



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2023

No. 200

Senate

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

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Lord God, source of our joys, answer us when we call to You. With Your mercy and grace, free us from the troubles that challenge us. We acknowledge that no problem is too difficult for You. Lord, we bring You our needs and challenges, asking You to do for us more than we can ask or imagine.

Give the Members of this body the patience to live courageously with life's trials, knowing that You are the author and finisher of their faith. Lord, use them this day to bring healing where there is pain, hope where there is despair, and peace where there is warfare. May our Senators serve You with pure exemplary lives and thereby give those whom they lead an ideal to follow.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 5, 2023.

To the Senate:

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

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

UKRAINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, later today, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy will address Senators through a secured video at our classified briefing on

the war in Ukraine. This will be at least the third time President Zelenskyy has addressed Senators since the beginning of the war. The last time he spoke to us, his message was direct and unsparing: Without more aid from Congress, Ukraine does not have the means to defeat Vladimir Putin.

Without more aid from Congress, Ukraine may fall. Democracy in Europe will be in peril. And those who think Vladimir Putin will stop merely at Ukraine willfully ignore the clear and unmistakable warnings of history.

It is, therefore, urgent for the Senate to pass a security supplemental. Last night, I filed cloture on a motion to proceed to a vehicle the Senate can use as a supplemental package. We will have our first vote on this vehicle Wednesday in the afternoon. I urge my colleagues to think about what is at stake in this moment in history. I implore them to do what is necessary to protect America's security.

If we allow Vladimir Putin to march through Europe, if we abandon Ukraine in its hour of need, it will make the world a more hostile place for democracy and Western values. It will send a message to the world that America is not up to the task of protecting democracy and Western values in this century. It will be a gift to the Chinese Communist Party, to the regime in Iran, to adversaries around the world who want nothing more than to see our demise.

The Ukrainians are fighting valiantly. They haven't asked for American troops, with the concomitant casualties and pain that would cause. All they need is adequate weaponry. How can we turn them down? How can we turn them down?

There is only one right answer. We must do what America has always done through her history: defend democracy, stand up to autocratic thugs like Putin, and put our adversaries on notice that America's resolve will not falter.

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



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Now, the Senate's supplemental package remains on hold because our Republican colleagues have insisted that they need an immigration proposal to pass. While immigration is important, it is a separate issue from foreign aid to Ukraine and Israel and humanitarian aid to Gaza and the Indo-Pacific. It is a difficult issue we have debated and never come to a conclusion on for decades. It is extraneous to this debate.

Some of our Republican leaders say: Well, that is what the public wants.

Yes, the public wants border, but it is unrelated to Ukraine. Our Republican friends are saying they will defend democracy only at a price unacceptable to Democrats, and the price is forcing Congress to accept radical immigration policies that come straight from Donald Trump.

One Republican Senator said yesterday—listen to this. He said:

This is not a traditional negotiation, where we expect to come up with a bipartisan compromise on the border. This is a price that has to be paid in order to get the supplemental.

No compromise—why are we sitting down and talking if there is never going to be a compromise? What that Republican Senator said, Mr. President, is the textbook definition of hostage-taking.

I want to be clear. First, Democrats want to deal with the problems of immigration and the border. We have been trying for years. But—I also want to be clear—if Republicans had not brought up immigration, an important but separate and partisan issue that has been debated for decades, Ukraine funding would not be in danger right now.

This mess was created entirely by hard-right Republicans, and, alarmingly, Republican leadership has gotten behind them. And most of those hard-right Republicans who say we must have border don't want to vote for aid for Ukraine, in any case.

If funding for Ukraine fails, it will not be a bipartisan failure. It will be a failure solely caused by the Republican Party and the Republican leadership because it was a decision of that Republican leadership, pushed by the hard right, many of whom want Ukraine to fail, to make border a precondition to supporting Ukraine.

Let me say that again because the logic is perfectly clear and irrefutable. If funding for Ukraine fails, the failure will solely be on the Republican Party because it was the decision of the Republican leadership, pushed by the hard right, many of whom want Ukraine to fail, to make border a precondition to supporting Ukraine.

Now, even though we warned Republicans about the dangers of injecting partisan border issues which threaten to derail aid to Ukraine, we sat down at the negotiating table in good faith. We said from the get-go we would be willing to compromise. Everyone would like to come to a compromise on bor-

der—a bipartisan compromise, a real compromise, not one side demanding everything, as that one Republican Senator said.

For 3 weeks, Democrats have tried to be reasonable with our Republican colleagues to see if we can find some common ground on immigration. Some days, these negotiations look promising. We have been more than willing to show compromise. But, sadly, each time we try to meet Republicans at the middle, they have been moving the goalposts back, proposing nasty policies like indefinite detention for asylum seekers and sweeping powers to shut down our entire immigration system, which has been a hallmark of America for centuries.

After Speaker JOHNSON said last week that only policies along the lines of H.R. 2 can make it through the House, Republican negotiators here in the Senate gave up even pretending to show compromise. That is why the negotiations broke off Friday night. Republicans pulled the goalposts way back and proposed many items plucked directly from H.R. 2 or very similar to it—the same H.R. 2 that got not a single Democratic vote here in the Senate, the same H.R. 2 that couldn't even pass on the House floor, when it is attached to Ukraine, because it needs Democratic votes to pass it because 30 Republican Congressmen won't vote for any Ukraine aid. So despite Democrats' best efforts, negotiations have been going in circles.

Look, we want to find a way to solve immigration with our Republican colleagues. We know this is an important issue. We have many Members who represent border States and border communities. But if Republicans are holding up aid to Ukraine because they want us to work with them on border, the onus is on them to present to us a realistic, bipartisan proposal that can actually pass the Senate, with aid to Ukraine as well. And we need a bipartisan proposal that can get the broad support of Democrats, not just one or two while the rest of us are strongly in opposition.

Again, if Republicans want to bring up immigration right now, right in the middle of trying to pass aid to Ukraine and other issues, the onus is on them to present serious bipartisan proposals that can get broad support from Democrats, not just one or two Democrats. And if Republicans are unable to produce a broadly bipartisan immigration proposal, they should not block aid to Ukraine in response.

They should not be resorting to hostage-taking, as the Senator from Texas seems to be admitting. That would be madness—utter madness. It would be an insult to our Ukrainian friends, who are fighting for their lives against Russian autocracy, and it could go down as a major turning point where the West didn't live up to its responsibilities and things turned away from our democracies and our values and toward autocracy.

Ronald Reagan would be rolling in his grave—rolling in his grave—if he saw his own party let Vladimir Putin roll through Europe.

So, once again, I urge my Republican colleagues to think carefully about what is at stake with this week's vote. What we do now will reverberate across the world for years and decades to come, and history—history—will render harsh judgment on those who abandon democracy for Donald Trump's extreme immigration policies.

ASSAULT WEAPONS

Mr. President, now, on the assault weapons ban UC, tomorrow, I will come to the Senate floor with my Democratic colleagues to ask unanimous consent to pass the assault weapons ban.

If Republicans do not object to our unanimous consent request to pass the ban, the Senate can then pass a tried-and-true measure to reduce mass shootings and gun deaths in America.

When I led the fight for the assault weapons ban in 1994 in the House—along with our late colleague, Senator Feinstein, who led the charge in the Senate—it passed with bipartisan support because both sides recognized the need to rid our streets of these weapons of war.

After the ban went into effect, the numbers proved the obvious: Banning deadly assault weapons saves lives, plain and simple. The number of deaths from mass shootings and gun incidents both fell after the ban took effect.

Today, a decade after the expiration of the assault weapons ban, gun violence is running rampant in America. Families can no longer enjoy a night at the bowling alley or go out to dinner without fear of a gunman with an assault rifle. People can no longer stop by the bank in the morning or spend a Saturday at the shopping mall without that thought in their heads that maybe there is some gunman out there with an assault rifle.

That is why Democrats will come to the floor tomorrow to try and pass the Assault Weapons Ban and other gun safety legislation. And I hope my Republican colleagues find the courage to stand with us, stand with the American people, and stand with families and kids who are sick and tired of living under the threat of gun violence.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senate has spent months considering

supplemental action to meet serious, connected threats to America's national security.

As I have said from the outset, our work needs to address four urgent challenges: Putin's war on a sovereign democracy in Europe; the terror campaign against Israel and U.S. forces in the Middle East; China's aggressive escalation against Taiwan and peaceful nations in the Indo-Pacific; and the Biden administration's continuing failure to contend with the crisis at our southern border.

Senate Republicans' focus on securing the border didn't just begin this fall. We have watched for 3 years as the border descended into chaos on President Biden's watch. And for 3 years, we have urged his administration to fulfill even its most basic responsibility to enforce our immigration laws.

Anyone who suggests that Senate Republicans are injecting the issue of border security into this discussion at the last minute either isn't serious or hasn't been paying attention.

Continuing to pretend that upholding American sovereignty is any less urgent than helping our allies and partners defend theirs is reckless. Borders in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona are every bit as inviolable as those in Ukraine, Israel, and the Indo-Pacific. And the sooner our Democratic colleagues realize it, the sooner we can deliver on urgent national security priorities.

Now, needless to say, America's adversaries aren't waiting for us to get serious about our own security. In the South China Sea, for example, the PRC is increasingly using aggressive posturing and outright force to disrupt peace, stability, and lawful maritime commerce.

Beijing now greets lawful passage in international waters with threatening, unsafe conduct and hyperventilating bluster and continues to undermine the long-established territorial claims of sovereign nations throughout Southeast Asia.

Unfortunately, China is not the only adversary stepping up its aggression in the maritime domain. Iran and its network of terrorists continue to illustrate the failures of the Biden administration's deterrence in dangerous detail. On Sunday, a U.S. Navy destroyer and Israeli-flagged commercial vessels came under fire from the same Houthi rebels this administration had inexplicably taken off—off—its list of terror organizations when it took office. This was, of course, a concession to Iran.

Of course, terrorist violence at sea is only the latest in a laundry list of Iran-backed attempts to kill Americans in the region since October 7. At least 77 times, Tehran's proxies have used lethal force against U.S. personnel in Iraq and in Syria, just since October 7.

By any objective standard, the Biden administration's response has been woefully inadequate. Tehran remains

demonstrably undeterred. As President Obama's former Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta put it last week: "I would be much more aggressive."

So effective deterrence requires both capabilities and credibility. And America can't hope to deter our adversaries if we signal hesitation and fear of escalation.

Consider the enemy we are up against. One of Hamas's top terrorists in Gaza told the media recently that the slaughter of Israelis on October 7 was "just a rehearsal"—a bloody rehearsal that left 1,200 innocent people dead and hundreds more in terrorist captivity.

These savages—savages—mean what they say about erasing Israel from the map. But this is not just Israel's fight. Today, at least eight Americans are still being held hostage in Gaza. And if Iran and its proxies get their way, there will be more Americans killed and captured.

This is not—not—a time to go soft on terror. This is not a time to put constraints on Israel. This is a time to support your friends and stand up to your adversaries.

As the Senate considers urgent national security for priorities, our adversaries in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East are watching closely what we do.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. President, now, on another matter, in the 59 days since October 7, an alarming surge in anti-Semitic hate has swept the world. And the United States, unfortunately, has not been exempt.

On Sunday, an angry mob descended on a Philadelphia restaurant co-owned by an Israeli-born Jew. Protesters demanded that customers boycott it, and outrageously charged the business and its proprietors with genocide.

Unfortunately, this is hardly an isolated incident. Across social media, leftwing activists have whipped followers into a frenzy about proclaiming the urgent need to boycott hundreds of American businesses for the alleged crime of supporting Israel's right to exist.

They have committed acts of violence and vandalism, including against the homes of Members of Congress.

Anti-Semitic online mobs are insisting that organizations that do business in Israel are complicit in ethnic cleansing.

Unfortunately, these situations seem most often to flare up on the campuses of elite universities. This week, a prominent Harvard alumnus penned an open letter to Harvard's president cataloging that institution's continued insanity when it comes to Israel's right to self-defense.

At Princeton, a faculty group recently signed a letter invoking academic freedom as a shield for students around the country to have parroted terrorist propaganda. Of course, in the same document, the professors found room to hurl their own accusation of "apartheid" at Israel.

American higher education has become the epicenter of an alarming wave of hatred toward Jews. Luckily, there are glimmers of hope. At Franciscan University in Ohio, administrators created an expedited transfer process to welcome students facing anti-Semitic threats at other schools. Catholic friars in rural Appalachia are eager to accept Jewish students that the Ivy League is failing to protect.

But, unfortunately, stories like these are few and far between. It's especially alarming to see anti-Semitic hatred bleeding into secondary education as well.

Last month, an organization known as The People's Forum helped organize a massive anti-Israel protest and walk-out at schools in New York City. The group, which has direct ties to both domestic radical activists and state propagandists in Beijing, is creating toolkits and posters to facilitate such events at other schools.

As I have said before, I am a strong supporter of freedom of speech. Our Nation gives hateful people the right to say appalling things. But it also gives people with a moral compass the right to condemn them in the strongest possible terms.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Republican whip.

BIDENOMICS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, \$11,434—that is how much more a typical family has to spend today to maintain the same standard of living they had at the beginning of the Biden administration—\$11,434. That is a lot of money. Needless to say, it is money that a lot of Americans don't have.

Nearly 3 years of high inflation has taken its toll. Americans are exhausted from constant price hikes, and they are struggling to keep pace with the huge increase in their cost of living.

One recent news story noted:

Since early 2020, prices have risen about as much as they had in the full 10 years preceding the health emergency.

Let me just repeat that.

Since early 2020, prices have risen about as much as they had in the full 10 years preceding the health emergency.

In other words, we have had 10 years of price increases packed into the last 4 years. The lion's share of those increases has occurred during the Biden administration. Since President Biden took office, the price of groceries has risen by almost 21 percent, gas prices have risen by 54.8 percent, electric bills are up almost 25 percent, car repairs and maintenance are up 26.5 percent, rent is up 18 percent, and the list goes on. Unfortunately, at this point, it is

clear that today's high prices are here to stay.

Inflation didn't come out of nowhere. Inflation is the result of too many dollars chasing too few goods and services. That is exactly the situation the Biden administration and Democrats helped create in 2021.

The President's first major piece of legislation was a massive and partisan \$1.9 trillion spending bill filled with unnecessary spending and handouts to Democrat interest groups. The bill flooded the economy with unnecessary government money, and the economy overheated as a result—no big surprise there. Almost 3 years down the road, we are still dealing with the inflation crisis the President and Democrats helped create. So it should come as no surprise that the President's "Bidenomics" pitch—his attempt to sell the American people on his economic record—is falling flat, even among members of his own party.

A substantial majority of Americans have a negative view of the economy. Fifty-five percent of voters say they are worse off financially under President Biden, and a large percentage are cutting back on spending to make ends meet.

President Biden claims that "Bidenomics is just another way of saying 'the American Dream.'" Well, for a lot of Americans, Bidenomics has proved to be less dream and more nightmare because the reality is that under Bidenomics, working Americans are struggling to get by. They are tapping into their savings. They are taking on more debt. They are falling behind on car payments or other bills.

Increasingly, one key measure of the American dream, which is owning your own home, is out of reach for many Americans. The higher interest rates the Federal Reserve was forced to put in place to help rein in President Biden's inflation crisis has meant more expensive mortgages, which, combined with higher home prices, have eroded home buyers' purchasing power.

A recent NBC news article reported:

[I]n late 2020, the monthly mortgage payment on a typical, newly sold home was around \$1,100 in principal and interest. It's now about twice that.

It is now about twice that.

On the car-buying front, Americans are facing loan rates last seen, as one article noted, during the great recession.

And soaring credit card interest rates are making it difficult for Americans to afford their credit card bills much less make progress in paying them off, a situation not helped, of course, by the fact that many Americans have had to turn to their credit cards to help them get by—get by—under Bidenflation. Under the Biden administration, Americans can't catch a break.

President Biden has spent a lot of time talking about giving families "a little bit of breathing room." But the reality of Bidenomics is that a lot of families have seen their breathing

room disappear. Perhaps the President should remember that before he gives another speech touting his economic record.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

INFLATION REDUCTION ACT

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today, I can say, out of frustration, out of anger, out of disappointment that our administration is continuing to break the law that we all passed and that President Biden signed, knowing full well what was in it. I am talking about the Inflation Reduction Act, the IRA. The reason I am saying this is because, in putting this bill together, at the time that we did, I made sure that everyone involved had to sign off on it. The President, the majority leader, and the Speaker knew exactly what was in the bill and the purpose of the bill.

I still believe that the purpose of this bill was done in the right, proper way. I think it was a transformative bill, if we could just stay within the guidelines of how the bill was written. It is not left to interpretation, but they have interpreted.

They are trying to, basically, implement a piece of legislation that they couldn't get passed, and I have said this. The purpose of the bill had three purposes. The first on the Inflation Reduction Act was to reduce our debt. We all talked about that.

We have \$33.8 trillion in debt today, and if everything that we do does not take that into account and we do not think about our children and grandchildren and future generations, what we are leaving them is untenable. Something has to be done. So that piece of legislation had debt reduction in it—debt reduction.

It is also based on securing our energy. When the Ukraine war broke out, we were not energy secure. We couldn't help our allies over in Europe, and basically energy was weaponized by Putin. He used it as a weapon, which was very harmful to our allies. Basically, I said this: If you can't help the people who are willing to fight and die for the cause you believe in and we all believe in—the freedoms and democracy that we cherish—then they are not going to be there when you do need them.

The third thing was to bring manufacturing back to America, the building blocks that we need. And transportation is a major building block of how we deliver our goods, how we basically take care of our lives, how we secure our own jobs, and how we are able to pay for our own way through this wonderful world of ours, but it also runs our economy.

And I still believe the intent and the ability of the IRA to work as we hoped, the level of investment that we have been seeing from the IRA is transformative. We have never seen this fight. People have been predicting us to fall into a recession, if you will, with high inflation, and we have been able to stave that off because we had this piece of legislation that has given us kind of a shot in the arm that nowhere else in the world has had.

But here is the problem we are running into. It really, truly seems from my standpoint—because we in my Energy Committee wrote the bill, unknown to most any American for over 3 months before it was introduced, and it was done because of the war in Ukraine. It was done because we were not secure.

Let me talk to you about transportation. They want to move to electric vehicles sooner than what we are prepared to do. The building blocks that you need is to basically have total, absolute self-reliance on your transportation mode. Up until this piece of legislation or the intent of the administration, we were able to take care of basically our planes, trains, automobiles and everything in between. We could do that with American ingenuity, manufactured in America or reliable countries. We never had to rely on foreign supply chains that were unreliable, such as China, such as Russia, such as Iran, such as North Korea. But because of the political desires of trying to transform the transportation mode that we weren't able to basically secure ourselves, this is what is happening.

If President Biden were still a Member of this body and if he were Senator Biden, I guarantee you, he would be absolutely incensed at what is happening, in any administration, with a piece of legislation that he worked so hard on, that he basically cosigned or signed off on as something he believed in, watching it be completely shredded. And that is what is happening.

Since the administration seems to have forgotten, I am going to remind everyone what we agreed to. This was on a phone call that I had with the President, with the Speaker, and with the majority leader at the time before the bill was signed.

I said this is a \$687 billion bill—\$687 billion in revenue—and \$384 billion of that bill would be invested in energy security while also improving our environment—energy security. That means we would be producing more energy and be more self-secured than at any time. And right now I can say that it has worked absolutely the way it was intended to. We are producing more energy in this country today than ever before. We are producing more oil and gas, and we are doing it cleaner than anywhere else in the world. And we are producing LNG to help our foreign allies. So we are doing exactly what we intended to do with this piece of legislation. That was \$384 billion.

Another \$64 billion went toward healthcare. We put a \$35 cap on insulin; we are allowing Medicare to negotiate; and we have an extension of lower prices with healthcare.

With the balance—you have never heard this—we have paid down \$239 billion in debt. Now, everything I just told you, you very seldom ever hear from the administration or really from the President himself, speaking about what this bill, all included, does. You don't hear him speaking about we paid down \$237 billion, in the most trying times that we have had, the most deficit that we have ever carried before. We should be proud of that; that for the first time since 1997, we have a piece that was directed—almost one-third of that bill—to pay down debt for our future generations. The IRA did that. You have never heard it mentioned.

Also, what the IRA did and what we intended for it to do was basically give us the energy that we need today, making sure we are producing the fossil fuel in the best, cleanest fashion, using all the modern technology. And I have always said this: You cannot eliminate your way to a cleaner environment. I know my environmental friends on the far left are thinking, Please, don't drill anymore—no more oil, no more gas, no more coal. Well, that is not how the world works. It is called global climate, and you can innovate through technology, but you are not just going to tell people to eliminate something. That is what this bill does. We are producing more energy than ever before, and we are doing it cleaner and with more technology. So we are producing the energy that we have to have to be energy-secure today while we are investing in the energy that we would like to have carbon-free in the future. We are doing both. That is what is creating all of this excitement and investment from around the world.

Also, the purpose was to bring manufacturing back to the United States, to secure the manufacturing that we need that we allowed to leave 30 years or more ago and to bring it back home. Now they are trying to change that to meet the radical climate change that basically is going to harm the country and still be able to help countries that we know are unreliable.

This becomes more and more obvious to me every day. It is frustrating to read the law and know that they are knowingly violating it. That is what they are doing. I would hope that the President of the United States, if he is watching or listening to me—bring your team in and ask them how they can basically neglect the way the bill was written and the numbers that we put in the bill and the definitions we put in the bill of what was going to be not left to interpretation and how it goes to different Agencies, whether it be DOE and back up to Treasury, to basically find ways that they can maneuver and work around this.

Transportation is fundamental to our economy. Think about this. I have been

sitting here long enough and listening and watching different proposals. At one time, \$60, \$70, \$80 billion was going to be recommended, and we were going to build charging stations around the country. I said: Let me make sure I understand how history works. I said: I remember reading the history books on when the Model T was basically brought onto a mass assembly line, that the average person could own, and they were going to build cars for the American family. I don't remember the Federal Government stepping up and building filling stations.

This is a capitalist society we live in. The market meets the demands. It always has and always will. But this administration was concerned that the market wouldn't meet it, so we had to throw Federal dollars at it, which I was totally opposed to. We have cut that down drastically because the market has always met the demands of a capitalist society. That is what we believe in. You either believe in it or you don't.

That was done, and I couldn't believe that, and I said: I don't remember us building any filling stations. But, again, I don't remember basically, during the greatest Depression the world has ever seen—the 1930s—that FDR ever sent a check to anybody. My grandparents never received any checks. My grandfather received an opportunity to find a job to take care of the kids—my dad and them—but he never got a check. But we thought we had to.

So you can look back on this and find out how better off we are because of some of the changes we have made into the country that we are today. I think that is what we have to do.

I remember waiting in gas lines in 1974. I had to wait to buy gas to go to work every other day, depending on your license plate's last number. There were so many different ways you could. Then we started trying to find different ways that we could maybe buy in bulk and be able to use that during times when we couldn't buy gas.

I do not intend to stand in line and wait for a battery or a battery component for me to drive my vehicle if I am forced to by an EV car. And that is what we are doing. We are almost bribing American citizens to buy EVs.

The car companies in America, the big three, were so committed that they had to have \$7,500 in credit. Now, here is General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler that have to have this money coming from the Federal Treasury for them to be able to make their market plan. That is their business plan. I mean, that makes no sense to me at all because I have watched the automobile industry over the years. I love automobiles, and I love what they do and how they market them. Basically, when they have an oversupply, they use incentives for you and me to want to go buy them. They give you discounts. They give you low interest rates or no rates in interest. They do everything they can.

But, here, they needed to have the Federal Government entice you to buy a vehicle that maybe you don't want, that maybe you are not ready for. And I said: Well, fine. If that is the direction we have to go, then don't you think we should get something for it? So that is when I made sure that \$3,750—\$3,750—would be basically granted as part of the discount if—if—you basically sourced the critical minerals from North America or free-trade agreement countries or allies of ours, not from foreign supply chains that we believe are basically unreliable. It makes no sense for us to be fighting over whether to get China out of our supply chains. The bottom line is to have them controlling our building blocks, how we build our batteries, where they come from, the anodes and cathodes and all the critical minerals in the processing.

Let me just show you. Basically, when we wrote the bill, we put strict, tough, but achievable standards in the IRA to ensure that China and other nations that don't share our values don't benefit off the backs of American taxpayers. I do not believe the United States of America and the citizens of our great country and the hard-earned tax dollars they are paying to our Treasury should be used to benefit another nation that could use them against us. We were very, very clear on that.

If you look at the chart right here, you can just see what they have done.

Everything on the left here shows, by 2023, 40 percent of the minerals must be extracted or processed in the United States or in free-trade agreement countries or recycled in North America. This is written in the bill, this 40 percent. Guess what. They cut that in half, to 20 percent, arbitrarily by basically saying that these are temporary rules; they are not permanent rules. This is what we are dealing with.

This was in the bill all the way down so that we would not have to rely on sourcing requirements from countries that we couldn't rely on if they wanted to hold us hostage. It goes clear down, all the way through. In 2024, 50 percent had to. They cut every one of them in half—every one of them arbitrarily in half.

I would like for the President of the United States to see this, and I would be happy to make this presentation to him. I want his administration to look at this and for the Treasury Department—from Janet Yellen—to try to explain to the President and explain to the American people why you could arbitrarily cut in half the intentions of the bill and what you think that you can do, because we cannot meet the demands in America.

With all of this investment coming back to our country, they can't do it quick enough because of their political agenda to get more EV cars out the door. That is it. That is the only reason. It is not for securing, basically, this manufacturing back to America

quicker. It is not to get off the reliance that we have on unreliable foreign supply chains. It is basically to meet a political agenda.

The other \$3,750 was supposed to be directed for production, for producing the anodes and cathodes. This is what we are dealing with continuously here.

These are the minerals that were extracted or processed in U.S. free-trade agreement countries or recycled in North America, according to Treasury's proposed rules. That is what they want to do. This is what the IRA says. It is in the law. This is the bill that the Presiding Officer and I and a lot of people voted for, and we have explained to them: Follow the law. If you don't follow the law, then you are breaking the law.

I guarantee you that then-Senator Biden and now-President Biden would be totally outraged—totally outraged—at this.

They are also distorting the law to make it easier to qualify for tax credits by pretending that battery component manufacturing is the same as critical minerals processing. What I mean by that is, you extract the critical minerals wherever they may be and in whatever part of our country. That means that we have to do our permitting reforms so that we can start extracting in the United States the large deposits that we have that we haven't been able to get to and those in other countries, such as Canada, North America, and Australia, which are free-trade agreement countries—start processing them, taking them out, and getting them ready to go to manufacturing. They are now defining “manufacturing” as part of the processing process. That was never ever part of the law, and they know that.

The fake free-trade agreements, including with Indonesia, which is totally controlled by China, make them say: We can go to Indonesia and do business with them and use their critical minerals for processing and manufacturing and say it meets the qualifications.

It does not. That is not a free-trade agreement country. It is absolutely controlled by China. Then we have other battery companies, such as CATL, where basically Ford is going to pay 12 percent for 10 years, a 12-percent royalty for the technology, without having the ability to create their own technology or it will basically reverse the technology that was stolen from America. It makes no sense to me at all. And they want the U.S. Treasury tax dollars—the taxpayers of America to be giving a 12-percent royalty to China. It makes no sense, none at all.

They did it again last week with the proposed rules on foreign entities of concern, delaying deadlines we wrote right into the IRA that were intended to remove China completely from our battery supply chains.

To quote from the IRA, the consumer EV tax credit does not apply to “any vehicle placed in service after December 31, 2024.”

So I want you to look at this chart here. This is in the bill. This is how it was written from the IRA: The consumer EV tax credit does not apply to “any vehicle placed in service after December 31, 2024, with respect to which any of the applicable critical minerals contained in the battery of such vehicle were extracted, processed, or recycled by a foreign entity of concern.”

Basically, in the bipartisan inflation bill that we passed, we identified—and it was written into law—those countries of concern, foreign countries of concern. We wrote that into the law—China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

Then, if you see here, this is what was written into law as the deadline in the Inflation Reduction Act—no extraction or processing of critical minerals by Chinese entities or other foreign entities of concern after December 31, 2024.

Look now at what the deadline is in the proposed Treasury rules. These are proposed Treasury rules. They want to change that to 2026 or later—2026 or later.

And this is written into the law. This is the code: no battery manufacturing by Chinese entities or other foreign entities of concern—December 31, 2023. We are coming up on that deadline.

Look at what they did over here: 2026 or later. That is for the anodes or cathodes, which are the positive-negatives of batteries. That is what they want to do to meet their political agenda, not to meet, basically, the enticing manufacturing know-how that we have in America to get us up and running. These investments are coming because of that. But when you strike this out and basically lengthen it to these time-tables or later, this could go clear through the cycle of the bill, 2032.

So do you think that then-Senator Biden would not have been incensed to see what was done in clear view, plain view, by what any administration was doing to his bill or a bill that he supported or a bill that he voted for and what is happening to it now? I don't think so.

The credit is also not applied to any vehicle placed in service, as I said, after December 2023 with respect to which any of the components contained in the battery of such vehicle are manufactured or assembled by a foreign entity of concern.

China, along with Russia, Iran, and North Korea, is listed in the law as a foreign entity of concern. It is listed. They are spelled out. It wasn't like you had to say: Well, we are not sure what the interpretation of that means. What is a “foreign entity of concern”? We spelled it out. It is because they are willing to weaponize their control of supply chains against the United States and our allies. Russia has already done that with Ukraine and all of our allies in Europe.

China, I am sure, is doing the same thing with critical minerals that they know we have to have for the building blocks that we use every day—computers, chips—for everything we need.

But now the IRS is proposing temporary exemptions from the end of 2026 to allow batteries containing Chinese minerals to qualify for years longer than the law allows, as the charts show. It completely violates the law. I see it, and I am sure many of my colleagues do too. Yet this administration is moving forward.

I hope the President sees it. I hope he asks for an accounting from his people who are interpreting and implementing it from the Treasury Department and DOE and from his own people on his environmental council within his office.

The IRA clearly set deadlines in 2023 and 2024, not at the end of 2026. Can anyone at the IRS read? Is it that difficult to understand that the IRA clearly set deadlines of 2023 and 2024, not at the end of 2026 or later?

So it is another 3 years of American taxpayers truly getting screwed over by the administration. It is another 3 years of China and other foreign nations reaching deeper into and controlling more of our electric vehicle battery supply chains. This will put America another 3 years behind.

This loophole means that automakers will not be required to know whether Chinese critical minerals are actually in a given battery until 2027. They won't even report it. They won't even know where it is coming from. It puts all of our investments that we have coming to the country at a critical disadvantage. If they can undercut and basically flood the market with lower prices, it makes it very difficult for our own manufacturers in the United States of America to be able to find the footing and the support they are going to need to make sure the batteries and components are made right here in America and to make sure the critical minerals are coming from countries that have supply chains we can rely on.

I ask you: What is the point of the IRA with loopholes like this? What is the point of passing a law that the lawmakers can just throw their hands up and say: Well, here is a \$7,500 tax credit that taxpayers are paying for. This is where your tax dollars are going, and we don't even know where the batteries came from—whether it is China, Indonesia, or anywhere else.

Worse yet, the IRS, under this administration, seems to have adopted a new legal strategy to avoid any accountability from the courts or Congress. I want you to hear this. They have, basically, a new legal strategy to avoid accountability by issuing what they call proposed rules.

A proposed rule means that you are working diligently to get the permanent rules in place. If you can't get them in place, then nothing should go out. There shouldn't be any credits. There shouldn't be any of these incentives until you actually get your act together. Not only do they not get them together, but they said they can't even come close to getting them together before 2026, when the law says

2023 and 2024 in different categories. And they say it might even be later than that.

That is what they are using. That is the gimmick. That is the legal strategy to, basically, usurp the law. Then the IRS can break the law, implement it in a way in which it was passed, and possibly avoid any judicial review.

They are trying to push into the market, quicker than what we can basically produce and rely on ourselves, EVs. That is the bottom line.

Car companies have changed and done that to put themselves in a position where, without the credits and without the incentives from the American taxpayers, who are giving them money for the cars, they think it is going to be actually destroying their business plan. This is wrong. This is not America. This is not capitalism as we know it. This is not the market-driven performance that we have seen over our lifetimes. It is absolutely ridiculous and not the way the government and this country should operate.

I intend to hold the IRS accountable. I will support anyone who attempts a legal challenge to these proposed rules. If you have been damaged by what they are doing, and it is basically putting you in jeopardy of not having your market shares, not being able to get your product to market quick enough, and basically China is overrunning you with lower prices because they are keeping you out of the market, then you should sue the Federal Government—the Treasury—and I will do an amicus brief behind it because they are breaking the law.

Although we can't normally do a Congressional Review Act resolution for proposed rules—they know that. That is their strategy: We will just do proposed rules. That gives us all of the flexibility that we need.

This situation is unique. Credits are being awarded as if proposed rules were final. That is what they are doing. That has never been how we have operated.

Then-Senator Biden knew exactly, and he knows it now, and I am hoping he gets involved and stops this ridiculousness by some of his administration and some of the heads of his Agencies.

The Congressional Review Act should apply here. Xi Jinping has already shown that he will use critical minerals as leverage to put Americans and the free world at risk with new restrictions on exports of several critical minerals. I would expect that from Xi Jinping and China. What I never could have expected was our own government to give up so easily and continue to let foreign nations control our Nation's transportation.

The administration is breaking our promise to the American people that this bill will reduce our debt. These proposed rules are breaking the law and blowing past the CBO cost estimate. The biggest mistake that we made—the biggest mistake that I made—was not putting a cap on the

money. If you want to know how we have accumulated \$33.8 trillion of debt so quickly, it is that, when we pass a piece of legislation and there is a 10-year period on that, the CBO scores it. We have to find pay-fors. We want to show that we are prudent, that we are paying for things.

How can you accumulate this? I came here in 2010. The debt was at \$13 trillion. We are now at \$34 trillion. How can you accumulate that much debt that quick if you are paying for things?

Let's just quit kidding ourselves.

The bottom line is this. They put a piece of legislation. The CBO scores it. It becomes very popular. So we have 10 years of spending authority. We run out of money in 3 or 4 years. Guess what happens. Rather than coming back to the legislature—because it was such a successful program—and expanding upon that and making sure that we have new appropriations and new ways to pay for the additional services that people want, what happens then? We debt-finance it. It is basically added to the debt for the next 6 years, if you run out of money in 4. That is what is happening, and no one seems to really care about that.

I need my Republican colleagues, I need my Democratic colleagues and everyone to be serious. The debt we have now, we have accumulated it.

If we do two things, do this: Stop. Stop this craziness of allowing pieces of legislation to have a CBO score. Make it stop when the money runs out. If the money runs out in 4 years, then the spending authority should run out in 4 years. Even though we intended for it to last 10, it didn't. Don't wait until the next party or the next political movement changes it. Do it ourselves so we never get ourselves in this deficit spending and keep accumulating more debt.

The second thing, proposed rules—don't let temporary rules basically rule the day. Don't let any credit score out the door, don't let any incentives take effect until you have permanent rules in place. Then the Treasury would do its job on time.

We are not holding anybody accountable whatsoever, and that is what we need to do.

Let me be clear. There is no question that the IRA is bringing more investment to this country than ever before, and it will work the way it was intended to work.

Electric vehicle and battery makers announced \$52 billion in investments in North American supply chains before the IRS started loosening rules.

It was working. It didn't need all this. They are placating—just a few players here—the large carmakers that basically want this advantage. They want it to be quicker because they put so much investment into electric vehicles, and we can't supply them. They got way ahead of their skis, and they want the taxpayers of America to pull them out. That is it in a nutshell.

Numbers like this show that breaking the law doesn't get us more invest-

ment. It just makes the cost go up for American taxpayers, and it also keeps jobs in China, not bring them back to America.

This administration knows the deal they made, and the intent of the IRA was to secure our energy, reduce our debt, and rebuild our critical supply chain. They are attacking all three of those principles. You have never heard about the good that the bill did and the reason and the purpose of the bill: reduce our debt—reduce our debt; secure energy—we are doing that; and, basically, rebuild our critical supply chains so that they are reliable and not dependent on foreign supply chains that, basically, are unreliable.

I am going to do everything in my power to hold them accountable, protect the American taxpayers, and secure energy supply chains.

This is something we all should be concerned about. I say that because of this: If we work hard, and we pass a piece of legislation, and we have an understanding that we all have agreed to on what a bill does, then every Agency should adhere to the intent of the legislation. They should not be able to look for loopholes and find loopholes and even write them in when there are no loopholes. But they are doing that, not just the Democrat administration or Republicans. They have all done this.

You can't accumulate \$33 trillion of debt or an additional \$20 trillion of debt in 12 years, 13 years. You can't do that unless something is critically wrong. We have been able to show it. We have seen this, and it has to stop.

So I am asking the President: Please, get involved, Mr. President. Hold your Agencies to the letter of the law the way you would if you were still a Senator.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 263, Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard Blumenthal, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mazie Hirono, Tina Smith, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of

Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 327 Ex.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Britt	Hoeben	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Collins	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Vance
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Mullin	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any Senators in the Chamber who wish to vote or change their vote?

If not, on this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam Vice President, today is historic. Vice President HARRIS has just cast her 32nd tiebreaking vote—the most tiebreakers ever. I join all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, thanking the Vice President for her leadership and for making the work of the Senate possible.

The record Vice President HARRIS sets today is significant not just because of the number but because of what she has made possible with tiebreaking votes. Without her tiebreaking votes, there would be no American Rescue Plan, no Inflation Reduction Act, and we would not have confirmed many of the excellent Federal judges now presiding on the bench. Every time duty has called, Vice President HARRIS has answered more than any other Vice President in our Nation's long and storied history.

Today, I also want to thank the Vice President for doing all of this while

juggling the immense responsibilities of her office. She has led the charge on protecting freedom of choice. She has fought for climate justice, criminal justice reform, and commonsense gun safety. Our children—our children—will live in a healthier, more secure, more prosperous nation thanks to her lifetime of service.

So thank you, Vice President HARRIS. This is a great milestone, and yours is an even greater legacy. Let us continue working together to make life better for all Americans.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thank you, majority leader.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. As for a little house-keeping after that history, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized to speak, followed by Senators HAGERTY and KAIN, prior to the recess; further, that all postcloture time be considered expired at 2:15 p.m.; and further, that following the confirmation vote on the AliKhan nomination, the Senate recess for the all-Senators briefing until 4:30 p.m.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to engage in a colloquy with my colleague from Virginia, Senator KAIN.

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

MEXICO

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I am here today to discuss worrying developments in Mexico, one of the United States' most important international partners and our neighbor to the south.

The nearly 2,000-mile border that our nations share both binds us together and presents a series of challenges, including illegal migration, drug trafficking, and human trafficking. As we work through those difficult issues, our robust economic relationship has provided a firm foundation to strengthen and stabilize our efforts with an eye toward the future. The innovative United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA, deepened the connections between our economies such that Mexico is now one of our largest and most strategic trading partners.

However, actions over the past 2 years by the government of Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador have weakened that bond and are threatening the economic and diplomatic ties between our nations. Through increasingly arbitrary and aggressive moves against companies based here in the United States and their lawfully owned assets in Mexico, the Mexican Government has abused its permitting and regulatory powers in ways that violate the letter and the spirit of our trade agreements, not to mention the special relationship historically enjoyed between our two countries. These decisions directly impact critical sectors of the U.S. econ-

omy from agriculture to energy and mining and from transportation to tourism.

These capricious actions, which are falsely labeled as "reforms," risk substantially undermining confidence in the commercial rule of law in Mexico. They also jeopardize the essential economic relations between North American partners. Further, these actions likely violate our trade agreements by abrogating contracts, stripping investors of value, and eliminating private competition and oversight, thereby sending a clear message to U.S. capital markets that Mexico is no longer safe or profitable for investing.

I want to highlight the specific case of Vulcan Materials. For almost 2 years now, President Lopez Obrador has personally harassed, interfered with, and obstructed Vulcan's lawful operations in Mexico.

Vulcan is a U.S.-based construction aggregates company with a strong Tennessee and, I might add, a strong Virginia presence that has more than a 30-year track record of responsibly operating in Mexico and investing in the community that surrounds its Mexican facility.

In May of 2022, President Lopez Obrador ordered the illegal shutdown of Vulcan's operations, which had an immediate and detrimental impact on the supply of construction aggregates to the United States.

Then, in March of 2023, President Lopez Obrador ordered a military invasion of Vulcan's property and occupied the company's quarry and port for 2 weeks. As shocking as this sounds, video footage of this invasion is available online.

President Lopez Obrador has initiated a process to illegally take the company's property by declaring it a supposed naturally protected area.

The President of Mexico is abusing a process designed to protect regionwide ecosystems in order to illegally expropriate land that, coincidentally, exactly matches Vulcan's property lines. This is an egregious abuse of the law that undermines the very trust that should be foundational to the U.S.-Mexico relationship.

By illegally closing Vulcan's business and now attempting to steal their property, the Mexican President is signaling to other American companies that Mexico cannot be trusted when it comes to foreign investment.

If not quickly corrected, actions like these risk choking off the economic relationship between our two nations.

Many important supply chains stretch across the U.S.-Mexico border, supplying millions of good jobs and making both countries more attractive for capital investment.

This is certainly true for my home State of Tennessee. Because of the successes that I witnessed between my home State of Tennessee and Mexico, I have been a strong advocate for reshoring integrated supply chains from Communist China to North America.

Building upon the successes of USMCA as a foundational component of North American competitiveness supports both American and Mexican economic prosperity and both nations' national security.

But without a basic respect for private property and the rule of law, the prospects for expanding our shared economic and national security via commerce and investment are greatly diminished.

In fact, failing to protect private property and the rule of law will inevitably lead to the disintegration of our economic ties. Therefore, I again urge President Lopez Obrador to reverse course before more damage is done.

Instead, we should be looking for opportunities to work together to attract investment and unlock the economic opportunity that is being presented to both of our nations as supply chains are rebalanced away from communist China.

Let's seize this opportunity together rather than damage our shared interests for short-term political gains.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I join my friend and colleague from Tennessee who, in addition to being on the Foreign Relations Committee, has background in the private sector as an economic development official for the State of Tennessee and also as a diplomat in his service as Ambassador to Japan.

The issue that we are talking about is one about the economy and the economic relations between the United States and Mexico; but also, it is about diplomacy.

We are here to speak about the Mexican Government's unfair targeting of this one business, Vulcan Materials Company, but they can stand as an example for many others.

Vulcan is headquartered in Alabama, but they employ more than 1,000 people in the Commonwealth of Virginia at more than 70 facilities, and they have been legally operating this construction material facility and port in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico for more than 30 years.

The Mexican Government in recent years, under the direction of the President of Mexico, has taken a set of actions, to include the recent filing of a regulatory notice that they intend to take over Vulcan's property in the Yucatan. This is a matter about trade; but to be sure, it is also a matter about the rule of law.

Last December, we celebrated the bicentennial of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico. Our two countries share a 2,000-mile border, extensive trade, security, and economic relations. The relationship, as my colleague shared, is a consequential one. But that relationship will suffer unless Mexico chooses a different direction with respect to foreign investment.

Mexico is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD. That is the international forum designed to promote sustainable economic growth.

The OECD membership is made up of 38 democratic countries with market-based economies, countries as small as Iceland and as large as the United States but who share a commitment to democracy, rule of law, trade, and economic growth.

If you are a member of the OECD, you rest pretty comfortable in the fact that 80 percent of global trade, by many estimates, come through these 38 countries, and nearly 60 percent of the world's GDP are through OECD nations.

The OECD's last economic survey of Mexico pointed out some trouble signs. They indicated that investment in Mexico has been weak for the last 9 years since 2015. And they made a key recommendation that if Mexico wants to be stronger in the OECD pillar values, they should provide investors with certainty and regulatory stability.

The report notes that "with appropriate policy settings," Mexico could "reap further benefits from the strong recovery in the United States and the ongoing reorganization of global supply chains closer to consumer markets." In other words, Mexico has a huge upside in an economy that is globally coming out of COVID.

But this type of behavior by the Mexican Government against companies like Vulcan is exactly what is limiting Mexico's ability to reap the benefits of OECD membership.

Senator HAGERTY and I are supporters of nearshoring and closer economic engagement not just with Mexico but with other nations in the Western Hemisphere. We are original cosponsors of S. Res. 273, which we introduced earlier this year, calling on the need to promote stronger economic relations between the United States, Canada, and countries in Latin America and Caribbean.

I am not going to repeat my endlessly repeated concern that American diplomacy too often moves on an east-west axis and not a north-south axis. I have spoken about that often. We both want to have a more robust north-south axis, whether it is about trade, diplomacy, or security assistance. And Mexico is key to this.

If we want to look at nearshoring, the Mexican example already through the USMCA of supply chain integration with the United States is a great example. But this is all jeopardized if foreign investors believe that their land can be taken; that they can be invaded by the Mexican military; that decades of providing jobs and investment can be taken away at the whim of the individual who is President.

We are seeing a historic shift in global supply chains right now. That could be to Mexico's advantage. But if Mexico continues on the kind of behavior that Senator HAGERTY and I are dis-

cussing today, Mexico will fall short of this opportunity that is right at its doorstep.

I support the State Department's efforts to assist and advocate for U.S. businesses in Mexico, including making clear to the Mexican Government that their treatment of Vulcan and other companies will undermine U.S. and international confidence in that country.

I urge the government to refrain from moving in this counterproductive direction. And I thank my colleague from Tennessee, Senator HAGERTY, and others in this body who are focused on this issue. I thank them for maintaining a focus. I am doing everything I can to make sure this works out the right way.

With that, I would like to yield back to my colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I thank Senator KAINE for lending his expertise as a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, most importantly, as chair of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee. I thank the Senator from Virginia for bringing his respected voice to this matter of serious diplomatic concern. As former Governor of his home State of Virginia, he has an acute appreciation of the economic opportunity that exists that is in danger of being destroyed by the illegal actions of the Mexican President. So thank you very much for joining me in this.

NOMINATION OF LOREN L. ALIKHAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote to confirm Loren L. AliKhan to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Born in Baltimore, MD, Judge AliKhan earned her J.D., magna cum laude, at the Georgetown University Law Center. She also received her B.A., summa cum laude, and A.A., with distinction, from Bard College at Simon's Rock. After law school, Judge AliKhan completed clerkships on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. She then served as a Bristow Fellow in the Solicitor General's Office at the U.S. Department of Justice. Judge AliKhan then worked as an associate and later counsel at O'Melveny & Myers LLP. There, she represented companies in matters involving contract interpretation, statutory interpretation, class certification, antitrust, patent infringement, and products liability.

From 2018 to 2022, Judge AliKhan served as solicitor general in the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia after previously serving as acting solicitor general and deputy solicitor general. In that role, she was responsible for the District's litigation in local and Federal trial and appellate courts on issues including constitutional law, criminal law, employment discrimination, tax, and torts. In 2022, Judge AliKhan was confirmed to the DC Court of Appeals, where she has heard approximately 100

appeals as a member of a merits panel and has issued 200 decisions as a member of a motions panel.

The American Bar Association rated Judge AliKhan as "well qualified," and her nomination is strongly supported by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee also received several letters of support for Judge AliKhan's nomination to the Federal bench, including from a bipartisan group of current and former State solicitors general across the country.

Judge AliKhan's qualifications, including her judicial and litigation experience, make her exceptionally qualified to serve on the Federal bench. I am proud to support her nomination and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. HAGERTY. I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:09 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. SHAHEEN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

VOTE ON ALIKHAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the AliKhan nomination?

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 328 Ex.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50

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

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

(Mr. WELCH assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the nomination is confirmed.

The nomination was confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. 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 Senator from Vermont.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the Richards nomination occur at 5:15 p.m. and that if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate vote on confirmation at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, I ask that the Senate resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 144.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

RECESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 4:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:42 p.m., recessed until 4:31 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. REED).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have the happy duty of asking unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc—it is a lot of numbers, so I will read them slowly for the sake of being transcribed—Calendar Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,

229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 336, 337, 339, 340, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422—excepting Col. David D. Berkland, Col. Benjamin R. Jonsson, COL John W. Sannes, COL Andrew O. Saslav, CAPT Brian J. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Scott A. Cain, Brig. Gen. Paul D. Moga, and BG Lawrence G. Ferguson; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the en bloc nominations of Executive Calendar Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 336, 337, 339, 340, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422—excepting Col. David D. Berkland, Col. Benjamin R. Jonsson, COL John W. Sannes, COL Andrew O. Saslav, CAPT Brian J. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Scott A. Cain, Brig. Gen. Paul D. Moga, and BG Lawrence G. Ferguson?

The nominations confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Leigh A. Swanson

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. Sean A. Gainey

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. Heidi J. Hoyle

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Linton

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Stacy M. Babcock

To be brigadier general

Col. Peggy R. McManus

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. Andrew J. Gebara

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. Robert M. Collins

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Amy S. Bumgarner
Col. Ivory D. Carter
Col. Raja J. Chari
Col. Jason E. Corrothers
Col. John B. Creel
Col. Nicholas B. Evans
Col. Bridget V. Gigliotti
Col. Christopher B. Hammond
Col. Leslie F. Hauck III
Col. Kurt C. Helphinstine
Col. Abraham L. Jackson
Col. Joy M. Kaczor
Col. Christopher J. Leonard
Col. Christopher E. Menuey
Col. David S. Miller
Col. Jeffrey A. Philips
Col. Erik N. Quigley
Col. Michael S. Rowe
Col. Derek M. Salmi
Col. Kayle M. Stevens
Col. Jose E. Sumangil
Col. Terence G. Taylor
Col. Jason D. Voorheis
Col. Michael O. Walters
Col. Adrienne L. Williams

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Corey A. Simmons

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601.

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. George M. Wikoff

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Frederick W. Kacher

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Sean M. Carpenter
Col. Mary K. Haddad

Col. James L. Hartle
Col. Aaron J. Heick
Col. Joseph D. Janik
Col. Michael T. McGinley
Col. Kevin J. Merrill
Col. Tara E. Nolan
Col. Roderick C. Owens
Col. Mark D. Richey
Col. Norman B. Shaw, Jr.

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Kristin A. Hillery
Col. Michelle L. Wagner

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Elizabeth E. Arledge
Brig. Gen. Robert M. Blake
Brig. Gen. Vanessa J. Dornhoefer
Brig. Gen. Christopher A. Freeman
Brig. Gen. David P. Garfield
Brig. Gen. Mitchell A. Hanson
Brig. Gen. Jody A. Merritt
Brig. Gen. Adrian K. White
Brig. Gen. William W. Whittenberger, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Christopher F. Yancy

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Carlos M. Caceres

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. William F. Wilkerson

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Evelyn E. Laptook

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Ronald R. Ragm

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brandon C. Anderson
Col. Beth A. Behn
Col. Matthew W. Braman
Col. Kenneth J. Burgess
Col. Thomas E. Burke
Col. Chad C. Chalfont
Col. Kendall J. Clarke
Col. Patrick M. Costello
Col. Rory A. Crooks
Col. Troy M. Denomy
Col. Sara E. Dudley
Col. Joseph E. Escandon
Col. Alric L. Francis
Col. George C. Hackler
Col. William C. Hannan, Jr.
Col. Peter G. Hart
Col. Gregory L. Holden
Col. Paul D. Howard
Col. James G. Kent
Col. Curtis W. King
Col. John P. Lloyd
Col. Shannon M. Lucas

Col. Landis C. Maddox
Col. Kareem P. Montague
Col. John B. Mountford
Col. David C. Phillips
Col. Kenneth N. Reed
Col. Charlene E. Stallworth
Col. Jennifer S. Walkawicz
Col. Camilla A. White
Col. Scott D. Wilkinson
Col. Jeremy S. Wilson
Col. Scott C. Woodward
Col. Joseph W. Wortham II
Col. David J. Zinn

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. David R. Everly
Col. Kelvin W. Gallman
Col. Adolfo Garcia, Jr.
Col. Matthew T. Good
Col. Trevor Hall
Col. Richard D. Joyce
Col. Omar J. Randall
Col. Robert S. Weiler

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 (lower half)

Capt. Walter D. Brafford
Capt. Robert J. Hawkins

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Amy N. Bauernschmidt
Capt. Michael B. Devore
Capt. Thomas A. Donovan
Capt. Frederic C. Goldhammer
Capt. Ian L. Johnson
Capt. Neil A. Koprowski
Capt. Paul J. Lanzilotta
Capt. Joshua Lasky
Capt. Donald W. Marks
Capt. Craig T. Mattingly
Capt. Andrew T. Miller
Capt. Lincoln M. Reifsteck
Capt. Frank A. Rhodes IV
Capt. Thomas E. Shultz
Capt. Todd E. Whalen
Capt. Forrest O. Young

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 (lower half)

Capt. Julie M. Treanor

The following named officers 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) Casey J. Moton
Rear Adm. (lh) Stephen R. Tedford

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) Rick Freedman

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) Kenneth W. Epps

The following named officers 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) Stephen D. Barnett
Rear Adm. (lh) Michael W. Baze

Rear Adm. (lh) Richard T. Brophy, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Joseph F. Cahill III
 Rear Adm. (lh) Brian L. Davies
 Rear Adm. (lh) Michael P. Donnelly
 Rear Adm. (lh) Daniel P. Martin
 Rear Adm. (lh) Richard E. Seif, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Paul C. Spedero, Jr.
 Rear Adm. (lh) Derek A. Trinque
 Rear Adm. (lh) Dennis Velez
 Rear Adm. (lh) Darryl L. Walker
 Rear Adm. (lh) Jeromy B. Williams

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 (lower half)

Capt. Frank G. Schlereth, III

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Joshua C. Himes

Capt. Kurtis A. Mole

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Thomas J. Dickinson

Capt. Kevin R. Smith

Capt. Todd S. Weeks

Capt. Dianna Wolfson

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Harrell

Brig. Gen. Jeannine M. Ryder

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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

Lt. Gen. James W. Bierman, Jr.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Curtis R. Bass

Brig. Gen. Kenyon K. Bell

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Bolton

Brig. Gen. Larry R. Broadwell, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Sean M. Choquette

Brig. Gen. Roy W. Collins

Brig. Gen. John R. Edwards

Brig. Gen. Jason T. Hinds

Brig. Gen. Justin R. Hoffman

Brig. Gen. Stacy J. Huser

Brig. Gen. Matteo G. Martemucci

Brig. Gen. David A. Mineau

Brig. Gen. Ty W. Neuman

Brig. Gen. Christopher J. Niemi

Brig. Gen. Brandon D. Parker

Brig. Gen. Michael T. Rawls

Brig. Gen. Patrick S. Ryder

Brig. Gen. David G. Shoemaker

Brig. Gen. Rebecca J. Sonkiss

Brig. Gen. Claude K. Tudor, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Dale R. White

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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. Bradford J. Gering

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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. Gregory L. Masiello

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James P. Downey

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. John W. Brennan, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Karl O. Thomas

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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

Lt. Gen. Michael S. Cederholm

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Derin S. Durham

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brandi B. Peasley

Col. John D. Rhodes

Col. Earl C. Sparks, IV

The following named officer for appointment as the Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, and appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 7036 and 7073:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. William Green, Jr.

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. Mark T. Simerly

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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. Ryan P. Heritage

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade

indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Craig A. Clapperton

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brian R. Moore

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Daniel W. Dwyer

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) Darin K. Via

The following named officer for appointment as Surgeon General of the Navy under title 10 U.S.C., section 8077:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Rear Adm. (lh) Darin K. Via

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

Lt. Gen. Scott L. Pleus

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

Brig. Gen. Dale R. White

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. David A. Harris, Jr.

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. David R. Iverson

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. Laura L. Lenderman

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. David M. Hodne

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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. Roger B. Turner, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Yvette M. Davids

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Brendan R. McLane

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. John E. Gumbleton

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Christopher S. Gray

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Charles B. Cooper II

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James E. Pitts

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. Linda S. Hurry

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Miguel A. Mendez

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Marlene K. Markotan

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. David M. Castaneda

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of im-

portance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Robert M. Gaucher

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Douglas G. Perry

IN THE NAVY

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. Karl H. Gingrich

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Kenneth R. Blackmon

Rear Adm. (1h) Marc S. Lederer

Rear Adm. (1h) Robert C. Nowakowski

The following named officers for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Jeffrey A. Jurgemeyer

Capt. Richard S. Lofgren

Capt. Michael S. Mattis

Capt. Richard W. Meyer

Capt. Bryon T. Smith

Capt. Michael R. Vanpoost

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John E. Byington

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John A. Robinson III

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. David E. Ludwa

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Peter K. Muschinske

The following named officer for appointment in the Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Marc F. Williams

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

Lt. Gen. Andrew M. Rohling

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. John B. Richardson IV

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Jeffrey W. Hughes

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. Heath A. Collins

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

Lt. Gen. Jeffrey A. Kruse

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. Michael G. Koscheski

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

Lt. 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. Anthony R. Hale

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

Lt. Gen. Laura A. Potter

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. William J. Hartman

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

Lt. Gen. John S. Kolasheski

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Matthew N. Gebhard

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Katherine M. Braun

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment as Commander, Marine Forces Reserve,

and appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8084:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Anderson, IV
IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated, under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mary V. Krueger
Brig. Gen. Anthony L. McQueen

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 brigadier general

Col. Jack J. Stumme

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. James F. Porter

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Beth A. Salisbury

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. Michael J. Lutton

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. Thomas L. James

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. Charles D. Costanza

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps 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. James H. Adams III

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

Lt. Gen. Philip A. Garratt

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Donald J. Cothorn
Brig. Gen. Troy L. Endicott

Brig. Gen. Timothy A. Sejba

The following named officer for appointment in the permanent grade indicated in the United States Space Force under title 10, U.S.C., section 716:

To be major general

Maj. Gen. Shawn N. Bratton

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. Shawn N. Bratton

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Laura L. Clellan

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. John B. Hinson

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 (lower half)

Capt. Michael T. Spencer

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Lisa J. Hou

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jackie A. Huber

Brig. Gen. Warner A. Ross, II

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Paul W. Dahlen

Col. Hubert L. Davidson, Jr.

Col. Shawn M. Fuellenbach

Col. Eric L. Gagnon

Col. Joy L. Grimes

Col. John C. Kinton

Col. Scott J. Lewis

Col. Jason A. Salsgiver

Col. Darin D. Schuster

Col. Geoffrey G. Vallee

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Matthew S. Allen

Col. Lawrence T. Sullivan

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Trent C. Davis

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. Sean M. Farrell

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. Adrian L. Spain

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as The Surgeon General, United States Army, and 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., sections 601 and 7036:

To be lieutenant general

Brig. Gen. Mary V. Krueger

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Smith

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Renea V. Dorvall

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert S. Crockem, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Clifford R. Gunst

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) Heidi K. Berg

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Jeffrey T. Jablon

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Blake L. Converse

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) Michael A. Brookes

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. David N. Miller, Jr.

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Paul T. Sellars

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael C. Henderson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Richard T. Appelhans
Brig. Gen. James B. Bartholomees
Brig. Gen. Jacqueline D. Brown
Brig. Gen. Lance G. Curtis
Brig. Gen. Michelle K. Donahue
Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Feltey
Brig. Gen. Andrew C. Gainey
Brig. Gen. David W. Gardner
Brig. Gen. Gavin J. Gardner
Brig. Gen. Clair A. Gill
Brig. Gen. Garrick M. Harmon
Brig. Gen. Richard A. Harrison
Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hilbert
Brig. Gen. Daryl O. Hood
Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lombardo
Brig. Gen. Douglas S. Lowrey
Brig. Gen. Steven M. Marks
Brig. Gen. Mark C. Quander
Brig. Gen. John T. Reim, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Lori L. Robinson
Brig. Gen. Monte L. Rone
Brig. Gen. William A. Ryan, III
Brig. Gen. Eric P. Shirley
Brig. Gen. David F. Stewart
Brig. Gen. Curtis D. Taylor
Brig. Gen. Brandon R. Tegtmeier
Brig. Gen. Cohn P. Tuley
Brig. Gen. John W. Weidner
Brig. Gen. James P. Work
Brig. Gen. Richard L. Zellmann

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Kristina J. Green
Col. Cohn J. Morrow

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Anthony B. Poole

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. James A. Benson
Brig. Gen. Karen A. Berry
Brig. Gen. Bobby L. Christine
Brig. Gen. Jeffrey L. Copeland
Brig. Gen. Daniel A. Degelow
Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Dinonno
Brig. Gen. Terry L. Grisham
Brig. Gen. David L. Hall
Brig. Gen. Charles D. Hausman
Brig. Gen. Cindy H. Haygood
Brig. Gen. Stephen F. Logan
Brig. Gen. Corwin J. Lusk

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Morehouse
Brig. Gen. Stephen E. Schemenauer
Brig. Gen. Isabel R. Smith
Brig. Gen. Craig W. Strong
Brig. Gen. Katherine E. White

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Michael J. Regan, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Harold W. Linnean, III

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

Lt. Gen. Douglas A. Sims, II

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. David T. Isaacson

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. Douglas A. Schiess

ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Hope C. Rumpy

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Sherman

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael A. Ake
Col. Allen D. Aldenberg
Col. Toby J. Alkire
Col. Erich H. Babbitt
Col. Ronnie S. Barnes
Col. Andrew J. Bates
Col. Jason P. Benson
Col. Kevin M. Berry
Col. Brian S. Bischoff
Col. Todd M. Bookless
Col. George H. Brauchler
Col. Daniel N. Brewer
Col. Kent D. Cavallini
Col. Erica M. Christie
Col. Richard P. Cipro
Col. Patrick G. Clare
Col. Andrew W. Collins
Col. Andrew T. Conant

Col. Herman E. Crosson
Col. Jon D. Farr
Col. Thaddeus D. Fineran
Col. Peter E. Fiorentino
Col. John R. Fleet
Col. Jeremy R. Foot
Col. Steve A. Foster
Col. Paul M. Franken
Col. Jason W. Fryman
Col. David L. Gibbons, III
Col. Bobby M. Ginn, Jr.
Col. Jerry B. Glass
Col. Alan R. Gronewold
Col. Barry W. Groton, Jr.
Col. Wyatt E. Hansen
Col. Alexander V. Harlamor
Col. Kristine L. Henry
Col. George W. Horsley
Col. Robert C. Horvath
Col. David L. Johnson
Col. Marvin D. Johnson
Col. Robert C. Jorgensen, Jr.
Col. Gunnar D. Kiersey
Col. Jeffrey G. LaPierre
Col. Leon M. LaPoint
Col. Eric J. Leckel
Col. Bradley A. Leonard
Col. Edward W. Lewis
Col. Reece J. Lutz
Col. Craig M. Maceri
Col. Jason P. Mahfouz
Col. Charles B. Martin, Jr.
Col. Marc R. McCreery
Col. John W. McElveen
Col. Russell E. McGuire
Col. Brian L. Medcalf
Col. Donald S. Mitchell
Col. Seth L. Morgulas
Col. Lawrence M. Muennich
Col. Heidi R. Munro
Col. Tracy R. Norman
Col. Zoe M. Ollinger
Col. Bryan K. Ouellette
Col. Andrew S. Rendon
Col. Linda J. Riedel
Col. Pia Romero
Col. Keir A. Scoubes
Col. James D. Seward
Col. Christopher M. Thomas
Col. Steven R. Todd
Col. Steven C. Turner
Col. Theodore O. Unbehagen
Col. Matthew A. Valas
Col. Ravindra V. Wagh
Col. Edward J. Wallace
Col. Zara A. Walters
Col. Jeffrey D. Wood

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Patti L. Fries

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Tommy F. Tillman, Jr.

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Steven J. Butow

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, today, hundreds—hundreds—of military families across the country can breathe a sigh of relief. The Senate has now unanimously confirmed hundreds

of military nominations that were held up for 10 months by a single person: the Senator from Alabama. Thank God, these military officers will now get the promotions they so rightfully earned.

I am happy that, after so much unnecessary delay by one Senator, we have finally moved forward and given these men and women the promotions they deserve. And we will work to confirm the rest of the nominees that were on hold very soon.

While today's confirmations are good news, these holds should never have happened in the first place. Unfortunately, resolving this impasse took too long, risking our national security and throwing the lives of so many military families into discombobulation. I am glad that pointless and gravely damaging ordeal has finally, finally ended.

Now, let this incident be a warning: No one—no one—should attempt this in the Senate again. The senior Senator from Alabama has nothing to show for his 10 months of delay—no law is changing in any way—except for the damage he did to our military readiness and the pain he caused to military families. If every Senator did what Senator TUBERVILLE tried to do and held up military confirmations because of this or that partisan issue, no matter how deeply felt, it would grind the Senate to a halt. It would be a catastrophe for our military. Holding up military nominations was an unsuccessful and risky strategy in this instance and should never, ever happen again.

I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who spoke out in defense of our military families. I want to thank, particularly, Senator REED, the chair of the Armed Services Committee; Senator KLOBUCHAR, the chair of the Rules Committee; and I really want to thank Senators ERNST and SULLIVAN for their courage in helping break the logjam after so, so many months. For all those who played a part in bringing this impasse to an end, thank you. Thank you. It took patience. It took resolve. But we have emerged on the right side of where we should be.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am rejoicing in the orders that Senator SCHUMER read. The first thing I would like to do is apologize to the hundreds of officers—men and women who dedicated themselves to their country—and also to their families for this unusual, shall we say, disruption of their promotions to ranks they have won through their merit and effort.

I think also, too, that it is important to note the contribution of Senator SULLIVAN and Senator ERNST and Senator YOUNG and Senator GRAHAM and others. They recognized that military officers are not political pawns; that they are men and women who have dedicated themselves and their families to service, to protect the Constitu-

tion of the United States. So they joined in to ensure that, today, we could have these much delayed promotions on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Once again, Mr. President, we have to recognize, in the future, we can never do this again; that these men and women served their lives, decades; they served with courage; they served with integrity; they have served with decency. They do it for this country—not for a political party, not for a cause or a popular emotion. They do it to defend their country. And they are aided every step of the way by their families, by their spouses, by their children. In fact, these spouses and children make as many, if not more, sacrifices than the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and guardsmen themselves, in my view.

But let us commit that, as we go forward, we shall not view a soldier in the context of a political dynamic but in the context of his or her quality of service, her integrity, her decency, and—above all—their not only solemn obligation but complete life of preserving and defending the Constitution of the United States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

VENEZUELA

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, on Sunday, October 22, 2023, more than 2 million Venezuelans around the world made their voices heard and cast their votes in support of Maria Corina Machado, the official opposition candidate for the upcoming presidential elections.

These brave Venezuelans participated in this election at great personal risk but did so united by their dedication to ridding Venezuela of the brutal oppression brought onto them by Nicolas Maduro and returning freedom and democracy to their country.

This is a significant moment in the Venezuelan people's fight for freedom and true representative government—something I have been fighting alongside them to achieve for years. It is imperative that the United States stand with them, recognize Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's duly elected presidential opposition candidate, and lead the international community in doing the same.

The National Primary Commission is to be commended for its ability to successfully organize and carry out the opposition primary election despite facing numerous obstacles, threats, and attacks from the illegitimate Maduro regime. The work of the National Primary Commission advances the cause of freedom in Venezuela and represents the best interest of its citizens.

It also is in our national security interest and the best interests of all who strive for peace, liberty, and stability for nations in Latin America and across the Western Hemisphere to recognize and support the fundamental role the Commission is carrying out in Venezuela.

The United States must use this opportunity to put the full weight and power of our Nation behind the cause of freedom in Venezuela. Our national security depends on us being strong in this moment. However, we cannot act from a position of strength while negotiating with a murderous, dishonest, and tyrannical dictator.

I have been unequivocal in my condemnation of attempts to negotiate with Nicolas Maduro on any issue beyond how and when he will leave power.

Recently, I wrote to President Biden urging him to acknowledge this moment and immediately revise the conditions of sanctions relief that the administration has recently offered to the Maduro regime. That is the only way to make clear that Maduro and his thugs, who have horrifically murdered and oppressed the Venezuelan people for years, will see no easing of sanctions until free and fair elections are held and democracy returns to Venezuela and the following conditions are met:

No. 1. Maria Corina Machado, as the sole Presidential opposition candidate, should be represented on the opposition delegation of the Venezuelan-led negotiations in Barbados.

No. 2. Maria Corina Machado is officially allowed to run as the sole Presidential candidate of opposition in the 2024 Venezuelan Presidential election.

No. 3. The release of all political prisoners, including all U.S. citizens, by the illegitimate Maduro regime. It is hard to believe that we are negotiating with somebody who is holding American citizens.

No. 4. Reputable election observers are allowed to witness the illegitimate Maduro regime permitting international election observers from the Organization of American States, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute to ensure that the electoral process is genuinely free, fair, and transparent.

Finally, No. 5. Recognize the votes of the Venezuelan diaspora in the 2024 Venezuelan Presidential election.

Just a few days after Maria Corina Machado's big win in the 2023 primary elections, we are already seeing Nicolas Maduro, Diosdado Cabello, Jorge Rodriguez, and their thugs threatening, harassing, and attacking the National Primary Commission and everyone who voted for her and the hope she represents. Days after the election, the Maduro regime's handpicked supreme court declared the suspension of "all effects" of the Venezuelan primaries.

We must all see this for exactly what it is—a clear sign that Maduro's true intention is to never give up his power or allow freedom to return to Venezuela.

Lifting sanctions on the illegitimate regime of Nicolas Maduro and permitting the sale of oil and gas would essentially fund Maduro's 2024 Presidential

campaign, further empowering the regime, prolonging oppression and genocide and propping terrorism and narco-trafficking in the region.

President Biden has a historic opportunity to be a part of the recovery of democracy in Venezuela and to stand up for freedom and democracy—values that define us as Americans.

I am here today to ask unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution where the Senate recognizes Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's official Presidential opposition candidate and commends her for standing up against Maduro and leading the charge for freedom and democracy in Venezuela—that is not easy; condemns efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to prevent Maria Corina Machado, Venezuela's duly chosen official Presidential opposition candidate, from participating in Venezuela's Presidential election of 2024; rejects the illegitimate Maduro regime's efforts to carry out fraudulent Presidential elections by barring the participation of the opposition candidate chosen by the Venezuelan voters; demands that the illegitimate Maduro regime permits election observers from the OAS, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute; calls on the illegitimate Maduro regime to immediately release all political prisoners, including all U.S. citizens; denounces efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to persecute members of the National Primary Commission; calls on the U.S. Government and the international community to institute greater pressure and tighten sanctions against the illegitimate Maduro regime in order to restore freedom in Venezuela.

This is common sense, but more importantly, it is the right thing to do for America's national security and unapologetic support of freedom and democracy for all people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate in Spanish. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. (English translation of statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

More than 2 million Venezuelans voted for a change, and Maduro or his illegitimate supreme court will not change that. Biden and the international community must recognize Maria Corina as the legitimate leader of the Venezuelan opposition and work with her to recover democracy and freedom in Venezuela.

I have been very clear: No deal should be made with Maduro and no sanctions can be lifted until we know Maria Corina is allowed to run and the elections are completely free and transparent, not backward.

Mr. President, I am thankful for the support of my colleague from Florida, Senator RUBIO, and the companion resolution being introduced in the House by Congressman DIAZ-BALART.

I urge all my colleagues to adopt this important resolution today.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 486, which is at the desk. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first, I want to thank my colleague from Florida for bringing this issue to the floor. I have spoken frequently about the tragedies of the Maduro regime, the protracted political, economic, and human rights crisis that has been caused by the Maduro regime. Seven million Venezuelans have left their homes. The Maduro regime is under investigation for crimes against humanity. The list goes on and on and on.

I have the opportunity to chair the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This is a resolution that should go through our committee. Our committee should have an opportunity to review and offer suggestions as to what should be included and how it is worded. For that reason alone, I would have concern about how it is moving forward.

But let me add just a few more parts to this. I support the administration's efforts to pursue diplomatic engagement. By strategically leveraging U.S. sanctions, the administration has empowered Venezuela's democratic opposition in its negotiations with this regime.

We impose sanctions so that we can get changes of actions of those whom we impose the sanctions against. When we see progress in that regard, we should be willing to modify or eliminate those sanctions.

On October 17, in Barbados, the Unitary Platform and the Maduro regime reached an agreement. They created a roadmap for more competitive Presidential elections next year.

By supporting this agreement, the Biden administration has provided political space for the political opposition to hold primaries on October 22. The results were resounding, as my colleague from Florida has pointed out. Maria Corina Machado won the opposition primaries with over 90 percent of the vote. That is an impressive victory. This is the kind of progress that has been desperately needed to help restore democracy in Venezuela.

Of course, the Maduro regime has sought to undermine the results of the primary. We are not surprised by that. The Biden administration has made it clear that if Maduro doesn't allow the candidate to run, they will reimpose the sanctions. That is how it should work. And if it does not release the political prisoners or wrongly detained Americans, the United States will snap back our sanctions. We have made that very clear. We want our political pris-

oners and wrongfully detained Americans released immediately. They should never have been detained. We want to make sure there is a competitive election in Venezuela, and if it is not, we will reimpose our sanctions. And I have called for these competitive elections.

As I pointed out, this resolution has not been considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It comes as negotiations remain underway and some initial advancements have taken place. It seeks to dictate actions to the administration as sensitive diplomatic negotiations are ongoing.

The Biden administration has already stated publicly it will reimpose sanctions if the Maduro regime does not follow through on their commitment. We don't trust them—believe me, we don't—and we have the opportunity to reimpose those sanctions.

We must maintain the diplomatic space needed to advance democratic elections. That is our objective. Our objective is to get democratic elections and to secure the release of wrongfully detained Americans and political prisoners.

So I would suggest to my colleague to submit his resolution for consideration to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That is why we have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Give us a chance for the input of those of us who have been working on this Venezuelan issue for a long time. Give us the opportunity for input. That is how the system is supposed to work.

I give my colleague the assurances—I want to take this up in the Foreign Relations Committee. I want to see a resolution passed on the floor of the Senate in regard to what is happening in Venezuela, and I certainly will work with my colleague in that regard.

For the reasons I have stated, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I thank my colleague for his comments about the importance of making sure that we get free and fair elections in Venezuela. It sounds like this is just a procedural issue. There doesn't appear to be—right now, at least—any issue over the substance of the resolution.

I look forward to my colleague scheduling a Foreign Relations Committee markup for this important resolution. Hopefully, we will get to the point where we have real, free, and fair elections. Hopefully, we will get to the point where we get these Americans back. Hopefully, all the things that I think both of us care about are going to happen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

NOMINATION OF ELIZABETH H. RICHARD

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, shortly, we will be voting on Elizabeth Richard to be the State Department's Coordinator for Counterterrorism, the motion in regard to invoking cloture. I speak

in favor of her nomination as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

We need someone at the helm of our civilian and diplomatic efforts on counterterrorism who has the experience of working in some of the most dangerous and challenging environments. We need someone who is qualified to direct and successfully implement the Department's counterterrorism programs and who can work hand in hand with the Department of Defense on counterterrorism issues. We also need someone who has proven they will stand up for American values.

The threat from terrorism has not gone away but has changed dramatically. Not only has terrorism spread across more countries, but today it takes on a different form.

Protecting our Nation from the evolving counterterrorism threat is absolutely critical to the security of the United States. That is why we must have an experienced leader at the helm of the Bureau of Counterterrorism and why we must confirm Ambassador Richard without delay.

Ambassador Richard has over three decades of experience in the Foreign Service. She has served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs at the Department of State; as Deputy Chief of Mission in Yemen; as Border Coordinator in Pakistan; and as Ambassador to Lebanon—a career diplomat who has served our Nation. Throughout her tenure, she has led efforts with our partners and allies to confront the challenges from terrorist groups.

Ambassador Richard's nomination was reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a voice vote. She has overwhelming endorsements from military and civilian leaders alike, including the support of some of our most experienced and senior national security officials, from General Votel, retired four-star general and former commander of Special Operations Command and Central Command; to General Nagata, former commander of Special Operations Command Central and Director of Strategy for the National Counterterrorism Center; to retired Major General Fontes of U.S. Army Cyber Command.

All endorse her candidacy, as does Jeffrey Feltman, the former Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs of the United Nations, Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs, and U.S. Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa; as has Anne Patterson, former U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, Egypt, and Colombia, and Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs.

I could go on.

Ambassador Richard has earned the support because of her long career. They all speak highly of her ability and qualifications to lead the Department's counterterrorism policy. As one of them said, she is "among the very finest diplomats our nation has produced."

I have every confidence she will lead the CT Bureau with distinction. This is a serious position, and it demands someone with the experience and caliber that Ms. Richard possesses. She has the skill, knowledge, and capacity to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for up to 30 minutes so that my colleagues and I can participate in a live unanimous consent prior to the scheduled rollcall vote.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1669

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today in support of free speech and in support of AM radio. AM radio is something that is widely enjoyed by Americans across this country. Over 80 million Americans listen to AM radio every month. They rely on it. Yet, earlier this year, we saw eight major automakers announce that they are stripping AM radio from new cars and new trucks, taking away the option of AM radio for consumers.

That decision, I believe, was a serious mistake—a mistake that would hurt Texans and that would hurt Americans in all 50 States. As a result, I join with my colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts, ED MARKEY, in introducing legislation—the AM Radio for Every Car Act.

I would note that Senator MARKEY is one of if not the most liberal Senator in this Chamber, and I am one of if not the most conservative Senator in this Chamber. I do not recall another bill on which Senator MARKEY and I have joined forces, and it speaks to the power of this issue that you see such deep agreement across ideological lines.

When Senator MARKEY and I introduced that legislation, within days, one of the eight major carmakers—Ford Motor Company—reversed course and announced they would now include AM radio on new cars and trucks. I think they viewed this coalition as a sign of the apocalypse. I would note that this bill has overwhelming bipartisan support. It has 44 cosponsors, 22 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

When we took it up in the Commerce Committee, it passed out of the Commerce Committee with overwhelming bipartisan support, and why is that? Because on the merits, this bill is the right thing to do for the American people.

No. 1, in times of disaster, AM radio is the single most reliable medium for communicating about a natural disaster. I remember when Hurricane Harvey hit my home city of Houston and the entire Texas gulf coast, the enormous challenges, people relied on AM radio.

When other forms of communication go down, AM radio is consistently the

most resilient to help people get out of harm's way, whether it is getting out of the way of a hurricane or getting out of the way of a tornado or getting out of the way of a forest fire or any other disaster, AM radio is there to help people know where to go and how to keep their families alive.

But, secondly, AM radio is particularly important for rural America. Texas has enormous quantities of our State that is rural. And in rural America, there are many parts of Texas, many parts of other States, where farmers and ranchers—the only thing they can get is AM radio. And when they are out on their farms and ranches, they rely on AM radio for weather reports, for crop reports, for news, for sports, for entertainment. Taking away the option for rural America of AM radio is bad—bad—for farmers and ranchers in America.

But, No. 3, diversity. AM radio promotes a diversity of views. Why? Because the barriers of entry to getting into AM radio are relatively low. To start an FM station is quite expensive. An AM station is much cheaper to start and to operate, and, as a consequence, we see a beautiful array of diversity of views reflected on AM radio nationally. There are 296 AM stations that are owned by Hispanics.

Nationally, there are 138 AM stations that are owned by African Americans. Nationally, there are 104 AM stations that are owned by Asian Americans. Nationally, there are 14 AM stations that are owned by American Indians or Alaskan Natives. Nationally, there are four AM radio stations owned by Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. And nationally, there are 385 AM radio stations that are owned by women.

If we wanted diversity of views, AM radio is critically important, and I would note, the support for this bill is broad and far-ranging. Seven former FEMA Directors have called for the Senate and the House to pass this bill as soon as possible, saying that "the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act is critical to ensuring Federal, State, and local officials can keep the public safe."

That sentiment was echoed by multiple emergency response organizations, such as the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Big City Emergency Managers, and the National Association of Counties.

All 50 State broadcaster associations have called on Congress to pass this bill. In addition to media groups, including the National Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters, the National Urban League, and OCA-Asian Pacific American Advocates.

The bill has received the support of many agricultural and livestock groups. And the AARP has likewise shared their support for this bill, noting that "adults age 50 and above represent the largest share of AM radio listeners, but they also represent those most at risk from disaster events."

This is a bipartisan bill that makes sense, that preserves consumer choice.

This bill should pass easily, and yet it is not going to pass this afternoon.

My friend the Senator from Kentucky, it is my understanding, intends to object. And I would note that one aspect of AM radio is particularly important to Texans and to the citizens of Kentucky and to people all across this country, which is that AM radio is a haven for free speech. AM radio is a haven for people to speak, even if their views are disfavored by the political ruling class.

Talk radio is an oasis for conservative speech. Rush Limbaugh would not exist without AM radio. The views of my friend the Senator from Kentucky would be heard by many fewer people without AM radio, whether Mark Levin or Sean Hannity or Glenn Beck. Allowing free speech is important. I believe these automakers stood up to remove AM radio as part of a broader pattern we see of censoring views that are disfavored by Big Business. I think this is consistent with what Big Tech has done—silencing views they disagree with.

And so this bill is all about preserving consumer choice, letting consumers decide. If you don't want to listen to AM radio, turn it off. But you know what, if the automakers all come together and say: You can't turn it on because we are not going to put it in your car; we are not going to put it in your truck; you don't have the right to choose what you will listen to, I think that is profoundly harmful for our country, profoundly harmful for free speech. And so I hope this body can actually act in support of Americans in harm's way in a disaster, in support of farmers and ranchers who rely on AM radio, in support of a diversity of views speaking online, and in support of free speech for whatever your views, whether they are rightwing, leftwing, or no wings at all. AM radio lets people speak and make the case in John Stuart Mill's marketplace of ideas.

Accordingly—actually, before I do this, I would like to yield to my colleague from Massachusetts—oh, OK.

Accordingly, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 208, S. 1669; further, 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Reserving the right to object, there is a certain amount of irony in seeing Republicans come to the floor proposing mandates on business to Republicans picking winners and losers. Mandating that all cars have AM radio is antithetical to any notion of limited government and has nothing to do with the debate over free speech.

The debate over free speech is whether or not government can place limita-

tions on speech. It has nothing to do with whether or not you have a right to have your opinion in the New York Times or whether you get to listen to radio. It really has nothing to do with the debate over free speech.

The debate over free speech, as listed in the First Amendment, is that government shall pass no law. It has nothing to do with forcing your manufacturers to have AM radio. This legislation attempts to insert Congress's judgment into a question best decided by American consumers. This isn't about consumers turning on or off the radio; this is about consumers deciding which car they want to buy, what they want to pay for it, and what they want as the extras in the car.

American families are already struggling, and this bill is yet another private sector mandate that would cost car buyers even more money. This bill mandates that AM radio be included in vehicles manufactured in the United States, imported into the United States, or simply shipped in interstate commerce.

What happens when government places mandates on the private marketplace? Consumers pay more. To provide AM radio in electric cars, manufacturers must include equipment to counteract the electromagnetic interference between the battery and the AM radio waves. The equipment necessary to fix this problem, at a minimum, costs several hundred dollars per vehicle.

According to the Consumer Technology Association, even a small automotive production line would incur costs above \$15 million to comply with this mandate. The sponsors of this legislation know this bill will increase costs for car buyers. That is why they included a provision that also prohibits carmakers from charging a fee or an additional payment for access to AM broadcast stations.

So it is not just a mandate that you have to have AM; it is a mandate that you can't charge for AM radio. It is more than one mandate on car manufacturers, and it will add to the cost of the car.

Well, that sure is an interesting thought. They think they are going to prevent this by saying that the car manufacturer can't charge for AM radio, but people will still pay more for their cars. If the mandate is imposed, one way or another, people will pay for this cost. It just doesn't disappear.

When angry consumers then complain about the ever-increasing cost of cars, the proponents of this bill will inevitably shrug their shoulders and say: Don't blame us. We passed a bill to force car companies to incur an additional cost, and then we told them they weren't allowed to charge you, but they did anyway.

When the government imposes costs on manufacturers, the government inevitably imposes costs on the consumers. No bill can shield consumers from the higher costs imposed by gov-

ernment. And Congress already imposes significant costs on all taxpayers by forcing the many to subsidize the few who own electric cars.

Electric car vehicles make up a small but growing percentage of vehicles on the road. They comprise about 2 percent of all vehicles, and nearly 6 percent of the vehicles sold last year were electric. Most of these electric cars are subsidized by the taxpayer.

If you want to get to the root of this problem, if you don't want government subsidizing something that bans your favorite form of entertainment, quit subsidizing them. So I have a great deal of sympathy for AM radio. I love AM radio, but I don't want to give up on our philosophy and just say: Well, because it is something we like, we are going to mandate it.

If you want to get to the root of the problem, quit subsidizing the car manufacturers, quit subsidizing electric cars if they are going to disfavor our speech. That is a way of empowering speech and promoting speech that doesn't involve giving up on our principles that mandates on business are not a good idea.

The electrical vehicle tax credit forces all of us to subsidize the small number of electrical car owners. This subsidy, by incentivizing the purchase of electrical cars, does threaten AM radio.

If you want to really get rid of this, quit subsidizing electric cars. So instead of attacking the crux of the problem here though, this legislation adds a government mandate to force car manufacturers to install AM radios and increase the price of cars.

Do we seriously not see the folly of this exercise, particularly from a conservative point of view? Let me be perfectly clear. Government intervention in the economy cannot be the solution to problems caused by government intervention in the economy. We have this problem because government subsidizes these electric cars. We are going to fix it by then mandating some other government rule. One mandate does not cancel out another and will not make the situation better.

At some point, we have to remember that we are Members of Congress, not the central planners of the automobile industry.

With that in mind, I offer a solution to get the government's foot off the neck of taxpayers. Let's let the free market decide where consumers can operate. Let's let people without subsidies, without coercions, without the government getting involved, let's let them pick. Do you want a car with AM radio or do you want an electric car without an AM radio, but let's don't subsidize one or the other.

Rather than mandate the installation of AM radio, let's stop subsidizing the purchase of electrical cars and the removal of AM radio. Let's let the consumers tell the manufacturers, through hundreds of transactions a day, what their preferences are.

So I ask unanimous consent to strike the mandate imposed by this legislation and empower car buyers by modifying the request forward to replace the text with my language that would repeal the electric vehicle car tax.

So I would ask that the Senator modify his request and that the Paul 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 (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). Is there objection to the modification?

Mr. MARKEY. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, my friend from Kentucky is attacking a bipartisan bill with overwhelming support on both sides of the aisle. When I started in the U.S. Congress, one of the main operating principles under which we were able to make progress upon big issues—and it went back to President Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn—was the Austin-Boston connection working together, Texas and Massachusetts, to make progress where we could. That is what this legislation is today. Senator CRUZ and I agree that we have to ensure that, for public safety reasons, AM radio stays in the vehicles that Americans drive. And, as Senator CRUZ said, 80 million Americans a month use AM radio.

And not only is the Senator from Kentucky proposing to strike our bill but also to actively harm American drivers and American workers. We are going from win-win to lose-lose for American drivers.

The electric vehicle tax credit helps Americans drive cheaper cars while driving manufacturing. Electric vehicle sales are soaring. Investments in new manufacturing capacity related to the electric vehicle supply chain also increased by more than 100 percent. It reached \$35 billion in a single year since the passage of the tax credit. In total, since the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, more than 84,000 new jobs have been announced in the EV sector.

In fact, most of the largest single Federal investment in the auto industry is going to Senator PAUL's State of Kentucky. New Federal loans for three battery manufacturing plants are expected to create 5,000 construction jobs and 7,500 operations jobs—all to build batteries for Ford and Lincoln electric vehicles. My friend, I would hope, would want Kentucky to be the home of those new jobs, new opportunities, and new economic energy driven by the electric vehicle tax credit, and I am sure other States would be interested in stepping in.

We have union workers who have secured a historic victory over the Big Three with their recent strike. They have been clear that the electric vehi-

cle revolution, which is kick-started by the tax credit, can be an engine for good-paying union jobs. So let's not pump the brakes on giving drivers the freedom to buy cheaper, cleaner vehicles. Let's not pump the brakes on new jobs in States across the country, including Kentucky. And let's not pump the brakes on ensuring that drivers and passengers can receive alerts during emergencies.

AM radio is the backbone of FEMA's emergency response system. It allows emergency responders and, if necessary, the President of the United States to communicate with the public during the most dire of circumstances.

In just the past 5 years, FEMA has invested more than \$150 million to harden 77 radio stations across the country to withstand natural disasters, emergencies, and even a nuclear electromagnetic pulse. These stations are equipped with backup generators and other tools to stay online in the worst conditions, and FEMA has specifically chosen stations that would allow the President to communicate with more than 90 percent of the public. Those stations include WBZ-AM in Boston, MA, which beams all across New England. From Superstorm Sandy to the recent wildfires in Maui, when self-service and other communications channels went down, broadcast AM radio stations, especially those 77 hardened stations, remained on the air.

Despite its immense importance to our emergency response system, broadcast AM radio is under attack from automakers. Over the past few years, car manufacturers have increasingly removed broadcast AM radio from their vehicles, arguing that AM radio is outdated and unnecessary during emergencies.

Well, Senator CRUZ and I know that is not accurate. That is why, a year ago, I sent letters to 20 automakers requesting additional information about their plans for broadcast AM radio. When I learned that eight companies had removed broadcast AM radio from their vehicles, Senator CRUZ and I teamed up to introduce the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act, which would direct the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to require automakers to maintain broadcast AM radio in their vehicles. We now have 44 cosponsors from across the political spectrum, split evenly between Democrats and Republicans. We have built this broad coalition because this issue of access to AM radio is about public safety.

And don't take our word for it. All year the emergency response community has been sounding the alarm about the removal of broadcast AM radio from vehicles and urging lawmakers to pass our bill. In fact, every former FEMA Administrator since the Clinton administration has endorsed the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act and so have groups representing the local emergency response communities, including the National Emer-

gency Management Association, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and Big City Emergency Managers.

Earlier this year, FEMA warned that "millions of people could be prevented from receiving critical, lifesaving information if AM radios are not included in automobiles" and called the removal of AM radio stations a "public safety crisis" for the United States. The current FEMA Administrator has warned that the removal of AM radio would have a significant impact on the emergency alert system.

So while automakers may argue that cell phones or streaming services can replace broadcast AM radio during emergencies, the emergency response community—the experts actually responsible for responding to emergencies—are universally saying just the opposite. They are saying that AM radio is important; that cell service often goes down, as we saw in Hawaii; that the key to an effective emergency alert system is redundancy.

Whom do you want to listen to—the automakers with a financial interest in removing AM from their vehicles or the experts warning that this is a crisis?

Every single day that passes is another day in which automakers put cars on the road without broadcast AM capabilities, putting their drivers and their passengers and their families in jeopardy. In matters of safety, we can't compromise. We have to listen to the experts when it comes to our national security. I urge my colleagues to stand with the tens of millions of AM radio listeners and the emergency response experts and support the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act, which Senator CRUZ and I have introduced.

With that, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. PAUL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I want to briefly respond to the arguments raised by the Senator from Kentucky and then yield the floor to Senator LUJÁN from New Mexico.

Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky suggested that free speech has nothing to do with the actions of private companies censoring citizens, and I am going to suggest that is a very cribbed version of free speech.

The Senator from Kentucky argued: All we should care about is government restrictions of speech.

But, apparently, that means there is no role to do anything to protect free speech rights from Big Tech companies that censor and silence and deplatform voices they disagree with, that abuse their monopoly power to silence voices.

I will tell you, I have been proud to earn support from libertarians across Texas and across the country, and it is a strange libertarian view that supports Big Tech censorship of free

speech. Being a libertarian does not mean being an anarchist, and I would suggest there is a role for government rules and regulations that are liberty enhancing and choice enhancing, and that is what this choice is.

The Senator from Kentucky said: Well, consumers could just choose to turn on the AM radio.

Well, no, they can't, if you have eight automakers working in concert to take that choice away from them. This is all about giving them that choice.

Secondly, I would say, the Senator from Kentucky suggested consumers would pay more.

Mr. President, the status quo is AM radio is in the cars and trucks right now, and it is not just electric vehicles the carmakers are pulling it from. It is every vehicle including internal combustion vehicles. This is about stripping consumer choice and killing AM radio.

I hope the majority leader will schedule this bill for a vote because, if he did, it would pass with an overwhelming vote on the floor of the Senate. And I hope the Senator from Kentucky will reconsider because this bill would have passed today, were it not for two words from the Senator of Kentucky: "I object." That is the only reason this bill has not passed today.

I yield to Senator LUJAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. President, I want to express thanks for the leadership of my colleagues from Texas and Massachusetts and for the work they have done in this space, bringing more and more attention to something that doesn't impact our daily lives until we need it most, when there is often an emergency, as there was in New Mexico about 2 years ago, when the world's attention was on our beautiful State and we suffered the worst fires in our State's history.

Now, these were forest fires that received so much attention in our State because they were started by the Federal Government. How, you might ask. These were prescribed burns that went out of control.

Now, when cell phones were not working, when other methods of media were not able to connect because powerlines were going down, it was one local radio station, KNMX, an AM station in Las Vegas, NM, that was streaming more and more news to volunteers coming in on their time off, radio personalities ensuring that people would know what was happening because they were being told to evacuate from their homes, folks driving home from work in rural areas. As Senator CRUZ points out, when there is no news connectivity, no other information coming in, we depend on AM radio.

I just don't understand why there is opposition to this. I was hoping Senator CRUZ and Senator MARKEY and I could come to the floor today to celebrate the passing of this important legislation, not to sit and listen to that objection.

Just to point this out, in local news reporting, predominantly through AM radio, and in New Mexico because of the fires, we heard from the FEMA Administrator—from Administrator Criswell—who said "AM radio is one of the most dependable ways that we can reach individuals across this country to get warnings out there."

We saw this play out firsthand in New Mexico, and, as we have been reminded, this is not just a challenge in my State or in Texas or in Massachusetts but in every one of the 50 States across the country. The Federal Government should be doing more to make it easier for Americans to access potentially lifesaving emergency broadcasts—plain and simple.

With natural disasters happening every day in every State, I wanted to clarify a few points, some of which I heard today.

One, I heard a claim that the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act will force manufacturers of electric vehicles to completely redesign the drivetrain. I heard a little bit about that today.

Here are the facts. The fact is that car companies have already solved this engineering challenge. We have already heard of the number of companies that have come forward. With the 20 letters that Senator MARKEY sent out, 10 companies responded—Honda, Hyundai, Land Rover, Kia, Lucid, Mitsubishi, Nissan, Stellantis, Subaru, and Toyota—that they already figured this out. Brilliant engineers at those companies figured this out.

Some of the folks who are objecting to this are flying rocket ships and, I would argue, have some of the most talented engineers in the world working for them. Challenge them to solve this challenge, as the other 10 companies have. Sometimes, it just means insulating some cable a little bit more, not because it impacts the vehicle but because there might be a little bit of static coming in.

I would rather have a little static and receive the lifesaving information than not even have access to it.

I have heard that the AM Radio for Every Vehicle Act would increase costs for new vehicles by thousands and thousands of dollars by these vehicles. Well, again, 10 companies have already figured this out, and they are making it happen.

But here is the concern that I have. I see access to AM radio as a lifesaving feature—important information that we all depend on. I had heard that seatbelts would be too costly when that was being put forth as a requirement in vehicles to help save people's lives. When there was a conversation about airbags saving people's lives, I heard and I read that it was too expensive, that that shouldn't happen. We don't need airbags in vehicles.

When we were all debating about the inclusion of backup cameras to prevent the deaths of little kids in cars, there were many who were saying: Oh, it is too expensive. It cannot be done.

I am very concerned that when it comes to moving this technology forward that the same tired excuses are brought forward. This body has a chance to be able to get this done, and I hope that we can see something put on the floor here soon because more and more vehicles getting on the road without AM radio are jeopardizing the lives and safety of our constituents.

The last thing I will say is this—and this is about a conversation with a small radio owner in New Mexico, out of Sante Fe, at KSWV. I was speaking to him before I came down, and he was reminding me about the core physics of electromagnetic spectrum around AM, and the Presiding Officer touched on this. It is everywhere. As a matter of fact, KOB—a station in Albuquerque, NM—touches a little more than half the State with their broadcasts.

It is pretty incredible what this spectrum can deliver in our communities. We should maximize the reach of emergency alerts over AM radio and wireless networks. The physics and the electromagnetics of this are plain and simple, and that is why I certainly hope that we can get this done.

To the Senator from Texas, I have so much more to offer, and I was going to offer it in the RECORD because the argument is strong; it is compelling. We have got to get this done. I certainly hope that we will see some floor time and get this done because it could mean someone's life in our communities after not getting the information they need to get out of their community or out of their home because a tornado or a hurricane or a fire is on them.

No more excuses. Let's get it done.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 144, Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Benjamin L. Cardin, Christopher Murphy, Richard Blumenthal, Jeanne Shaheen, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Debbie Stabenow, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Elizabeth H. Richard, of Virginia, a

Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 329 Ex.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Romney
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rounds
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Butler	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Lujan	Shaheen
Cardin	Manchin	Sinema
Carper	Markey	Smith
Casey	McConnell	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cornyn	Merkley	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Moran	Van Hollen
Crapo	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Peters	Wicker
Hassan	Reed	Wyden
Heinrich	Risch	Young

NAYS—37

Barrasso	Ernst	Mullin
Blackburn	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Rubio
Britt	Hawley	Schmitt
Budd	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Sullivan
Collins	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tuberville
Cramer	Lee	Vance
Cruz	Lummis	
Daines	Marshall	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 37, and the motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 352.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 352, Richard E.N. Federico, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Alex Padilla, Richard Blumenthal, Cory A. Booker, Benjamin L. Cardin, Chris Van Hollen, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tina Smith, Mazie Hirono, Christopher Murphy, Peter Welch, Christopher A. Coons.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, December 5, be waived.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

REMEMBERING GARY PETERSEN

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay one final tribute to Gary Petersen, a close friend and devoted public servant who recently passed away. Gary's devotion to the Tri-Cities was unparalleled, with his work covering everything from our national security, to environmental cleanup, to the growing and evolving missions of the Hanford Site and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory—PNNL—in my home State of Washington.

This certainly isn't the first time I have spoken in honor of Gary. He was a Washingtonian through and through, raised in Okanogan County before serving in the military and eventually attending my alma mater, Washington State University. He went on to work for more than five decades in the Tri-Cities before retiring in 2017, and over the years, I had the great pleasure of working with Gary time and time again.

In 1965, Gary landed his first job out of college at Battelle, and he couldn't have had better timing—Battelle had just won a contract to operate a major research and development laboratory at the Hanford Site, which is now

known as PNNL. Gary was truly in on the ground floor, working in communications and handling other tasks including leading tours of the Hanford Site, which eventually became his specialty. Whether he was showing around new employees, elected officials, or foreign dignitaries, Gary gave a tour of the sprawling 580-square-mile site that is still unsurpassed.

Afterward, Gary briefly worked in Nevada for the Department of Energy's—DOE—predecessor—the Atomic Energy Commission—before returning to Washington to work for Westinghouse on the new Fast Flux Test Facility project. Gary further honed his nuclear expertise later working for the Washington Public Power Supply System, which is now Energy Northwest. He went on to rejoin Battelle to work at PNNL, eventually working on key international nuclear safety programs established following the Chernobyl disaster. Eventually, Gary was recruited to volunteer on a part-time basis at the Tri-City Development Council. In true Gary fashion, this quickly became a full-time commitment and he spent the rest of his career advocating on behalf of the Tri-Cities—in Washington, DC, Olympia, and everywhere in between until his retirement in 2017.

One project that Gary spearheaded before his retirement resulted in DOE returning 1,614 acres of unused Hanford land just north of Richland to the Tri-Cities for economic development. His advocacy—whether it was for small local businesses, historical preservation efforts, or Washington State interests in the Columbia River Treaty—was unmatched. And the impact of his work has only become more evident in the last few years: The progress on Hanford cleanup, the preservation of Hanford's B reactor, the expansion of workforce safety programs at the Hanford Site, and the Tri-Cities' growing role in the clean energy future are all tied to Gary's decades of effort.

Gary was always quick with a story and a smile. He loved to share the account of how Hanford came to be, from the beginning with Colonel Franklin Matthias selecting a location north of Richland for the Manhattan Project's plutonium plant, to the site's growth to meet our country's needs during the Cold War, to the Hanford cleanup mission today. He would explain how Hanford's growth transformed Richland and the Tri-Cities, shaping everything from the region's architecture to the day-to-day life of its residents. He loved getting into the nitty-gritty of the Federal budgeting and the appropriations process and thrilled at telling anyone who would listen about the six research alligators that were at one point kept at the Hanford Site and escaped in the middle of a storm—five of them safely returned and one proudly displayed at a sports shop in downtown Richland for years. Through it all, Gary was as committed and passionate as they come. It is no wonder that

Washington State University's Hanford History Project asked him to contribute to its oral history collection; I am glad he did so that generations to come can enjoy and learn from Gary's firsthand accounts.

Washington State has benefited tremendously from Gary's vision and his drive to improve the Tri-Cities and the Hanford Site. He was an important partner to me and one of the first to recognize all that the region had to offer. Gary was a force of nature, whose vision and work will be felt for generations. Whether he was walking the halls of Congress or leading a tour of the B reactor, he was a fountain of knowledge and energy. Gary leaves behind a tremendous legacy, and I am among the countless individuals who are grateful for his mentorship and friendship. His memory will be cherished, and he will be dearly missed.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL ROJAS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Iowans recall the derecho that tore through parts of our State in 2020. The storm hit alongside the COVID-19 pandemic, when communities faced unprecedented challenges, including stalled school meal programs. Such unforeseen events can disrupt communities. Individuals like Michael Rojas of Polk County step up—often on a moment's notice and without pause—to keep that from happening.

Mr. Rojas helped lead FEMA's response to the 2020 derecho, putting to work his expertise from a prior post with Iowa's Habitat for Humanity, where he dealt with tornado and flood damage. During the pandemic, he spearheaded critical plans to address food insecurity in our State. Today, he is a disaster program officer with Volunteer Iowa, which facilitates opportunities for local nonprofits and nearby residents to engage in projects with impacts close to home.

Iowans who cross paths with Mr. Rojas undoubtedly know his selflessness, ingenuity, and efficacy. By honoring Mr. Rojas on a national scale with its Excellence in Disaster Services Leadership Award, AmeriCorps seems to have hit the nail on the head. I congratulate Mr. Rojas on this well-earned recognition and thank him for his continued, exemplary service to Iowa.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. 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 informa-

tion is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
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. 23-84, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.0 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-84

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* \$0.
Other \$2.0 billion.
Total \$2.0 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Australia has requested to buy articles and services in support of the Trilateral AUKUS Pillar I program.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
None.

Non-MDE: Included are training devices, personnel training, planning, and Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services; support equipment; special tools; training software and courseware; design; supply chain and industrial base support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; test and trials support; studies and surveys; other related elements of engineering and repair services for associated equipment and program support; and other related elements of logistic and program support. U.S. training of private Australian industry personnel will occur only after explicitly authorized by the U.S. Department of State under U.S. law.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (AT-P-BTQ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT-P-FBG.

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

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 1, 2023.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—AUKUS Training and Training Devices

The Government of Australia has requested to buy articles and services in sup-

port of the Trilateral AUKUS Pillar I program. Included are training devices, personnel training, planning, and Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services; support equipment; special tools; training software/and courseware; design; supply chain and industrial base support; facilities and construction support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; test and trials support; studies and surveys; other related elements of engineering, and repair services for associated equipment and program support; and other related elements of logistic and program support. U.S. training of private Australian industry personnel will occur only after explicitly authorized by the U.S. Department of State under U.S. law. The estimated total program cost is \$2.0 billion.

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 providing an effective combatant deterrent capability to protect maritime interests and infrastructure in support of its strategic mission. The acquisition will lay the groundwork for the Australia/United Kingdom/United States (AUKUS) trilateral agreement. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and services 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 Huntington Ingalls Industries, Newport News, VA; General Dynamics Electric Boat, Groton, CT; and Systems Planning Analysis, Alexandria, VA. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale requires the assignment of approximately seventy (70) additional U.S. Government and contractor representatives to Australia for a duration of approximately three (3) years to support in-person training, equipment familiarization, and onsite engineering and maintenance of simulation and training devices.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter

references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
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. 23-81, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$271 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-81

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 the Republic of Korea.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$209 million.

Other \$62 million.

Total \$271 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Thirty-nine (39) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM)

Two (2) AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM Guidance Sections

Eighty-eight (88) KMU-556 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v1 Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM)

Eighty-six (86) Mk-84 General Purpose (GP) 2000-lb Bombs for the GBU-31v1 JDAM

Seventy (70) KMU-557 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v3 JDAM

Seventy (70) BLU-109C/B 2000-lb Bombs for the GBU-31v3 JDAM

Seventy-eight (78) KMU-572 Tail Kits for the GBU-54 Laser JDAM (LJDAM)

Two hundred sixty-nine (269) MAU-169 Computer Control Groups/Guidance Sections for the GBU-12 Paveway II

Two hundred sixty-nine (269) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups for the GBU-12 Paveway II

Three hundred forty-two (342) Mk-82 500-lb GP Bombs for the GBU-12 Paveway II or GBU-54 LJDAM

Twelve (12) Mk-82 Inert Bombs

Thirty-five (35) GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Rounds (AUR) with Containers

One hundred eighteen (118) GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 2 (SDB-II) AURs

Non-MDE: Also included are AIM-120 control section spares and containers; DSU-38 Laser Illuminated Target Detectors; SDB-I Tactical Training Rounds and carriage systems; SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainers (PEST) and Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) units; FMU-139 fuzes; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-891 adapter group computer test sets; Mk-84 practice bombs and other training bombs/components; munitions support and support equipment including propellant and explosive charges; classified software delivery and support; spare parts, consumables, and accessories, and repair and return support; major modifications, maintenance, and maintenance support; transportation and airlift support; classified/unclassified publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; contractor logistics support (CLS); studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

series, and repair and return support; major modifications, maintenance, and maintenance support; transportation and airlift support; classified/unclassified publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; contractor logistics support (CLS); studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (KS-D-YBB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KS-D-YAJ.

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

(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: December 1, 2023.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Republic of Korea (ROK)—F-35 Munitions

The Government of the Republic of Korea has requested to buy thirty-nine (39) AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); two (2) AIM-120C-8 AMRAAM Guidance Sections; eighty-eight (88) KMU-556 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v1 Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM); eighty-six (86) Mk-84 General Purpose (GP) 2000-lb bombs for the GBU-31v1 JDAM; seventy (70) KMU-557 Tail Kits for the GBU-31v3 JDAM; seventy (70) BLU-109C/B 2000-lb bombs for the GBU-31v3 JDAM; seventy-eight (78) KMU-572 Tail Kits for the GBU-54 Laser JDAM (LJDAM); two hundred sixty-nine (269) MAU-169 Computer Control Groups/Guidance Sections for the GBU-12 Paveway II; two hundred sixty-nine (269) MXU-650 Air Foil Groups for the GBU-12 Paveway II; three hundred forty-two (342) Mk-82 500-lb GP bombs for the GBU-12 Paveway II or GBU-54 LJDAM; twelve (12) Mk-82 inert bombs; thirty-five (35) GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Rounds (AUR) with containers; and one hundred eighteen (118) GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment 2 (SDB-II) AURs. Also included are AIM-120 control section spares and containers; DSU-38 Laser Illuminated Target Detectors; SDB-I Tactical Training Rounds and carriage systems; SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainers (PEST) and Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) units; FMU-139 fuzes; Common Munitions Built-in-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE); ADU-891 adapter group computer test sets; Mk-84 practice bombs and other training bombs/components; munitions support and support equipment including propellant and explosive charges; classified software delivery and support; spare parts, consumables, and accessories, and repair and return support; major modifications, maintenance, and maintenance support; transportation and airlift support; classified/unclassified publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; contractor logistics support (CLS); studies and surveys; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is \$271 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Indo-Pacific region.

The proposed sale will improve the Republic of Korea's capability to meet current and

future threats by providing its fighter fleet with a range of air-to-air and air-to-ground munitions to deter aggression in the region and ensure interoperability with U.S. forces. Korea will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services 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 Lockheed Martin Corporation, Ocala, FL; Raytheon Missiles and Defense, Tucson, AZ; and the Boeing Company, Huntsville, AL. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the Republic of Korea.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-81

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 AIM-120C-8 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air-launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring digital technology and microminiature, solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high- and low-flying and maneuvering targets. This potential sale will include AMRAAM guidance and control section spares and containers.

2. Joint Direct-Attack Munitions (JDAM) consist of a bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing an Inertial Navigation System (INS)/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse weather "smart" munitions. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface targets during the day or night. The JDAM can receive target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by on-board aircraft sensors (i.e., FLIR, Radar, etc.) during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry.

a. The GBU-31v1 is a 2,000-pound JDAM, consisting of a KMU-556 tail kit and BLU-117 or Mk-84 bomb body.

b. The GBU-31v3 is a 2,000-pound JDAM, consisting of a KMU-557 tail kit and BLU-109 bomb body.

c. The GBU-54 Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) is a 500-pound JDAM which incorporates all the capabilities of the JDAM guidance tail kit and adds a precision laser guidance set. The LJDAM gives the weapon system an optional semi-active laser guidance in addition to the INS/GPS guidance. This provides the optional capability to strike moving targets. The GBU-54 consists of a DSU-38 laser guidance set and bomb body with appropriate KMU-5XX tail kit.

3. The Paveway II (PWII) is a maneuverable, free-fall Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) that guides to laser energy reflected off the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead, but the semi-active laser guidance corrects many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. Laser designation for the LGB can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. The PWII consists of a non-warhead-specific MAU-209 or MAU-169 Computer

Control Group (CCG) and a warhead-specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of the GP bomb body.

a. The GBU-12 is a 500-pound GP bomb body fitted with the MAU-169 Computer Control Group and MXU-650 Air Foil Group to guide to its laser designated target.

b. The inert GBU-12 uses a BDU-50 inert bomb body, MAU-169 Computer Control Group and MXU-650 Air Foil Group for training and integration purposes.

4. The GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb Increment 1 (SDB-I) All-Up-Round (AUR) is a 250-pound GPS-aided inertial navigation system, small autonomous, day or night, adverse weather, conventional, air-to-ground precision glide weapon able to strike fixed and stationary re-locatable non-hardened targets from standoff ranges. It is intended to provide aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. Aircraft are able to carry four SDBs in place of one 2,000-pound bomb.

(a) The GBU-39/B, Tactical Training Round (TTR), Small Diameter Bomb (Inert Fuze) is functionally identical to a live tactical weapon except that the live warhead is replaced with an inert fill.

5. The GBU-53 Small Diameter Bomb-Increment II (SDB-II) All-Up-Round (AUR) is a 250-pound class precision-guided, semi-autonomous, conventional, air-to-ground munition used to defeat targets through adverse weather. The SDB-II has deployable wings and fins and uses Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation System (GPS/INS) guidance, network-enabled datalink (Link-16 and UHF), and a multi-mode seeker (millimeter wave radar, imaging infrared, semi-active laser) to autonomously search, acquire, track, and defeat a variety of moving or stationary targets, at standoff range in a variety of attack modes. The SDB-II employs a multi-effects warhead (blast, fragmentation, and shaped-charge) for maximum lethality against armored and soft targets. The SDB-II weapon system consists of the tactical AUR weapon, a 4-place common carriage system, and mission planning system munitions application program (MAP).

a. The SDB-II Practical Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trainer (PEST) is an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training unit with sections and internal subassemblies which are identical to, or correlate to, the external hardware, sections and internal subassemblies of the tactical AUR. The PEST does not contain energetics, a live fuze, any sensitive components, or hazardous material. It is not flight certified.

b. The SDB-II Weapon Load Crew Trainer (WLCT) is a mass mockup of the tactical AUR used for load crew and maintenance training. It does not contain energetics, a live fuze, any sensitive components, or hazardous material. It is not flight certified.

6. The FMU-139 Joint Programmable Fuze (JPF) is a multi-delay, multi-arm and proximity sensor compatible with general purpose blast, frag and hardened-target penetrator weapons. The JPF settings are cockpit selectable in flight when used with numerous precision-guided weapons.

7. Common Munitions Built-In-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMIBRE) is support equipment used to interface with weapon systems to initiate and report BIT results, and upload/download flight software. CMIBRE supports multiple munitions platforms with a range of applications that perform preflight checks, periodic maintenance checks, loading of Operational Flight Program (OFF) data, loading of munitions mission planning data, loading of Global Positioning System (GPS) cryptographic keys, and declassification of munitions-memory.

8. The ADU-891 Adapter Group Test Set provides the physical and electrical interface

between the Common Munitions Built-In-Test Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE) and the missile.

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

10. 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.

11. A determination has been made that the Republic of Korea 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.

12. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Republic of Korea.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF RICHMOND

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President. I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of Richmond, ME. As community events throughout this bicentennial year demonstrate, Richmond has a fascinating history that exemplifies the determination and ingenuity that defines the State of Maine.

For thousands of years, the woods and waters where the Kennebec River meets the sea at Merrymeeting Bay sustained the Abenaki people. In 1605, the explorers Samuel de Champlain and George Weymouth led the first European expeditions to the area. In the decades following a land purchase from the Tribes in 1649, the first English settlers established farms, grain and lumber mills, a trading post, and, in 1719, Fort Richmond. Originally part of the town of Bowdoinham, a community named for the fort grew and prospered on land granted to Revolutionary War veteran John Plummer, and Richmond incorporated as a separate town in 1823.

The Kennebec River flows through Richmond's history. With vast lumber supplies and nearby ocean access, the town became a key center for the seafaring trade and shipbuilding in early America. An estimated 200 ships were built in Richmond during the days of sail, about half of them by Thomas Jefferson Southard. Known as "the father of Richmond village," Southard rose from blacksmith apprentice to master shipbuilder and property developer, and his memory lives on in the stunning architecture that distinguishes the town today.

Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Richmond also was a center for the ice trade, sending massive blocks of pure frozen Kennebec water all over the world. Before the invention of powered refrigeration, some 50 huge ice houses, some as big as 10 football fields and up to 7 stories high, operated on the Richmond riverfront. Every winter, up to 4,000 workers would come to town for the 2-month ice harvest season.

An important thread that runs through Richmond's story is the love of liberty. Throughout American history, patriots from the town have stepped forward to defend freedom. During the Cold War, Richmond was home to as many as 500 Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Belorussian immigrants who sought refuge from Communist oppression in a place where the countryside reminded them of their homeland. The St. Alexander Nevsky Church, with its pale blue onion dome, is the only Russian Orthodox Church in Maine.

From the Fire and Ice Festival in winter, to Richmond Days in summer, townspeople love to get together to celebrate their heritage. The last Saturday in June is observed statewide as R.B. Hall Day in honor of Maine's world-renowned composer of marches and band music, and the day has special significance for Richmond. Born in neighboring Bowdoinham in 1858, Robert Browne Hall lived in Richmond, began his career as soloist and leader of the Richmond Cornet Band, and is buried in the town's Evergreen Cemetery.

Today, visitors and residents alike enjoy Richmond's smalltown charm, beautiful historic buildings, and exciting outdoor recreation opportunities. The energy that so many have devoted to this year's exciting bicentennial celebration is but one example of the spirit that has guided the town from its founding to today. For two centuries, the people of Richmond, ME, have worked together, cared for one another, and built a great community.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD BANK OF NORTHERN NEVADA

● Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the 40th anniversary of the Food Bank of Northern Nevada and the important place this institution occupies in our great State. The Food Bank of Northern Nevada serves the northern Nevada region through a network of over 150 organizations dedicated to helping families in need. In their 40 years, they have grown from a small pantry serving their community, to a large regional leader in the fight against food insecurity. In 2022, the Food Bank of Northern Nevada provided over 19 million meals.

The Food Bank of Northern Nevada is a proud member of the Feeding America network, which includes more than 200 food banks nationwide. Their collaborative and innovative solutions to addressing food insecurity in northern Nevada are vital to the health of communities across our State. The Food Bank delivers tens of millions of nutritious meals to families annually. Every month, they serve over 140,000

people through their support of an extensive network of community pantries, soup kitchens, emergency shelters, and specialized programs for children and seniors. As we see record-setting numbers of families in need of food assistance, the Food Bank continues to play a vital role in serving our great State.

Food insecurity affects our entire community. Food insecure children can struggle to achieve their potential in school, and seniors are too often faced with having to choose between medical care and putting food on the table. Among the Food Bank of Northern Nevada's clients, 58 percent are over age 50, and another 37 percent are under age 18. We recognize the Food Bank of Northern Nevada for continuing to innovate with their prescription pantry program, connecting families with Federal nutrition programs like SNAP and bringing healthy fruits and vegetables to families and seniors in the neighborhoods where they live. The Food Bank of Northern Nevada could not tackle the important task of working to end hunger without the support of countless Nevadans. Volunteers are at the heart of the organization from those who donate and sort food at the distribution center, to the many businesses and individuals whose donations ensure there is always food available to those who need it.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Food Bank of Northern Nevada for 40 years of tireless commitment to serving the most vulnerable members of our community and helping working families live healthy lives. I know the Food Bank of Northern Nevada will continue to advocate for families and deliver nutritious food to many throughout northern Nevada.●

REMEMBERING SHOICHIRO TOYODA

● Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I rise to address my colleagues in the U.S. Senate and to posthumously honor the life and achievements of Mr. Shoichiro Toyoda of Japan.

Mr. Shoichiro Toyoda built upon the strong foundation established by both his grandfather, Sakichi Toyoda, the founder of the successful Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, and his father, Kiichiro Toyoda, who transitioned the company to automobiles by establishing Toyota Motors. Shoichiro, while never intending to join the family business, stepped in at the age of 27 to help following the unexpected death of his father. Determined to "develop a high-quality passenger car that would perform well anywhere in the world," Shoichiro Toyoda's efforts eventually established Toyota as a world leader in quality and introduced one of the best-selling cars of all time.

Both a talented engineer and businessman, Shoichiro expanded Toyota's production globally and deployed manufacturing facilities in 22 countries,

specifically investing billions in Toyota's U.S. operations and creating an untold number of jobs for American workers. He was inducted into the U.S. Automotive Hall of Fame in 2007 and served on the board of Denso, a valued corporate citizen of my home State of Tennessee, for 58 years. On a very personal level, I would also like to acknowledge the tremendous accomplishments of his son and my friend, Akio Toyoda, who continues his father's legacy, ably leading Toyota Motor Corporation as chairman of the company's board of directors.

I applaud Shoichiro Toyoda's contributions in making Toyota a shining example of the Japanese commitment to excellence, and I appreciate the great legacy that he left in support of U.S.-Japan relations.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. THOMAS DAVIS

● Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Missourian, Dr. Thomas Davis. Dr. Davis is an internal medicine physician with the Veterans' Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic in Marshfield, MO.

Recently, Dr. Davis announced he would be retiring at the end of the year, closing out a distinguished medical career that spans 46 years. The last 20 of those years have been spent caring for our Nation's heroes at the Department of Veterans' Affairs. For the last 10 years, Dr. Davis has been at the Marshfield clinic, which is one of eight outpatient veterans clinics connected to the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital in Columbia, MO. Dr. Davis serves approximately 800 veterans in Marshfield and the surrounding area.

Dr. Davis graduated from the St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1977 and completed his residency in internal medicine at Mercy Hospital in St. Louis in 1980. He has been a board-certified physician in the State of Missouri for 46 years. In his retirement, Dr. Davis looks forward to spending time with his wife, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

I applaud Dr. Davis for his 46 years of commitment, dedication, and selfless service to medicine and caring for his patients, especially American heroes he has cared for over the years. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in honoring his impressive career and wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1713. An act to provide for Department of Energy and Department of Agriculture joint research and development activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2980. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Science Foundation research and development coordination, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2988. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration research and development coordination, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3581. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the family caregiver program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to include services related to mental health and neurological disorders, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4688. An act to direct the Administrator of General Services to sell the property known as Webster School.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 992. An act to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to designate the Texas and New Mexico portions of the future Interstate-designated segments of the Port-to-Plains Corridor as Interstate Route 27, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1734) to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 1713. An act to provide for Department of Energy and Department of Agriculture joint research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2980. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Science Foundation research and development coordination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 2988. An act to provide for Department of Energy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration research and development coordination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3581. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the family caregiver program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to include services related to mental health and neurological disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4688. An act to direct the Administrator of General Services to sell the property known as the Webster School; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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-2883. A communication from the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Agency Financial Report for fiscal

year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2884. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2885. A communication from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Gallery's Performance and Accountability Report for the year ended September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2886. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25-300, "Amulatory Surgical Facility Amendment Act of 2023"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2887. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25-301, "Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2888. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2889. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2023, including the Office of Inspector General's Auditor's Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2890. A communication from the Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2891. A communication from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2892. A communication from the Chief for Regulatory Development, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Broker and Freight Forwarder Financial Responsibility" (RIN2126-AC10) received during in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 28, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2893. A communication from the Chief for Regulatory Development, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Technical, Organizational, Conforming, and Correcting Amendments to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations" (RIN2126-AC60) received during in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 28, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2894. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Winnemucca, Nevada" (MB Docket No. 23-286) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2895. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Idaho Falls, Idaho" (MB Docket No. 23-287) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2896. A communication from the Deputy Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Protecting Consumers from SIM Swap and Port-Out Fraud" ((RIN3060-AL34) (WC Docket No. 21-341)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2897. A communication from the Deputy Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Supporting Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence; Lifeline and Link Up Reform Modernization; Affordable Connectivity Program" ((RIN3060-AL48) (WC Docket Nos. 22-238, 11-42, and 21-450)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2898. A communication from the Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Part 97 of the Commission's Amateur Radio Service Rules to Permit Greater Flexibility in Data Communications" ((FCC23-93) (WT Docket No. 16-239)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2899. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Buffalo, NY" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0765)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2900. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Cheboygan River at Cheboygan, MI" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0113)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2901. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Shrewsbury River, S-32 Bridge, Boroughs of Rumson and Sea Bright, NJ" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0286)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2902. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Towing Vessel Firefighting Training" ((RIN1625-AC64) (Docket No. USCG-2020-0492)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2903. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Find Your Way Home

Swim; Detroit River, Gross Ile, MI" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0717)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2904. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lahaina Boat Basin, Maui, HI—Emergency Operations and Port Recovery" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0743)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2905. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Foster Wedding Fireworks, Lake St. Clair; Grosse Pointe Park, MI" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0696)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2906. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "2022 Liquid Chemical Categorization Updates" ((RIN1625-AC73) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0327)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2907. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Catalina Island, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0622)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2908. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Ohio River Mile Markers 79.5-80, Wellsburg, WV" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0721)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2909. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Catalina Island, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0621)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2910. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; 26th Annual Key West Paddle Classic, Atlantic Ocean, Key West, FL" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0661)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2911. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean; Santa Catalina Island, California" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2912. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Southern Command Dive Operation, Gulf of Mexico, Key West, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0741)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2913. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; South Timbalier Block 22, Gulf of Mexico, Port Fourchon, LA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0732)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2914. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Allegheny River, Mile Markers 15.5 to 16.5, Allegheny County, PA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0712)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2915. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Bay St. Louis, MS” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0632)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2916. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Jacksonville Beach, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0735)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2917. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Saint Thomas, USVI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0838)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2918. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0797)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2919. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Vessel Launch, San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0818)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2920. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River Mile Markers 2.5-3, Brunot Island, PA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0850)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2921. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of

Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Key West, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0135)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2922. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; APEC 2023 Fireworks; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0870)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2923. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Hillsborough Bay, Tampa, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0788)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2924. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Swim for Alligator Lighthouse, Islamorada, FL” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0606)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2925. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile Markers 322.5 to 323, Ashland, KY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0707)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2926. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Lake Tahoe, Glenbrook, NV” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0700)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2927. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Lake Tahoe, Glenbrook, NV” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0699)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2928. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Multi-Year Certificate of Documentation for Recreational Vessel Owners” ((RIN1625-AC87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0305)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2929. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0861)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2930. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0852)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2931. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Hackensack River, Jersey City, NJ” ((RIN1625-AA09) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0794)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2932. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0702)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2933. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; Lake Havasu City, AZ” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0593)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2934. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Mission Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0761)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2935. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe War Memorial Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0657)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2936. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Farms Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0639)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2937. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Wilmington River, Savannah, GA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0466)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2938. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-

0703)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2939. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River MM 476, Davenport, IA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0706)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2940. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “DUKW Amphibious Passenger Vessels” ((RIN1625-AC88) (Docket No. USCG-2023-0243)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2941. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4085” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31514)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2942. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4086” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31515)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2943. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class D and Class E Airspace; Milton, FL; Level Island, AL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1780)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2944. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment to United States Area Navigation Route Q-46; Point Hope, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0866)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2945. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-158 and V-172; Polo, IL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0965)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2946. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Grand Coulee Dam Airport, Elec-

tric City, WA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1339)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2947. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment to VOR Federal Airways V-14 and V-67, and Area Navigation Route T-272; Vandalia, IL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1014)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2948. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment to Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes and Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-478 in the Vicinity of Danville, IL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1026)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2949. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tununak Airport, Tununak, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1119)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2950. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-318; Level Island, AL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0916)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2951. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, Eastman, GA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1674)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2952. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Restricted Area R-2512 Holtville, CA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2220)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2953. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-22581” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0436)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2954. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives;

Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22573” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1494)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2955. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22594” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1705)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2956. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22589” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1651)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2957. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-22598” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1720)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2958. A communication from the Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-22603” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2150)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2959. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22575” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1410)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2960. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22585” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1399)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2961. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22588” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1637)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2962. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal

Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Engines; Amendment 39-22580” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1490)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2963. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22574” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1642)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2964. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22592” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2142)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2965. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22593” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1414)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2966. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines; Amendment 39-22579” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1314)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2967. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22576” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1708)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2968. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Austro Engine GmbH Engines; Amendment 39-22562” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1412)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2969. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Thales AVS France SAS Flight Management Computer Navigation Modules; Amendment 39-22577” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1716)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2970. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yabora Industria Aeronautica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22583” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1635)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2971. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney Division Engines; Amendment 39-22586” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1638)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2972. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22584” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1404)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2973. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22595” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1504)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2974. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Deutsche Aircraft GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by 328 Support Services GmbH; Avcraft Aerospace GmbH; Fairchild Dornier GmbH; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22591” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1707)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2975. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-22590” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-2140)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2976. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Safran Helicopter Engines, S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Turbomeca, S.A.) Engines; Amendment 39-22587” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1311)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 29, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2977. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries off West Coast States; Vessel Movement, Monitoring, and Declaration Management for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery” (RIN0648-BI45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2978. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries; 2024 Fishing Quotas for Atlantic Surfclams and Ocean Quahogs; and Suspension of Atlantic Surfclam Minimum Size Limit” (RIN0648-XD380) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2979. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plans of Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John; Amendments 1” (RIN0648-BL56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2980. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Revised Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2981. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish; Correction” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2982. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2020 and 2021 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish” (RIN0648-XY201) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2983. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XB954) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2984. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XB937) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2985. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Angling Category Retention Limit Adjustment" (RIN0648-XB936) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2986. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska" (RIN0648-XB793) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2987. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category September Time Period Quota Transfer and Closure" (RIN0648-XD337) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2988. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2022" (RIN0648-BL20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2989. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Albacore Quotas" (RIN0648-BL16) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2990. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Amendment 122 to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; Pacific Cod Trawl Cooperative Program" (RIN0648-BL08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2991. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Com-

merce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plans of Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John; Amendments 1" (RIN0648-BL56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2992. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Non-Trawl Logbook; Correction" (RIN0648-BK81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2993. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Permitting and Management Regulations for Area 2A Pacific Halibut Fisheries" (RIN0648-BK93) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2994. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Whiting Utilization in the At-Sea Sectors" (RIN0648-BL41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2995. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Amendment 50" (RIN0648-BL46) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2996. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Mid-Atlantic Bluefin Tilefish Fishery; Final 2022 and 2023 and Projected 2024 Specifications" (RIN0648-XC411) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2997. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery; Final 2023 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Specifications" (RIN0648-CX484) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2998. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan" (RIN0648-BJ56) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Com-

mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2999. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Vessel Movement, Monitoring, and Declaration Management for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery" (RIN0648-BI45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 27, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3000. A communication from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Revolution Wind Offshore Wind Farm Project Offshore Rhode Island" (RIN0648-BL52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 15, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 2685. A bill to make data and internal guidance on excess personal property publicly available, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118-120).

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 229. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 318. A bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend to Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 484. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 3394. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the eligibility for designation as a rural emergency hospital under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 3395. A bill to reauthorize the Belarus Democracy Act of 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. VANCE (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 3396. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Unlawful Discrimination in Higher Education within the Department of Education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. SCHMITT):

S. 3397. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish requirements for the clean vehicle credit and the qualifying advanced energy project credit to prevent offshoring by manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3398. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Drug Manufacturing; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3399. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to guarantee investments that will open new markets for forest owners in rural areas of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

S. 3400. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit disabled individuals to elect to receive disability insurance benefits during the disability insurance benefit waiting period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3401. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to authorize the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to carry out research and development on a single index insurance policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3402. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on the failure of certain hedge funds owning excess single-family residences to dispose of such residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 3403. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare payment option for patients and eligible professionals to freely contract, without penalty, for Medicare fee-for-service items and services, while allowing Medicare beneficiaries to use their Medicare benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3404. A bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3405. A bill to require reciprocity from certain countries with respect to the reporting of official meetings with State and local officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 3406. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make a

technical correction to the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund, to amend the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 to make technical corrections to the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund and Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3407. A bill to end the epidemic of gun violence and build safer communities by strengthening Federal firearms laws and supporting gun violence research, intervention, and prevention initiatives; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

S. 3408. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to allow States the flexibility to use staffing arrangements that best suit their needs, for employment service offices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3409. A bill to end the use of solitary confinement and other forms of restrictive housing in all Federal agencies and entities with which Federal agencies contract; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WICKER, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KING):

S. 3410. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from finalizing a proposed rule regarding minimum staffing for nursing facilities, and to establish an advisory panel on the nursing home workforce; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 3411. A bill to prohibit contracting with certain biotechnology providers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. Res. 484. A resolution condemning the terrorist organization Hamas; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 485. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate relating to the commemoration of the 190th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. Res. 486. A resolution commending Maria Corina Machado as Venezuela's legitimate presidential opposition candidate; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 155

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 155, a bill to ensure that employees of the Internal Revenue Service are brought back to their of-

fices until the backlog of income tax returns has been eliminated.

S. 161

At the request of Mr. KAIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 161, a bill to extend the Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 495

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide assisted living services for eligible veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 701

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 701, a bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services.

S. 793

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 793, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to streamline nutrition access for older adults and adults with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1332

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1332, a bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to revise the Standard Occupational Classification system to establish a separate code for direct support professionals, and for other purposes.

S. 1354

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1354, a bill to increase the quality and supply of child care and lower child care costs for families.

S. 1488

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to remove certain eligibility disqualifications that restrict otherwise eligible students from participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 1722

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1722, a bill to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace for certain employees of air carrier employers.

S. 1729

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1729, a bill to facilitate nationwide accessibility and coordination of 211 services and 988 services in order to provide information and referral to all residents and visitors in the United States for mental health emergencies, homelessness needs, other social and human services needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1832

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1832, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes.

S. 2003

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2003, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to provide additional assistance to Ukraine using assets confiscated from the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and other sovereign assets of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

S. 2397

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2397, a bill to amend section 495 of the Public Health Service Act to require inspections of foreign laboratories conducting biomedical and behavioral research to ensure compliance with applicable animal welfare requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 2464

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2464, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing cost-sharing requirements with respect to diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations.

S. 2777

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2777, a bill to increase child care options for working families and support child care providers.

S. 2807

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2807, a bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish and carry out a grant program to conserve, restore, and manage kelp forest ecosystems, and for other purposes.

S. 2839

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2839, a bill to clarify the maximum hiring target for new air traffic controllers, and for other purposes.

S. 3001

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3001, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exemption from the excise tax on alternative motorboat fuels sold as supplies for vessels or aircraft to include certain vessels serving only one coast.

S. 3235

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3235, a bill to require a strategy to counter the role of the People's Republic of China in evasion of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 3323

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3323, a bill to establish the Office of the Ombudsperson for Immigrant Children in Immigration Custody, and for other purposes.

S. 3343

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3343, a bill to provide that United States citizens evacuating Israel shall not be required to reimburse the United States Government, and for other purposes.

S. 3351

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3351, a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to extend certain expiring authorities, to restore certain expired authorities, and to institute reforms to protect the civil liberties of United States persons, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 49

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a co-

sponsor of S.J. Res. 49, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Labor Relations Board relating to a "Standard for Determining Joint Employer Status".

S.J. RES. 50

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 50, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance, and Incident Disclosure."

S. RES. 158

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 158, a resolution condemning the deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and the forcible transfer of children within territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by Russian forces.

S. RES. 450

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 450, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that paraprofessionals and education support staff should have fair compensation, benefits, and working conditions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3404. A bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

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

S. 3404

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights".

SEC. 2. HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 AMENDMENTS.

(a) STUDENT LOAN INFORMATION BY ELIGIBLE LENDERS.—Section 433 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1083) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (12), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) a statement that—

“(A) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(B) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) A statement that—

“(i) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(ii) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.

“(E) A statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under section 128(e)(16)(J)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(J)(i)) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to section 128(e)(16)(J)(iii) of such Act.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following:

“(F) A statement that—

“(i) the borrower may be entitled to servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws; and

“(ii) a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under section 128(e)(16)(K)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(K)(i)) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to such section.

“(G) A statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under section 128(e)(16)(J)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(J)(i)) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to section 128(e)(16)(J)(iii) of such Act.”.

(b) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS.**—Section 455 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) **PREPAYMENT, PAYMENT APPLICATION, AND PAYMENT ALLOCATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A borrower may prepay all or part of a loan made under this part at any time without penalty.

“(2) **PREPAYMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a borrower pays any amount in excess of the amount due for a loan made under this part, the excess amount shall be a prepayment.

“(B) **APPLICATION OF PREPAYMENT.**—If a borrower makes a prepayment, the Secretary shall—

“(i) apply the prepaid amount according to the terms of the promissory note signed by the borrower;

“(ii) upon request of the borrower, apply the prepaid amount to the outstanding loan principal; or

“(iii) upon request of the borrower, advance the due date of the next payment and notify the borrower of any revised due date for the next payment.

“(3) **PAYMENT ALLOCATION.**—If a borrower has more than 1 loan made under this part, the Secretary shall allocate any prepayment or other partial payment in the same manner as amounts are allocated under section 128(e)(16)(G)(i) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(16)(G)(i)).”.

(c) **CONTRACTS.**—Section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—

“(A) **CONSORTIA.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation of the authority of any State agency to enter into an agreement for the purposes of this section as a member of a consortium of State agencies.

“(B) **COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering, limiting, or affecting any obligation by an entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section to comply with any applicable Federal or State law, including any Federal consumer financial law, as defined in section 1002(14) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481(14)).

“(C) **AUTHORITIES.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering, limiting, or affecting the authority of a State attorney general or any other State regulatory or enforcement agency or authority to bring an action or other regulatory proceeding arising solely under the law of such State.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **APPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS UNDER THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2010.**—

“(1) **CONSUMER FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE.**—A consumer financial product or service offered by an entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b), as part of such contract, shall have the meaning given the term in section 1002 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481).

“(2) **COVERED PERSON.**—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b) shall be considered a ‘covered person’ (as defined in section 1002 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481)) and subject to the provisions of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481 et seq.).

“(3) **POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDER OR SERVICER.**—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection, as described in subsection (b), and is engaged in the provision of, or offering, servicing shall be considered a ‘postsecondary educational lender or servicer’ (as defined in section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), and subject to the provisions of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (12 U.S.C. 1638(e)).

“(d) **COMPLAINTS FROM STUDENT LOAN BORROWERS.**—In awarding any contract under this section for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall require, as part of such contract, any entity receiving such an award—

“(1) to respond to consumer complaints submitted to any Federal, State, or local agency that accepts complaints from student loan borrowers, including the Bureau of Con-

sumer Financial Protection, by borrowers who owe loans made under this part; and

“(2) to share information about consumer complaints with the Secretary, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Veterans Affairs, any State attorney general, or any other Federal or State regulatory or enforcement agency that compiles information about such complaints.

“(e) **LIMITATIONS ON CONTRACTS.**—Any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under this section shall be prohibited, as part of such contract, from marketing to the borrower of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title a financial product or service—

“(1) using data obtained as a result of the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract;

“(2) during any outreach or contact with the borrower resulting from the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract; or

“(3) on any platform or through any method resulting from the contract or the relationship with the borrower stemming from the contract.

“(f) **STUDENT LOAN SERVICING INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Secretary shall establish a student loan servicing interagency working group co-chaired by the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and including the Chief Operating Officer of the Office of Federal Student Aid, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of any other relevant Federal departments or agencies.

“(2) **ADVISORY REPORT ON RULEMAKING.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date the working group under paragraph (1) is established, the working group shall publish an advisory report making recommendations to the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection related to the promulgation of regulations under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) with respect to entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section.

“(B) **PUBLIC FEEDBACK.**—Following the publication of the advisory report required under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall accept, for not less than 60 days, from the public specific feedback on the recommendations included in the report.

“(3) **PUBLICATION OF FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 30 days following the conclusion of the public feedback process described in paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall publish final recommendations for the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection related to the promulgation of regulations under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)).

“(4) **POLICY DIRECTION TO FEDERAL STUDENT AID.**—The working group shall develop policy direction for the Office of Federal Student Aid to incorporate, into contracts awarded under this section, applicable requirements and standards promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) or described in section 128(e)(17)(B)(i)(II) of such Act.

“(5) **MEETINGS.**—After the Secretary publishes final recommendations under paragraph (3), the working group shall meet not less often than once per year including to—

“(A) evaluate the application of regulations promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C.

1638(e)(17)(A)) on entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section;

“(B) evaluate the Office of Federal Student Aid’s implementation of policy direction developed pursuant to paragraph (4);

“(C) develop and implement an oversight plan to ensure compliance by entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section with policy direction developed under paragraph (4) and regulations promulgated under section 128(e)(17)(A) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)(A)) or described in section 128(e)(17)(B)(i)(II) of such Act; and

“(D) undertake other activities to improve coordination among the members of the working group as it relates to the Secretary’s administration of loans made, insured, or guaranteed under this title.

“(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—In order to carry out its duties under this subsection, the working group may engage in investigations of entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under this section.

“(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to alter, limit, or restrict the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection’s obligations under chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedures Act’), including the Director’s obligation to provide notice, solicit public comment, and respond to such comment when issuing regulations.”.

(d) REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT.—Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 494. REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT.

“Upon repaying in full the amount due on a defaulted loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title, the Secretary, guaranty agency, or other holder of the loan shall request any consumer reporting agency to which the Secretary, guaranty agency, or holder, as applicable, reported the default of the loan, to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history.”.

(e) REMOVAL OF RECORD OF DEFAULT FROM CREDIT HISTORY.—Section 455(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.—Upon obtaining a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan that discharges the liability on a defaulted loan made, insured, or guaranteed under this title, the Secretary, guaranty agency, or other holder of the loan shall request any consumer reporting agency to which the Secretary, guaranty agency or holder, as applicable, reported the default of the loan, to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history.”.

(f) DEFAULT REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Section 428F(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078–6(a)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “to remove the record of the default from the borrower’s credit history” and inserting “to remove any adverse item of information relating to such loan from the borrower’s credit history”.

SEC. 3. TRUTH IN LENDING ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 128 (15 U.S.C. 1638)—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking “PRIVATE”;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(O), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (10)”;

(iii) in paragraph (2)(L), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (10)”;

(iv) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking “paragraph (7)” and inserting “paragraph (11)”;

(v) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) as paragraphs (9) through (15), respectively;

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

“(5) DISCLOSURES BEFORE FIRST FULLY AMORTIZED PAYMENT.—Not fewer than 30 days and not more than 150 days before the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due from the borrower, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall disclose to the borrower, clearly and conspicuously—

“(A) the information described in—

“(i) paragraph (2)(A) (adjusted, as necessary, for the rate of interest in effect on the date the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due);

“(ii) subparagraphs (B) through (G) of paragraph (2);

“(iii) paragraph (2)(H) (adjusted, as necessary, for the rate of interest in effect on the date the first fully amortized payment on a postsecondary education loan is due);

“(iv) paragraph (2)(K); and

“(v) subparagraphs (O) and (P) of paragraph (2);

“(B) the scheduled date upon which the first fully amortized payment is due;

“(C) the name of the postsecondary educational lender and servicer, and the address to which communications and payments should be sent including a telephone number, email address, and website where the borrower may obtain additional information;

“(D) a description of all alternative repayment options, including applicable repayment plans and options for loan consolidation, loan forgiveness, and loan repayment; and

“(E) a statement that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K).

“(6) DISCLOSURES WHEN BORROWER IS AT-RISK.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a postsecondary educational lender or servicer determines that a borrower meets the criteria established in paragraph (16)(J)(i), the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall—

“(i) disclose to the borrower, in writing, clearly and conspicuously that a repayment specialist office or unit is available to discuss alternative repayment options and answer borrower inquiries related to their postsecondary educational loan, including the toll-free number to contact the office or unit pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii); and

“(ii) inform the borrower, in writing, of the existence of discharge programs, the criteria required to qualify for discharge under each of such programs, and how to apply.

“(B) OUTREACH TO AT-RISK BORROWERS.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), shall promulgate rules to establish a timeline for additional live outreach by the repayment specialist office or unit to at-risk borrowers.

“(7) ACTIONS WHEN BORROWER IS 30 DAYS DELINQUENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a borrower becomes 30 days delinquent on a postsecondary education loan, the repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) shall—

“(i) make a good faith effort to establish live contact with the borrower to discuss alternative repayment options and other options available to avoid default; and

“(ii) disclose to the borrower, in writing, clearly and conspicuously—

“(I) of the availability of income-driven repayment plans under sections 455 and 493C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e and 1098e) and the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)) and how to apply;

“(II) the minimum payment that the borrower must make to bring the loan current;

“(III) a statement, related to potential charge off (as defined in paragraph (16)(A)) or assignment to collections as appropriate, to include—

“(aa) the date on which the loan will be charged-off or assigned to collections if no payment is made or the minimum payment required to be disclosed pursuant to item (bb) is not made;

“(bb) the minimum payment that must be made to avoid the loan being charged off or assigned to collection; and

“(cc) the consequences to the borrower of charge off or assignment to collections;

“(IV) a statement that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K); and

“(V) a statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii).

“(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The disclosures described in subparagraph (A)(ii) may be modified subject to regulations promulgated by the Director, based on consumer testing and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(8) ACTIONS WHEN BORROWER IS HAVING DIFFICULTY MAKING PAYMENT OR IS 60 DAYS DELINQUENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 5 days after a borrower notifies a postsecondary educational lender or servicer that the borrower is having difficulty making payment or a borrower becomes 60 days delinquent on a postsecondary education loan, the repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) shall—

“(i) complete a full review of the borrower’s postsecondary education loan and make a reasonable effort to obtain the information necessary to determine—

“(I) if the borrower is eligible for any alternative repayment option, including Federal Direct Consolidation Loans under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.), as applicable, or the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m));

“(II) if the borrower is eligible for servicemember or veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) or other Federal or State law related to postsecondary education loans; and

“(III) if the postsecondary education loan, if a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.), is eligible for discharge by the Secretary;

“(ii) make a good faith effort to establish live contact with the borrower to provide the borrower information about alternative repayment options and benefits for which the borrower is eligible, including all terms, conditions, and fees or costs associated with such repayment plan, pursuant to paragraph (9)(D);

“(iii) provide to the borrower in writing, in simple and understandable terms, such information required by clause (ii);

“(iv) allow the borrower a reasonable amount of time to apply for an alternative repayment option or benefits, if eligible, before the loan is placed in default;

“(v) notify the borrower that a Servicemember and Veterans Liaison designated under paragraph (16)(K) is available to answer inquiries about servicemember and veteran benefits related to postsecondary education loans, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the Liaison pursuant to paragraph (16)(K); and

“(vi) notify the borrower that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under paragraph (16)(J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to paragraph (16)(J)(iii).

“(B) FORBEARANCE OR DEFERMENT.—If, after receiving information about alternative repayment options from the repayment specialist, a borrower notifies the postsecondary educational lender or servicer that a long-term alternative repayment option is not appropriate, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer may comply with this paragraph by providing the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, information about short-term options to address an anticipated short-term difficulty in making payments, such as forbearance or deferment options, including all terms, conditions, and fees or costs associated with such options pursuant to paragraph (9)(D).

“(C) NOTIFICATION PROCESS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall establish a process, in accordance with subparagraph (A), for a borrower to notify the lender that—

“(I) the borrower is having difficulty making payments on a postsecondary education loan; and

“(II) a long-term alternative repayment option is not appropriate.

“(ii) CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall, based on consumer testing, and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), promulgate rules establishing minimum standards for postsecondary educational lender or servicers in carrying out the requirements of this paragraph and a model form for borrowers to notify postsecondary educational lender or servicers of the information under this paragraph.”;

(vii) in paragraph (9), as redesignated by clause (v), by adding at the end the following:

“(D) MODEL DISCLOSURE FORM FOR ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT OPTIONS, FORBEARANCE, AND DEFERMENT OPTIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Director shall, based on consumer testing and through regulations promulgated in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), develop and issue model forms to allow borrowers to compare alternative repayment options, forbearance, and deferment options with the borrower’s existing repayment plan with respect to a postsecondary education loan. In developing such forms, the Director shall consider and evaluate the following for inclusion:

“(i) The total amount to be paid over the life of the loan.

“(ii) The total amount in interest to be paid over the life of the loan.

“(iii) The monthly payment amount.

“(iv) The expected pay-off date.

“(v) Other related fees and costs, as applicable.

“(vi) Eligibility requirements, and how the borrower can apply for an alternative repay-

ment option, forbearance, or deferment option.

“(vii) Any relevant consequences due to action or inaction, such as default, including any actions that would result in the loss of eligibility for alternative repayment options, forbearance, deferment, or discharge options.”;

(viii) in paragraph (12), as redesignated by clause (v), by striking “paragraph (7)” and inserting “paragraph (11)”;

(ix) by striking paragraph (14), as redesignated by clause (v), and inserting the following:

“(14) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the terms ‘covered educational institution’, ‘private educational lender’, and ‘private education loan’ have the same meanings as in section 140;

“(B) the term ‘postsecondary education loan’ means—

“(i) a private education loan;

“(ii) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.); or

“(iii) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.);

“(C) the term ‘postsecondary educational lender or servicer’ means—

“(i) an eligible lender of a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.);

“(ii) any entity with which the Secretary enters into a contract under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) for origination, servicing, or collection described in subsection (b) of such section 456 and is engaged in the provision of, or offering, servicing, as defined in paragraph (16)(A)(iv), or collections regardless of whether the Secretary identifies the entity as a ‘servicer’ in such contract;

“(iii) a private educational lender;

“(iv) any other person or entity engaged in the business of securing, making, or extending postsecondary education loans on behalf of a person or entity described in clause (i) or (ii); or

“(v) any other holder of a postsecondary education loan other than the Secretary;

“(D) the term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Bureau; and

“(E) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.”;

(x) in paragraph (15), as redesignated by clause (v), by striking “paragraph (5)” and inserting “paragraph (9)”;

(xi) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) STUDENT LOAN BORROWER BILL OF RIGHTS.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) BORROWER.—The term ‘borrower’ means the person to whom a postsecondary education loan is extended.

“(ii) CHARGE OFF.—The term ‘charge off’ means charge to profit and loss, or subject to any similar action.

“(iii) QUALIFIED WRITTEN REQUEST.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified written request’ means a written correspondence of a borrower (other than notice on a payment medium supplied by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer) transmitted by mail, facsimile, or electronically through an email address or website designated by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers that—

“(aa) includes, or otherwise enables the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to identify, the name and account of the borrower; and

“(bb) includes, to the extent applicable—

“(AA) sufficient detail regarding the information sought by the borrower; or

“(BB) a statement of the reasons for the belief of the borrower that there is an error regarding the account of the borrower.

“(II) CORRESPONDENCE DELIVERED TO OTHER ADDRESSES.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—A written correspondence of a borrower is a qualified written request if the written correspondence is transmitted to and received by a postsecondary educational lender or servicer at a mailing address, facsimile number, email address, or website address other than the address or number designated by that postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers but the written correspondence meets the requirements under items (aa) and (bb) of subclause (I).

“(bb) DUTY TO TRANSFER.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall, within a reasonable period of time, transfer a written correspondence of a borrower received by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer at a mailing address, facsimile number, email address, or website address other than the address or number designated by that postsecondary educational lender or servicer to receive communications from borrowers to the correct address or appropriate office or other unit of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(cc) DATE OF RECEIPT.—A written correspondence of a borrower transferred in accordance with item (bb) shall be deemed to be received by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer on the date on which the written correspondence is transferred to the correct address or appropriate office or other unit of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(iv) SERVICING.—The term ‘servicing’ means 1 or more of the following:

“(I) Receiving any scheduled periodic payments from a borrower or notification of such payments pursuant to the terms of a postsecondary education loan or contract governing the servicing.

“(II) Applying payments to the borrower’s account pursuant to the terms of the postsecondary education loan or the contract governing the servicing.

“(III) Maintaining account records for a postsecondary education loan.

“(IV) Communicating with a borrower regarding a postsecondary education loan on behalf of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(V) Interactions with a borrower, including activities to help prevent default on obligations arising from postsecondary education loans, conducted to facilitate the activities described in subclause (I) or (II) on behalf of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer.

“(B) SALE, TRANSFER, OR ASSIGNMENT.—If the sale, other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations of a postsecondary education loan results in a change in the identity of the party to whom the borrower must send subsequent payments or direct any communications concerning the loan—

“(i) the transferor shall—

“(I) notify the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, not fewer than 45 days before transferring a legally enforceable right to receive payment from the borrower on such loan, of—

“(aa) the sale or other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(bb) the identity of the transferee;

“(cc) the name and address of the party to whom subsequent payments or communications must be sent;

“(dd) the telephone numbers, email address, and websites of both the transferor and the transferee;

“(ee) the effective date of the sale, transfer, or assignment;

“(ff) the date on which the transferor will stop accepting payment; and

“(gg) the date on which the transferee will begin accepting payment; and

“(II) forward any payment from a borrower with respect to such postsecondary education loan to the transferee, immediately upon receiving such payment, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the transferor stops accepting payment of such postsecondary education loan; and

“(III) provide to the transferee all borrower information and complete payment history information for any such postsecondary education loan, including—

“(aa) an identification of the repayment plan under which payments were made;

“(bb) the number of months qualifying toward a loan forgiveness program and identifying such program;

“(cc) the date of enrollment into any income-driven repayment plan under section 455 or 493C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e and 1098e);

“(dd) the dates of any forbearance or deferment; and

“(ee) any application for administrative relief submitted to the transferor; and

“(ii) the transferee shall—

“(I) notify the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, not fewer than 45 days before acquiring a legally enforceable right to receive payment from the borrower on such loan, of—

“(aa) the sale or other transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(bb) the identity of the transferor;

“(cc) the name and address of the party to whom subsequent payments or communications must be sent;

“(dd) the telephone numbers, email address, and websites of both the transferor and the transferee;

“(ee) the effective date of the sale, transfer, assignment, or transfer of servicing obligations;

“(ff) the date on which the transferor will stop accepting payment; and

“(gg) the date on which the transferee will begin accepting payment;

“(II) accept as on-time and may not impose any late fee or finance charge for any payment from a borrower with respect to such postsecondary education loan that is forwarded from the transferor during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which the transferor stops accepting payment, if the transferor receives such payment on or before the applicable due date, including any grace period;

“(III) provide borrowers a simple, online process for transferring existing electronic fund transfer authority; and

“(IV) honor any promotion or benefit available or granted to the borrower or advertised by the previous owner or transferor of such postsecondary education loan.

“(C) MATERIAL CHANGE IN MAILING ADDRESS OR PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING PAYMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a postsecondary educational lender or servicer makes a change in the mailing address, office, or procedures for handling payments with respect to any postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall notify the borrower in writing and through the borrower's preferred or designated method of communication not less than 45 calendar days in advance of such change.

“(ii) BORROWER PROTECTION WINDOW.—If a change described in clause (i) causes a delay in the crediting of the account of the borrower made during the 90-day period fol-

lowing the date on which such change took effect, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not impose on the borrower any negative consequences, including negative credit reporting, lost eligibility in borrower benefits, late fees, interest capitalization, or other financial injury.

“(D) INTEREST RATE AND TERM CHANGES FOR CERTAIN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), a postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall provide written notice, in a clear and conspicuous manner, to a borrower of any material change in the terms of the postsecondary education loan, including an increase in the interest rate, not later than 45 days before the effective date of the change or increase.

“(II) MATERIAL CHANGES IN TERMS.—The Director shall, by regulation, establish guidelines for determining which changes in terms are material under subclause (I).

“(ii) LIMITS ON INTEREST RATE AND FEE INCREASES APPLICABLE TO OUTSTANDING BALANCE.—Except as provided in clause (iii), a postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not increase the interest rate or other fee applicable to an outstanding balance on a postsecondary education loan.

“(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—The requirements under clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to—

“(I) an increase based on an applicable variable interest rate incorporated in the terms of a postsecondary education loan that provides for changes in the interest rate according to operation of an index that is not under the control of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and is published for viewing by the general public;

“(II) an increase in interest rate due to the completion of a workout or temporary hardship arrangement by the borrower or the failure of the borrower to comply with the terms of a workout or temporary hardship arrangement if—

“(aa) the interest rate applicable to a category of transactions following any such increase does not exceed the rate or fee that applied to that category of transactions prior to commencement of the arrangement; and

“(bb) the postsecondary educational lender or servicer has provided the borrower, prior to the commencement of such arrangement, with clear and conspicuous disclosure of the terms of the arrangement (including any increases due to such completion or failure); and

“(III) an increase in interest rate due to a provision included within the terms of a postsecondary education loan that provides for a lower interest rate based on the borrower's agreement to a prearranged plan that authorizes recurring electronic funds transfers if—

“(aa) the borrower withdraws the borrower's authorization of the prearranged recurring electronic funds transfer plan; and

“(bb) after withdrawal of the borrower's authorization and prior to increasing the interest rate, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer has provided the borrower with clear and conspicuous disclosure of the impending change in borrower's interest rate and a reasonable opportunity to reauthorize the prearranged electronic funds transfers plan.

“(E) PAYMENT INFORMATION.—

“(i) STATEMENT REQUIRED WITH EACH BILLING CYCLE.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer for each borrower's account that is being serviced by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and that includes a postsecondary education loan shall transmit to the borrower, for each billing cycle during which there is an outstanding balance in that account, a clearly

and conspicuously written statement that includes—

“(I) the interest rate, principal balance, minimum monthly payment, and payment due date for each loan;

“(II) the outstanding balance in the account and each loan at the beginning of the billing cycle;

“(III) the total amount credited to the account and each loan during the billing cycle;

“(IV) the total amount of unpaid interest for the account and each loan;

“(V) the amount of any fee added to the account during the billing cycle, itemized to show each individual fee amount and reason for each fee;

“(VI) the address and phone number of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer to which the borrower may direct billing inquiries;

“(VII) the amount of any payments or other credits during the billing cycle that was applied respectively to the principal and to interest for each loan;

“(VIII) the manner, pursuant to subparagraph (G), in which payments will be allocated among multiple loans if the borrower does not provide specific payment instructions;

“(IX) whether each loan is in deferment or forbearance;

“(X) information on how to file a complaint with the Bureau and with the ombudsman designated pursuant to section 1035 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5535) and the Department of Education;

“(XI) for any borrower considered to be at-risk, as described in subparagraph (J)(i), a statement that a repayment specialist office or unit designated under subparagraph (J) is available to answer inquiries related to alternative repayment options, including the toll-free telephone number and email address to contact the specialist pursuant to subparagraph (J)(iii); and

“(XII) any other information determined appropriate by the Director through regulations promulgated, based on consumer testing and in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(ii) DISCLOSURE OF PAYMENT DEADLINES.—

In the case of a postsecondary education loan account under which a late fee or charge may be imposed due to the failure of the borrower to make payment on or before the due date for such payment, the billing statement required under clause (i) with respect to the account shall include, in a conspicuous location on the billing statement and in clear and plain language, the date on which the payment is due or, if different, the date on which a late fee will be charged, together with the amount of the late fee to be imposed if payment is made after that date.

“(F) APPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.—

“(i) APPLY PAYMENT ON DATE RECEIVED.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, a postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall apply payments to a borrower's account on the date the payment is received.

“(ii) PROMULGATION OF RULES.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), may promulgate rules for the application of postsecondary education loan payments that—

“(I) implements the requirements in this section;

“(II) minimizes the amount of fees and interest incurred by the borrower and the total loan amount paid by the borrower;

“(III) minimizes delinquencies, assignments to collection, and charge-offs;

“(IV) requires postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments on the date received; and

“(V) allows the borrower to instruct the postsecondary educational lender or servicer

to apply payments in a manner preferred by the borrower.

“(iii) METHOD THAT BEST BENEFITS BORROWER.—In promulgating the rules under clause (ii), the Director shall choose the allocation method that best benefits the borrower and is compatible with existing repayment options.

“(G) ALLOCATION OF PAYMENTS AMONG MULTIPLE LOANS.—

“(i) ALLOCATION OF UNDERPAYMENTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, upon receipt of a payment that does not satisfy the full amount due for each postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall allocate amounts in a manner that minimizes negative consequences, including negative credit reporting and late fees, and, where multiple loans share an equal stage of delinquency, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall first allocate payment to the postsecondary education loan with the smallest monthly payment, and then, after satisfying that monthly payment, to each successive loan bearing the next highest monthly payment, until the payment is exhausted. A borrower may instruct or expressly authorize a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to allocate payments in a different manner.

“(ii) ALLOCATION OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower, upon receipt of a payment exceeding the total amount due among all the borrower's postsecondary education loans, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall satisfy the amounts due for each loan, and then allocate amounts in excess of the minimum payment amount first to the postsecondary education loan balance bearing the highest annual percentage rate, and then, once that loan is repaid, to each successive postsecondary education loan bearing the next highest annual percentage rate, until the payment is exhausted. A borrower may instruct or expressly authorize a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to allocate such excess payments in a different manner.

“(iii) ALLOCATION OF EXACT PAYMENTS.—Unless otherwise directed by the borrower upon receipt of a payment that exactly satisfies the monthly payments for each loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall allocate payments to satisfy each monthly payment.

“(iv) PROMULGATION OF RULES.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), may promulgate rules for the allocation of payments among multiple postsecondary education loans that—

“(I) implements the requirements in this section;

“(II) minimizes the amount of fees and interest incurred by the borrower and the total loan amount paid by the borrower;

“(III) minimizes delinquencies, assignments to collection, and charge-offs;

“(IV) requires postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments on the date received; and

“(V) allows the borrower to instruct postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to apply payments in a manner preferred by the borrower, including excess payments.

“(v) METHOD THAT BEST BENEFITS BORROWER.—In promulgating the rules under clause (iv), the Director shall choose the allocation method that best benefits the borrower and is compatible with existing repayment options.

“(H) LATE FEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A late fee may not be charged to a borrower for a postsecondary education loan under any of the following circumstances, either individually or in combination:

“(I) On a per-loan basis when a borrower has multiple postsecondary education loans.

“(II) In an amount greater than 4 percent of the amount of the payment past due.

“(III) Before the end of the 15-day period beginning on the date the payment is due.

“(IV) More than once with respect to a single late payment.

“(V) The borrower fails to make a singular, non-successive regularly-scheduled payment on the postsecondary education loan.

“(ii) COORDINATION WITH SUBSEQUENT LATE FEES.—No late fee may be charged to a borrower for a postsecondary education loan relating to an insufficient payment if the payment is made on or before the due date of the payment, or within any applicable grace period for the payment, if the insufficiency is attributable only to a late fee relating to an earlier payment, and the payment is otherwise a full payment for the applicable period.

“(iii) PAYMENTS AT LOCAL BRANCHES.—If the loan holder, in the case of a postsecondary education loan account referred to in subparagraph (A), is a financial institution that maintains a branch or office at which payments on any such account are accepted from the borrower in person, the date on which the borrower makes a payment on the account at such branch or office shall be considered to be the date on which the payment is made for purposes of determining whether a late fee may be imposed due to the failure of the borrower to make payment on or before the due date for such payment.

“(I) BORROWER INQUIRIES.—

“(i) DUTY OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS OR SERVICERS TO RESPOND TO BORROWER INQUIRIES.—

“(I) NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF REQUEST.—If a borrower submits a qualified written request to the postsecondary educational lender or servicer for information relating to the servicing of the postsecondary education loan, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall provide a written response acknowledging receipt of the qualified written request within 5 business days unless any action requested by the borrower is taken within such period.

“(II) ACTION WITH RESPECT TO INQUIRY.—Not later than 30 business days after the receipt from a borrower of a qualified written request under subclause (I) and, if applicable, before taking any action with respect to the qualified written request of the borrower, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall—

“(aa) make appropriate corrections in the account of the borrower, including the crediting of any late fees, and transmit to the borrower a written notification of such correction (which shall include the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of a representative of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower);

“(bb) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes—

“(AA) to the extent applicable, a statement of the reasons for which the postsecondary educational lender or servicer believes the account of the borrower is correct as determined by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer; and

“(BB) the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower; or

“(cc) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes—

“(AA) information requested by the borrower or explanation of why the information requested is unavailable or cannot be ob-

tained by the postsecondary educational lender or servicer; and

“(BB) the name and toll-free or collect-call telephone number and email address of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower.

“(III) LIMITED EXTENSION OF RESPONSE TIME.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—There may be 1 extension of the 30-day period described in subclause (II) of not more than 15 days if, before the end of such 30-day period, the postsecondary educational lender or servicer notifies the borrower of the extension and the reasons for the delay in responding.

“(bb) REPORTS TO BUREAU.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall, on an annual basis, report to the Bureau the aggregate number of extensions sought by the such postsecondary educational lender or servicer under item (aa).

“(ii) PROTECTION AGAINST NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES.—During the 60-day period beginning on the date on which a postsecondary educational lender or servicer receives a qualified written request from a borrower relating to a dispute regarding payments by the borrower, a postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not impose any negative consequences on the borrower relating to the subject of the qualified written request or to such period, including—

“(I) engaging in debt collection efforts, including under chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code;

“(II) providing negative credit information to any consumer reporting agency (as defined in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a));

“(III) lost eligibility for a borrower benefit;

“(IV) late fees;

“(V) interest capitalization; or

“(VI) other financial injury.

“(J) REPAYMENT SPECIALISTS FOR AT-RISK BORROWERS.—

“(i) AT-RISK BORROWERS.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall designate an office or other unit to act as a repayment specialist regarding postsecondary education loans for—

“(I) any borrower who—

“(aa) becomes 30 calendar days or more delinquent under the postsecondary education loan; or

“(bb) notifies the postsecondary educational lender or servicer pursuant to paragraph (8)(C) that the borrower is having difficulty making payment;

“(II) any borrower who requests information related to options to reduce or suspend the borrower's monthly payment, or otherwise indicates that the borrower is experiencing or is about to experience financial hardship or distress;

“(III) any borrower who has not completed the program of study for which the borrower received the loans;

“(IV) any borrower who is enrolled in discretionary forbearance for more than 9 of the previous 12 months;

“(V) any borrower who has rehabilitated or consolidated 1 or more postsecondary education loans out of default within the prior 24 months;

“(VI) a borrower who seeks information regarding, seeks to enter an agreement for, or seeks to resolve an issue under a repayment option that requires subsequent submission of supporting documentation;

“(VII) a borrower who seeks to modify the terms of the repayment of the postsecondary education loan because of hardship; and

“(VIII) any borrower or segment of borrowers determined by the Director or the Secretary to be at-risk.

“(ii) TRAINING.—Staff of the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i) shall—

“(I) receive rigorous, ongoing training related to available repayment plans, loan forgiveness, and cancellation and discharge options; and

“(II) be trained to—

“(aa) assess the borrower’s long-term and short-term financial situation in discussing alternative repayment options with borrowers;

“(bb) inform borrowers, when there is sufficient information to determine that a borrower may be eligible, about closed-school discharge, discharge under defense to repayment, or total and permanent disability discharge prior to informing the borrower about any other options for repayment; and

“(cc) inform borrowers about alternative repayment options, prior to discussing forbearance and deferment.

“(iii) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL ADDRESS.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall maintain—

“(I) a toll-free telephone number that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer, on monthly billing statements, and any disclosures required by paragraph (6); and

“(cc) not subject borrowers to unreasonable call wait times; and

“(II) an email address that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer, on monthly billing statements, and any disclosures required by paragraph (6); and

“(cc) be monitored on a regular basis.

“(iv) COMPENSATION.—Staff of the repayment specialist office or unit designated under clause (i) shall not be compensated on the basis of the volume of calls or accounts handled, dollar amounts collected, brevity of calls, or in any other manner that may encourage undue haste and lack of diligence or quality customer service.

“(K) SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) SERVICEMEMBER AND VETERANS LIAISON.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall designate an employee to act as the servicemember and veterans liaison who is responsible for answering inquiries from servicemembers, veterans, and their immediate family members, and is specially trained on servicemember and veteran benefits under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) and other Federal or State laws related to postsecondary education loans.

“(ii) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL ADDRESS.—Each postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall maintain—

“(I) a toll-free telephone number that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the servicemember and veterans liaison designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of postsecondary educational lender or servicer and on monthly billing statements; and

“(cc) not subject borrowers to unreasonable call wait times; and

“(II) an email address that shall—

“(aa) connect directly to the servicemember and veterans liaison designated under clause (i);

“(bb) be made available on the primary internet website of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer and on monthly billing statements; and

“(cc) be monitored on a regular basis.

“(iii) PROHIBITION ON CHARGE OFFS AND DEFAULT.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not charge off or report a postsecondary education loan as delinquent, assigned to collection (internally or by referral to a third party), in default, or charged-off to a credit reporting agency if the borrower is on active duty in the Armed Forces (as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code) serving in a combat zone (as designated by the President under section 112(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

“(iv) ADDITIONAL LIAISONS.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall determine additional entities with whom borrowers interact, including guaranty agencies, that shall designate an employee to act as the servicemember and veterans liaison who is responsible for answering inquiries from servicemembers, veterans, and their immediate family members, and is specially trained on servicemembers and veteran benefits and option under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.).

“(L) BORROWER’S LOAN HISTORY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall make available in a secure electronic form usable by borrowers, or in writing upon request, the loan history of each borrower for each postsecondary education loan, separately designating—

“(I) history of information on the loan before any consolidation or transfer of such loan;

“(II) payment history, including repayment plan and payments—

“(aa) made on such loan to previous postsecondary educational lenders or servicers; and

“(bb) qualifying toward a loan forgiveness program and designating such program;

“(III) loan history, including any forbearances, deferrals, delinquencies, assignment to collection, and charge offs;

“(IV) annual percentage rate history;

“(V) key loan terms, including application of payments to interest, principal, and fees, origination date, principal, capitalized interest, annual percentage rate, including any cap, loan term, and any contractual incentives;

“(VI) amount due to pay off the outstanding balance; and

“(VII) any other items determined by the Director through regulations promulgated in accordance with paragraph (17)(A).

“(ii) ORIGINAL DOCUMENTATION.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall make available to the borrower, if requested, at no charge, copies of the original loan documents and the promissory note for each postsecondary education loan.

“(M) ERROR RESOLUTION.—The Director, in consultation with the Secretary, shall promulgate rules requiring postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to establish error resolution procedures to allow borrowers to inquire about errors related to their postsecondary education loans and obtain timely resolution of such errors.

“(N) ADDITIONAL SERVICING STANDARDS.—

“(i) PROHIBITIONS.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer may not—

“(I) charge a fee for responding to a qualified written request under this paragraph;

“(II) fail to take timely action to respond to a qualified written request from a borrower to correct an error relating to an allocation of payment or the payoff amount of the postsecondary education loan;

“(III) fail to take reasonable steps to avail the borrower of all possible alternative repayment arrangements to avoid default;

“(IV) fail to perform the obligations required under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

“(V) fail to respond within 10 business days to a request from a borrower to provide the name, address, and other relevant contact information of the loan holder of the borrower’s postsecondary education loan or, for a Federal Direct Loan or a Federal Perkins Loan, the Secretary of Education, or the institution of higher education who made the loan, respectively;

“(VI) fail to comply with any applicable requirement of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.);

“(VII) charge a convenience, processing, or any other fee for payments made electronically or by telephone;

“(VIII) fail to comply with any other obligation that the Bureau, by regulation, has determined to be appropriate to carry out the consumer protection purposes of this paragraph;

“(IX) fail to perform other standard servicing duties and functions; or

“(X) engage in any unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, as those terms are described in section 1031 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5531).

“(ii) BUSINESS HOURS.—Postsecondary educational lenders or servicers shall be open for borrower inquiries and outreach during and after normal business hours, including availability after 5:00 pm in all continental United States time zones and some weekend hours.

“(iii) ADDITIONAL STANDARDS.—The Director may promulgate regulations, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), establishing additional servicing standards to reduce delinquencies, assignment to collections, defaults, and charge-offs, and to ensure borrowers understand their rights and obligations related to their postsecondary education loans.

“(O) PROHIBITION ON LIMITING BORROWER LEGAL ACTION BY POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS AND SERVICERS.—

“(i) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—Notwithstanding chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Arbitration Act’), any rights and remedies available to borrowers against postsecondary educational lenders or servicers may not be waived by any agreement, policy, or form, including by a mandatory predispute arbitration agreement or class action waiver.

“(ii) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Arbitration Act’), no limitation or restriction on the ability of a borrower to pursue a claim in court with respect to a postsecondary education loan, including mandatory predispute arbitration agreements and class action waivers, shall be valid or enforceable by a postsecondary educational lender or servicer, including as a third-party beneficiary or by estoppel.

“(P) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to preempt any provision of State law regarding postsecondary education loans where the State law provides stronger consumer protections.

“(Q) CIVIL LIABILITY.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer that fails to comply with any requirement imposed under this paragraph shall be deemed a creditor that has failed to comply with a requirement under this chapter for purposes of liability under section 130 and such postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall be subject to the liability provisions under such

section, including the provisions under paragraphs (1), (2)(A)(i), (2)(B), and (3) of section 130(a).

“(R) ELIGIBILITY FOR DISCHARGE.—The Director, in accordance with paragraph (17)(A), shall promulgate rules requiring postsecondary educational lenders and servicers to—

“(i) identify and contact borrowers who may be eligible for—

“(I) student loan discharge by the Secretary, including under section 437 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087); and

“(II) special and time-limited discharge opportunities, including borrowers who may become eligible for such discharge upon taking one or more actions; and

“(ii) provide the borrower, in writing, in simple and understandable terms, complete and accurate information about obtaining such discharge, including any action that must be taken in order to become eligible for discharge; and

“(iii) provide the information described under clause (i) to any borrower of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer who contacts the lender or servicer and inquires about loan affordability or discharge opportunities.

“(S) FORBEARANCE UPON REQUEST.—A postsecondary educational lender or servicer shall grant a borrower forbearance on a private education loan, renewable at 12-month intervals, if—

“(i) the borrower requests forbearance; and

“(ii) the borrower is described in any of subclauses (I) through (IV) of section 428(c)(3)(A)(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(c)(3)(A)(i)).

“(17) CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) RULEMAKING.—The Director shall, based on consumer testing (as appropriate) and upon consideration of any final recommendations published by the Secretary under section 456(f)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f(g)(3)), promulgate regulations in consultation with the Secretary, to carry out the requirements of this subsection.

“(B) COMPLIANCE FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director may promulgate regulations under subparagraph (A) to require an entity or class of entities with which the Secretary has entered into a contract under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) to comply with an alternative requirement or standard promulgated by the Director in lieu of compliance with any requirement or standard under this subsection if the Director determines that—

“(I) such entity or class of entities are not required by the Secretary pursuant to the contract to perform a servicing function governed by the requirement or standard, and where such function is required by the Secretary, to be performed by another entity or class of entities; or

“(II) the Secretary, in consultation with the Chief Operating Officer of Federal Student Aid, has promulgated regulations to establish an alternative requirement or standard with respect to such entity or class of entities that better benefits or protects borrowers and the Director incorporates such requirement or standard that better benefits or protects borrowers into regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) REPORTS.—The Director shall report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives

on any regulations promulgated under clause (i).

“(18) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL LENDERS OR SERVICERS AND CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person or entity that enters into a contract or subcontract with a postsecondary educational lender or servicer to perform the servicing of a postsecondary educational loan may fulfill the obligations of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer under this subsection.

“(B) JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Any entity or person described in subparagraph (A) shall be jointly and severally liable for the actions of the entity or person in fulfilling the obligations of the postsecondary educational lender or servicer under this subsection.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) INFORMATION TO BE AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE.—The information required to be disclosed under this section shall be made available at no charge to the borrower.”; and

(2) in section 130(a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “128(e)(7)” and inserting “128(e)(11)”; and

(B) in the flush matter at the end, by striking “or paragraph (4)(C), (6), (7), or (8) of section 128(e),” and inserting “or paragraph (4)(C), (10), (11), or (12) of section 128(e),”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made under subsection (a) shall be effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY.—The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall delay the effective date of the amendments made under subsection (a) for not more than 1 additional year with respect to entities engaged in servicing pursuant to a contract awarded under section 456 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087f) pending the Secretary of Education’s final recommendations required under section 456(f) of such Act related to the promulgation of regulations by the Director under section 128(e)(17) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(17)).

SEC. 4. REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.

Section 623(a)(1)(E) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(1)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

“(E) REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower of a private education loan rehabilitates such loan in accordance with section 128(e)(23) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(23)), the private educational lender or entity engaged in servicing such loan shall request that any consumer reporting agency to which the charge-off was reported remove the delinquency that led to the charge-off and the charge-off from the borrower’s credit history.

“(ii) BANKING AGENCIES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If a private educational lender is supervised by a Federal banking agency, the private educational lender shall seek written approval from the Federal banking agency that the terms and conditions of the loan rehabilitation program of the lender meet the requirements of section 128(e)(23) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(23)).

“(II) FEEDBACK.—An appropriate Federal banking agency shall provide feedback to a private educational lender within 120 days of a request for approval under subclause (I).

“(iii) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

“(I) the term ‘appropriate Federal banking agency’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

“(II) the term ‘private education loan’ has the meaning given the term in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)).”.

SEC. 5. IMPROVED CONSUMER PROTECTIONS FOR PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.

Section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by section 3, is further amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(19) DISCHARGE OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OR DISABILITY OF THE BORROWER.—Each private education loan shall include terms that provide that the liability to repay the loan shall be cancelled—

“(A) upon the death of the borrower;

“(B) if the borrower becomes permanently and totally disabled, as determined under section 437(a)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087(a)(1)) and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary under that section; or

“(C) if the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Secretary of Defense determines that the borrower is unemployable due to a service-connected condition or disability, in accordance with the requirements of section 437(a)(2) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary under that section.

“(20) TERMS FOR CO-BORROWERS.—Each private education loan shall include terms that clearly define the requirements to release a co-borrower from the obligation.

“(21) PROHIBITION OF ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS ON PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a private education loan executed after the date of enactment of this paragraph may not include a provision that permits the private educational lender, loan holder, or entity engaged in servicing such loan to accelerate, in whole or in part, payments on the private education loan.

“(B) ACCELERATION CAUSED BY A PAYMENT DEFAULT.—A private education loan may include a provision that permits acceleration of the loan in cases of payment default.

“(22) PROHIBITION ON DENIAL OF CREDIT DUE TO ELIGIBILITY FOR PROTECTION UNDER SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.—A private educational lender may not deny or refuse credit to an individual who is entitled to any right or protection provided under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) or subject, solely by reason of such entitlement, such individual to any other action described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 108 of such Act.

“(23) REHABILITATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a borrower of a private education loan successfully and voluntarily makes 9 payments within 20 days of the due date during 10 consecutive months of amounts owed on the private education loan, or otherwise brings the private education loan current after the loan is charged-off, the loan shall be considered rehabilitated, and the lender or entity engaged in servicing such loan shall request that any consumer reporting agency to which the charge-off was reported remove the delinquency that led to the charge-off and the charge-off from the borrower’s credit history.

“(B) TERMS.—No private educational lender shall offer a borrower rehabilitation of loans where the payment required to rehabilitate a defaulted private education loan is less than the monthly payment amount required upon completion of rehabilitation.”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) requirements for a co-borrower, including—

“(i) any changes in the applicable interest rates without a co-borrower; and

“(ii) any conditions the borrower is required meet in order to release a co-borrower from the private education loan obligation;”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (O), (P), (Q), and (R) as subparagraphs (P), (Q), (R), and (S), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (N) the following:

“(O) in the case of a refinancing of education loans that include a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)—

“(i) a list containing each loan to be refinanced, which shall identify whether the loan is—

“(I) a private education loan;

“(II) a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); or

“(III) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and

“(ii) benefits that the borrower may be forfeiting, including income-driven repayment options, opportunities for loan forgiveness, forbearance or deferment options, interest subsidies, and tax benefits;”;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (O) and (P) as subparagraphs (P) and (Q), respectively; and

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

“(O) in the case of a refinancing of education loans that include a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.)—

“(i) a list containing each loan to be refinanced, which shall identify whether the loan is—

“(I) a private education loan;

“(II) a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); or

“(III) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and

“(ii) benefits that the borrower may be forfeiting, including income-driven repayment options, opportunities for loan forgiveness, forbearance or deferment options, interest subsidies, and tax benefits;”.

SEC. 6. KNOW BEFORE YOU OWE.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by sections 3 and 5, is further amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) INSTITUTIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), before a creditor may issue any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection, the creditor shall obtain from the relevant covered educational institution where such loan is to be used for a student, such institution’s certification of—

“(i) the enrollment status of the student;

“(ii) the student’s cost of attendance at the institution as determined by the institution under part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk et seq.); and

“(iii) the difference between—

“(I) such cost of attendance; and

“(II) the student’s estimated financial assistance, including such assistance received

under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) (except for Federal Direct PLUS Loans made on behalf of the student) and other financial assistance known to the institution, as applicable (except for loans made under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)).

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a creditor may issue funds, not to exceed the amount described in subparagraph (A)(iii), with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection without obtaining from the relevant covered educational institution such institution’s certification if such institution fails to provide within 15 business days of the creditor’s request for such certification—

“(i) notification of the institution’s refusal to certify the request; or

“(ii) notification that the institution has received the request for certification and will need additional time to comply with the certification request.

“(C) LOANS DISBURSED WITHOUT CERTIFICATION.—If a creditor issues funds without obtaining a certification, as described in subparagraph (B), such creditor shall report the issuance of such funds in a manner determined by the Director.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(24) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

“(A) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO STUDENTS.—

“(i) LOAN STATEMENT.—A creditor that issues any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection shall send loan statements, where such loan is to be used for a student, to borrowers of such funds not less than once every 3 months during the time that such student is enrolled at a covered educational institution.

“(ii) CONTENTS OF LOAN STATEMENT.—Each statement described in clause (i) shall—

“(I) report the borrower’s total remaining debt to the creditor, including accrued but unpaid interest and capitalized interest;

“(II) report any debt increases since the last statement; and

“(III) list the current interest rate for each loan.

“(B) NOTIFICATION OF LOANS DISBURSED WITHOUT CERTIFICATION.—On or before the date a creditor issues any funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection, the creditor shall notify the relevant covered educational institution, in writing, of the amount of the extension of credit and the student on whose behalf credit is extended. The form of such written notification shall be subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

“(C) ANNUAL REPORT.—A creditor that issues funds with respect to an extension of credit described in this subsection shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection containing the required information about private student loans to be determined by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, in consultation with the Secretary.

“(25) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—An extension of credit described in this subsection shall be void if made to a student to attend—

“(A) a covered educational institution that, at the time of the execution of such extension of credit, was not lawfully authorized to operate in the State in which the student resided at the time; or

“(B) a covered educational institution that engaged in any unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, as those terms are described in section 1031 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5531), related to the student’s recruitment, enrollment, instruction, job placement, or other interactions with the covered educational institution or its agents.”.

(2) DEFINITION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN.—Section 140(a)(8) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)(8)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii);

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(iii) by adding after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) is not made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.); and”; and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated by clause (i), by striking “regardless of” and all that follows through “educational lender” and inserting the following: “regardless of—

“(I) whether the loan is provided through the institution or provider of postsecondary education that the subject student attends or directly to the borrower from the private educational lender; or

“(II) whether some or all of the postsecondary education financed by the private education loan has already been provided;”;

and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) does not include—

“(i) an extension of credit under an open-end consumer credit plan, unless such open-end credit is extended expressly for postsecondary education expenses;

“(ii) a reverse mortgage transaction;

“(iii) a residential mortgage transaction; or

“(iv) any other loan that is secured by real property or a dwelling; and”.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall issue regulations in final form to implement paragraphs (3), (24), and (25) of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by paragraph (1). Such regulations shall become effective not later than 6 months after their date of issuance.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(1) PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—Section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (28) and inserting the following:

“(28)(A) Upon the request of a private educational lender, acting in connection with an application initiated by a borrower for a private education loan in accordance with section 128(e)(3) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)(3)), the institution shall within 15 days of receipt of a certification request—

“(i) provide such certification to such private educational lender—

“(I) that the student who initiated the application for the private education loan, or on whose behalf the application was initiated, is enrolled or is scheduled to enroll at the institution;

“(II) of such student’s cost of attendance at the institution as determined under part F of this title; and

“(III) of the difference between—

“(aa) the cost of attendance at the institution; and

“(bb) the student’s estimated financial assistance received under this title (except for Federal Direct PLUS Loans made on behalf of the student) and other assistance known to the institution, as applicable (except for loans made under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.));

“(ii) notify the creditor that the institution has received the request for certification and will need additional time to comply with the certification request; or

“(iii) provide notice to the private educational lender of the institution’s refusal to certify the private education loan under subparagraph (D).

“(B) With respect to a certification request described in subparagraph (A), and prior to providing such certification under subparagraph (A)(i) or providing notice of the refusal to provide certification under subparagraph (A)(iii), the institution shall—

“(i) determine whether the student who initiated the application for the private education loan, or on whose behalf the application was initiated, has applied for and exhausted the Federal financial assistance available to such student under this title and inform the student accordingly; and

“(ii) provide the borrower whose loan application has prompted the certification request by a private educational lender, as described in subparagraph (A)(i), with the following information and disclosures:

“(I) The availability of, and the borrower’s potential eligibility for, Federal financial assistance under this title, including disclosing the terms, conditions, interest rates, and repayment options and programs of Federal student loans.

“(II) The borrower’s ability to select a private educational lender of the borrower’s choice.

“(III) The impact of a proposed private education loan on the borrower’s potential eligibility for other financial assistance, including Federal financial assistance under this title.

“(IV) The borrower’s right to accept or reject a private education loan within the 30-day period following a private educational lender’s approval of a borrower’s application and about a borrower’s 3-day right to cancel period.

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the terms ‘private educational lender’ and ‘private education loan’ have the meanings given such terms in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

“(D)(i) An institution shall not provide a certification with respect to a private education loan under this paragraph unless the private education loan includes terms that provide—

“(I) the borrower alternative repayment options, including loan consolidation or refinancing; and

“(II) for the discharge of the borrower and co-borrower’s, if applicable, liability to repay the loan pursuant to paragraphs (19) and (20) of section 128(e) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)).

“(ii) In this paragraph, the term ‘disability’ means a permanent and total disability, as determined in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Education, or a determination by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that the borrower is unemployable due to a service connected disability.”

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the effective date of the regulations described in subsection (a)(3).

(3) **PREFERRED LENDER ARRANGEMENT.**—Section 151(8)(A)(ii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1019(8)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “certifying,” after “promoting.”

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 24 months after the issuance of regulations under subsection (a)(3), the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the compliance of—

(A) private educational lenders with section 128(e)(3) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(e)), as amended by subsection (a); and

(B) institutions of higher education with section 487(a)(28) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)), as amended by subsection (b).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report under paragraph (1) shall include information about the degree to which specific institutions utilize certifications in effectively—

(A) encouraging the exhaustion of Federal student loan eligibility by borrowers prior to taking on private education loan debt; and

(B) lowering student private education loan debt by borrowers.

SEC. 7. CENTRALIZED POINT OF ACCESS.

Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 493E. CENTRALIZED POINT OF ACCESS.

“Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Student Loan Borrower Bill of Rights, the Secretary shall establish a centralized point of access for all borrowers of loans that are made, insured, or guaranteed under this title that are in repayment, including a central location for account information and payment processing for such loan servicing, regardless of the specific entity engaged in servicing.”

SEC. 8. EDUCATION LOAN OMBUDSMAN.

Section 1035 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5535) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “PRIVATE”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “a Private” and inserting “an”; and

(B) by striking “private”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking “private education student loan” and inserting “postsecondary education loan”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “subsection” and inserting “section”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “private”;

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) coordinate with the unit of the Bureau established under section 1013(b)(3), in order to monitor complaints by borrowers and responses to those complaints by the Bureau or other appropriate Federal or State agency;” and

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “private”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “on the same day annually”; and

(ii) by inserting “and be made available to the public” after “Representatives”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include information on the number, nature, and resolution of complaints received, disaggregated by postsecondary educational lender or servicer, region, State, and institution of higher education.”; and

(6) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **BORROWER.**—The term ‘borrower’ means a borrower of a postsecondary education loan.

“(2) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650).

“(3) **POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOAN.**—The term ‘postsecondary education loan’ means—

“(A) a private education loan, as defined in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650);

“(B) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher

Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq., 1087a et seq., and 1087aa et seq.); or

“(C) a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title VII or title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 292 et seq. and 296 et seq.).”

SEC. 9. REPORT ON PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS AND PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LENDERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General of the United States, shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on private education loans (as that term is defined in section 140 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650)) and private educational lenders (as that term is defined in such section).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by this section shall examine, at a minimum—

(1) the growth and changes of the private education loan market in the United States;

(2) factors influencing such growth and changes;

(3) the extent to which students and parents of students rely on private education loans to finance postsecondary education and the private education loan indebtedness of borrowers;

(4) the characteristics of private education loan borrowers, including—

(A) the types of institutions of higher education that they attend;

(B) socioeconomic characteristics (including income and education levels, racial characteristics, geographical background, age, and gender);

(C) what other forms of financing borrowers use to pay for education;

(D) whether they exhaust their Federal loan options before taking out a private education loan;

(E) whether such borrowers are dependent or independent students (as determined under part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087kk et seq.)) or parents of such students;

(F) whether such borrowers are students enrolled in a program leading to a certificate, license, or credential other than a degree, an associate degree, a baccalaureate degree, or a graduate or professional degree; and

(G) if practicable, employment and repayment behaviors;

(5) the characteristics of private educational lenders, including whether such creditors are for-profit, non-profit, or institutions of higher education;

(6) the underwriting criteria used by private educational lenders, including the use of cohort default rate (as such term is defined in section 435(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1085(m)));

(7) the terms, conditions, and pricing of private education loans;

(8) the consumer protections available to private education loan borrowers, including the effectiveness of existing disclosures and requirements and borrowers’ awareness and understanding about terms and conditions of various financial products;

(9) whether Federal regulators and the public have access to information sufficient to provide them with assurances that private education loans are provided in accord with

the Nation's fair lending laws and that allows public officials to determine lender compliance with fair lending laws; and

(10) any statutory or legislative recommendations necessary to improve consumer protections for private education loan borrowers and to better enable Federal regulators and the public to ascertain private educational lender compliance with fair lending laws.

SEC. 10. REPORT ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION LOAN SERVICING.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Secretary of Education shall submit a joint report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on servicing of postsecondary education loans, including—

(1) any legislative recommendations to improve servicing standards; and

(2) information on proactive early intervention methods by postsecondary educational lenders or servicers to help distressed postsecondary education loan borrowers enroll in any eligible repayment plans.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 484—CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION HAMAS

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

S. RES. 484

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides the right to free speech, to peacefully assemble, and to practice one's religion without fear of persecution;

Whereas the First Amendment does not provide the right to engage in defamation, or to threaten or incite violence in support of the ideology of terrorist organizations;

Whereas there have been protests across the United States in support of Hamas in the wake of the ongoing conflict between Israel and terrorist groups in the Gaza Strip;

Whereas the majority of protests have been peaceful assemblies in support of Israelis and Palestinians;

Whereas a small minority of individuals has used the conflict to sow animosity and violence in support of terrorist groups such as Hamas;

Whereas Hamas is a terrorist organization, supported by the current Iranian regime, dedicated to destroying the Jewish state of Israel through any means necessary;

Whereas Hamas does not protect or support the Palestinian people, but uses them to shield its weapons and militants;

Whereas Israel, exercising its right to self-defense, uses its military to shield its people;

Whereas antisemitism is fundamental to the principles of Hamas, whose heinous attacks led to the single worst mass killing of Jews since the Holocaust;

Whereas constructive dialogue on peaceful co-existence between Palestinians and Israelis has been co-opted by Hamas to further create division between the majority of the Palestinian and Israeli people who are simply seeking a peaceful and prosperous life; and

Whereas terrorist organizations, acts of terrorism, and the misinformation perpetrated by terrorist organizations should never be defended or sympathized with: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the October 7, 2023, attack on Israel and the Jewish community by the terrorist organization known as Hamas;

(2) recognizes that religious freedom is a universal human right;

(3) encourages respect for the right of individuals to peacefully assemble and practice their religion freely without perpetrating violence on others;

(4) acknowledges the right of Israel to defend and secure its nation;

(5) acknowledges the effort that must be made by Palestinians and Israelis to reach a resolution that opposes the objectives of terrorist organizations and creates prosperity for all individuals in the region; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to oppose all forms of terrorism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 485—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 190TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 485

Whereas 2023 marks the 190th anniversary of the March 20, 1833, signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand (formerly known as Siam), which initiated diplomatic relations between the 2 countries during the administration of President Andrew Jackson and the reign of King Rama III;

Whereas Thailand was the first treaty ally of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region and remains a steadfast friend of the United States;

Whereas Thailand has supported the United States through periods of both adversity and prosperity for the 2 countries;

Whereas, in December 2003, the United States designated Thailand as a major non-NATO ally, which improved the security of both countries, particularly by facilitating joint counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas, for more than 40 years, Thailand has been the host country of Cobra Gold, the United States Indo-Pacific Command's annual multinational military training exercise, which is designed to ensure regional peace and promote regional security cooperation;

Whereas the United States hosted the inaugural Thailand-United States Strategic and Defense Dialogue in Washington, D.C., from May 9 to 10, 2022, to enhance all aspects of the United States-Thailand strategic partnership, ranging from enhancing political and security cooperation and strengthening economic partnerships, to upholding democracy and respect for human rights, deepening people-to-people ties, and promoting a peaceful and stable environment conducive to recovery from COVID-19;

Whereas the President of the United States welcomed the Prime Minister of Thailand to the White House in May 2022 for the first-ever Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(referred to in this preamble as "ASEAN") summit in Washington, D.C., to reaffirm the importance of the enduring partnership between the United States and the nations of Southeast Asia and to discuss their shared commitment to promoting peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

Whereas the United States Secretary of State met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand in Bangkok, Thailand, on July 10, 2022, to further enhance the United States-Thailand strategic alliance and partnership as well as to promote closer cooperation based on shared values and mutual benefits;

Whereas Thailand and the United States signed the United States-Thailand Communiqué on Strategic Alliance and Partnership on July 10, 2022, to enhance our strategic alliance and partnership, as well as strengthen cooperation on economic prosperity, defense and security, democracy and human rights, humanitarian assistance, global public health advancement, people-to-people ties, as well as environmental protection, law enforcement, and technology and cybersecurity, both bilaterally and in regional fora;

Whereas Thailand and the United States signed a Memorandum of Understanding on promoting supply chain resilience on July 10, 2022;

Whereas the Vice President of the United States visited Thailand in November 2022 to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders' Meeting to strengthen the partnership between the United States and Thailand and to reaffirm the United States commitment to the Mekong subregion;

Whereas Thailand is a valued trading partner of the United States, with bilateral trade totaling approximately \$74,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas bilateral investment has reached over \$13,000,000,000;

Whereas the United States is among the first development partners of the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy, an economic framework initiated by Thailand in 2003, with an aim to reduce economic development gaps and promote sustainable growth in the Mekong subregion;

Whereas the United States has launched the Mekong-US Partnership in 2020, building on the Lower Mekong Initiative, which was established in 2009, to enhance cooperation in the areas of economic connectivity, energy security, human capital development, transboundary water and natural resources management, and nontraditional security among the Mekong countries;

Whereas Thailand is one of the founding members of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework;

Whereas the United States and Thailand closely collaborate on science and technology and innovation and education through high-level engagements, including, among others, the Joint Committee Meeting on Science and Technology, the Thailand-United States Space Dialogue in Thailand, and the Fulbright Thailand Program which is a binational program for academic exchanges between Thailand and the United States;

Whereas more than 300,000 people of Thai descent live in the United States, joining in the pursuit of the American Dream;

Whereas Thailand continues to be a friend to the United States and strives to lead Southeast Asia to a new level of economic prosperity and accomplishment;

Whereas for decades Thailand has continued to provide refuge for displaced populations, including people escaping war and

political repression in countries throughout Southeast Asia and the broader region;

Whereas Thailand has played a leading role in the development of the ASEAN, which serves as a valued partner in Asia for the United States; and

Whereas the President of the United States launched the United States-ASEAN Comprehensive Strategic Partnership on November 12, 2022; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 190th anniversary of diplomatic relations and enduring alliance between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to a strong alliance with Thailand, based on shared values and strategic interests; and

(3) looks forward to further enhancing the enduring ties of friendship between the peoples of Thailand and the United States, with the understanding that strong democratic institutions, independent civil society, and free and fair elections are central to the shared vision of an Indo-Pacific region that is free and open.

SENATE RESOLUTION 486—COM-MENDING MARIA CORINA MACHADO AS VENEZUELA'S LE-GITIMATE PRESIDENTIAL OPPO-SITION CANDIDATE

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

S. RES. 486

Whereas, on October 26, 2023, María Corina Machado was declared the winner of the primary election that was held by the National Primary Commission of Venezuela;

Whereas the primary election drew more than 2,400,000 voters in Venezuela and abroad;

Whereas the intent of the National Primary Commission was to choose a candidate to oppose the illegitimate Nicolás Maduro regime in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election;

Whereas the National Primary Commission successfully organized and carried out the primary election despite obstacles, threats, and attacks by the illegitimate Maduro regime;

Whereas María Corina Machado deserves the recognition of the United States and all democratic states as Venezuela's duly chosen presidential opposition candidate;

Whereas the Biden administration should rally the international community to recognize María Corina Machado as the legitimate leader of the Venezuelan opposition in furtherance of the administration's stated goal of supporting free and fair elections in Venezuela, and Venezuela's return to democratic governance;

Whereas the United States Government should not recognize the results of the general elections in Venezuela unless María Corina Machado is officially allowed to run as the legitimate presidential candidate of the opposition in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election without repression, the election is free, fair, transparent, and internationally supervised, and all political prisoners are released unconditionally;

Whereas the United States and all democratic states must stand with the people of Venezuela in their quest to restore civil, political, and human rights;

Whereas, because the illegitimate Maduro regime has forced millions of Venezuelans into exile and potential disenfranchisement, the United States and the international com-

munity must support the Venezuelan diaspora's voice and its right to be recognized in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election; and

Whereas, on October 30, 2023, the illegitimate supreme court of Nicolás Maduro declared the suspension of "all effects" of the Venezuelan primary election, thereby negating the deal between the Maduro regime and the opposition that was facilitated by the United States Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends María Corina Machado as Venezuela's official presidential opposition candidate;

(2) condemns efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to prevent María Corina Machado from participating in Venezuela's 2024 presidential election;

(3) rejects the illegitimate Maduro regime's efforts to carry out fraudulent presidential elections, including barring the participation of the opposition candidate chosen by the Venezuelan voters;

(4) demands that the illegitimate Maduro regime permit reputable election observers, such as the Organization of American States, the European Union, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, and other credible organizations;

(5) calls for the immediate, unconditional release of all political prisoners in Venezuela;

(6) denounces efforts by the illegitimate Maduro regime to persecute its political opponents, such as members of the National Primary Commission;

(7) condemns efforts by the illegitimate supreme court of Venezuela to invalidate the primary election held by the National Primary Commission; and

(8) urges the President to strengthen and reimpose sanctions because the negotiated conditions have not been met.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 6; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be re-

served 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 Rayes nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during yesterday's session ripen at 12:30 p.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:58 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, December 6, 2023, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 5, 2023:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. LEIGH A. SWANSON

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. SEAN A. GAINERY

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. HEIDI J. HOYLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LAURENCE S. LINTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. STACY M. BABCOCK

To be brigadier general

COL. PEGGY R. MCMAUS

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. ANDREW J. GEBARA

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. ROBERT M. COLLINS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. AMY S. BUMGARNER
COL. IVORY D. CARTER
COL. RAJA J. CHARI
COL. JASON E. CORROTHERS
COL. JOHN B. CREEL
COL. NICHOLAS B. EVANS
COL. BRIDGET V. GIGLIOTTI
COL. CHRISTOPHER B. HAMMOND
COL. LESLIE F. HAUCK III
COL. KURT C. HELPHINSTINE
COL. ABRAHAM L. JACKSON
COL. JOY M. KACZOR
COL. CHRISTOPHER J. LEONARD
COL. CHRISTOPHER E. MENUEY
COL. DAVID S. MILLER
COL. JEFFREY A. PHILIPS
COL. ERIK N. QUIGLEY
COL. MICHAEL S. ROWE
COL. DEREK M. SALMI
COL. KAYLE M. STEVENS
COL. JOSE E. SUMANGIL
COL. TERENCE G. TAYLOR
COL. JASON D. VOORHEIS
COL. MICHAEL O. WALTERS
COL. ADRIENNE L. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. COREY A. SIMMONS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. GEORGE M. WIKOFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. FREDERICK W. KACHER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. SEAN M. CARPENTER
COL. MARY K. HADDAD
COL. JAMES L. HARTLE
COL. AARON J. HEICK
COL. JOSEPH D. JANIK
COL. MICHAEL T. MCGINLEY
COL. KEVIN J. MERRILL
COL. TARA E. NOLAN
COL. RODERICK C. OWENS
COL. MARK D. RICHEY
COL. NORMAN B. SHAW, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KRISTIN A. HILLERY
COL. MICHELLE L. WAGNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. ELIZABETH E. ARLEDGE
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. BLAKE
BRIG. GEN. VANESSA J. DORNHOEFER
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER A. FREEMAN
BRIG. GEN. DAVID P. GARFIELD
BRIG. GEN. MITCHELL A. HANSON
BRIG. GEN. JODY A. MERRITT
BRIG. GEN. ADRIAN K. WHITE
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. WHITTENBERGER, JR.
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER F. YANCY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. CARLOS M. CACERES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM F. WILKERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. EVELYN E. LAPTOOK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RONALD R. RAGIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRANDON C. ANDERSON
COL. BETH A. BEHN
COL. MATTHEW W. BRAMAN
COL. KENNETH J. BURGESS
COL. THOMAS E. BURKE
COL. CHAD C. CHALFONT
COL. KENDALL J. CLARKE
COL. PATRICK M. COSTELLO
COL. RORY A. CROOKS
COL. TROY M. DENOMY
COL. SARA E. DUDLEY
COL. JOSEPH E. ESCANDON
COL. ALRIC L. FRANCIS
COL. GEORGE C. HACKLER
COL. WILLIAM C. HANNAN, JR.
COL. PETER G. HART
COL. GREGORY L. HOLDEN
COL. PAUL D. HOWARD
COL. JAMES G. KENT
COL. CURTIS W. KING
COL. JOHN P. LLOYD
COL. SHANNON M. LUCAS
COL. LANDIS C. MADDOX
COL. KAREEM P. MONTAGUE
COL. JOHN B. MOUNTFORD
COL. DAVID C. PHILLIPS
COL. KENNETH N. REED
COL. CHARLONE E. STALLWORTH
COL. JENNIFER S. WALKAWICZ
COL. CAMILLA A. WHITE
COL. SCOTT D. WILKINSON
COL. JEREMY S. WILSON
COL. SCOTT C. WOODWARD
COL. JOSEPH W. WORTHAM II
COL. DAVID J. ZINN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID R. EVERLY
COL. KELVIN W. GALLMAN
COL. ADOLFO GARCIA, JR.
COL. MATTHEW T. GOOD
COL. TREVOR HALL
COL. RICHARD D. JOYCE
COL. OMAR J. RANDALL
COL. ROBERT S. WEILER

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 (lower half)

CAPT. WALTER D. BRAFFORD
CAPT. ROBERT J. HAWKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. AMY N. BAUERNSCHMIDT
CAPT. MICHAEL B. DEVORE
CAPT. THOMAS A. DONOVAN
CAPT. FREDERIC C. GOLDHAMMER
CAPT. IAN L. JOHNSON
CAPT. NEIL A. KOPROWSKI
CAPT. PAUL J. LANZILOTTA
CAPT. JOSHUA LASKY
CAPT. DONALD W. MARKS
CAPT. CRAIG T. MATTINGLY
CAPT. ANDREW T. MILLER
CAPT. LINCOLN M. REIFSTECK
CAPT. FRANK A. RHODES IV
CAPT. THOMAS E. SHULTZ
CAPT. TODD E. WHALEN
CAPT. FORREST O. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JULIE M. TREANOR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS 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) CASEY J. MOTON
REAR ADM. (LH) STEPHEN R. TEDFORD

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) RICK FREEDMAN

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) KENNETH W. EPPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS 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) STEPHEN D. BARNETT
REAR ADM. (LH) MICHAEL W. BAZE
REAR ADM. (LH) RICHARD T. BROPHY, JR.
REAR ADM. (LH) JOSEPH F. CAHILL III
REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN L. DAVIES
REAR ADM. (LH) MICHAEL P. DONNELLY
REAR ADM. (LH) DANIEL P. MARTIN
REAR ADM. (LH) RICHARD E. SEIF, JR.
REAR ADM. (LH) PAUL C. SPEDERO, JR.
REAR ADM. (LH) DEREK A. TRINQUE
REAR ADM. (LH) DENNIS VELEZ
REAR ADM. (LH) DARRYL L. WALKER
REAR ADM. (LH) JEROMY B. WILLIAMS

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 (lower half)

CAPT. FRANK G. SCHLERETH III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOSHUA C. HIMES
CAPT. KURTIS A. MOLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. THOMAS J. DICKINSON
CAPT. KEVIN R. SMITH
CAPT. TODD S. WEEKS
CAPT. DIANNA WOLFSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS W. HARRELL
BRIG. GEN. JEANNINE M. RYDER

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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

LT. GEN. JAMES W. BIERMAN, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. CURTIS R. BASS
BRIG. GEN. KENYON K. BELL
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. BOLTON
BRIG. GEN. LARRY R. BROADWELL, JR.
BRIG. GEN. SEAN M. CHOQUETTE
BRIG. GEN. ROY W. COLLINS
BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. EDWARDS
BRIG. GEN. JASON T. HINDS
BRIG. GEN. JUSTIN R. HOFFMAN
BRIG. GEN. STACY J. HUSER
BRIG. GEN. MATTEO G. MARTEMUCCI
BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. MINEAU
BRIG. GEN. TY W. NEUMAN
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. NIEMI
BRIG. GEN. BRANDON D. PARKER
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL T. RAWLS
BRIG. GEN. PATRICK S. RYDER
BRIG. GEN. DAVID G. SHOEMAKER
BRIG. GEN. REBECCA A. SONIKSS
BRIG. GEN. CLAUDE K. TUDOR, JR.
BRIG. GEN. DALE R. WHITE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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. BRADFORD J. GERING

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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. GREGORY L. MASIELLO

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES P. DOWNEY

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. JOHN W. BRENNAN, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. KARL O. THOMAS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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

L.T. GEN. MICHAEL S. CEDERHOLM

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DERIN S. DURHAM

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRANDI B. PEASLEY

COL. JOHN D. RHODES

COL. EARL C. SPARKS IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7036 AND 7073:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

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. MARK T. SIMERLY

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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. RYAN P. HERITAGE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CRAIG A. CLAPPERTON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRIAN R. MOORE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. DANIEL W. DWYER

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) DARIN K. VIA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 8077:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

REAR ADM. (LH) DARIN K. VIA

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

L.T. GEN. SCOTT L. PLEUS

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

BRIG. GEN. DALE R. WHITE

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. DAVID A. HARRIS, JR.

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. DAVID R. IVERSON

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. LAURA L. LENDERMAN

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. DAVID M. HODNE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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. ROGER B. TURNER, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. YVETTE M. DAVIDS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. BRENDAN R. MCLANE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN E. GUMBLETON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. CHRISTOPHER S. GRAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CHARLES B. COOPER II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES E. PITTS

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. LINDA S. HURRY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MIGUEL A. MENDEZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MARLENE K. MARKOTAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID M. CASTANEDA

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ROBERT M. GAUCHER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. DOUGLAS G. PERRY

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. KARL H. GINGRICH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KENNETH R. BLACKMON

REAR ADM. (LH) MARC S. LEDERER

REAR ADM. (LH) ROBERT C. NOWAKOWSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JEFFREY A. JURGEMEYER

CAPT. RICHARD S. LOFGREN

CAPT. MICHAEL S. MATTIS

CAPT. RICHARD W. MEYER

CAPT. BRYON T. SMITH

CAPT. MICHAEL R. VANPOOTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN E. BYINGTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN A. ROBINSON III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DAVID E. LUDWA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. PETER K. MUSCHINSKE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARC F. WILLIAMS

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

LT. GEN. ANDREW M. ROHLING

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. JOHN B. RICHARDSON IV

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JEFFREY W. HUGHES

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. HEATH A. COLLINS

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

LT. GEN. JEFFREY A. KRUSE

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. MICHAEL G. KOSCHESKI

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

LT. 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. ANTHONY R. HALE

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

LT. GEN. LAURA A. POTTER

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. WILLIAM J. HARTMAN

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

LT. GEN. JOHN S. KOLASHESKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MATTHEW N. GEBHARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KATHERINE M. BRAUN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVE, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8084:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD F. ANDERSON IV

THE JUDICIARY

LOREN L. ALIKHAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MARY V. KRUEGER

BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY L. MCQUEEN

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 brigadier general

COL. JACK J. STUMME

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. JAMES F. PORTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BETH A. SALISBURY

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. MICHAEL J. LUTTON

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. THOMAS L. JAMES

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. CHARLES D. COSTANZA

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS 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. JAMES H. ADAMS III

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

LT. GEN. PHILIP A. GARRANT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DONALD J. COTHERN

BRIG. GEN. TROY L. ENDICOTT

BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY A. SEJBA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE PERMANENT GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be major general

MAJ. GEN. SHAWN N. BRATTON

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. SHAWN N. BRATTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN

THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LAURA L. CLELLAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JOHN B. HINSON

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 (lower half)

CAPT. MICHAEL T. SPENCER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LISA J. HOU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JACKIE A. HUBER

BRIG. GEN. WARNER A. ROSS II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL W. DAHLEN

COL. HUBERT L. DAVIDSON, JR.

COL. SHAWN M. FUELLENBACH

COL. ERIC L. GAGNON

COL. JOY L. GRIMES

COL. JOHN C. KINTON

COL. SCOTT J. LEWIS

COL. JASON A. SALSGIVER

COL. DARIN D. SCHUSTER

COL. GEOFFREY G. VALLEE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. MATTHEW S. ALLEN

COL. LAWRENCE T. SULLIVAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. TRENT C. DAVIS

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. SEAN M. FARRELL

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. ADRIAN L. SPAIN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND 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., SECTIONS 601 AND 7036:

To be lieutenant general

BRIG. GEN. MARY V. KRUEGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. RENE A. DORVALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ROBERT S. CROCKEM, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. CLIFFORD R. GUNST

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) HEIDI K. BERG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JEFFREY T. JABLON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. BLAKE L. CONVERSE

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) MICHAEL A. BROOKES

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. DAVID N. MILLER, JR.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL T. SELLARS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL C. HENDERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KRISTINA J. GREEN

COL. COLIN J. MORROW

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ANTHONY B. POOLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES A. BENSON
BRIG. GEN. KAREN A. BERRY
BRIG. GEN. BOBBY L. CHRISTINE
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY L. COPELAND
BRIG. GEN. DANIEL A. DEGELOW
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH A. DINONNO
BRIG. GEN. TERRY L. GRISHAM
BRIG. GEN. DAVID L. HALL
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. HAUSMAN
BRIG. GEN. CINDY H. HAYGOOD
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN F. LOGAN
BRIG. GEN. CORWIN J. LUSK
BRIG. GEN. JESSE M. MOREHOUSE
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN E. SCHEMENAUER
BRIG. GEN. ISABEL R. SMITH
BRIG. GEN. CRAIG W. STRONG
BRIG. GEN. KATHERINE E. WHITE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. REGAN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. HAROLD W. LINNEAN III

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

LT. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SIMS II

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. DAVID T. ISAACSON

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. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. HOPE C. RAMPY

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS P. SHERMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL A. AKE
COL. ALLEN D. ALDENBERG
COL. TOBY J. ALKIRE
COL. ERICH H. BABBITT
COL. RONNIE S. BARNES
COL. ANDREW J. BATES
COL. JASON P. BENSON
COL. KEVIN M. BERRY
COL. BRIAN S. BISCHOFF
COL. TODD M. BOOKLESS
COL. GEORGE H. BRAUCHLER
COL. DANIEL N. BREWER
COL. KENT D. CAVALLINI
COL. ERICA M. CHRISTIE
COL. RICHARD P. CIPRO
COL. PATRICK G. CLARE
COL. ANDREW W. COLLINS
COL. ANDREW T. CONANT
COL. HERMAN E. CROSSON
COL. JON D. FARR
COL. THADDEUS D. FINERAN
COL. PETER E. FIORENTINO
COL. JOHN R. FLEET
COL. JEREMY R. FOOT
COL. STEVE A. FOSTER
COL. PAUL M. FRANKEN
COL. JASON W. FRYMAN
COL. DAVID L. GIBBONS III
COL. BOBBY M. GINN, JR.
COL. JERRY B. GLASS
COL. ALAN R. GRONWOLD
COL. BARRY W. GROTON, JR.
COL. WYATT E. HANSEN
COL. ALEXANDER V. HARLAMOR
COL. KRISTINE L. HENRY

COL. GEORGE W. HORSLEY
COL. ROBERT C. HORVATH
COL. DAVID L. JOHNSON
COL. MARVIN D. JOHNSON
COL. ROBERT C. JORGENSEN, JR.
COL. GUNNAR D. KIERSEY
COL. JEFFREY G. LAPIERRE
COL. LEON M. LAPOINT
COL. ERIC J. LECKEL
COL. BRADLEY A. LEONARD
COL. EDWARD W. LEWIS
COL. REECE J. LUTZ
COL. CRAIG M. MACERI
COL. JASON P. MAHFOUZ
COL. CHARLES B. MARTIN, JR.
COL. MARC R. MCCREERY
COL. JOHN W. MCELVEEN
COL. RUSSELL E. MCGUIRE
COL. BRIAN L. MEDCALF
COL. DONALD S. MITCHELL
COL. SETH L. MORGULAS
COL. LAWRENCE M. MUENNICH
COL. HEIDI R. MUNRO
COL. TRACY R. NORMAN
COL. ZOE M. OLLINGER
COL. BRYAN K. OUELLETTE
COL. ANDREW S. RENDON
COL. LINDA J. RIEDEL
COL. PIA ROMERO
COL. KEIR A. SCUBES
COL. JAMES D. SEWARD
COL. CHRISTOPHER M. THOMAS
COL. STEVEN R. TODD
COL. STEVEN C. TURNER
COL. THEODORE O. UNBEHAGEN
COL. MATTHEW A. VALAS
COL. RAVINDRA V. WAGH
COL. EDWARD J. WALLACE
COL. ZARA A. WALTERS
COL. JEFFREY D. WOOD

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. PATTI L. FRIES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. TOMMY F. TILLMAN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. STEVEN J. BUTOW

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD T. APPELHANS
BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. BARTHOLOMEES
BRIG. GEN. JACQUELINE D. BROWN
BRIG. GEN. LANCE G. CURTIS
BRIG. GEN. MICHELLE K. DONAHUE
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS M. FELTEY
BRIG. GEN. ANDREW C. GAINEY
BRIG. GEN. DAVID W. GARDNER
BRIG. GEN. GAVIN J. GARDNER
BRIG. GEN. CLAIR A. GILL
BRIG. GEN. GARRICK M. HARMON
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD A. HARRISON
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH E. HILBERT
BRIG. GEN. DARYL O. HOOD
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES T. LOMBARDO
BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS S. LOWREY
BRIG. GEN. STEVEN M. MARKS
BRIG. GEN. MARK C. QUANDER
BRIG. GEN. JOHN T. REIM, JR.
BRIG. GEN. LORI L. ROBINSON
BRIG. GEN. MONTE L. RONE
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. RYAN III
BRIG. GEN. ERIC P. SHIRLEY
BRIG. GEN. DAVID F. STEWART
BRIG. GEN. CURTIS D. TAYLOR
BRIG. GEN. BRANDON R. TEGTMEIER
BRIG. GEN. COLIN P. TULEY
BRIG. GEN. JOHN W. WEIDNER
BRIG. GEN. JAMES P. WORK
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD L. ZELLMANN