establish a Brooklyn gallery, in addition to earmark projects including bike trails in Vermont, derelict lobster pots in Connecticut, and a sidewalk for the road of a country club in Colorado;

Whereas former Senator Tom Coburn condemned the use of earmarks as a ''gateway drug to overspending'', and former Senator John McCain called earmarks ''the gateway drug to corruption and overspending in Washington'';

Whereas several former Members of Congress and lobbyists have been convicted of crimes related to earmarking;

Whereas it is crucial that Congress spend taxpayer dollars wisely and with the best return on investment, especially during times of historic inflation and Federal debt levels; and

Whereas Congress must stop this reckless Federal spending and corrupt political dealing, start paying down the debt of the United States, and get the United States back on track: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the use of ''congressionally directed spending'' and ''community project funding'', known as ''earmarks'', to direct and appropriate taxpayer dollars in any form;

(2) reaffirms the previous ban on the use of earmarks, and affirms to restore the ban permanently and immediately; and

(3) affirms the need for Congress to reign in overspending to help curb the inflation crisis that is crippling the families of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 689—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 1 YEAR SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 689

Whereas June 24, 2022, marks 1 year since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 690—DESIGNATING JULY 8, 2022, AS ''COLLECTOR CAR APPRECIATION DAY'' AND RECOGNIZING THAT THE COLLECTION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC AND CLASSIC CARS IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF PRESERVING THE TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 690

Whereas many people in the United States maintain classic automobiles as a pastime and do so with great passion and as a means of individual expression;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the effect that the more than 100-year history of the automobile has had on the economic progress of the United States and supports wholeheartedly all activities involved in the restoration and exhibition of classic automobiles;

Whereas the collection, restoration, and preservation of automobiles is an activity shared across generations and across all segments of society;

Whereas thousands of local car clubs and related businesses have been instrumental in preserving a historic part of the heritage of the United States by encouraging the restoration and exhibition of such vintage works of art;

Whereas automotive restoration provides well-paying, high-skilled jobs for people in all 50 States; and

Whereas automobiles have provided the inspiration for music, photography, cinema, fashion, and other artistic pursuits that have become part of the popular culture of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'';

(2) recognizes that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to engage in events and commemorations of Collector Car Appreciation Day; and

(4) recognizes that Collector Car Appreciation Day events and commemorations create opportunities for collector car owners to educate young people about the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of the United States, including through the collection and restoration of collector cars.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5104. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5105. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5106. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5107. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5106 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5108. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5107 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 5106 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5109. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5110. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5111. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5112. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5113. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5114. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5115. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5116. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5117. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5118. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5119. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 671, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes.

SA 5120. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr . WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SA 5121. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5104. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RECIPROCITY FOR THE CARRYING OF CERTAIN CONCEALED FIREARMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 926C the following:

''§ 926D. Reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms

''(a) Notwithstanding any provision of the law of any State or political subdivision thereof (except as provided in subsection (b)) and subject only to the requirements of this section, a person who is not prohibited by Federal law from possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm, who is carrying a valid identification document containing a photograph of the person, and who is carrying a valid license or permit which is issued pursuant to the law of a State and which permits the person to carry a concealed firearm or is entitled to carry a concealed firearm in the State in which the person resides, may possess or carry a concealed handgun (other than a machine gun or destructive device) that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, in any State that—

''(1) has a statute under which residents of the State may apply for a license or permit to carry a concealed firearm; or

''(2) does not prohibit the carrying of concealed firearms by residents of the State for lawful purposes.

''(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

''(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

''(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

''(c)(1) A person who carries or possesses a concealed handgun in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) may not be arrested or otherwise detained for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof related to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms unless there is probable cause to believe that the person is doing so in a manner not provided for by this section. Presentation of facially valid documents as specified in subsection (a) is prima facie evidence that the individual has a license or permit as required by this section.

''(2) When a person asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the prosecution shall bear the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the conduct of the person did not satisfy the conditions set forth in subsections (a) and (b).

''(3) When a person successfully asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the court shall award the prevailing defendant a reasonable attorney's fee.

''(d)(1) A person who is deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity secured by this section, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or any political subdivision thereof, may bring an action in any appropriate court against any other person, including a State or political subdivision thereof, who causes the person to be subject to the deprivation, for damages or other appropriate relief.

''(2) The court shall award a plaintiff prevailing in an action brought under paragraph (1) damages and such other relief as the court deems appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

''(e) In subsection (a):

''(1) The term 'identification document' means a document made or issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, or a political subdivision of a State which, when completed with information concerning a particular individual, is of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals.

''(2) The term 'handgun' includes any magazine for use in a handgun and any ammunition loaded into the handgun or its magazine.

''(f)(1) A person who possesses or carries a concealed handgun under subsection (a) shall not be subject to the prohibitions of section 922(q) with respect to that handgun.

''(2) A person possessing or carrying a concealed handgun in a State under subsection (a) may do so in any of the following areas in the State that are open to the public:

''(A) A unit of the National Park System.

''(B) A unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

''(C) Public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(D) Land administered and managed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

''(E) Land administered and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

''(F) Land administered and managed by the Forest Service.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 926C the following:

''926D. Reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.''.

(c) SEVERABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if any provision of this section, or any amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, this section and amendments made by this section and the application of such provision or amendment to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5105. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 7 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5106. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 8 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5107. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5106 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''8 days'' and insert ''9 days''.

SA 5108. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5107 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 5106 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''9 days'' and insert ''10 days''.

SA 5109. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 11, insert after ''subsection (d)'' the following: ''relating to a violent crime, such as assault, murder, rape, domestic abuse, or animal cruelty, and specified the violent crime''.

On page 31, line 5, insert after ''922'' the following: ''relating to a violent crime, such as assault, murder, rape, domestic abuse, or animal cruelty, and specify the violent crime''.

SA 5110. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike subtitle D of title III of Division A.

SA 5111. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow an individual's rights to be restricted without any prior knowledge or opportunity for defense and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5112. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. NICS REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year, the demographic data of persons who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available.

SA 5113. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow an extreme risk protection order to be granted based on any standard of proof lower than proof beyond a reasonable doubt and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5114. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow anonymous accusations and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5115. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow the use of ex parte hearings to grant an extreme risk protection order and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5116. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE IV—AGE 21 ACT

SEC. 14001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Age 21 Act''.

SEC. 14002. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OF CERTAIN FIREARMS BY INDIVIDUALS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this division, is amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (30) the following:

''(31) The term 'semiautomatic pistol' means any repeating pistol that—

''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(38) The term 'semiautomatic shotgun' means any repeating shotgun that—

''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

''(39) The term 'semiautomatic assault weapon' means any of the following, regardless of country of manufacture or caliber of ammunition accepted:

''(A) A semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

''(i) A pistol grip.

''(ii) A forward grip.

''(iii) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock, or is otherwise foldable or adjustable in a manner that operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of the weapon.

''(iv) A grenade launcher.

''(v) A barrel shroud.

''(vi) A threaded barrel.

''(B) A semiautomatic rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, except for an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

''(C) Any part, combination of parts, component, device, attachment, or accessory that is designed or functions to accelerate the rate of fire of a semiautomatic rifle but not convert the semiautomatic rifle into a machinegun.

''(D) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

''(i) A threaded barrel.

''(ii) A second pistol grip.

''(iii) A barrel shroud.

''(iv) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.

''(v) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.

''(vi) A manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when unloaded.

''(vii) A stabilizing brace or similar component.

''(E) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.
''(F) A semiautomatic shotgun that has any one of the following:
''(i) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock.
''(ii) A pistol grip.
''(iii) A fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 5 rounds.
''(iv) The ability to accept a detachable magazine.
''(v) A forward grip.
''(vi) A grenade launcher.
''(G) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.
''(H) All of the following rifles, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:
''(i) All AK types, including the following:
''(I) AK, AK47, AK47S, AK–74, AKM, AKS, ARM, MAK90, MISR, NHM90, NHM91, Rock River Arms LAR–47, SA85, SA93, Vector Arms AK–47, VEPR, WASR–10, and WUM.
''(II) IZHMASH Saiga AK.
''(III) MAADI AK47 and ARM.
''(IV) Norinco 56S, 56S2, 84S, and 86S.
''(V) Poly Technologies AK47 and AKS.
''(ii) All AR types, including the following:
''(I) AR–10.
''(II) AR–15.
''(III) Alexander Arms Overmatch Plus 16.
''(IV) Armalite M15 22LR Carbine.
''(V) Armalite M15–T.
''(VI) Barrett REC7.
''(VII) Beretta AR–70.
''(VIII) Black Rain Ordnance Recon Scout.
''(IX) Bushmaster ACR.
''(X) Bushmaster Carbon 15.
''(XI) Bushmaster MOE series.
''(XII) Bushmaster XM15.
''(XIII) Chiappa Firearms MFour rifles.
''(XIV) Colt Match Target rifles.
''(XV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 rifles.
''(XVI) Daniel Defense M4A1 rifles.
''(XVII) Devil Dog Arms 15 Series rifles.
''(XVIII) Diamondback DB15 rifles.
''(XIX) DoubleStar AR rifles.
''(XX) DPMS Tactical rifles.
''(XXI) DSA Inc. ZM–4 Carbine.
''(XXII) Heckler & Koch MR556.
''(XXIII) High Standard HSA–15 rifles.
''(XXIV) Jesse James Nomad AR–15 rifle.
''(XXV) Knight's Armament SR–15.
''(XXVI) Lancer L15 rifles.
''(XXVII) MGI Hydra Series rifles.
''(XXVIII) Mossberg MMR Tactical rifles.
''(XXIX) Noreen Firearms BN 36 rifle.
''(XXX) Olympic Arms.
''(XXXI) POF USA P415.
''(XXXII) Precision Firearms AR rifles.
''(XXXIII) Remington R–15 rifles.
''(XXXIV) Rhino Arms AR rifles.
''(XXXV) Rock River Arms LAR–15.
''(XXXVI) Sig Sauer SIG516 rifles and MCX rifles.
''(XXXVII) SKS with a detachable magazine.
''(XXXVIII) Smith & Wesson M&P15 rifles.
''(XXXIX) Stag Arms AR rifles.
''(XL) Sturm, Ruger & Co. SR556 and AR–556 rifles.
''(XLI) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M–4 rifles.
''(XLII) Windham Weaponry AR rifles.
''(XLIII) WMD Guns Big Beast.
''(XLIV) Yankee Hill Machine Company, Inc. YHM–15 rifles.
''(iii) Barrett M107A1.
''(iv) Barrett M82A1.
''(v) Beretta CX4 Storm.
''(vi) Calico Liberty Series.
''(vii) CETME Sporter.
''(viii) Daewoo K–1, K–2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C.
''(ix) Fabrique Nationale/FN Herstal FAL, LAR, 22 FNC, 308 Match, L1A1 Sporter, PS90, SCAR, and FS2000.
''(x) Feather Industries AT–9.
''(xi) Galil Model AR and Model ARM.
''(xii) Hi-Point Carbine.
''(xiii) HK–91, HK–93, HK–94, HK–PSG–1, and HK USC.
''(xiv) IWI TAVOR, Galil ACE rifle.
''(xv) Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU–16, and RFB.
''(xvi) SIG AMT, SIG PE–57, Sig Sauer SG 550, Sig Sauer SG 551, and SIG MCX.
''(xvii) Springfield Armory SAR–48.
''(xviii) Steyr AUG.
''(xix) Sturm, Ruger & Co. Mini-14 Tactical Rifle M–14/20CF.
''(xx) All Thompson rifles, including the following:
''(I) Thompson M1SB.
''(II) Thompson T1100D.
''(III) Thompson T150D.
''(IV) Thompson T1B.
''(V) Thompson T1B100D.
''(VI) Thompson T1B50D.
''(VII) Thompson T1BSB.
''(VIII) Thompson T1–C.
''(IX) Thompson T1D.
''(X) Thompson T1SB.
''(XI) Thompson T5.
''(XII) Thompson T5100D.
''(XIII) Thompson TM1.
''(XIV) Thompson TM1C.
''(xxi) UMAREX UZI rifle.
''(xxii) UZI Mini Carbine, UZI Model A Carbine, and UZI Model B Carbine.
''(xxiii) Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78.
''(xxiv) Vector Arms UZI Type.
''(xxv) Weaver Arms Nighthawk.
''(xxvi) Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine.
''(I) All of the following pistols, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:
''(i) All AK–47 types, including the following:
''(I) Centurion 39 AK pistol.
''(II) CZ Scorpion pistol.
''(III) Draco AK–47 pistol.
''(IV) HCR AK–47 pistol.
''(V) IO Inc. Hellpup AK–47 pistol.
''(VI) Krinkov pistol.
''(VII) Mini Draco AK–47 pistol.
''(VIII) PAP M92 pistol.
''(IX) Yugo Krebs Krink pistol.
''(ii) All AR–15 types, including the following:
''(I) American Spirit AR–15 pistol.
''(II) Bushmaster Carbon 15 pistol.
''(III) Chiappa Firearms M4 Pistol GEN II.
''(IV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 Roscoe pistol.
''(V) Daniel Defense MK18 pistol.
''(VI) DoubleStar Corporation AR pistol.
''(VII) DPMS AR–15 pistol.
''(VIII) Jesse James Nomad AR–15 pistol.
''(IX) Olympic Arms AR–15 pistol.
''(X) Osprey Armament MK–18 pistol.
''(XI) POF USA AR pistols.
''(XII) Rock River Arms LAR 15 pistol.
''(XIII) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M–4 pistol.
''(iii) Calico Liberty pistols.
''(iv) DSA SA58 PKP FAL pistol.
''(v) Encom MP–9 and MP–45.
''(vi) Heckler & Koch model SP–89 pistol.
''(vii) Intratec AB–10, TEC–22 Scorpion, TEC–9, and TEC–DC9.
''(viii) IWI Galil Ace pistol, UZI PRO pistol.
''(ix) Kel-Tec PLR 16 pistol.
''(x) The following MAC types:
''(I) MAC–10.
''(II) MAC–11.
''(III) Masterpiece Arms MPA A930 Mini Pistol, MPA460 Pistol, MPA Tactical Pistol, and MPA Mini Tactical Pistol.
''(IV) Military Armament Corp. Ingram M–11.
''(V) Velocity Arms VMAC.
''(xi) Sig Sauer P556 pistol.
''(xii) Sites Spectre.
''(xiii) All Thompson types, including the following:
''(I) Thompson TA510D.
''(II) Thompson TA5.
''(xiv) All UZI types, including Micro-UZI.
''(J) All of the following shotguns, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:
''(i) DERYA Anakon MC–1980, Anakon SD12.
''(ii) Doruk Lethal shotguns.
''(iii) Franchi LAW–12 and SPAS 12.
''(iv) All IZHMASH Saiga 12 types, including the following:
''(I) IZHMASH Saiga 12.
''(II) IZHMASH Saiga 12S.
''(III) IZHMASH Saiga 12S EXP–01.
''(IV) IZHMASH Saiga 12K.
''(V) IZHMASH Saiga 12K–030.
''(VI) IZHMASH Saiga 12K–040 Taktika.
''(v) Streetsweeper.
''(vi) Striker 12.
''(K) All belt-fed semiautomatic firearms, including TNW M2HB and FN M2495.
''(L) Any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraphs (A) through (K) can be assembled.
''(M) The frame or receiver of a rifle or shotgun described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (F), (G), (H), (J), or (K).
''(40) The term 'large capacity ammunition feeding device'—
''(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; and
''(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.
''(41) The term 'barrel shroud'—
''(A) means a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel of a firearm so that the shroud protects the user of the firearm from heat generated by the barrel; and
''(B) does not include—
''(i) a slide that partially or completely encloses the barrel; or
''(ii) an extension of the stock along the bottom of the barrel which does not encircle or substantially encircle the barrel.
''(42) The term 'detachable magazine' means an ammunition feeding device that can be removed from a firearm without disassembly of the firearm action.
''(43) The term 'fixed magazine' means an ammunition feeding device that is permanently fixed to the firearm in such a manner that it cannot be removed without disassembly of the firearm.
''(44) The term 'folding, telescoping, or detachable stock' means a stock that folds, telescopes, detaches or otherwise operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of a firearm.
''(45) The term 'forward grip' means a grip located forward of the trigger that functions as a pistol grip.
''(46) The term 'grenade launcher' means an attachment for use on a firearm that is designed to propel a grenade or other similar destructive device.
''(47) The term 'pistol grip' means a grip, a thumbhole stock or Thordsen-type grip or stock, or any other characteristic that can function as a grip.
''(48) The term 'threaded barrel' means a feature or characteristic that is designed in such a manner to allow for the attachment of a device such as a firearm silencer or a flash suppressor.
''(49) The term 'belt-fed semiautomatic firearm' means any repeating firearm that—
''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round;

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge; and

''(C) has the capacity to accept a belt ammunition feeding device.''.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 922—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(1)''; and

(II) by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) any large capacity ammunition feeding device to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than 21 years of age;'';

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting ''a large capacity ammunition feeding device or'' before ''any firearm other than''; and

(C) in subsection (x)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''a juvenile—'' and all that follows through ''handgun.'' and inserting the following: ''less than 21 years of age—

''(A) a handgun;

''(B) a semiautomatic assault weapon;

''(C) a large capacity ammunition feeding device; or

''(D) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or semiautomatic assault weapon.'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''a juvenile'' and all that follows through ''handgun.'' and inserting the following: ''less than 21 years of age to knowingly possess—

''(A) a handgun;

''(B) a semiautomatic assault weapon;

''(C) a large capacity ammunition feeding device; or

''(D) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or semiautomatic assault weapon.'';

(iii) by striking paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) and inserting the following:

''(3) This subsection does not apply to—

''(A) a temporary transfer of a covered firearm or covered ammunition to a person who is less than 21 years of age or to the possession or use of a covered firearm or covered ammunition by a person who is less than 21 years of age if—

''(i) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person in the course of employment, in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the residence of the person (or on property used for ranching or farming at which the person, with the permission of the property owner or lessee, is performing activities related to the operation of the farm or ranch), target practice, hunting, or a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a covered firearm;

''(ii) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person with the prior written consent of the person's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm, except—

''(I) during transportation by the person of an unloaded covered firearm in a locked container directly from the place of transfer to a place at which an activity described in clause (i) is to take place and transportation by the person of that covered firearm, unloaded and in a locked container, directly from the place at which such an activity took place to the transferor; or

''(II) with respect to ranching or farming activities as described in clause (i), a person who is less than 21 years of age may possess and use a covered firearm or covered ammunition with the prior written approval of the person's parent or legal guardian and at the direction of an adult who is not prohibited by Federal, State or local law from possessing a firearm;

''(iii) the person has the prior written consent in the person's possession at all times when a covered firearm or covered ammunition is in the possession of the person; and

''(iv) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person in accordance with State and local law;

''(B) a person who is less than 21 years of age who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a covered firearm or covered ammunition in the line of duty;

''(C) a transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of a covered firearm or covered ammunition to a person who is less than 21 years of age; or

''(D) the possession of a covered firearm or covered ammunition by a person who is less than 21 years of age taken in defense of the person or other individuals against an intruder into the residence of the person or a residence in which the person is an invited guest.

''(4) A covered firearm or covered ammunition, the possession of which is transferred to a person who is less than 21 years of age in circumstances in which the transferor is not in violation of this subsection shall not be subject to permanent confiscation by the Government if its possession by the person who is less than 21 years of age subsequently becomes unlawful because of the conduct of the person who is less than 21 years of age, but shall be returned to the lawful owner when such covered firearm or covered ammunition is no longer required by the Government for the purposes of investigation or prosecution.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) the term 'covered ammunition' means ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or a semiautomatic assault weapon; and

''(B) the term 'covered firearm' means—

''(i) a handgun;

''(ii) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

''(iii) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.''; and

(iv) in paragraph (6)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian'' and inserting ''the parent or legal guardian of a defendant who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(II) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''a juvenile defendant'' and inserting ''a defendant who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(2) in section 924(a)(6)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''juvenile'' each place the term appears and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''juvenile'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age'';

(II) in subclause (I)—

(aa) by striking ''juvenile'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(bb) by striking ''handgun or ammunition'' and inserting ''covered firearm or covered ammunition''; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking ''juvenile has'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age has''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''juvenile'' each place the term appears and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(ii) by striking ''handgun or ammunition'' each place the term appears and inserting ''covered firearm or covered ammunition''.

SA 5117. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 12005.

SA 5118. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 12003.

SA 5119. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 671, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Agency Customer Experience Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Government serves the people of the United States and should seek to continually improve public services provided by the Federal Government based on customer feedback;

(2) the people of the United States deserve a Federal Government that provides efficient, effective, equitable, and high-quality services and customer experiences across multiple channels;

(3) many agencies, offices, programs, and Federal employees provide excellent customer experiences to individuals, but many parts of the Federal Government still fall short on delivering the customer experience that individuals have come to expect from the private sector;

(4) according to the 2020 American Customer Satisfaction Index, the Federal Government ranks among the bottom of all industries in the United States in customer satisfaction;

(5) providing an equitable, reliable, transparent, and responsive customer experience to individuals improves the confidence of the people of the United States in their Government and helps agencies achieve greater impact and fulfill their missions; and

(6) improving service to individuals requires agencies to work across organizational boundaries, leverage technology, collect and share standardized data, and develop customer-centered mindsets and experience strategies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all agencies should strive to provide a high-quality, courteous, effective, and efficient customer experience to the people of the United States and seek to measure, collect, report, and use metrics relating to the

experience of individuals interacting with agencies to continually improve the customer experience of the people of the United States; and

(2) adequate Federal funding is needed to ensure agency staffing levels that can provide the public with an improved customer experience.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means an agency or component of an agency that is required by the Director to collect voluntary customer experience feedback for purposes of section 5, based on an assessment of the components and programs of the agency with the highest impact on or number of interactions with individuals or entities.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.—The term ''voluntary customer experience feedback'' means the submission of information, an opinion, or a concern to an agency by an individual or entity that—

(A) is voluntarily made by the individual or entity; and

(B) relates to—

(i) a particular service provided to the individual or entity by the agency; or

(ii) an interaction of the individual or entity with the agency.

SEC. 4. GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.

Each agency that solicits voluntary customer experience feedback shall ensure that—

(1) individuals and entities providing responses to the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback have the option to remain anonymous;

(2) individuals and entities that decline to participate in the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback are not treated differently by the agency for purposes of providing services or information;

(3) the solicitation includes—

(A) the fewest number of questions as is practicable; and

(B) not more than 10 questions;

(4) the voluntary nature of the solicitation is clear;

(5) the proposed solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback will contribute to improved customer experience;

(6) solicitations of voluntary customer experience feedback are limited to 1 solicitation per interaction with an individual or entity;

(7) to the extent practicable, the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback is made at the point of service with an individual or entity;

(8) instruments for collecting voluntary customer experience feedback are accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d); and

(9) internal agency data governance policies remain in effect with respect to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities.

SEC. 5. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE DATA COLLECTION.

(a) COLLECTION OF RESPONSES.—The head of each covered agency, assisted by and in coordination with the senior accountable official for customer experience of the covered agency, shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback with respect to services of or interactions with the covered agency.

(b) CONTENT OF QUESTIONS.—

(1) STANDARDIZED QUESTIONS.—The Director, in coordination with the Administrator, shall develop a set of standardized questions for use by covered agencies in collecting voluntary customer experience feedback under this section that address—

(A) overall satisfaction of individuals or entities with the specific interaction or service received;

(B) the extent to which individuals or entities were able to accomplish the intended task or purpose of those individuals or entities;

(C) whether an individual or entity was treated with respect and professionalism;

(D) whether an individual or entity believes that the individual or entity was served in a timely manner; and

(E) any additional metrics determined by the Director, in coordination with the Administrator.

(2) ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.—In addition to the questions developed under paragraph (1), the senior accountable official for customer experience of a covered agency may develop questions relevant to the specific operations or programs of the covered agency.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent practicable—

(1) each covered agency shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback across every platform or channel through which the covered agency interacts with individuals or other entities to deliver information or services; and

(2) voluntary customer experience feedback collected under this section shall be tied to specific transactions or interactions with customers of the covered agency.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The requirements of section 3506(c)(2)(A) and subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (a)(1) and subsection (b) of section 3507 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback by an agency that meets the requirements of this Act.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not less frequently than quarterly thereafter, each covered agency shall submit to the Director, in a manner determined by the Director, an aggregated report on each solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities conducted by the covered agency, which shall include—

(A) the intended purpose of the solicitation;

(B) the appropriate point of contact within the covered agency for the solicitation;

(C) the questions or survey instrument submitted to members of the public as part of the solicitation;

(D) a description of how the covered agency uses the voluntary customer experience feedback from the solicitation to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(E) the results of the solicitation, including—

(i) the responses collected;

(ii) the total number of survey responses; and

(iii) the rate of response for the solicitation.

(2) CENTRALIZED WEBSITE.—The Director shall—

(A) include and maintain on a publicly available website the information provided by covered agencies under paragraph (1); and

(B) for the purpose of subparagraph (A), establish a website or make use of an existing website, such as the website required under section 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 450 days after the date on which all covered agencies have submitted the first reports to the Director required under section 5(e)(1), and every 2 years thereafter until the date that is 10 years after such date, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make publicly available and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report assessing the data collected and reported by the covered agencies.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a summary of the information required to be submitted by covered agencies under section 5(e)(1);

(2) a description of how each covered agency used the voluntary customer experience feedback received by the covered agency to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(3) an assessment of the quality of the data collected under this Act and, if applicable, recommendations to improve that quality.

SEC. 7. RESTRICTION ON USE OF INFORMATION.

No information collected pursuant to this Act may be used in any appraisal of the job performance of a Federal employee under chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

SA 5120. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr. WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That 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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE II

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $9,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 304. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by 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.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022''.

SA 5121. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Reauthorization and improvements to NICS.
Sec. 4. Availability of records to NICS.
Sec. 5. Reports and certifications to Congress.
Sec. 6. Increasing Federal prosecution of gun violence.
Sec. 7. Prosecution of felons and fugitives who attempt to illegally purchase firearms.
Sec. 8. Limitation on operations by the Department of Justice.
Sec. 9. Straw purchasing of firearms.
Sec. 10. Increased penalties for lying and buying.
Sec. 11. Amendments to section 924(a).
Sec. 12. Amendments to section 924(h).
Sec. 13. Amendments to section 924(k).
Sec. 14. Multiple sales reports for rifles and shotguns.
Sec. 15. Study by the National Institutes of Justice and National Academy of Sciences on the causes of mass shootings.
Sec. 16. Reports to Congress regarding ammunition purchases by Federal agencies.
Sec. 17. Firearm commerce modernization.
Sec. 18. Firearm dealer access to law enforcement information.
Sec. 19. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition.
Sec. 20. Preventing duplicative grants.
Sec. 21. Project Sentry authorization.
Sec. 22. Project Child Safe authorization.
Sec. 23. Nonprofit security grant program.
Sec. 24. Luke and Alex School Safety Act.
Sec. 25. Reauthorization and expansion of the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security.
Sec. 26. Stop gun criminals.
Sec. 27. Amendments to enhance certain penalties.
Sec. 28. Securing schools.
Sec. 29. Improving school security through the COPS ON THE BEAT program.
Sec. 30. Student mental health.
Sec. 31. Authorization and appropriations of funds.
Sec. 32. No Federal funding for abortions.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term ''NICS'' means the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; and

(3) the term ''relevant Federal records'' means any record demonstrating that a person is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO NICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40913) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(2) by amending subsection (f), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'unresolved audit finding' means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

''(2) AUDITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to—

''(i) prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees; and

''(ii) ensure that Federal, State, local, and Tribal records that would disqualify an individual from purchasing or owning a firearm under section 922 of title 18, United States Code, are disclosed in a timely fashion.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this section.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(1) (34 U.S.C. 40912(b)(1))—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)'';

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(2) in section 103(a)(1) (34 U.S.C. 40913(a)(1)), by striking ''and subject to section 102(b)(1)(B)''; and

(3) in section 104(d) (34 U.S.C. 40914(d)), by striking ''section 102(b)(1)(C)'' and inserting ''section 102(b)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 4. AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS TO NICS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue guidance regarding—

(1) the identification and sharing of relevant Federal records; and

(2) submission of the relevant Federal records to NICS.

(b) PRIORITIZATION OF RECORDS.—Each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall prioritize providing the relevant information contained in the relevant Federal records to NICS on a regular and ongoing basis in accordance with the guidance issued by the Attorney General under subsection (a).

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the Attorney General issues guidance under subsection (a), the head of each agency shall submit a report to the Attorney General that—

(1) advises whether the agency possesses relevant Federal records; and

(2) describes the implementation plan of the agency for making the relevant information contained in relevant Federal records available to NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law.

(d) DETERMINATION OF RELEVANCE.—The Attorney General shall resolve any dispute regarding whether—

(1) agency records are relevant Federal records; and

(2) the relevant Federal records of an agency should be made available to NICS.

SEC. 5. REPORTS AND CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

(a) NICS REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2022, and every year thereafter, the head of each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a description of the relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that can be shared with NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(2) the number of relevant Federal records the agency submitted to NICS during the reporting period;

(3) efforts made to increase the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(4) any obstacles to increasing the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(5) measures put in place to provide notice and programs for relief from disabilities as required under the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) if the agency makes qualifying adjudications relating to the mental health of an individual;

(6) measures put in place to correct, modify, or remove records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies; and

(7) additional steps that will be taken during the 1-year period after the submission of the report to improve the processes by which relevant Federal records are—

(A) identified;

(B) made available to NICS; and

(C) corrected, modified, or removed from NICS.

(b) CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The annual report requirement in subsection (a) shall not apply to an agency that, as part of a report required to be submitted under subsection (a), provides certification that the agency has—

(A) made available to NICS relevant Federal records that can be shared in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(B) a plan to make any relevant Federal records available to NICS and a description of that plan; and

(C) a plan to update, modify, or remove records electronically from NICS not less than quarterly as required by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) and a description of that plan.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Each agency that is not required to submit annual reports under

paragraph (1) shall submit an annual certification to Congress attesting that the agency continues to submit relevant Federal records to NICS and has corrected, modified, or removed records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON FIREARMS PROSECUTIONS.—

(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Beginning February 1, 2023, and on February 1 of each year thereafter through 2032, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report of information gathered under this subsection during the fiscal year that ended on September 30 of the preceding year.

(2) SUBJECT OF ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall require each component of the Department of Justice, including each United States Attorney's Office, to furnish for the purposes of the report described in paragraph (1), information relating to any case presented to the Department of Justice for review or prosecution, in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) ELEMENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.—With respect to each case described in paragraph (2), the report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include information indicating—

(A) whether in any such case, a decision has been made not to charge an individual with a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any other violation of Federal criminal law;

(B) in any case described in subparagraph (A), a description of why no charge was filed under sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) whether in any case described in paragraph (2), an indictment, information, or other charge has been brought against any person, or the matter is pending;

(D) whether, in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(E) in any case described in subparagraph (D) in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, whether a plea agreement of any kind has been entered into with such charged individual;

(F) whether any plea agreement described in subparagraph (E) required that the individual plead guilty, to enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise caused a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(G) in any case described in subparagraph (F) in which the plea agreement did not require that the individual plead guilty, enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise cause a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, identification of the charges to which that individual did plead guilty;

(H) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the result of any trial of such charges (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(I) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document did not contain a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the nature of the other charges brought and the result of any trial of such other charges as have been brought (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(J) the number of persons who attempted to purchase a firearm but were denied because of a background check conducted in accordance with section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code; and

(K) the number of prosecutions conducted in relation to persons described in subparagraph (J).

SEC. 6. INCREASING FEDERAL PROSECUTION OF GUN VIOLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish in jurisdictions specified in subsection (c) a program that meets the requirements of subsection (b), to be known as the ''Nationwide Project Exile Expansion''.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall, for the jurisdiction concerned—

(1) provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in the identification of violations of Federal firearms laws with an emphasis on the use of firearms in violation of Federal law in the commission of crimes of violence, Federal drug trafficking offenses, and Federal crimes of terrorism;

(2) provide for the establishment of agreements with State and local law enforcement officials for the referral to Federal law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Attorney for prosecution of persons arrested for violations of section 922 or section 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, relating to firearms;

(3) provide for the establishment of multijurisdictional task forces, coordinated by the Executive Office of the United States attorneys to investigate and prosecute illegal straw purchasing rings that purchase firearms in one jurisdiction and transfer them to another;

(4) require that the United States attorney designate not less than 1 assistant United States attorney to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws; and

(5) ensure that each person referred to the United States attorney for use of firearms in violation of Federal law in the commission of crimes of violence, Federal drug trafficking offenses, or other Federal crimes of terrorism under paragraph (2) be charged with a violation of the most serious Federal firearm offense consistent with the act committed.

(c) COVERED JURISDICTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the jurisdictions specified in this subsection are—

(A) the 10 jurisdictions with a population equal to or greater than 100,000 persons that had the highest total number of homicides according to the uniform crime report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the most recent year available;

(B) the 5 jurisdictions with such a population, other than the jurisdictions covered by paragraph (1), with the highest per capita rate of homicide according to the uniform crime report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the most recent year available; and

(C) the 3 tribal jurisdictions that have the highest homicide crime rates, as determined by the Attorney General.

(2) LIMITATION.—The 15 jurisdictions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not include any jurisdiction other than those within the 50 States.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report containing the following information:

(1) The number of individuals indicted for such violations of Federal firearms laws during that year by reason of the program.

(2) The increase or decrease in the number of individuals indicted for such violations of Federal firearms laws during that year by reason of the program when compared with the year preceding that year.

(3) The number of individuals held without bond in anticipation of prosecution by reason of the program.

(4) To the extent the information is available, the average length of prison sentence of the individuals convicted of violations of Federal firearms laws by reason of the program.

(5) The number of multijurisdiction task forces established and the number of individuals arrested, indicted, convicted or acquitted of charges for violations of the specific crimes listed in subsection (b)(2).

(6) The number of individuals suspected of violating a Federal firearm law for whom charges were not filed and a statement of why charges were not filed.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program under this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025, which shall be used for salaries and expenses of assistant United States attorneys.

(2) USE OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—The assistant United States attorneys hired using amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) shall prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 7. PROSECUTION OF FELONS AND FUGITIVES WHO ATTEMPT TO ILLEGALLY PURCHASE FIREARMS.

(a) TASK FORCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force within the Department of Justice, which shall be known as the Felon and Fugitive Firearm Task Force (referred to in this section as the ''Task Force''), to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice who illegally attempt to purchase a firearm.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the Task Force shall be—

(A) the Deputy Attorney General, who shall serve as the Chairperson of the Task Force;

(B) the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division;

(C) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(D) such other officers or employees of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may designate.

(3) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

(A) provide direction for the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm; and

(B) provide recommendations to the Attorney General relating to—

(i) the allocation and reallocation of resources of the Department of Justice for investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm;

(ii) enhancing cooperation among agencies and entities of the Federal Government in the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm;

(iii) enhancing cooperation among Federal, State, and local authorities responsible for the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm; and

(iv) changes in rules, regulations, or policy to improve the effective investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm.

(4) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall meet not less than once a year.

(5) TERMINATION.—The Task Force shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON OPERATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice, and any of the law enforcement coordinate agencies of the Department of Justice, shall not conduct any operation where a Federal firearms licensee is directed, instructed, enticed, or otherwise encouraged by the Department of Justice to sell a firearm to an individual if the Department of Justice, or a coordinate agency, knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such an individual is purchasing on behalf of another for an illegal purpose unless the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division personally reviews and approves the operation, in writing, and determines that the agency has prepared an operational plan that includes sufficient safeguards to prevent firearms from being transferred to third parties without law enforcement taking reasonable steps to lawfully interdict those firearms.

SEC. 9. STRAW PURCHASING OF FIREARMS.

(a) 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 'crime of violence' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(3);

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

''(3) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g).

''(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) purchase or otherwise obtain a firearm, which has been shipped, transported, or received in interstate or foreign commerce, for or on behalf of any other person who the person purchasing or otherwise obtaining the firearm knows—

''(A) is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922;

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

''(C) intends to engage in conduct that would constitute a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(D) is not a resident of any State and is not a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States; or

''(2) willfully procure another to engage in conduct described in paragraph (1).

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

''§ 933. Trafficking in firearms

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

''(1) the term 'crime of violence' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(3);

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

''(3) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g).

''(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) ship, transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of two or more firearms to another person in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the transferor knows that the use, carrying, or possession of a firearm by the transferee would violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922, or constitute a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism;

''(2) receive from another person two or more firearms in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient—

''(A) knows that such receipt would violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922; or

''(B) intends to use the firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism; or

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

''(c) PENALTIES.—

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

''(2) ORGANIZER.—If a violation of subsection (b) is committed by a person acting in concert with other persons as an organizer, leader, supervisor, or manager, the person shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 922 or 932 shall be construed to—

''(1) prohibit a person who is eligible to receive and possess firearms from purchasing a firearm for another person who is eligible to receive and possess firearms; or

''(2) prohibit or limit purchases or transfers of legally manufactured firearms between individuals who are not prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 931 the following:

''932. Straw purchasing of firearms.
''933. Trafficking in firearms.''.

(c) DIRECTIVE TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, 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 firearms 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 firearms trafficking 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. 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.

SEC. 10. INCREASED PENALTIES FOR LYING AND BUYING.

Section 924(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) by striking ''five years'' and inserting the following: ''5 years (or, in the case of a violation under subparagraph (A), not more than 10 years)''.

SEC. 11. 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), (g), or (n) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.''.

SEC. 12. 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 that such firearm or ammunition will be used to commit a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)), a drug trafficking crime (as defined in subsection (c)(2)), a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section 2332b(g)), or a crime under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 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 imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.''.

SEC. 13. 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, with intent to engage in or promote conduct that—

''(A) is 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;

''(B) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802);

''(C) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)); or

''(D) constitutes a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section 2332b(g)),

smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States, a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined under this title, or both.

''(2) A person who, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) would be 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, if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(B) would constitute a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)) or a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section

2332b(g)) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, if the conduct had occurred within the United States,

smuggles or knowingly takes out of the United States, a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined under this title, or both.''.

SEC. 14. MULTIPLE SALES REPORTS FOR RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS.

Section 923(g)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) The Attorney General may not require a licensee to submit ongoing or periodic reporting of the sale or other disposition of 2 or more rifles or shotguns during a specified period of time.''.

SEC. 15. STUDY BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF JUSTICE AND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON THE CAUSES OF MASS SHOOTINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall instruct the Director of the National Institutes of Justice, to conduct a peer-reviewed study to examine various sources and causes of mass shootings including psychological factors, the impact of violent video games, and other factors. The Director shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct this study jointly with an independent panel of 5 experts appointed by the Academy.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the study required under paragraph (1) begins, the Directors shall submit to Congress a report detailing the findings of the study.

(b) ISSUES EXAMINED.—The study conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall examine—

(1) mental illness;

(2) the availability of mental health and other resources and strategies to help families detect and counter tendencies toward violence;

(3) the availability of mental health and other resources at schools to help detect and counter tendencies of students towards violence;

(4) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings, either alleged, convicted, deceased, or otherwise, played violent or adult-themed video games and whether the perpetrators of mass shootings discussed, planned, or used violent or adult-themed video games in preparation of or to assist in carrying out their violent actions;

(5) familial relationships, including the level of involvement and awareness of parents;

(6) exposure to bullying; and

(7) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings were acting in a ''copycat'' manner based upon previous violent events.

SEC. 16. REPORTS TO CONGRESS REGARDING AMMUNITION PURCHASES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on the Judiciary, the House Committee on Homeland Security, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, a report including—

(1) details of all purchases of ammunition by each Federal agency;

(2) a summary of all purchases, solicitations, and expenditures on ammunition by each Federal agency;

(3) a summary of all the rounds of ammunition expended by each Federal agency and a current listing of stockpiled ammunition for each Federal agency; and

(4) an estimate of future ammunition needs and purchases for each Federal agency for the next fiscal year.

SEC. 17. FIREARM COMMERCE MODERNIZATION.

(a) FIREARMS DISPOSITIONS.—Section 922(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''located'' and inserting ''located or temporarily located''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''rifle or shotgun'' and inserting ''firearm'';

(B) by striking ''located'' and inserting ''located or temporarily located''; and

(C) by striking ''both such States'' and inserting ''the State in which the transfer is conducted and the State of residence of the transferee''.

(b) DEALER LOCATION.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (j)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking '', and such location is in the State which is specified on the license''; and

(B) in the last sentence—

(i) by inserting ''transfer,'' after ''sell,''; and

(ii) by striking ''Act,'' and all that follows and inserting ''Act.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(m) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the sale, transfer, delivery, or other disposition of a firearm or ammunition—

''(1) by a person licensed under this chapter to another person so licensed, at any location in any State; or

''(2) by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to a person not licensed under this chapter, at a temporary location described in subsection (j) in any State.''.

(c) RESIDENCE OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.—Section 921 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) For purposes of this chapter:

''(1) A member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of such a member, is a resident of—

''(A) the State in which the member or spouse maintains legal residence;

''(B) the State in which the permanent duty station of the member is located; and

''(C) the State in which the member maintains a place of abode from which the member commutes each day to the permanent duty station of the member.

''(2) An officer or employee of the United States (other than a member of the Armed Forces) who is stationed outside the United States for a period of more than 1 year, and a spouse of such an officer or employee, is a resident of the State in which the person maintains legal residence.''.

SEC. 18. FIREARM DEALER ACCESS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION.

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

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

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

(2) 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 the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing licensees to use the national instant criminal background check system established under this section for purposes of conducting voluntary, no fee employment background checks on current or prospective employees.

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

''(i) provide written notice to the individual that the licensee intends to conduct the background check; and

''(ii) obtain consent to conduct the background check from the individual 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.''.

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

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

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

(C) 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

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

(c) 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.

(d) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; EVIDENCE.—

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

(A) 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

(B) to establish any standard of care.

(2) 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 section or the amendments made by this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

SEC. 19. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 926A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 926A. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition

"(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'transport' includes staying in temporary lodging overnight, stopping for food, fuel, vehicle maintenance, an emergency, medical treatment, and any other activity incidental to the transport.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of any law (including a rule or regulation) of a State or any political subdivision thereof, a person who is not prohibited by this chapter from possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm or ammunition shall be entitled to—

"(1) transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where the person may lawfully possess, carry, or transport the firearm to any other such place if, during the transportation—

"(A) the firearm is unloaded; and

"(B)(i) if the transportation is by motor vehicle—

"(I) the firearm is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle; or

"(II) if the motor vehicle is without a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the firearm is—

"(aa) in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console; or

"(bb) secured by a secure gun storage or safety device; or

"(ii) if the transportation is by other means, the firearm is in a locked container or secured by a secure gun storage or safety device; and

"(2) transport ammunition for any lawful purpose from any place where the person may lawfully possess, carry, or transport the ammunition, to any other such place if, during the transportation—

"(A) the ammunition is not loaded into a firearm; and

"(B)(i) if the transportation is by motor vehicle—

"(I) the ammunition is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle; or

"(II) if the motor vehicle is without a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the ammunition is in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console; or

"(ii) if the transportation is by other means, the ammunition is in a locked container.

"(c) STATE LAW.—

"(1) ARREST AUTHORITY.—A person who is transporting a firearm or ammunition may not be—

"(A) arrested for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, relating to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms or ammunition, unless there is probable cause to believe that the transportation is not in accordance with subsection (b); or

"(B) detained for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, relating to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms or ammunition, unless there is reasonable suspicion that the transportation is not in accordance with subsection (b).

"(2) PROSECUTION.—

"(A) BURDEN OF PROOF.—If a person asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the government shall bear the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the conduct of the person was not in accordance with subsection (b).

"(B) PREVAILING DEFENDANT.—If a person successfully asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the court shall award the prevailing defendant reasonable attorney's fees.".

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 926A and inserting the following:

"926A. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition.".

SEC. 20. PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.

Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(n) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this part, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with grants awarded under part A or T to determine if duplicate grant awards are awarded for the same purpose.

"(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

"(A) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

"(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.".

SEC. 21. PROJECT SENTRY AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Attorney General, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $9,000,000 to support Project Sentry, a Federal-State law enforcement partnership to—

(1) identify and prosecute juveniles who violate State and Federal firearms laws and the adults who supply the juveniles with firearms; and

(2) hire an attorney for each United States attorney who will focus on firearm crimes involving or affecting juveniles, including school-related violence and trafficking firearms to minors.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Of amounts made available under section 31 of this Act, $20,000,000 shall be made available to Project Sentry described in subsection (a) to establish safe school task forces across the United States that will—

(1) prosecute and supervise juveniles who carry or use firearms illegally; and

(2) prosecute adults who illegally furnish firearms to the juveniles described in paragraph (1).

(c) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts provided under this section are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(2) DESIGNATION IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—This section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 22. PROJECT CHILD SAFE AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is appropriated to the Attorney General $75,000,000 for Child Safe, a program that will provide funds to ensure child-safety locks are available for every handgun in the United States.

(b) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a)—

(A) $65,000,000 shall be used by the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs to award grants to State and local governments and private organizations to provide locks for handguns in the United States, to be distributed by local municipalities or private organizations; and

(B) $10,000,000 shall be used on administrative costs and advertising, including a national toll-free hotline to make sure all parents are aware of the program described in that subsection.

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An entity receiving a grant under this section shall provide non-Federal matching funds equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of the grant.

(B) IN-KIND SUPPORT.—Matching funds may include in-kind support.

(c) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts provided under this section are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(2) DESIGNATION IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—This section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking "2020 through 2024" and inserting "2023 through 2030";

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i);

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(f) FEEDBACK.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator denies an application for a grant under this section, not later than 120 days after the date of the denial, the Administrator shall—

"(A) notify the applicant; and

"(B) provide an explanation for the denial.

"(2) EXPLANATION.—An explanation described in paragraph (1)(B) shall include information identifying the reason for the denial of the application, including—

"(A) any factors that led to a lower score or rank compared to other applicants; and

"(B) an identification of any deficiencies in the application.

"(g) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A State through which the Administrator makes a grant to an eligible nonprofit organization under this section shall receive a 5 percent increase in the amount of the grant—

"(1) for administrative costs; and

"(2) to provide technical assistance to the eligible nonprofit organization.

"(h) APPLICATION UPDATE AND IMPROVEMENTS.—

"(1) PUBLIC MEETING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall hold a public meeting to solicit recommendations on updating the application process for a grant under this section.

"(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall—

"(A) develop recommendations to modernize and update the application process for a grant under this section, which shall include considerations for—

"(i) establishing a more streamlined application process;

"(ii) establishing greater uniformity in the application process among all applicants and the guidance provided to States through

which the Administrator makes grants to eligible nonprofit organizations under this section;

''(iii) ensuring that the application template is compatible with the latest or most widely used version of software programs; and

''(iv) coordinating with the Administrator of General Services to ensure that applications submitted under this section are compatible across online platforms of the Federal Government; and

''(B) submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

''(i) the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) a description of whether the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A) are consistent with feedback received at the public meeting required under paragraph (1).

''(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall implement the recommendations developed under paragraph (2)(A).

''(4) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT WAIVER.—For the purpose of meeting the deadlines established under this subsection, the Secretary may waive the application of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to the requirements of this subsection.''; and

(4) in subsection (i), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$75 million for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''$540,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) HIGH-RISK URBAN AREAS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030, not less than 0.35 percent shall be for grants to eligible recipients located in each high-risk urban area receiving grants under section 2003.

''(3) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, the Administrator may transfer to another account of the Federal Emergency Management Agency not more than 3 percent for salaries and administrative expenses, including any necessary expenses to provide feedback or technical assistance to applicants for a grant under this section in accordance with subsection (g).''.

SEC. 24. LUKE AND ALEX SCHOOL SAFETY ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—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 BEST 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 Best Practices (in this section referred to as the 'Clearinghouse') within the Department.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall be the primary resource of the Federal Government to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, the best practices and recommendations for 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 best practices and recommendations for the Clearinghouse, the Secretary may consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR BEST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse shall, at a minimum—

''(A) involve comprehensive school safety measures, including threat prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, incident response, and recovery to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation;

''(B) include any evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the best 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 best 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 best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation; and

''(C) include information on Federal grant programs for which implementation of each best practice or recommendation is an eligible use for the program.

''(3) PAST COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Clearinghouse shall present, as appropriate, 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 best 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, best practices, and recommendations identified by the Clearinghouse; and

''(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of the best 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 best 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, to—

''(i) provide feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(ii) propose additional recommendations for best practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

''(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials to assist parents and legal guardians of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations.''.

(2) 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 inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following:

''Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices.''.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF CLEARINGHOUSE.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this subsection and subsection (c) as the ''Clearinghouse''), as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State and local educational agency; and

(B) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(2) 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 subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State homeland security advisor;

(B) every State department of homeland security; and

(C) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) 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 subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of public health; and

(B) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) 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 subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of justice; and

(B) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.—

(1) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall each—

(A) review grant programs administered by their respective agency and identify any grant program that may be used to implement best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse;

(B) identify any best 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 best practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(C) periodically report any findings under subparagraph (B) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(2) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(A) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(B) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(C) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(A) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(B) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(C) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(D) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(E) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(2) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section 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)).

SEC. 25. REAUTHORIZATION AND EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3056A the following:

''§ 3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a National Threat Assessment Center (in this section referred to as the 'Center'), to be operated by the United States Secret Service, at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Center shall include the following:

''(1) Training in the area of best practices on threat assessment.

''(2) Consultation on complex threat assessment cases or programs.

''(3) Research on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence, consistent with evidence-based standards and existing laws and regulations.

''(4) Facilitation of information sharing on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence among agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities, as well as other public or private entities.

''(5) Development of evidence-based programs to promote the standardization of Federal, State, and local threat assessments, best practices in investigations involving threats, and the prevention of targeted violence.

''(c) SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE.—In carrying out the functions described in subsection (b), the Center shall establish a national program on targeted school violence prevention, focusing on the following activities:

''(1) RESEARCH.—The Center shall—

''(A) conduct research into targeted school violence and evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention, including school threat assessment; and

''(B) publish the findings of the Center on the public website of the United States Secret Service.

''(2) TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and offer training courses on targeted school violence prevention to agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities and other public or private entities, including local educational agencies.

''(B) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Center shall establish a plan to offer its training and other educational resources to public or private entities within each State.

''(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Center shall develop research and training programs under this section in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(4) CONSULTATION WITH ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Center is authorized to consult with State and local educational, law enforcement, and mental health officials and private entities in the development of research and training programs under this section.

''(5) INTERACTIVE WEBSITE.—The Center may create an interactive website to disseminate information and data on evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention.

''(d) HIRING OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may hire additional personnel to comply with the requirements of this section, which, if the Director exercises that authority, shall include—

''(1) at least 1 employee with expertise in child psychological development; and

''(2) at least 1 employee with expertise in school threat assessment.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the functions of the Center $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

''(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Secret Service shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a report on actions taken by the United States Secret Service to implement provisions of this section, which shall include—

''(1) the number of employees hired (on a full-time equivalent basis);

''(2) the number of individuals in each State trained in threat assessment;

''(3) the number of school districts in each State trained in school threat assessment or targeted school violence prevention;

''(4) information on Federal, State, and local agencies trained or otherwise assisted by the Center;

''(5) a formal evaluation indicating whether the training and other assistance provided by the Center is effective;

''(6) a formal evaluation indicating whether the training and other assistance provided by the Center was implemented by the school;

''(7) a summary of the Center's research activities and findings; and

''(8) a strategic plan for disseminating the Center's educational and training resources to each State.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'evidence-based' means—

''(A) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study;

''(B) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or

''(C) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias;

''(2) the term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given that term under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801); and

''(3) the term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

''(h) NO FUNDS TO PROVIDE FIREARMS TRAINING.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this section may be used to train any person in the use of a firearm.

''(i) NO EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preclude or contradict any other provision of law authorizing training in the use of firearms.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4 of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note) is repealed.

(2) The table of sections for chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3056A the following:

''3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service.''.

SEC. 26. STOP GUN CRIMINALS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL ACT.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by striking ''violates subsection'' and inserting the following: ''violates—

''(A) subsection'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by striking ''(g)'';

(C) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or' '' and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) section 922(g) shall be—

''(i) fined as provided in this title; and

''(ii) except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''5 years'' and inserting ''7 years'';

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''7 years'' and inserting ''10 years''; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''15 years''; and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e)(1) Whoever knowingly violates section 922(g) and has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions for offenses committed on occasions different from one another shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of, or grant a probationary sentence to, such person with respect to the conviction under section 922(g).

''(2) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'offense punishable by imprisonment for a statutory maximum term of not less than 10 years' includes an offense (without regard to the application of any sentencing guideline, statutory criterion, or judgment that may provide for a shorter period of imprisonment within the statutory sentencing range) for which the statute provides for a range in the period of imprisonment that may be imposed at sentencing the maximum term of which is not less than 10 years; and

''(B) the term 'serious felony conviction' means—

''(i) any conviction by a court referred to in section 922(g)(1) for an offense that, at the time of sentencing, was an offense punishable by imprisonment for a statutory maximum term of not less than 10 years; or

''(ii) any group of convictions for which a court referred to in section 922(g)(1) imposed in the same proceeding or in consolidated proceedings a total term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years, regardless of how many years of that total term the defendant served in custody.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section relating to offenses committed by an individual who has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions (as defined in subsection (e) of section 924 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this section) shall apply to any offense committed after the date of enactment of this Act by an individual who, on the date on which the offense is committed, has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall not be construed to create any right to challenge a sentence imposed under subsection (e) of section 924 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 27. AMENDMENTS TO ENHANCE CERTAIN PENALTIES.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

''(1)(A) A person who knowingly violates section 922(u), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

''(B) In the case of a violation described in subparagraph (A) that occurs during the commission of—

''(i) a burglary, the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 3 years; or

''(ii) a robbery, the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 5 years.

''(2) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'burglary' means the unlawful entry into, or remaining in, the business premises of a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer with the intent to commit a crime; and

''(B) the term 'robbery' has the meaning given the term in section 1951(b).''; and

(2) in subsection (m), by inserting ''or attempts to do so,'' after ''or licensed collector,''.

SEC. 28. SECURING SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) APPROPRIATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, to the Secretary of Education to carry out subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7111), $2,560,000,000 for fiscal years 2023 to 2032.

(2) SCHOOL SECURITY.—The Secretary of Education shall use 50 percent of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) to carry out clause (v) of section 4104(b)(3)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114(b)(3)(B)).

(b) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—Section 4104 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114) is amended in subsection (b)(3)(B)—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by inserting after clause (iv) the following:

''(v) improving school conditions for student learning, by enabling local educational agencies to use funds available under subsection (a)(3) for the purpose of planning and designing school buildings and facilities, installing infrastructure, and implementing technology or other measures, that strengthen security on school premises, which may include—

''(I) controlling access to school premises or facilities, through the use of metal detectors, or other measures, or technology, with evidence-based effectiveness (to the extent the State involved determines that such evidence is reasonably available), which may include—

''(aa) secured campus external gate or locked doors or check-in points;

''(bb) active shooter alert systems;

''(cc) access control;

''(dd) internal door locks;

''(ee) peepholes for classroom doors;

''(ff) school site alarm and protection systems;

''(gg) metal detectors or x-ray machines (including portable);

''(hh) door locking mechanisms and access control doors;

''(ii) increased lighting on school grounds;

''(jj) emergency call boxes;

''(kk) two-way radios;

''(ll) emergency alerts;

''(mm) surveillance cameras or systems and infrastructure (such as poles and wiring);

''(nn) software costs and warranties;

''(oo) fencing and gating; and

''(pp) emergency generators to provide back-up power for phone systems, critical lighting, and essential outlets;

''(II) implementing any technology or measure, or installing any infrastructure, to cover and conceal students within the school during crisis situations;

''(III) implementing technology to provide coordination with law enforcement and notification to relevant law enforcement and first responders during such a situation, which shall include—

''(aa) emergency planning and preparation;

''(bb) emphasis on a school safety plan with buy in from all elements of the school community, including board members, employees, students, parents, law enforcers, government and business leaders, the media, and local residents;

''(cc) school implementation of threat assessment programs;

''(dd) development of district-based mandatory incident reporting systems;

''(ee) establishment of local school safety advisory groups (including parents, families, judges, first responders, health and human service professionals, and mental health professionals);

''(ff) evidence-based training for school resource officers, school personnel, and students to prevent student violence to enable them to recognize and quickly respond to warning signs;

''(gg) development and operations of anonymous reporting systems;

''(hh) evidence-based school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams;

''(ii) programs to facilitate coordination with local law enforcement;

''(jj) liability and insurance for school districts;

''(kk) trauma-informed training for school staff on responses to active shooter situations; and

''(ll) community engagement for planning and implementing safety policies and procedures;

''(IV) implementing any technology or measure, including hiring school security officers, or installing any infrastructure, with evidence-based effectiveness (to the extent the State involved determines that such evidence is reasonably available) to increase the safety of school students and staff;

''(V) implementing any technology or measure, or installing any infrastructure, for school safety reinforcement, including bullet-resistant doors and windows; and

''(VI) implementing any technology or system that would reduce the time needed to disseminate official information to parents regarding the safety of their children during and immediately following a crisis;''.

SEC. 29. IMPROVING SCHOOL SECURITY THROUGH THE COPS ON THE BEAT PROGRAM.

Section 1701(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (22), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (23), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(24) to pay salaries and expenses of school resource officers at public, charter, and private elementary schools and secondary schools (as such terms are defined under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)); and

''(25) to improve physical school security at public, charter, and private elementary schools and secondary schools (as such terms are defined under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)) by obtaining security equipment to protect students in schools and equip law enforcement officers responding to school security issues and installing physical structure improvements, including—

''(A) fencing, external gates, door locks, and check-in points, to establish a secured campus;

''(B) active shooter alert systems;

''(C) access controls;

''(D) internal door locks;

''(E) school site alarm and protection systems;

''(F) metal detector or x-ray machines (including portable machines);

''(G) ballistic safety equipment for schools and responding law enforcement officers;

''(H) increased lighting on school grounds;

''(I) emergency call boxes;

''(J) two-way radios;

''(K) emergency alert systems;

''(L) surveillance cameras or systems, including infrastructure for such systems such as poles and wiring;

"(M) software costs and warranties; and

"(N) emergency generators to provide back-up power for phone systems, critical lighting, and essential outlets.".

SEC. 30. STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) STUDENT ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FUND.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE SCHOOL.—The term "eligible school" means a school in which the lowest grade at the school is not lower than grade 6 and the highest grade at the school is not higher than grade 12.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.

(2) STUDENT ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From the funds made available to carry out section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (20 U.S.C. 3401 note), $10,000,000,000 shall be transferred to establish the "Student Access to Mental Health Program Fund", to remain available through September 30, 2031. The Secretary shall use amounts available in such Fund to award grants to States, from allocations under subparagraph (B), to enable the States to support the salary of a mental health professional in eligible schools located in the State.

(B) ALLOCATION.—From the amounts available in the Fund established under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make an allocation to each State in the same proportion as the number of eligible schools located in the State.

(C) PARTNERSHIP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A State awarded a grant under this subsection shall comply with the following:

(I) The State shall use the grant funds to cover the cost of the salary, which shall be not more than $55,000, for 10 years for a mental health professional to serve eligible schools located in the State. Such mental health professional shall serve not more than 5 eligible schools in any school year by rotating among the schools for not less than 1 day a week at each such school.

(II) The State shall expend non-Federal funds to pay for the other costs of recruitment, training, and benefits for each such mental health professional, and any other expenses related to such employment.

(ii) CONDITIONS OF GRANTS.—A State awarded a grant under this subsection shall require that each eligible school served by the grant—

(I) provide to the parents of any student enrolled in the school who has not reached age 19 who meets with a mental health professional employed at the school with all counseling records and mental health assessments for such student;

(II) not teach Critical Race Theory or include Critical Race Theory in any school program; and

(III) not advocate for abortion or abortion services in any form.

(b) FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS.—The unobligated balance of funds made available to carry out sections 2021 and 6002 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) shall be transferred to, and evenly divided among, the following programs:

(1) Project AWARE State Educational Agency Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Education.

(3) Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) Children's Mental Health Initiative of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(c) BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms "elementary school" and "secondary school" have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES .—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education shall work in consultation to—

(A) develop best practices for identifying warning signs of mental health problems with students and identify warning signs for teachers and administrator that a student is at high-risk for violence, specifically for a mass shooting;

(B) develop best practices for identifying warning signs of mental health problems with children and identify warning signs for individuals who work at a social service agency that a child under the age of 18 is at high-risk for violence, specifically for a mass shooting; and

(C) disseminate the best practices developed under subparagraphs (A) and (B) to each elementary school and secondary school in the United States, and publish the best practices on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Education and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(d) GAO STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on how many elementary schools and secondary schools in the United States have a mental health provider for students, how many students take advantage of the mental health services, the main causes for students to access the services.

(2) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms "elementary school" and "secondary school" have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SEC. 31. AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS OF FUNDS.

The unobligated balance of funds made available to carry out section 18003 of division B of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 565), section 313 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 1929), and section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (20 U.S.C. 3401 note) shall be transferred to the Secretary to be used to carry out this Act in an amount not to exceed $38,000,000,000.

SEC. 32. NO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized or appropriated by this act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by this act, shall be expended for any abortion or counseling that results in encouraging, facilitating, or referral for an abortion.

(b) HEALTH BENEFITS COVERAGE.—No funds authorized or appropriated by this act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated this act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I have 12 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees a re authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITIEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITIEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

C0MMITIEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITIEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:45 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITIEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed business meeting.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–81, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Mr. Thomas G. Mahnken of California.

FEDERAL AGENCY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE ACT OF 2021

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 103, S. 671.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 671) to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I further ask unanimous consent that the Hassan substitute amendment be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The amendment (No. 5119) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Agency Customer Experience Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Government serves the people of the United States and should seek to continually improve public services provided by the Federal Government based on customer feedback;

(2) the people of the United States deserve a Federal Government that provides efficient, effective, equitable, and high-quality services and customer experiences across multiple channels;

(3) many agencies, offices, programs, and Federal employees provide excellent customer experiences to individuals, but many parts of the Federal Government still fall short on delivering the customer experience that individuals have come to expect from the private sector;

(4) according to the 2020 American Customer Satisfaction Index, the Federal Government ranks among the bottom of all industries in the United States in customer satisfaction;

(5) providing an equitable, reliable, transparent, and responsive customer experience to individuals improves the confidence of the people of the United States in their Government and helps agencies achieve greater impact and fulfill their missions; and

(6) improving service to individuals requires agencies to work across organizational boundaries, leverage technology, collect and share standardized data, and develop customer-centered mindsets and experience strategies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all agencies should strive to provide a high-quality, courteous, effective, and efficient customer experience to the people of the United States and seek to measure, collect, report, and use metrics relating to the experience of individuals interacting with agencies to continually improve the customer experience of the people of the United States; and

(2) adequate Federal funding is needed to ensure agency staffing levels that can provide the public with an improved customer experience.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means an agency or component of an agency that is required by the Director to collect voluntary customer experience feedback for purposes of section 5, based on an assessment of the components and programs of the agency with the highest impact on or number of interactions with individuals or entities.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.—The term ''voluntary customer experience feedback'' means the submission of information, an opinion, or a concern to an agency by an individual or entity that—

(A) is voluntarily made by the individual or entity; and

(B) relates to—

(i) a particular service provided to the individual or entity by the agency; or

(ii) an interaction of the individual or entity with the agency.

SEC. 4. GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.

Each agency that solicits voluntary customer experience feedback shall ensure that—

(1) individuals and entities providing responses to the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback have the option to remain anonymous;

(2) individuals and entities that decline to participate in the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback are not treated differently by the agency for purposes of providing services or information;

(3) the solicitation includes—

(A) the fewest number of questions as is practicable; and

(B) not more than 10 questions;

(4) the voluntary nature of the solicitation is clear;

(5) the proposed solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback will contribute to improved customer experience;

(6) solicitations of voluntary customer experience feedback are limited to 1 solicitation per interaction with an individual or entity;

(7) to the extent practicable, the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback is made at the point of service with an individual or entity;

(8) instruments for collecting voluntary customer experience feedback are accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d); and

(9) internal agency data governance policies remain in effect with respect to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities.

SEC. 5. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE DATA COLLECTION.

(a) COLLECTION OF RESPONSES.—The head of each covered agency, assisted by and in coordination with the senior accountable official for customer experience of the covered agency, shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback with respect to services of or interactions with the covered agency.

(b) CONTENT OF QUESTIONS.—

(1) STANDARDIZED QUESTIONS.—The Director, in coordination with the Administrator, shall develop a set of standardized questions for use by covered agencies in collecting voluntary customer experience feedback under this section that address—

(A) overall satisfaction of individuals or entities with the specific interaction or service received;

(B) the extent to which individuals or entities were able to accomplish the intended task or purpose of those individuals or entities;

(C) whether an individual or entity was treated with respect and professionalism;

(D) whether an individual or entity believes that the individual or entity was served in a timely manner; and

(E) any additional metrics determined by the Director, in coordination with the Administrator.

(2) ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.—In addition to the questions developed under paragraph (1), the senior accountable official for customer experience of a covered agency may develop questions relevant to the specific operations or programs of the covered agency.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent practicable—

(1) each covered agency shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback across every platform or channel through which the covered agency interacts with individuals or other entities to deliver information or services; and

(2) voluntary customer experience feedback collected under this section shall be tied to specific transactions or interactions with customers of the covered agency.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The requirements of section 3506(c)(2)(A) and subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (a)(1) and subsection (b) of section 3507 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback by an agency that meets the requirements of this Act.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not less frequently than quarterly thereafter,

each covered agency shall submit to the Director, in a manner determined by the Director, an aggregated report on each solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities conducted by the covered agency, which shall include—

(A) the intended purpose of the solicitation;

(B) the appropriate point of contact within the covered agency for the solicitation;

(C) the questions or survey instrument submitted to members of the public as part of the solicitation;

(D) a description of how the covered agency uses the voluntary customer experience feedback from the solicitation to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(E) the results of the solicitation, including—

(i) the responses collected;

(ii) the total number of survey responses; and

(iii) the rate of response for the solicitation.

(2) CENTRALIZED WEBSITE.—The Director shall—

(A) include and maintain on a publicly available website the information provided by covered agencies under paragraph (1); and

(B) for the purpose of subparagraph (A), establish a website or make use of an existing website, such as the website required under section 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 450 days after the date on which all covered agencies have submitted the first reports to the Director required under section 5(e)(1), and every 2 years thereafter until the date that is 10 years after such date, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make publicly available and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report assessing the data collected and reported by the covered agencies.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a summary of the information required to be submitted by covered agencies under section 5(e)(1);

(2) a description of how each covered agency used the voluntary customer experience feedback received by the covered agency to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(3) an assessment of the quality of the data collected under this Act and, if applicable, recommendations to improve that quality.

SEC. 7. RESTRICTION ON USE OF INFORMATION.

No information collected pursuant to this Act may be used in any appraisal of the job performance of a Federal employee under chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

The bill (S. 671), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DISASTER RESILIENCY PLANNING ACT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 385, S. 3510.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3510) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disaster Resiliency Planning Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 306 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) REAL PROPERTY.—The term ''real property'' has the meaning given the term in section 1.856–10 of title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto.

SEC. 3. GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish guidance requiring the head of each agency to incorporate natural disaster resilience into real property asset management and investment decisions made by the agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall direct each head of an agency to incorporate assessments of natural disaster risk information conducted by the agency, such as from vulnerability and other risk assessments, into real property asset management investment decisions made by the agency.

(c) MODIFICATION.—The Director may periodically update the guidance required under subsection (a) as the Director may determine necessary for the purpose of further enhancing natural disaster resilience.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing the guidance required under subsection (a), the Director may consult with appropriate entities, including—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States;

(2) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(3) any other relevant entities, as determined by the Director.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the guidance required under subsection (a).

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of the guidance required under subsection (a) across agencies.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3510), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4346 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Hagerty-Warner substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 5120) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That 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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE II

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $9,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 304. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by 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.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022''.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 4346), as amended, was passed.

COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 1 YEAR SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 689, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 689) commemorating the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that 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. 689) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

COLLECTOR CAR APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 690, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 690) designating July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'' and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that 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. 690) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, June 23, and 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 proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Clarke nomination; further, that at 11 a.m., the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Clarke nomination; that upon the disposition of the motion, the Senate resume legislative session to resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938 and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment with amendment No. 5099.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of the distinguished Senator PETERS.

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

The Senator from Michigan.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, for far too long, Americans have grappled with the epidemic of gun violence that has taken lives and shattered families and communities in my home State of Michigan as well as all across the country.

These shootings and attacks not only cause unimaginable pain and grief for victims and their families but terrorize entire communities, who must cope with the lasting effects of unspeakable tragedy in their schools, in their theaters, houses of worship, and other public places.

There is no one easy solution to address this matter, but Americans deserve to feel safe where they live, where they work and learn and shop and pray; and these senseless acts of violence occur far too often.

From the Sandy Hook Elementary massacre of young students and school staff, to the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tree of Life synagogue shootings that killed Americans simply practicing their faith, to the deadly and hateful and heinous attacks at Pulse nightclub and a grocery store in Buffalo, gun violence has left no corner of our country untouched.

In Michigan, sadly, we know all too well the terror and the devastation caused by gun violence. Late last year, in Oxford, MI, a horrific shooting unfolded at Oxford High School. In a matter of just mere minutes, a routine school day at Oxford High turned into a scene of chaos and heartbreak when a gunman—a 15-year-old classmate—opened fire inside the school, taking four young lives and wounding seven other people. That attack forever changed the lives of the students, the teachers, staff, and shattered the assumption that schools are a safe haven.

Oxford High School students and the entire community have been resilient, but as they continued to process the shooting and to work to heal from it, those emotional wounds again reopened for many when they watched yet another horrific scene play out at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX, where 19 young students and 2 teachers were murdered.

Schools are supposed to be a safe haven. Parents and family members should not live in fear that their children or their loved ones who are at work won't return home at the end of that school day. And while there is no single solution to end the gun violence epidemic, for far too long, partisan gridlock has prevented Congress from advancing commonsense legislation that can save lives.

For decades, politics have stood in the way of progress, and that is despite 90 percent of the American people—including a majority of Republican voters—supporting commonsense steps like expanding background checks. In today's partisan environment, it is tough to get consensus, but that just shows how much support there is to getting something done.

This should not be a partisan issue. We know that many responsible gun owners across our country support gun safety legislation. I am a gun owner. I enjoy hunting, as do so many in Michigan, and I know that we can pass measures to improve public safety while protecting the rights of law-abiding citizens.

After nearly three decades without major progress, we are on the verge—on the verge—of a significant breakthrough as we consider the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. This legislation will take important steps to address gun violence, improve school safety, and increase mental health resources.

There is no question that this legislation could have included additional measures that are overwhelmingly supported by a majority of the American people, but this is still a significant step forward. We cannot let the perfect be the enemy of the good. This bill will help protect our children, our schools, and our communities.

And by passing this bill, we can make progress right now. Right now, with this legislation, we can strengthen background checks for gun buyers under the age of 21 and keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people who simply should not have them. This includes providing critical support for red flag laws at the State level to ensure deadly weapons are kept out of the hands of individuals who a court has determined to be a significant danger to themselves or to others.

And right now, we can offer protections to victims of domestic violence by adding convicted abusers in dating relationships to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. And right now, we can crack down on criminals who illegally evade licensing requirements.

Right now, we can increase funding for school safety to institute safety measures in and around schools and support school violence prevention efforts. Right now, we can improve access to essential mental health care resources, which school safety advocates and violence prevention professionals agree is the key—the key—to providing an early opportunity for intervention—by investing in school-based health services to support those impacted by traumatic events.

I am grateful to my colleague Senator STABENOW, who has led the charge to ensure that legislation include proven, effective initiatives that will strengthen mental health services, and I urge my colleagues to work together to pass this legislation and encourage the House of Representatives to quickly—to quickly—do the same and send it to the President to be signed into law.

But know this: The bottom line is that our work to save lives and protect public safety must not end here. We must continue to come together and address this very real threat that is hurting communities all across our country. When we face difficult challenges and crises here in our country, we persevere because we ultimately come together as one. Let's channel this spirit and come together for every American before the next school, the next family, and the next community is shattered.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:15 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 23, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ARATI PRABHAKAR, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE ERIC S. LANDER, RESIGNED.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

ROBERT E. PRIMUS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2027. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RANDY W. BERRY, OF COLORADO, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.

ROBERT WILLIAM FORDEN, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ROLFE MICHAEL SCHIFFER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE JONATHAN NICHOLAS STIVERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LUCY TAMLYN, OF RHODE ISLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

PAMELA M. TREMONT, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

MOSHE Z. MARVIT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2028, VICE ARTHUR R. TRAYNOR III, TERM EXPIRING.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

ANJALI CHATURVEDI, OF MARYLAND, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VICE RICHARD A. SAUBER.

ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW COMMISSION

THOMAS E. HARVEY, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW COMMISSION. (NEW POSITION)

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DONNA D. SHIPTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW M. ROHLING

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) THOMAS J. ANDERSON

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP A. GARRANT

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U. S. C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

BRYAN G. ADAMS
GRANT E. ADAMS
MARK E. AHLENIUS
DAVID J. AHN
JULIE H. AHN
PAUL M. ALLRED
MAYA ANTOINE
MARCOS C. ARANDA
JACOB M. ARTHUR
JASON A. AUSMAN
GRACE BAIK
MICHAEL D. BAIRD
LUKE L. BANDI
STUART H. BATTEN
KELSEY L. BEAN
MICHAEL D. BEDRIN II
ANN T. T. BELL
AUSTIN G. BELL
MICHAEL T. BERNHARDT
MATEO J. BETANCOURT
BRANDON M. BILKA
DONIA I. BLAUVELT
GRAEME P. BLOOMFIELD
ANDREW G. BOHN
JOSHUA M. BOSTER
JASON H. BOULTER
ALEXANDER L. BOWERS
DACIA S. K. BOYCE
STEPHEN R. BRADY
JAMIELOU C. BRECKENRIDGE
ALEXANDRA K. BRENNAN
AARON T. BROCKSHUS
KEVIN F. BROWN
SKYLER R. BROWN
JONATHAN Q. H. BUI
BRYANT M. BULLOCK
JOHN C. BUNYASARANAND
AARON P. BURCH
BRIAN K. BURKE
COLE R. BURR
TAYLOR J. BYRNE
LORETO L. CALAQUIAN
MICHAEL D. CALLAHAN
THOMAS V. CARBONE
MATTHEW R. CARDINALE
NATHANIEL A. CARMAN
ALEXANDRA C. CARNEY
JUSTIN L. CASE
JOSEPH T. CEDERBERG
ROBERT C. CHICK
CHU C. CHU
BLAKE T. CIRKS
KEVIN J. M. CLIMACO
MATTHEW J. COGNETTI
BRIDGET A. COLGAN
JEFFREY R. CONNER
ZACHARY J. CRAIG
SHAWN J. CURRY
JOHN M. CURTIN
GRIFFITH M. CURTIS
YASMIN A. CURTIS
BENJAMIN L. CUSTER
MICHAEL J. DAVIES
BRYON J. DAVIS
REBECCA A. DAVIS
DIEGO H. DECARVALHO
EMILY C. DELONG
RYAN R. DERRAH
SAMUEL J. DOCKSEY
JACOB G. DODD
RONALD S. B. DORIA
ARIEL J. DUNN
ANDREW S. DURKEE
JOSEPH T. DURSO
MICHAEL D. ECKHOFF
CYRUS V. EDELSON
RACHEL A. EGBERT
JESSICA M. EISER
ANNA J. ELSETH
DOUGLAS E. ENGLE
DEREK A. ESCALANTE
JASON ESTES
JOEL M. FAHLING
IAN L. FERGUSON
JUAN D. FERNANDEZ
MEGHAN E. FILLINGER
KELLEY E. FLESHER
CHRISTIN T. FOLKER
AARON J. FOLSOM
DAREN A. FOMIN
TERRA R. FORWARD
VANESSA E. FREEMAN
VLADIMIR FRIDKIN
SEAN F. GAMBLE
ROBERT M. GARCIA
ADAM S. GARDNER
IAN E. GARRIGAN
ANTHONY J. GARZONE
MARY C. GASSER
RACHEL E. GAUME
MATTHEW R. GERINGER
MIA E. GEURTS
JEREMY G. GIAMBO
DANA G. GILBERT
THOMAS R. GILDER
GREGORY B. GILES
TIMOTHY C. GILLIGAN
ROBERT J. P. GINGERICH
JORDAN GISSEMAN
SANDY P. GLASSBERG
SHANE B. GOLLER
JANINA K. GREGORSKI
TIMOTHY A. GREGORY
RATHNAYAKA GUNASINGHA
CHRISTOPHER M. GUNAWAN
RUTGER S. GUNTHER
JOSEPH V. GUTIERREZ
BRITTANY A. HACKETT
NICKOLAS T. HADLEY, JR.
JONATHAN T. HAMMETT
NICHOLAS B. HAMMOND
AMANDA R. HANEY
JACOB R. HANSEN
KAITLIN B. HARPER
CLAYTON A. HARRIS
JUSTIN P. HARRIS
JENNIFER S. HATFIELD
JOSHUA K. HATTAWAY

LOGAN M. HAVEMANN
ANTHONY L. HAWKINS, JR.
THOMAS M. HERRERA
KAYLEIGH M. HERRICKREYNOLDS
CALVIN C. C. HO
SHANE M. HODSON
ARIEL L. HOFFMAN
TORBJORG A. HOLTESTAUL
GINA HYUN
CHRISTOPHER G. JACKSON
ALEXANDRIA F. JAKSHA
JORDYN L. JANES
JANET K. JANG
GARY C. JARVIS
SUZANNE C. JOKAJTYS
IAN F. JONES
JASON A. JONES
COURTNEY E. KANDLER
PHILLIP M. KEMPBOHAN
COLIN M. KENNY
HASSAN U. KHAN
JORDANN E. KOKOSKI
AUDRIE L. KONFE
ELIZABETH A. KOSLOW
COURTLAND N. KOUASSIAMAN
NICHOLAS J. KRAMER
SCOTT D. KRISTENSON
ALEXANDER F. KULZE
EDDIE A. KWAN
GREGORY M. LAI
JOHN W. LALLY
EVAN C. LAMBERT
JEFFERSON L. LANSFORD
MICHAEL B. LARKIN
ALEXIS L. LAURIA
JESSICA A. LAWSON
NICHOLAS B. LAWSON
ZACHARY J. LEBLANC
MICHAEL S. LENNEVILLE
SARAH E. LIGON
WAYNE J. LINDSAY
ROBYN R. LOMBARDO
MICHAEL F. LONCHARICH
DREW A. LONG
ZACHERY S. LOUD
PARKER D. LOVELACE
LISA D. MACK
CHRISTOPHER V. MACOMB
ADAM R. MANN
RYAN D. MANN
KYLE D. MARSHALL
COLIN J. MASSEY
CHARLES J. MCCLURE
RYAN P. MCGOWAN
LINDSAY A. MCHALE
STEVEN M. MCKNIGHT
SARAH C. MCLEROY
JUAN D. MENDOZA
YOLANDA M. MENDOZA
BRIAN F. MERRIGAN
CAROLINA D. L. MERRIGAN
ANDREW T. MERTZ
CURTISS J. MILLS
KRISTOPHER D. MINSINGER
TANNER M. MOORE
AIMEE E. MOORES
DOUGLAS R. MORTE
CHARLES W. G. MOUNTS
RORY L. MULLEN
NORA E. MULLOY
VICTOR K. MUMFORD
CAROLINE E. MURPHY
KEENAN B. MURPHY
WESLEY F. MURPHY
KAREN M. MUSCHLER
DELPHIA M. NAUT
TODD R. NEEDS
NICHOLAS B. NESBITT
ANTHONY C. NETZEL
SCOTT H. NGUYEN
TYLER C. NICHOLSON
SHANNON P. NORLAND
BRENT D. NOSE
RYAN M. OKEEFE
THOMAS R. OLIVERA
TUDOR V. OROIAN
GABRIEL PARIS
DANIEL I. PARK
KENDRA M. PARKERPITTS
OLIVIA G. PARRY
BROOKE A. PATI
DAVID K. PEAK
CASSANDRA E. PEKAR
PALOMA B. PEREZ
ALEX S. PETERS
DAVID R. PETERSON
BRADLEY J. PIEKIELKO
ADHARSH P. PONNAPAKKAM
JORDEN D. POPE
ANTON S. POWER
ANDREW D. PRICE
BRANDON E. PYE
ALEXANDER K. RAHIMI
ANTHONY M. RALSTON
NITIN L. RAO
SCOTT E. RATCLIFFE
RACHEL H. READ
SHANTERIKA L. REMO
FRANCIS O. RIDGE
CHRISTOPHER A. RILEY, JR.
BRADLEY R. RIMMERT
DENNIS J. ROCHELEAU
DANIEL L. RODKEY
KYLE B. ROLLINS
ZACHARY T. ROWARD
DYLAN M. RUSSELL
CATHERINE L. RUTLEDGE
KYLE L. SAMBLANET
CAITLIN E. SANDMAN
LEAH S. SCARLOTTA
ABIGAIL M. SCHMOLZE
COURSEN W. SCHNEIDER
BRANDON J. SCHORNACK
SEAN F. SHEEHEY
KYLE W. SHERWOOD
KAREN J. P. SHOU
JOHN N. SHUMAR
JACQUELINE R. SIMMONS
PATRICK M. SINGLEY
HUNTER J. SMITH
MATTHEW D. SMITH
MARK C. SPAW
CLAIR B. D. ST
STEVEN A. STALLARD
MATTHEW S. STARK
KIMBERLY D. STAUDT
SAMUEL D. STEVENS
JUSTIN R. STEWART
EMILY K. STOLTEN
JONATHAN D. STORMER
JOHN D. SYNOVEC
DAVID A. SZINK
JOSHUA C. TADLOCK
SAMMY TAHA
AMANDA C. TASHJIAN
CHRISTINA M. THOMA
MARY A. THOMAS
PARKER S. THOMPSON
PETER A. THOMPSON
RYAN J. THOMPSON
WILLIAM L. THOMPSON III
CAITLIN E. W. TOFFLER
EVAN C. TORLINE
MARGARITA TSIONSKY
THERESA M. URBINA
JEANETTE T. VANSTEYN
PETER M. VANSTEYN, JR.
BRITTANY L. WAKE
CHRISTOPHER S. WALLACE
NYOMI R. WASHINGTON
RYAN E. WHITING
DAVID S. WICHMANN
AMANDA R. WIGGINS
DANIEL A. WILLIAMS
STEFANIE E. WILLIAMS
JAMES R. WINTERS
TIMOTHY S. WULFESTIEG
ILSUP YOON
DAVID R. YOUNKIN
ANDREW D. L. ZABEL
MICHAEL J. ZYLSTRA
D016618

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

EMER B. BAJUELOS
CHEZDAN L. BAKER
GARRETT A. BALKCOM
ANDREW N. BARNARD
SPENCER C. BEVAN
JARED V. BISHOP
JOHN A. BRANTON
FITZ J. BROOKS
AUSTIN K. BROWN
KEVIN J. BRUNSTEIN
TESS A. BRUNSTEIN
MATTHEW L. BUCHANAN
CHRISTOPHER R. CASON
PAUL J. CHANG
QUOC C. DANG
FREDERICK M. DAWSON
SANDRA S. DELGADOQUEZADA
KEVIN T. DEMKO
DAREK DUL
RACHEL J. DUVAL
BRYANT C. FARR
JOHN W. FLEISCHMANN
NATASHA GANDARILLA
ROLAND GARCIA
PAUL J. GILROY
TYLER J. HAGLER
THOMAS W. HANNA III
NATHANIEL HOANG
ANDREA N. JEFFREY
CHARLIE J. KIM
AARON M. LAZUKA
REBECCA LIU
KALEIGH M. LOMBARDO
SCOTT B. MACKIE
SU P. MAI
SARAH C. MORANTES
JANET MYUNG
RYAN Y. PARK
KELSEY E. QUICK
MATTHEW J. RICE
YANN J. RODENAS
DAVID J. SABOVICH
TANIA M. SANCHEZDOMINGUEZ
REBEKAH G. SCHOTT
JOHN T. SEELY
ERIK J. SEIBT
IVY N. SEIBT
ANDREW SEUN
CARYN A. SHERMETARO
WHITNEY D. SIMONS
KEITH A. SMILEY
MU K. SONG
AARON J. STOKER
LEJLA M. STREETS
NICHOLAS H. STROETERS
STEPHEN G. THOMAS
ERIC J. TONG
ROBERT K. VANWAGENEN
PETER H. VOGEN
JENNAH C. WAGNER
DAVID M. WALLITT
JOSEPH S. WALLWORK
CHAD A. WIERLO
CONNOR W. WITTY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

LEAH M. TRIOLO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

JOSEPH R. YANCEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

TANNIS D. MITTELBACH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DAVID M. HAYNES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL S. RHOADES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

STEPHEN D. EKBLAD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

SCOTT F. DUNCAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

ANNA M. ARROYOSANTIAGO
ZHIBIN JIANG

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RUBEN DELPILAR
CHRISTOPHER A. FAUST
MARK N. FLANAGAN
MARK A. FONTANA
JARED L. HARWOOD
RICHARD E. HEYWOOD
PAUL A. JIMENEZ
JONATHAN P. KUEHNE
KARL A. KUZIS
LANCE E. LECLERE
SUSAN J. LETTERLE
ERIC E. LIEDTKE
JEFFREY D. LIGHTFOOT
PATRICK T. MCVEY
CHRISTINA A. OLSON
DAVID H. REFERMAT
MICHAEL E. RUDISILE
JUAN R. SANABRIA
ROBERT P. TOSTENRUD
STEVEN C. WANG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JASON S. ALLEN
STEVEN M. DATER
KIMBERLY M. HENLEYBROWN
SAMIRA MEYMAND
MICHAEL J. PATTERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

LOUISE M. ANDERSON
RUDOLPH R. HERRERA
WILLIAM E. PARTHUN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

DILLON J. AMBROSE
RONALD R. GIUSSO
BRANDON T. HALE
KEN W. MAGEE
YAROSLAVA T. MOREHOUSE
MICHAEL M. OREGAN
KATHRYN M. SMITH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

OBIE A. AUSTIN
ANDREW E. CRAIG
TRACY L. JOY
MALINDA K. KENDRICK
GRACE C. SCHONHARDT
SUSAN O. VALENTINE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

ADAM D. GUTHRIE
SEAN C. HEWITT
ALEXANDER J. KRAKUSZESKI
MATTHEW W. MCCABE
CHRISTOPHER L. MORGAN
MICHAEL C. PANADO
ERIC C. SCHUCK
DAVID A. TONINI
RENEE D. WHITSELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JAMES D. BACH
DONALD R. TOSO, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

PHILLIP I. LIEBERMAN
MARK C. MORENO
FRANK T. RUPNIK III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RANDELL T. BUCHANAN
DAVID D. PLATZ
JOHN D. WALL, JR.
JASON P. WIESE

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHRISTINA N. GILLETTE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DANIEL R. HAMMER

DISCHARGED NOMINATIONS

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

ARIANNA J. FREEMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

HERNAN D. VERA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 22, 2022:

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

MARY T. BOYLE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM OCTOBER 27, 2018.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

VINAY VIJAY SINGH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.