The House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER
Senior Pastor J. Heinrich Arnold, Bruderhof Church Communities, Rifton, New York, offered the following prayer:

Lord our God, we lift up thanks and praise to You this day, for the beauty of this Earth, Your creation, for people of all lands and cultures, for our country and Nation, its founding values defending human dignity, liberty, and justice for all.

We pray for all the Members of this House of Representatives and for all who walk and work these storied Chambers, hallways, and offices of our government, all servants of the people, and of You our God.

Grant them wisdom, patience, understanding, determination, and hearts of love and self-sacrifice in order to make good law, uphold the Constitution, and legislate for the flourishing, unity, and strength of our people and country; to lead all nations in efforts of justice, peace, good will, and generosity to neighbors and even enemies.

Forgive us our faults, and heal our fractured world.

This we pray in Jesus’ name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER 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.

WELCOMING SENIOR PASTOR J. HEINRICH ARNOLD
The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome and thank today’s guest chaplain, Pastor Heinrich Arnold, representing the Bruderhof community in New York’s 18th District.

Over a century ago, the founders of the Bruderhof were exiled from Germany for their refusal to fight for the Nazis. They eventually found refuge and freedom here in America.

Today, the Hudson Valley is proud to recognize Jack Miller, an entrepreneur, philanthropist, and champion of civic education.

He founded the Jack Miller Center, a nonpartisan, nonprofit dedicated to reinvigorating education in America’s founding principles and history, an education vital to thoughtful and engaged citizenship.

He recognized that the future leaders of our Nation lack a fundamental understanding of the founding principles of our Republic as well as our history. Madam Speaker, we can agree that Mr. Miller’s endeavor is of paramount importance, and it underscores a serious demand that we prepare future generations of Americans to become both informed and engaged citizens.

Thank you, Mr. MILLER, for your continued work in ensuring that America’s bedrock principles remain alive and revered.

IN MEMORY OF SAKAYE ARATANI
(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Jack Miller, an entrepreneur, philanthropist, and champion of civic education.

He founded the Jack Miller Center, a nonpartisan, nonprofit dedicated to reinvigorating education in America’s founding principles and history, an education vital to thoughtful and engaged citizenship.

He recognized that the future leaders of our Nation lack a fundamental understanding of the founding principles of our Republic as well as our history. Madam Speaker, we can agree that Mr. Miller’s endeavor is of paramount importance, and it underscores a serious demand that we prepare future generations of Americans to become both informed and engaged citizens.

Thank you, Mr. MILLER, for your continued work in ensuring that America’s bedrock principles remain alive and revered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia). The Chair will entertain up to five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING JACK MILLER, A PATRIOT
(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Jack Miller, an entrepreneur, philanthropist, and champion of civic education.

He founded the Jack Miller Center, a nonpartisan, nonprofit dedicated to reinvigorating education in America’s founding principles and history, an education vital to thoughtful and engaged citizenship.

He recognized that the future leaders of our Nation lack a fundamental understanding of the founding principles of our Republic as well as our history. Madam Speaker, we can agree that Mr. Miller’s endeavor is of paramount importance, and it underscores a serious demand that we prepare future generations of Americans to become both informed and engaged citizens.

Thank you, Mr. MILLER, for your continued work in ensuring that America’s bedrock principles remain alive and revered.

I ask all of us to recenter ourselves and work together on these critical issues laid out before us. As the Bruderhof believe, when you truly love your neighbor as yourself, peace and justice become a reality.
minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize a profound loss in the Japanese-American community, the passing of Sakaye Aratani.

Her death coincides with an ever-dwindling number of adult Japanese-Americans, who endured the injustice of being forcibly removed from their homes and imprisoned in World War II internment camps here in the United States.

She and her late husband, George Aratani, made a remarkable, successful post-war journey in business and became important philanthropic figures within the Japanese-American community and beyond.

Every year, I would see her at community gatherings for various Japanese-American organizations that she and her husband supported, and, every year, I would see her, grace, elegance, and intelligence.

My heart goes out to the Aratani family, and I join with the rest of the Japanese-American community in mourning her passing.

PRAYING FOR THE RETURN OF THE MOUNTAIN GATEWAY MINISTRIES PASTORS

(Mr. MOORE of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Madam Speaker, evangelists with Mountain Gateway Ministries have worked across the country doing disaster recovery, providing food, clothing, and planting churches with the support and assistance of the Nicaraguan Government.

Americans and their Nicaraguan counterparts associated with Mountain Gateway have made it their mission to spread the hope of the Gospel to the Nicaraguan people for nearly 30 years.

In January, the attorney general of the Nicaraguan Government began pursuing charges against 3 U.S. citizens associated with Mountain Gateway and 11 of the Gateway Nicaraguan pastors on trumped-up charges of money laundering and organized crime. Since then, 11 pastors have been charged with up to 15 years in prison and a combined $1 billion in fines.

These pastors were working to bless the people of Nicaragua, and now all their personal property has been seized. They have no legal representation, which is a violation of their human rights.

These sentences leave families without income, children without mothers and fathers, simply for sharing the good news of Jesus.

I am deeply concerned these citizens and pastors are being targeted for sharing their faith. I ask the Nicaraguan Government to release the imprisoned pastors immediately.

Matthew 5:10 says: "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

I am praying for a swift resolution to the persecution of these pastors and that they be safely returned.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BOBBY ALLEN

(Mr. GOTTHEIMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Bobby Allen. Bobby was one of Jersey’s best, a hero who put others first as a firefighter and an advocate for his brothers and sisters of labor.

Bobby started his career with the Paterson Fire Department in 1992. He was among the brave first responders on September 11.

In recent years, he became a labor leader, serving as president of FMBA Local 2 and chairman of NJF MBA’s legislative committee for more than a decade.

Bobby will live on through his beloved relationships and big personality and those who loved him in the firefighting community. His family, of course, all of his friends, and the legislation he championed, which improved the lives of thousands of career firefighters and retirees. Because of his advocacy for the FIRE Act, firefighters nationwide are better equipped and better protected to serve our communities.

As we mourn the loss of Bobby Allen, we think of his wife, Marianne; his parents, retired Paterson Battalion Chief Edward Allen and Peggy; and his many other friends and family members.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Bobby Allen.

CLOSE THE DE MINIMIS TARIFF LOOPHOLE

(Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Madam Speaker, today, 14 U.S. textile manufacturing plants stand idle, and much of the rest of American manufacturing is endangered by a new threat from China that this Congress could end at a stroke.

In just the last 2 years, roughly, Chinese online marketplaces have exploded in size, selling cheap goods at dumping prices into the American market.

What is causing this? Well, they learned to exploit fully the de minimis tariff loophole. In 2023, nearly a billion packages entered the U.S. through the $800 de minimis loophole, nearly 4 million individual shipments per day. That is not de minimis business. It is big money.

Chinese companies Temu and Shein alone account for roughly one-third of all de minimis shipments. Temu appeared on the American scene only in 2022. Shein not much earlier. You can buy sneakers on Temu for $5, and a sweater for $7. Temu reportedly loses $30 per order in a deliberate strategy to flood the U.S. market with cheap crap and move toward market dominance. It is not only textiles.

We should close this loophole today.

PEACE

(Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, today, we are witness to war in the Middle East, yet so many of us are divided in our righteous anger and desire for peace.

At home, I speak with friends and family and constituents who want what is just. Nevertheless, I also see how we speak past each other, missing the common humanity of both Israelis and Palestinians, the innocent people on both sides who work, live, and play on lands now ravaged and scarred by war.

Let me be clear. I condemn Hamas, yet I decry Mr. Netanyahu’s prosecution of this war. That is why I called for a bilateral cease-fire and a release of all remaining hostages in February. I hold both beliefs, not as an equivalence or political spin, but as a principle to stand with the innocent, with Palestinians and Israelis who must know peace and security in their lifetime.

We must reject the far too tempting politics of hate and division and embrace the duty of peace and security for Israelis and Palestinians.

In time warped by hate, I lean on my faith, the wisdom of the Beatitudes: “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.”

CELEBRATING WORLD WAR II VETERAN ELMER COCKE’S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. GOOD of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize World War II veteran Elmer Cocke of Danville, Virginia, who recently turned 100 years old.

After finishing high school, Elmer joined the U.S. Maritime Service Radio School. He underwent his training in New York and Massachusetts, learned Morse code, and was promoted to warrant officer.

In 1945, he joined the William J. Palmer, a Liberty ship carrying the products of the ‘Arsenal of Democracy’ to American forces and Allies around the world.

When sailing across the Mediterranean in 1945, the William J. Palmer struck a mine in the Adriatic Sea.
Elmer jumped into action, helping make way for a lifeboat to detach from the sinking ship.

The entire crew boarded a rescue ship and was taken to Italy with no crew members lost. Elmer headed back to New York and again to another Liberty ship going to France to transport hundreds of victorious American soldiers back home.

Elmer was discharged in 1946, and returned to his wife, Hilda, and their family.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize the extraordinary veterans of Virginia’s Fifth District like Elmer Cocke, a living picture of the courage and patriotism that have kept our Nation free.

RECOGNIZING THE COURAGE AND BRAVERY OF CAPTAIN RILEY COON

(Ms. TOKUDA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TOKUDA. Madam Speaker, on August 8, 2023, there were many heroes who exhibited courage and bravery as wildfires ravaged Maui and Hawaii Island.

Today, it is my honor to recognize one of those heroes, Captain Riley Coon, a third-generation mariner and co-owner of one of Maui’s oldest family boating companies, Trilogy Excursions.

When the Coast Guard called for help, Riley and six other Trilogy captain and crewmembers answered the call, rescuing countless people who had jumped into the ocean to escape the flames, and transporting them to safety.

Battling 80-mile-per-hour winds, intense heat, and smoke, Riley saved lives as they conducted emergency rescues throughout the night and into the next morning.

For his courageous efforts, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society selected Riley from over 200 nominees nationwide as the 2024 Single Act of Heroism Honoree.

It is an award that is much deserved, and it serves as a reminder of the many everyday people who stepped forward and became heroes on those fateful days.

So, today, in addition to recognizing Riley, let us lift up and celebrate all of our heroes who risked life and limb and ran toward the flames to save the people and places they love.

CONDEMNNING IRAN’S UNPRECEDENTED DRONE AND MISSILE ATTACK ON ISRAEL

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1149, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 1143) condemning Iran’s unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1149, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 1143

Whereas, beginning on April 13, 2024, Iran for the first time launched a direct attack on Israel that included over 350 missiles and drones launched directly from Iran and its proxies toward Israel;

Whereas this direct attack on Israel followed: Iran-backed Hamas’ massive, unprompted attack on Israel on October 7 that killed over 1,200 people; months of cross-border attacks by Iran-backed Hezbollah into Israel from Lebanon; over 170 attacks on United States troops in the Middle East by Iran-backed militias since October; and months of Iran-backed Houthi missile and drone attacks on global shipping;

Whereas 99 percent of the projectiles fired at Israel were intercepted by Israel, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Jordan, minimizing casualties and other damage from this unprecedented, brazen attack by Iran;

Whereas Israel intercepted these missiles and drones using a variety of air defense systems and other defense articles, including many procured from or co-produced with the United States, demonstrating the vital importance of the United States and Israel’s security partnership and;

Whereas Israel is a major non-NATO ally and Major Strategic Partner of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives

(1) condemns Iran’s unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel;

(2) reaffirms and supports Israel’s right to self-defense;

(3) stands with Israel as it defends itself against Iran’s attack and seeks to re-establish deterrence against Iran and its proxies;

(4) fully supports Israel’s right to respond to this aggression through military, diplomatic, economic, and other necessary means;

(5) calls on all countries to unequivocally condemn Iran’s attack on Israel;

(6) commends the United States military, the United Kingdom, France, and Jordan for intercepting Iranian missiles and drones and thereby limiting the damage from this unprecedented attack on Israel;

(7) reaffirms the United States commitment to Israel’s security, including through security assistance and defense sales;

(8) urges full enforcement of United States sanctions and export controls against Iran to impede Iran’s nuclear program, missile and drone development, and funding of terrorist groups and proxies, including Hezbollah, Hamas and Palestine Islamic Jihad, the Houthis, and militias in Iraq and Syria; and

(9) stands ready to assist Israel with emergency response, other security, diplomatic, and intelligence support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN).

Mr. KEAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, over the weekend, the world watched in horror as Iran launched over 350 drones and missiles at our ally and friend, Israel.

This attack confirmed our worst fears. The likely attack was openly discussed in the media for days before it occurred. For years, Iran had been threatening Israel and amassing a terrifying arsenal of missiles and drones. No one should have had any doubt that one day Iran would fulfill its longstanding threat of “death to Israel.”

However, the fact that this unprecedented, escalatory attack was long expected does not make it any less terrifying. Were it not for close coordination between Israel, the United States, and other partners to successfully intercept these weapons, Israel and other countries in the region could have faced significant casualties and major damage.

Over the last 7 months, we have seen Iran’s poisonous influence rip apart the Middle East. Iran-backed Hamas launched the mass, unprompted October 7 attack on Israel that killed over 1,200 people. Hezbollah has fired thousands of rockets, mortars, and missiles into Israel. Iran-backed militias have launched over 170 attacks on American troops in the Middle East, and the Iran-backed Houthis have launched over 100 missiles and drone attacks on global shipping.

This is not just a threat to Israel. This is a threat to the United States and to all of our partners in the Middle East.

That is why this moment is of such tremendous strategic importance. Iran’s proxies are testing the resolve of Israel, the United States, and the international community. We absolutely must restore deterrence against Iran to protect our vital national security interests in the Middle East. That means standing shoulder to shoulder with our friend and ally, Israel.

And together, this coalition literally shot missiles and drones out of the sky, protecting cities and citizens alike.

Like some of my colleagues over the Easter recess, my wife, Rhonda, and I traveled to Israel and were able to see firsthand the impacts of the conflict on the people there. The resolve of the Israeli people is stronger than ever.

H. Res. 1143 makes a simple, clear statement that we stand with Israel and support Israel’s right to defend itself and to restore deterrence, including by responding to this attack as appropriate. It also makes clear that our longstanding commitment to Israel’s
security, including through arms sales and security assistance, is ironclad. Finally, it urges full enforcement of all of our sanctions against Iran and its proxies.

Madam Speaker, we must not forget that what Israel experienced over the weekend is, unfortunately, a reality of everyday life in Ukraine. Our adversaries are working closer together than ever before to undermine the American-led international order that has kept peace in the world since the Second World War.

Before the United States ultimately joined the war, Winston Churchill showed the world the fortitude to look into the face of author Ayn Rand. He declared that democracies of the world stand up for their beliefs, and they would endure.

We must project that same message today and in the future. Our allies and our partners are watching what actions this body takes. We must project that Churchillian confidence.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the gentleman from New Jersey’s resolution, H. Res. 1143, condemning Iran’s unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel.

Like every Member of this body, I am horrified by Iran’s direct attack on Israel.

In retaliation for Israel’s targeted strike against two Iranian military generals on October 7, Iran launched more than 300 drones and powerful missiles at Israel’s population—Jews, Muslims, and Christians alike.

The great success of Israel’s missile shield, codified by the United States of America, and the combined forces of the U.S. military, France, the U.K., and Jordan, prevented significant death and destruction.

Our hearts and hearts are with the young Israeli Bedouin girl, who is recovering today from injuries she suffered due to an Iranian projectile.

I stand strongly with the people of Israel and their defense against both direct and proxy Iranian attacks, and I support this resolution being offered by Representative KEAN.

Israel, of course, has the right to defend itself like any other country, but as a true friend of Israel, I encourage the United States to be smart and strategic as it considers its response, and I urge this body not to beat the drums of war.

As Secretary Blinken recently said, an escalation of the conflict is not in the interests of Israel or the United States.

Believe me, I really understand the rage felt by Israel toward the Government of Iran, a government hell-bent on wiping Israel off the map. The two generally whom Israel eliminated worked day and night to instigate Iran’s proxies the lethal materiel and strategy necessary to significantly harm the State of Israel.

I also understand the need for Israel to maintain strategic deterrence. Iran needs to know there will be serious consequences if it attempts to harm Israel. Deterrence serves to prevent an expansion of conflict.

I also fear the massive consequences of Israel and Iran descending into a broader war and what that would mean for the United States and the rest of the entire world. An expanded Israel-Iran war would distract from the other existential and a conflict that must end, while ensuring the elimination of Hamas’ military capabilities.

We still have challenges. We must free the hostages remaining in Gaza and achieve a humanitarian cease-fire. Famine and the current humanitarian catastrophe must be reversed at all costs. There must be a realistic plan for the future governance and reconstruction of Gaza, most importantly its relations with Palestinian Authority of the West Bank.

An expanded Israel-Iran war could also serve to drag the United States of America deeper into the conflict. As the ongoing debate on the supplementary spending bill shows, the United States already has a lot on its plate.

Madam Speaker, please remember that Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine remains unfinished business and that Ukraine is losing ground to Russian forces due to Donald Trump’s interference in our emergency supplemental process.

The future of Europe is urgently—urgently—at stake. Already, there are dangers that the continued sparring throughout the Middle East region, including continued attacks by the Houthis in Yemen against international shipping and U.S. military forces. China still has its sights set on reclaiming its China’s relationship with both Iran and Russia.

An expanded war in the Middle East would put American soldiers deployed in the region in greater danger. It would harm the American middle class and global, and I hope that delaying back pandemic-spurred inflation, just as our economy is beginning to rebound.

Are there those amongst us who think it is wise to open a broader war in the Middle East this week? Do we want to further encourage Iran to rush to build and test a nuclear weapon? Do we want to give Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping the satisfaction of the United States being behind the scenes in the Middle East?

China and Russia would love to see the United States embroiled and distracted in the Middle East as they continue their nefarious destabilizing objectives in Europe and the Indo-Pacific. We should make clear that our strategic and thoughtful move the day, not rage and revenge. There is too much at stake.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY).

Mr. KILEY. Madam Speaker, I stand in strong support of this resolution condemning Iran’s unprecedented missile and drone attack on Israel.

However, it is important to note that for the people of Israel, attacks and threats from Iran are far from unprecedented. Every single day, the people of Israel face the threat of a terrorist proxies that literally surround the State of Israel: Hezbollah, the Houthis, and, of course, Hamas.

We saw the consequences of Iran’s massive support for these terrorist proxies play out in horrifying fashion on October 7. Now, with this latest unprecedented attack directly from Iran, we saw almost all of the missiles and drones intercepted. This is a testament to the strength and the importance of the U.S.-Israel relationship, both in terms of the partnership that has allowed Israel to develop such an impressive capacity to defend itself and in terms of the collaboration that was on display.

I am glad that we will soon have an opportunity to provide long overdue support for Israel in this time of such great importance for the region.

Something else, though, is equally important to note about what happened last weekend, and that is that you had regional allies, other countries in the region, also rally to Israel’s defense. This is something the likes of which we have not seen before, and it speaks to the extraordinary success of the Abraham Accords to usher in a new era of peace in the region. This, of course, is exactly what Iran does not want. This is the reason for their desperation. They understand what is unfolding if they do not respond, if they do not somehow stand in the way of it.

This is a time not only for the United States to stand with our ally, Israel, but for every nation around the world that values peace, freedom, and democracy to do so as well. I strongly support this resolution. I would hope it passes this House with strong, unanimous, bipartisan support.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, as people are here witnessing us speaking about how the attacks are all interconnected, Iran, Russia, and China all are seeking to do harm to our Nation and to the Western rules-based order.

It is extraordinarily important in these times that we show strength and unity of purpose. I am thankful that the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEHAN), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, supported this measure both in the Rules Committee as well as on the floor here.
today. It shows the very strong importance of this resolution and our unparalleled support for the State of Israel and its right to defend itself.

We, as the House of Representatives, have the responsibility to pass—and I expect later this week we will—a strong foreign aid package that will support our opposition to Iran, Russia, and China, and make sure that we support the people who are fighting for their freedom in Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan to make sure that we have strong allies and partners and are resolved against the adversaries and those who wish us all harm.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in sending a strong bipartisan message, an overwhelming show of support for the State of Israel by agreeing to this resolution.

Our allies and partners are closely watching this body’s actions. We must send a clear message that we stand by our allies and partners and are resolved against the adversaries and those who wish us all harm.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in sending a strong bipartisan message, an overwhelming show of support for the State of Israel by agreeing to this resolution. Our allies and partners are closely watching this body’s actions, and we must send a clear message that we stand by our allies and our partners and are resolved against our adversaries and those who wish to do all of us harm. I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority leader. He is a strong supporter of the State of Israel.

Time and again, he has led this floor in the support of one of our strongest allies in the world.

Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for leading this effort and for making sure all of our colleagues have the opportunity to stand with our friend, Israel, while they are at war.

We are a nation that stands together. October 7, Israel was attacked barbarically by one of Iran’s proxies, Hamas, a terrorist organization. They went into Israel, barbarically murdered Israelis and took hostages. Still to this day they have about 130 hostages, including some American citizens.

While this war to eviscerate the terrorist organization known as Hamas is going on, the weekend Israel faced an unprecedented attack directly from Iran. No longer is it only the proxies—whether it is Hamas, Hezbollah, or the Houthis, all who are supported by Iran—now Iran directly attacked with 300-plus drones and missiles to Israel.

Fortunately, of course, Israel and a coalition of the United States and other allies joined together to shoot down those missiles and drones. At the same time, Iran made it clear they wanted to attack Israel directly, which means Israel now is looking at how they properly respond.

During this time, again, a war that started—this idea of a cease-fire, the cease-fire ended when Hamas decided that they were going to go murder Israelis. Israel has a right to self-defense. This Congress has always stood by our friend, Israel, our greatest ally in the Middle East, a democracy.

They are always under attack. They have been under attack since their existence. They know how to defend themselves. When they respond—whatever choice the people of Israel make through their elected leaders—we need to express our support for that defense. That is Israel’s right.

We saw September 11, but there have been other attacks on our homeland; of course, Pearl Harbor. When America is attacked, America responds. We don’t have our allies calling us, saying: Don’t respond. This is a time when the allies of Israel, including the United States, need to support Israel in their right to respond. Call out Iran, as this resolution does. Mr. Kean has been very good about laying out the case for why we cannot support Iran and their actions, but we also need to support Israel as they consider their options in how to properly respond to deter this from happening again.

It was unwarranted. It shouldn’t have happened. We shouldn’t just look and say: Well, all the missiles and drones were shot down, so everybody should just look the other way. They will keep trying until they kill innocent civilians.

Iran has always sponsored terrorism, and they have gotten away with it. We need to put sanctions back on Iran. They shouldn’t be able to sell their oil on world markets, for example. Iran has made about $60 billion in the last 3 years selling their oil on world markets. They shouldn’t have that access.

They use that money to sponsor terrorism, and now they are using that money directly to attack our friend and our ally, Israel.

While Israel is under attack, now more than ever we need to be unequivocal in our support for our friend, Israel, in their right to self-defense. God bless the people of Israel. We stand with them. This resolution makes it very clear.

I thank, again, my friend from New Jersey for bringing this important piece of legislation. I urge its adoption. Madam Speaker.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I stand by Israel and its right to defend itself and condemn in the strongest terms Iran’s direct attack on our ally. It is my hope that Israel listens to what many of its allies are saying and not take steps that lead us into a greater regional war.

As President Biden has said, our defense against Iranian threats to Israel is ironclad. We have Israel’s back, and we will not yield to Iranian threats.

Madam Speaker, I support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) and ask that she may control that time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in sending a strong bipartisan and overwhelming show of support for the State of Israel by agreeing to this resolution.

Our allies and partners are closely watching this body’s actions. We must send a clear message that we stand by our allies and partners and are resolved against the adversaries and those who wish us all harm.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in sending a strong bipartisan message, an overwhelming show of support for the State of Israel by agreeing to this resolution. Our allies and partners are closely watching this body’s actions, and we must send a clear message that we stand by our allies and our partners and are resolved against our adversaries and those who wish to do all of us harm. I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority leader. He is a strong supporter of the State of Israel.

Time and again, he has led this floor in the support of one of our strongest allies in the world.

Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for leading this effort and for making sure all of our colleagues have the opportunity to stand with our friend, Israel, while they are at war.

We are a nation that stands together. October 7, Israel was attacked barbarically by one of Iran’s proxies, Hamas, a terrorist organization. They went into Israel, barbarically murdered Israelis and took hostages. Still to this day they have about 130 hostages, including some American citizens.

While this war to eviscerate the terrorist organization known as Hamas is going on, the weekend Israel faced an unprecedented attack directly from Iran. No longer is it only the proxies—whether it is Hamas, Hezbollah, or the Houthis, all who are supported by Iran—now Iran directly attacked with 300-plus drones and missiles to Israel.

Fortunately, of course, Israel and a coalition of the United States and other allies joined together to shoot down those missiles and drones. At the same time, Iran made it clear they wanted to attack Israel directly, which means Israel now is looking at how they properly respond.

During this time, again, a war that started—this idea of a cease-fire, the cease-fire ended when Hamas decided that they were going to go murder Israelis. Israel has a right to self-defense. This Congress has always stood by our friend, Israel, our greatest ally in the Middle East, a democracy.

They are always under attack. They have been under attack since their existence. They know how to defend themselves. When they respond—whatever choice the people of Israel make through their elected leaders—we need to express our support for that defense. That is Israel’s right.

We saw September 11, but there have been other attacks on our homeland; of course, Pearl Harbor. When America is attacked, America responds. We don’t have our allies calling us, saying: Don’t respond. This is a time when the allies of Israel, including the United States, need to support Israel in their right to respond. Call out Iran, as this resolution does. Mr. Kean has been very good about laying out the case for why we cannot support Iran and their actions, but we also need to support Israel as they consider their options in how to properly respond to deter this from happening again.

It was unwarranted. It shouldn’t have happened. We shouldn’t just look and say: Well, all the missiles and drones were shot down, so everybody should just look the other way. They will keep trying until they kill innocent civilians.

Iran has always sponsored terrorism, and they have gotten away with it. We need to put sanctions back on Iran. They shouldn’t be able to sell their oil on world markets, for example. Iran has made about $60 billion in the last 3 years selling their oil on world markets. They shouldn’t have that access.

They use that money to sponsor terrorism, and now they are using that money directly to attack our friend and our ally, Israel.

While Israel is under attack, now more than ever we need to be unequivocal in our support for our friend, Israel, in their right to self-defense. God bless the people of Israel. We stand with them. This resolution makes it very clear.

I thank, again, my friend from New Jersey for bringing this important piece of legislation. I urge its adoption, Madam Speaker.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I stand by Israel and its right to defend itself and condemn in the strongest terms Iran’s direct attack on our ally. It is my hope that Israel listens to what many of its allies are saying and not take steps that lead us into a greater regional war.

As President Biden has said, our defense against Iranian threats to Israel is ironclad. We have Israel’s back, and we will not yield to Iranian threats.

Madam Speaker, I support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) and ask that she may control that time.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The Speaker pro tempore. All time and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o’clock and 42 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1030

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) at 10 o’clock and 30 minutes a.m.

CONDEMNING IRAN’S UNPRECEDENTED DRONE AND MISSILE ATTACK ON ISRAEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1143) condemning Iran’s unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.
Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Lance Corporal Gary Koontz. Gary enlisted in the Marines on October 26, 1967, and attended basic training at Parris Island, South Carolina. After basic training, Gary was shipped to Vietnam, where he drove a truck that carried supplies. After a short time, he was transferred and was then a door gunner with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

His unit played a crucial role in Operation Dewey Canyon, and their legacy remains tied to the challenges and triumphs of the Vietnam war.

During his service, he was awarded the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal with device, the Combat Aircrew Insignia, the Good Conduct Medal, and the Air Medal Award with strikeflight 4.

When Corporal Koontz returned home, he became a super successful Realtor and developer, and he is an active member of the Vietnam Veterans of America.

He recently worked with the VA and a local assisted living facility to help a veteran get transferred closer to his wife. He is always calling me about veterans and the problems they have, and he is trying to work to solve them.

It is my honor to recognize Corporal Koontz as the Tennessee Second District’s April 2024 Veteran of the Month. He is an incredibly good friend, and dadgum, he is just a great American.

REFLECTING ON ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

(Ms. SÁNCHEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent a large and vibrant Armenian community in my congressional district.

On behalf of those constituents, I rise today to recognize the 109th commemoration of the Armenian genocide.

From 1915 to 1916, the Ottoman Empire systematically massacred the Armenian people. According to the U.S. Holocaust Museum, up to as many as 1.2 million Armenians were killed.

This genocide is one of the most painful moments in the world’s history, yet, sadly, it is not spoken about much. We can never deny or forget the systemic and individual killings and mistreatment of Armenians.

We must learn from that terrible history and never lose focus on protecting oppressed and vulnerable people. We owe that to the victims and their descendents, who are still reeling and suffering from this cruel and unjust atrocity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in standing with the Armenian
community. We should all make time to reflect on this solemn day of remembrance.

CONGRATULATING COACH GINGER HIGH COLVIN

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ginger High Colvin, who was recently announced as the 2024 Women in Basketball Coaches Association NAIA National Coach of the Year.

Ginger has been the women’s basketball coach at Campbellsville University for 17 years.

Ginger has deep ties to Kentucky’s First Congressional District, growing up in Monroe County and being a basketball star at both Tompkinsville High School and Campbellsville University herself.

Ginger receiving this award for the second year in a row is a testament to her commitment and dedication to her players and the university.

Under Ginger’s leadership, the Lady Tigers have a 477–98 record and a 31–2 record this season, making it to the NAIA Elite Eight.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my friend, Coach Ginger Colvin, on this well-deserved award and another successful season.

RECOGNIZING 911 DISPATCHERS DURING NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK

(Mrs. TORRES of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week as the first 911 dispatcher in Conover when brought to the floor. It allows people to work from home, children to do their homework, people to get healthcare online, and everyone to participate in our digital economy, all without prohibitive costs.

This investment is about more than just internet access. It is about opportunity and equality and strengthening our economy.

Continuing to fund the ACP would have bipartisan and overwhelming support when brought to the floor. Millions will be left without internet access if we don’t, so I urge the Speaker to bring this bill to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to sign the discharge petition, which will be here today.

CELEBRATING CHARLES CAUVEL’S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th birthday of Charles Cauvel, a lifelong resident of Cranberry Township in Venango County.

Charles was born on March 24, 1924. He is the oldest of four children. He left high school when he was offered a job driving a truck. A year later, he started working on the railroad.

A few years later, in May 1943, he was drafted into the United States Army at 19 years of age, where he served until 1946. Charles spent 3 years overseas in the Pacific theater and was even part of the division sent to clean up Hiroshima after the atomic bomb was dropped.

Following his discharge in 1946, he was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Philippine Liberation Ribbon with one Bronze Service Star, and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Bronze Service Stars.

After the war, Charles returned to Cranberry Township, working as a pumper on an oil lease.

Today, Charles has many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and he continues to share stories of his time in the Army and growing up in Venango County.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Charles a happy birthday, and I thank him for his service to our country.

RECOGNIZING JOE BRANNEN

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding career of Joe Brannen.

Joe graduated from the University of Georgia, he spent 8 years serving on the staff of Georgia Senator Sam Nunn. He went on to have a successful banking career spanning over 40 years.

Joe will retire as president and chief executive officer of the Georgia Bankers Association on July 15, his 44th anniversary of joining the association.

The Georgia Bankers Association enjoyed its greatest decades of growth and prosperity under the unwavering leadership of Joe.

Joe has served on a wide variety of boards, both in and out of the banking community, including the Georgia Bar Foundation, the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, the American Free Market Chamber of Commerce, the State YMCA, and his own local church.

Joe is a trusted adviser, a thoughtful leader, and a respected friend to many.

In short, Joe is one of the good guys. I wish him and his wife, Vilda, nothing but happiness and a well-earned retirement.

HONORING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENT CLARICE LAFRENIERE

(Ms. SALINAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent Clarice Lafreniere, who was just awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for her service as a real-life Rosie the Riveter during World War II.

I had the honor of meeting Clarice and her granddaughter in my office last week and hearing firsthand her story of courage and conviction during a very dark time in our Nation’s history.

Clarice gave birth to her daughter just hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, but like many Americans, she felt the need to spring into action and support the war effort. So, Clarice went to work at the Kaiser shipyard in Portland, where she cut and welded steel for ships.

She wasn’t the only one. In total, about 16 million women across the country served as riveters, buckers, welders, and electricians during the war. These real-life Rosies were critical to ensuring American victory.

Today, Clarice is 102 years young, remains very active in her community, and is eager to share her story with younger generations.

I can’t think of anyone more deserving of our Nation’s highest civilian honor, and I am so grateful to Clarice and her family for their service.
AFFORDABLE CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM ON BRINK OF COLLAPSE

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Affordable Connectivity Program, ACP, a lifeline for 23 million households nationwide, is on the brink of collapse. April marks the end of the program, putting the internet out of reach for many Americans.

The ACP is about leveling the digital playing field, especially for rural America. Without action, millions will lose access to high-speed internet. In North Carolina’s First Congressional District, over 81,000 households rely on ACP for internet access.

ACP isn’t about luxury. It is essential for our farmers, students, and small businesses. I urge Congress to act now.

HONORING FATHER ROBERT CYRIL GUISE

(Mr. VAN ORDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Father Robert Cyril Guise, who passed away and entered into eternal life on April 4, 2024, at the age of 92.

He demonstrated through his decades of highly respected, Godly service around the world that a timeless faith in our Savior Jesus Christ rises above all earthly troubles and that a man who dedicates himself to bringing the Word of God can shine a light to those in darkness that can never be extinguished.

He brought countless souls to Christ, and should be commended for this, but I believe that he would have preferred to be remembered as a simple servant of God. In his humility, he gave us an example to follow, this being a reflection of the example set by our Savior.

Father Cyril was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Harry and Mary V. McGrath Guise. Father Cyril was a Carmelite Friar for almost 65 years. He entered religious life on August 21, 1950, at the age of 19 and made his first profession of vows a year later and was ordained into the priesthood on June 6, 1959.

After his ordination, Father Cyril was called to minister in the Philippines, where he served in leadership for a 3-year term as prior and then as director of the developmental office. He will be greatly missed by his religious community.

On a personal note, Father Cyril was my Uncle Bob and Auntie Mary Jean’s priest. We all consider him a member of our family. May God rest his soul in peace and may his memory inspire future generations to serve with the same bravery and devotion.

ENERGY STABILITY IN INSULAR REGIONS

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about the need for congressional support for energy stability in offshore, isolated and underserved areas. In the Virgin Islands, we are acutely aware of the impacts of climate change, including the increasing frequency and severity of hurricanes, as evidenced in 2017 with two Category 5 hurricanes hitting our home.

Energy remains the single most critical factor in our future. High electricity costs and power instability continue to hamper economic recovery. Systemic energy instability has direct and indirect negative impacts on sustainable economic development, which magnifies existing societal vulnerabilities.

The Biden-Harris administration’s energy policy offers the Virgin Islands and places like it a transformative opportunity, including the Energy Department’s State Energy Program and Loan Programs Office, the Interior Department’s Energizing Insular Communities, and EPA’s Solar for All programs.

We must continue to utilize and champion this administration’s vision to enable disadvantaged, isolated areas to define and implement our energy future through a modern-day lens, fundamentally addressing our needs as we see them.

NORTH AMERICA’S STRONGEST TOWN

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the strongest town in America. This year, 16 cities from across our continent competed for the title of North America’s Strongest Town. Over a 4-week span, with each round of voting lasting one week, these communities competed for a prestigious title. That title came back home to America’s heartland in the Great Lakes region. The winner was Maumee in northwest Ohio in the Ninth Congressional District. It took the title over Norfolk, Nebraska.

This year’s contest was the ninth annual event to name the strongest town. According to contest rules, a strong town is defined as any town, big or small, that prioritizes making progress in transportation, housing, and fiscal resiliency for the long-term benefit of its people.
The award does not ask a town to be perfect nor does every strong town look the same. This is because strong towns incrementally adapt to the conditions and challenges of their specific place from the bottom up.

Maumee, Ohio, which exists along the Maumee River, the largest river that flows into the entire Great Lakes, will hold a news conference this morning to formally accept this prestigious title. We in northwest Ohio couldn’t be prouder of Maumee, Ohio. Onward, Maumee.

OUR BORDER IS A SIEVE

(Mr. LaMalfa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LaMalfa. Mr. Speaker, we have this gigantic problem with our sieve of a border. We hear all these ideas of how we can spend lots of money or the White House can’t do anything about it.

Well, I remind you that President Trump had many pieces in place that were actually working and bringing the numbers down on illegal immigration into this country. All we have to do is put these pieces right back in place.

President Biden, by executive action, could put these eight ideas right back in place and not have to do anything with new expenditures or new legislation. We have the laws; we have the ability. He just needs to act.

To hear the President saying: I don’t know if I have the authority. That is bogus. He has the authority. If he wants to take action, he can. These eight items right here on this poster could be something he could sign executive orders right away and stop a massive percentage of what is wrong with our border. It would make our country secure again, save money, save the wear and tear on our social programs and make the citizens of our country feel like their citizenship actually means something once again.

I urge President Biden to take these steps and put us back on the correct track.

AUTHORIZING WORK PERMITS

(Mr. Correa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Correa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the need for the Biden administration to authorize work permits for those in our Nation who are long-term immigrants.

Yesterday, my colleagues and I sent a letter to the White House pushing for work permits for long-term immigrants, those that have been in our country for decades working hard, paying taxes, and contributing to our economy. We should also help the spouses of military. We should also help deported veterans.

The last time we had meaningful immigration reform in this country, that great Californian Ronald Reagan was President. To date, Congress has failed to deliver on a pathway to citizenship.

I ask Mr. Biden to use his pen, sign an executive order, give these hard-working immigrants a work permit.

CONGRATULATING JEFF MCLENDON

(Mr. Collins asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Collins. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Georgia’s Jeff McLendon on the conclusion of his tenure as chairman of the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors.

This association is comprised of the companies that keep America moving while employing 6 million Americans, many of them Georgians, in high-paying, rewarding careers.

With Jeff’s guidance as chairman, NAW expanded its educational opportunities for everyone, enhanced its thoughtful leadership in a rapidly innovating world and continued to be an effective voice for distribution-friendly policies here in Washington.

NAW’s success under Jeff’s leadership shouldn’t be a surprise to anyone, knowing Jeff’s success in the business over these past 20 years leading Duluth, Georgia’s, Specialty Building Products.

I had the opportunity to visit one of his facilities last year and to meet with him and members of his impressive team. Jeff is a humble leader and a man of faith who cares deeply about his employees, his community, and his country.

I, again, congratulate Jeff on his tenure as NAW chairman, and I appreciate his continued servant leadership in the Georgia business community.

A SMART AGREEMENT

(Mr. Courtney asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Courtney. Mr. Speaker, later today on April 18, three Australian submariners are slated to graduate from the Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton. They are the first three submariners from Australia under the AUKUS security agreement who are gaining proficiency to operate a nuclear-powered submarine—again, a first for both countries.

After graduating from this course, they will be headed to Naval Station Pearl Harbor for assignment to United States Virginia-class submarines, and this, again, marks another first where they will be the first-ever Australian naval personnel assigned a U.S. Navy vessel.

Over the next 12 months, 100 more Australian Navy personnel will continue in this pipeline to implement the AUKUS agreement, which is one of the smartest collaborations between the U.S., the U.K., and Australia to uplift their submarine capacity to work together for the three nations and rebalance the deteriorating security environment in the Indo-Pacific. I congratulate them all, or as they would say in Australian, good on ya.

GAZA

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Ciscomani). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Green) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. Green of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise. Today, I would like to do something just a bit different. I have stood here on many occasions and said that I love my country, that I salute the flag. I still love my country and salute the flag, and today what I would like to do is actually salute the flag. I just believe that any time is a good time, especially when you are in this facility, to salute the flag.

If you would indulge me, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move to another podium.

And still I rise, Mr. Speaker, proud to stand here in the well of the House of Representatives. One can but only imagine the great speeches, the oratory that is imitated from this area. However, today, I want to do something different. I just want to say the Pledge of Allegiance from this very almost sacred place.

Those who would like to join me, you but only have to stand and as you would normally salute the flag, you may do so. If you choose not to, you don’t have to. The greatness of America will not be measured by whether the AL Greenses of the world salute the flag. The greatness of America will be measured by whether the AL Greenses of the world would defend those who choose not to salute the flag, who choose not to say the Pledge of Allegiance, who choose not to sing the national anthem, who choose not to stand for the anthem.

I, today, will do what I will do, and that is salute the flag. To all of my fellow classmates who are here to do what someone once told me, to say the Pledge of Allegiance, and for those who choose not to, you don’t have to, but those who do, would you join me by standing, I place my hand over my heart when I say the Pledge of Allegiance. I shall lead in the Pledge of Allegiance.

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.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate everyone joining me in this Pledge of Allegiance. I wanted to do this because I believe the values that we have in this country we can export to the rest of the world.
I believe that the words in the Declaration of Independence, a founding document, these are words that we can export to the rest of the world: All persons created equal, endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I want to focus for just a moment on life, this aspect of the Declaration of Independence. I want to focus on lives not just in this country because we do this quite often, so I have said a lot about the deaths that are taking place here, the mass shootings that are taking place here, yes, but I want to export this idea to another place.

I would like to humanize the lives, and I also have a resolution commemorating innocent civilian lives lost in Gaza, especially children.

Let’s export the great and noble American ideal in our Declaration of Independence’s apply it to people on a global basis.

Now I shall move back to the podium where I ordinarily make my comments because I have some paraphernalia where I ordinarily make my comments. I move to the next podium.

This is a resolution that I am previewing. There may be some tweaking, but I am previewing it, and it will be filed either today or tomorrow. This resolution commemorates innocent civilian lives lost in Gaza, especially children.

Whereas, this resolution may be cited as the original resolution commemorating innocent civilian lives lost in Gaza, especially children.

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas conducted a heinous attack on Israel leading to Israel declaring war on Hamas—not Palestine, not Palestinians, but declaring war on Hamas. And I say this because, unfortunately, a good many people—too many, if you will—have heard that the war is against Palestinians, against Palestine. The war was declared against Hamas, and the Prime Minister of Israel himself has indicated that the war is against Hamas. He has also indicated that the Palestinians are victims, the Palestinians are victims. I concur. The innocent Palestinian men, women, and especially children are victims of this war. They are victims to the extent that they not only suffer from being in a war zone, but they also suffer by being harmed in various and sundry ways—and I will say more about this later—and they are losing their lives.

Continuing:

Whereas, both Palestinians and Israelis are in mourning. The country of Israel is still in mourning from the October 7 Hamas attack. Gazans, Palestinians, innocent men, women, and children are in mourning because of the thousands, the tens of thousands, who have lost their lives in this war.

Whereas, in 2020 the population of Gaza was over 2 million with approximately half being children under the age of 18.

Whereas, the pain, suffering, and deaths of innocent Palestinian men, women, and especially children, are too often reduced to statisticization.

Whereas, people of good will must do more than statisticize the pain, suffering, and killing of innocent civilian Palestinians.

Whereas, people of good will must do more to humanize the pain and suffering of Palestinians in Gaza with explanations of how they lost their arms, legs, eyes, ears, and lives.

Let me repeat this because this statisticization is something that is difficult to say but also something that we ought not to attribute to persons who have lost their arms, legs, eyes, and hearing, as well as their lives. This is a very sad, sad circumstance to have to negotiate and deal with.

Whereas, because of the war, homes, schools, businesses, hospitals and, more importantly, their lives in Gaza have been destroyed.

Whereas, tens of thousands of the war many businesses have been decimated.

Whereas, hundreds of thousands of innocent civilian men, women, and especially children, in Gaza have suffered through the loss of mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters while starving and suffering the mental anguish associated with war.

Whereas, civilians in Gaza live in constant fear of sudden loss of arms, legs, and life.

Whereas, tens of thousands of innocent civilians, including thousands of children, have been brutally killed in a war beyond their control.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the House of Representatives commemorates the tens of thousands of innocent civilian lives lost in Gaza, especially those of children. The lives lost should be viewed as more than mere statistics, the humanity, the pain, suffering of the tens of thousands of men, women, and especially children, must be commemorated and memorialized.

The killing of innocent men, women, and especially children, in Palestine must cease immediately with all possible haste.

All hostages must be returned immediately—and we are talking about hostages that are Israeli, as well as any that may be Palestinian, but we know that Israeli hostages were taken.

And finally, because the United States’ largess has contributed to the purchase of munitions used by the Netanyahu administration, the United States must do everything it can to address the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza perpetrated by the destruction of homes, infrastructure, schools, hospitals, and, also, I would add, the loss of human life.

Now, I would like to give you some graphic indications of what this is all about. There is an article from The New Yorker that I would like to read, dated March 21, 2020. I will go through it, and then I will show you some pictures of what has happened. But first, let’s start with this representation.

□ 1145

This is a representation of persons who are in mourning and they are doing what people do when they are suffering. You can see persons who are screaming and crying out.

The language reads: “Of the thousands of Palestinians killed in Gaza, about 70 percent have been women and children.”

That is quite a large number. About 70 percent have been women and children.

This representation is of persons who are making an appeal for food. You can see in their eyes a sadness. You can see, with their hands extended, a plea for food.

The language reads: “The catastrophic levels of hunger and starvation in Gaza are terribly recorded on the IPC scale, both in terms of number of people and percentage of the population” “the highest ever recorded of hunger in Gaza.”

Now, this picture is a representation that tears at your heart as well but perhaps even in a more profound way because this young lady that you see, this baby, she is without her left leg. She is on a playground, so one would conclude that she is not in Gaza. You would be correct. You would be incor correct if you assume that this injury occurred in some place other than Gaza because that is where it occurred. As I read this article from The New Yorker, which I alluded to earlier, you will get a better comprehension of where she is and what happened to her.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very sad story, but we have to humanize these thousands of people. We can’t just allow them to just become numbers. If they are just numbers, it is easy to dismiss them as just casualties of war. They are more than numbers. These are human beings who have suffered. These are human beings who have relatives that are suffering. These are
human beings whose lives are never going to be the same. There is a good likelihood that they won't have what we have in this country, and that is the medical assistance to help them recover, those who survive, as well as the medical attention for mental illness that they may suffer.

Mr. Speaker, these are human beings. Some mother cried because of what happened to this child. Some father is crying because of what has happened to his child in Gaza. We cannot allow them to be dehumanized and reduced to statistics. We have to humanize these persons.

Mr. Speaker, I have chosen this baby as the example for us to give some thought to.

This article in The New Yorker is styled "The Children Who Lost Limbs in Gaza." The subtitle reads: "More than a thousand children who were injured in the war are now amputees."

Mr. Speaker, our children's ward in Gaza, the ward where the baby was pregnant—12 years old—in that room. This happened on April 16.  □ 1200

That is in the very recent past. "At least 13 people, it reads, were killed, including 7 children, and more than 25 injured after a strike targeted Al-Maghazi refugee camp in central Gaza on Tuesday, according to Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital officials."

"Graphic video obtained exclusively by CNN from eyewitness Nihad Owdetallah, shows several casualties scattered on the floor, including children, with blood streaming around the area."

This was Tuesday. This was the Tuesday sometime after what happened in Israel as it relates to Iran. This happens in Gaza as the Netanyahu administration is planning a response to what happened with Iran. Do you think these people feel? What about them? Are we now going to just forget them? We will just go on to the next fight, and these thousands, tens of thousands, over 30,000, just sort of put them in the past? I will not.

There has to be some justice for these children. What is happening to them is an injustice. You cannot, in the name of justice, create an injustice and call it justice. An injustice in the name of justice is still an injustice. This is an injustice, and it is continuing after the crime. Minister Netanyahu has indicated that he wants justice for what happened to Israel. How can we just let this become a thing of the past? I refuse to allow it to be a thing of the past.

The video shows several casualties spread on the floor, including children with blood streaming around the area.

"Dozens of people appear to be running around in panic, screaming and trying to count and carry the dead bodies. A foosball table covered in dust is seen among the dead bodies."

The witness, who lives in the camp, told CNN he heard an explosion around 3:40 p.m. local time on Tuesday around 30 to 40 meters away from him. This is his quotation: "I immediately walked to see what happened and found dead bodies thrown on the ground. People screaming, kids screaming. Kids dead on the ground. They were just playing foosball, and they were martyred.

Footage shot for CNN from inside Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital shows a continuous flow of casualties and injured people being ushered in, as the emergency room is crowded with patients.
including several wounded children, crying out on the floor"—children.

Let’s go back to the style of this article: “At least 13 killed, including 7 children, after strike on Gaza’s Al-Maghazi refugee camp.

The room is crowded with patients, including several wounded children, crying out on the floor. Family members are seen crowding over their loved one’s dead bodies, kissing them, holding onto them and sobbing.

These are human beings. They do what human beings do when they suffer these kinds of tragedies.

“Video from inside a morgue at the hospital shows families trying to identify their loved ones among the deceased. Fatmeh Issa points to a white body bag with a young boy’s bloodied face exposed, telling CNN, ‘This is my son.’ A young boy’s bloodied face exposed in a white body bag, ‘This is my son,’ she says.

‘Another man cries out, ‘They have nothing to do with anyone. They are civilians. Have mercy on us.’”

These people are pleading, appealing to us. I say “us,” because our fingerprints are all over this. The munitions being used are in some part related to the largesse that we send to the Netanyahu administration. That largesse is the link to us, and we have to do something about it.

‘Have mercy on us. You are killing children. You are not killing an army or fighters . . . .’

Remember earlier, I said the war was declared on Hamas, not Palestinians, not Palestine? Here is a validation of the thinking of the people in Gaza. These people understand what is going on. “You are killing children. You are not killing an army or fighters; you are killing children who were peacefully playing in the street.”

“They are children playing in the street, they are children running and doing the things that children do, laughing. The next moment, seven are dead. You are killing children who were peacefully playing in the street, not an army, not fighters.

“Video shows him handling a young girl’s dead body to another man, both men crying out Quranic verses and sobbing. The man who receives her body is seen placing her on the ground, and covers her body with a jacket, telling CNN she is his daughter.

Human beings dying and suffering, suffering and then dying and those left behind suffering.

This war has to cease. It has got to stop. We ought to be among the first to say it has got to stop.

Do you think history is going to be kind to us? Posterity is not going to be kind to the Netanyahu administration. We will be seen as persons who were eyewitnesses by way of television to a great human tragedy and did not do what we could to prevent it.

Remember, the war was not declared on children. It wasn’t declared on women. It wasn’t declared on innocent people. It was declared on Hamas, but we know that more than 30,000 Palestinians have lost their lives, some of them in horrific ways.

There seems to be a means by which the mind can process a person dying as a result of an explosion from one of the bombs that we are going to cause. There seems to be a means by which the mind can process that and see that as something that is not as horrific as if you do it in many other ways. It was just a bomb. The person was just a casualty of war, just another number, that is all. We need to move on.

My fear is just that, that at some point, Prime Minister Netanyahu will decide enough is enough, and we will then say he has now moved on.

Do you think this baby will have moved on? Do you think her parents will have moved on? Do you think the people who are suffering now will have moved on? This is a rest of their lives incident.

Incident? What a kind way to say it. This is a rest of their lives tragedy. This is a rest of their lives slaughtering of human beings. Do you think they can just move on?

At some point on this infinite continent that we call time, we are going to have to account for our time. Somebody is going to have to account for this and the thousands of innocent people who lost their lives. It won’t be simply: Well, I just cast a vote. I didn’t do it. There is a connection. We have our fingerprints all over this, and we ought to do what we can to prevent it from continuing.

The man who has said this is his daughter, he indicates: “This is my oldest daughter . . . her name is Lujain. She is 9 years old.”

This man has lost his 9-year-old daughter. It goes on to indicate: “A strike hit them while they were playing out in the street. They are all just children.”

Mr. Speaker, I can’t let it go. I am sorry. I can’t. I wish I could, but I can’t. These are babies. I can’t let it go. I refuse to be a participant in this any longer. I have done it too long already. Too many babies have been killed. It has got to stop.

Don’t expect me to continue to fund this. Say what you want about me, but I am not going to continue to fund this killing of babies and then making them mere numbers.

At some point, we have to come to our senses. Don’t you see what we are doing to ourselves and our image in the world?

☐ 1215

Don’t you see what Mr. Netanyahu, the Prime Minister, is doing to Israel’s image in the world?

Israel had the moral high ground. It is losing it. Some would say it has lost it.

Nonetheless, we are quick to return it if something happens in Israel. We are quick to return it: You now have it again.

I refuse—I refuse—to continue to fund this kind of atrocious behavior.

Voltaire was right: Those who can make you believe absurdities—actually, it was: Those who can cause you to let’s just say believe absurdities, that is another way I put it, but those who can make you believe absurdities can cause you to commit atrocities. That is not the exact word.

We now believe the absurd notion that it is all right to kill innocent men, women, and especially children, if it is a war that we are trying to get to a dastard who is hiding behind these innocent men, women, and children.

I refuse to continue to be part of this unbelievable killing of men, women, and children before our very eyes that we are funding. Now, someone would say: Well, the war in Ukraine, you are funding that.

We might remember that Ukraine is defending itself in a war where there has been an invasion.

I don’t want war anywhere. Ukraine’s innocent men, women, and children are being killed as well, but Russia is funding that. Russia has their fingerprints all over that, and I don’t approve of what Russia is doing.

That is easy for us to say in this country. It is easy for us to condemn Russia for what Russia is doing. We do it without hesitation and without equivocation. We do it with no connotation—just Russia, we can do it. Why?

It is because it is easy to look through the window of life at someone else and say: What you are doing is wrong. It is not so easy to look into the mirror of life and see the wrong that you are doing yourself. At some point we have to confess to what we are seeing in the mirror of life. If we don’t, then we will still be judged. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, history is not going to be kind to us for what is happening in Gaza.

There are going to be people who are going to wonder: What was wrong with them? They saw it. They had evidence of it, and they still forged forward to get it over with. Finish it, they say. Finish it.

Finish this?

Get this over with?

Mr. Speaker, do you think that will be over for her?

I refuse to continue to support this. Now, there will be some who say: If you can’t do this, then you ought not be there because we expect you to cast the votes to do this.

Mr. Speaker, all I can say to that is: My conscience will dictate what I do. I will do what I must and let others do what they may.

Do what you will. I have not suggested to one of you that you have to vote a certain way. I am just telling you how I am going to vote. I am telling you, Mr. Speaker, that history is going to be kind to all of us, and that includes me.

I voted for over $50 billion to go to the country of Israel. Not that very
long ago we voted more than $3 billion. I have been a supporter. I am still a supporter of the people. I am not a supporter of the Netanyahu administration. I support the people, not that administration, because what they are doing to the people of Gaza is ungodly. It is shameful, is disgraceful. I will not support that.

Let others do what they may. If there are people who believe so strongly about this in the Ninth Congressional District that they want somebody who will stand up and go along with this, then send them on up here and take me out because I don’t go along with it. I am not going to go along so that I can get along, not when it comes to this.

By the way, I am not a saint. I don’t claim to be a saint. I just claim to be a person whose conscience dictates that I shall not support this kind of behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this: Notwithstanding all that I have said, I still love my country. I am an American. I believe I am of African ancestry. I have not checked my bloodline to find out, I don’t know, but I love this country. It means something to me to say to people that I am an American. I love it more than it has loved me. It segregated me. The rights that the Constitution recognized for me my friends and neighbors in the South took away from me, but I still love my country.

How can you love your country when your country has treated you the way it has: the back of the bus, balcony of the movie, step off the sidewalk when people come by, separate line for you at the grocery store, and colored water fountains, how can you love it?

It is because I love what it stands for and its noble ideals, the ideals of liberty and justice for all as exulted in the Pledge of Allegiance that we said at the genesis of this message. I love the ideal in the Declaration of Independence that all persons are created equal and endowed by their Creator with these inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This is why I have said that because I love these ideals, I believe we should export them to other people, but not export them in the sense that we want them to simply obey them and treat other people right. I think that is a good thing to do, but in the sense that we ought to respect her life, her liberty, and her desire to pursue happiness. We ought to respect her life. Export that to people across the globe, especially people who are trapped, trapped in Gaza and who can’t get out. They have no place to go and are told to move from one place to another.

Let’s give them the benefit of these noble words: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I will do so in every way that I can. I believe in this country, and I love it to the extent that I believe we ought to make that noble ideal real for people in this country and without this country, especially the people who are in Gaza.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud Member of this Congress and a proud American in the sense that I love my country because of its great ideals, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to look at three major issues. Sometimes with the minor day-to-day issues one forgets to analyze the major issues that I think are going to determine the fate of our country.

In the last week, one more time, we got the results on the number of people crossing the southern border. While the results keep pouring in month after month, it is, in my opinion, and I think in most people’s opinion, the most significant issue that Congress has to address.

In March of 2023, and these, of course, are all estimates, we believe 220,000 people crossed the southern border and stayed in the United States. This has something in common with every other month this year, and it goes up and down depending on the time of year; one more time, we hit an all-time record of the number of people coming into this country by that month.

In March of 2024, it was 220,000. In March of 2023, it was 130,000. In March of 2022, it was 166,000. In the final year of the prior administration, it was 11,000. One more time, we see the increase from 11,000 people coming here in a month to 220,000 people coming here in a month.

We recently had a hearing on the border in a subcommittee related to the Oversight and Accountability Committee, and on that committee, the sheriff, Sheriff Waybourn, pointed out that right now about 25 percent of the Venezuelan prison population dropped by 25 percent.

This is consistent with concerns raised by the Border Patrol that in addition to just plain taking people we can’t afford to take, other countries are dumping their undesirables into this country.

Does President Biden care that the number of people in Venezuelan prisons has dropped by 25 percent? That by itself should be a banner headline.

The next thing to look at in addition to that drop is an anecdote from Sheriff Waybourn from Texas. He points out that someone asked a member of the cartels: Do they care about the fentanyl coming into this country and all the people who are dying?

His quote was that they were okay as long as the fentanyl was killing Americans.

Now, think about that. Mr. Speaker. This is consistent with what we think the worst possible motive for bringing fentanyl into this country is. They want to destroy the United States. China itself is playing a role in the amount of fentanyl coming in this country.

The young people of this country may feel they are not involved in a war. They never enlisted in the Army, and they never enlisted in the Navy.

Go be that as it may, like it or not, you are all involved in a war. As a matter of fact, more people are dying in the war that you have signed up for than in any of the wars that our armed services have fought in, about 108,000 people a year.

They are dying in a war because the Mexican drug cartels and foreign countries that produce the fentanyl do not wish the U.S. well. They apparently like to see young Americans die, and young Americans have to realize that there are people running for them.

We talked about those 110,000 people. That is about twice the number of people every year who die in the war on drugs compared to the number of people who died in Vietnam.

Think about that. Mr. Speaker. I am old enough to remember Vietnam. People were dying all the time. Headlines said that people are dying in Vietnam. Twice as many people die every year as died in 12 years in Vietnam. It is just unbelievable.

Now, there are some people who get confused and think, well, we just have to take these people coming here illegally because we are, otherwise, cruel and not allowing enough people into the country.

Here is something else that we ought to be talking about a little bit more. The number of people who come into this country or are sworn in as legal citizens goes up and down from year to year.

First of all, the last year available, a total of 969,000 new people were sworn in as immigrants in the United States. If you break it down in 4-year increments—things go up and down—at least back to the year 1910, there has never been a 4-year period when so many people from other countries were sworn in, in the United States. There is no reason to feel guilty if we turn these people around because, right now, a record number are coming here.

If you look at a 4-year increment there are a little bit over 800,000 people every year being sworn in. It is kind of interesting. If we go back and look at the 1960s, which I remember well, normally you were around 110,000 to 120,000. Therefore, we have gone up in the 1960s to a level involved in 50 years ago, in the 1960s, in the 1970s, and now we are well over 800,000.

That is before we add in new people who are becoming citizens by birthright citizenship. This is a new thing that barely existed in the 1960s or 1970s, but in which you may have mothers fly over here from China, have the baby in San Diego, and fly back, and that is another citizen, as well. We are kind of
changing America more quickly, in my opinion, than at any other time in our history.

In summary, when we view the border crisis, we are one more time at an all-time record for March. We are not being dealt with because we are not at all-time records in the number of people who are coming here legally, as well. We are allowing over 100,000 Americans to die every year because of drug poisoning, and at least there is anecdotal evidence that the countries or the people bringing the drugs here want Americans to die. They have declared war on America, and their attitude is: The more Americans who die, the better.

There is also evidence that foreign countries are letting people out of their jails and into the United States, taking advantage of our weak and uncaring President, who apparently does not consider it a priority that over 100,000 people die and apparently doesn’t see a problem with having other countries emptying their jails into the United States.

The border is the number one problem facing this country right now, and this body has no business taking up any other issues until the border is dealt with.

Now, one of my colleagues from Texas decided to address the situation in Israel, and I think there is a lack of a narrative being talked about there as well that ought to be addressed at this time.

People, such as my colleague, like to tear down Israel, say they have done something wrong, say they must stop fighting, and kind of imply all the way around it is not that nice or a good country. As a matter of fact, if there is one country Israel is probably more like than any other, it is the United States of America. One way we can see it is like the United States of America is that peace from all over the country want to come there.

Indeed, I was recently at a mosque in my district, and they, with pride, pointed out that their sect of Islam had recently built a mosque in Israel, of all the places in the world that you would want to go.

There are many people who, with the whole world to go to, are trying to get into Israel.

When you read about the attacks last October, you may remember that some of the people who died were from Thailand, and some of the hostages taken were from Thailand. You might wonder: I didn’t know there were so many Jewish people from Thailand. Actually, the reason people are going there from Thailand is because there is so much opportunity there and so much freedom there that, if you wanted to get a job anywhere in the world, people from Thailand or other places in Asia have decided people bring by a significant way around the world to work in Israel.

There were newspaper articles—we don’t know what has become of it—but tens of thousands of people from Ecuador apparently are thinking about coming halfway around the world and work in Israel. Why don’t we ever hear about that?

There was a time a while back in which Israel began to embark on a, perhaps, hap-hap-hap-hap-hap they regretted. In any event, at the time they did it, maps were drawn up so that people could move from one part or the other. Presumably Arabs would want to move to areas controlled by Arabs and Jews would want to move to areas controlled by Israel.

To their surprise, the Arabs who were living in Israel proper did not want to move. They would have rather lived in the new country or the new lines. They would have rather lived in Jewish Israel than in a new Arab State. Isn’t that interesting?

Nevertheless, all we get is criticism about Israel. However, when push came to shove and you see where people want to live, people everywhere—be it in Asia, be it in brown America, or be it in and around Israel—want to live in Israel and want to live in Israel more than a new country.

You look at it and say: Why aren’t things better in Gaza? Has Israel done something wrong? Gaza has been a corrupt country. Foreign aid which flows into Gaza, particularly from Europe, winds up going to the leaders of Hamas, who may be living in Qatar and may be living in Turkey and may be living in France.

Indeed, many of you know the name Yasser Arafat, who for many years was the voice of the Arabs in the Israel. When he died with all the money that he got—I don’t know why he got it all, obviously taking money, foreign aid from around the world—his ancestors got out of Gaza. They weren’t going to spend money there. They got out of Israel. They are living in Paris, France, right now, another Western country, rather than living in the Arab parts of Israel.

Therefore, when people say Israel must call for a cease-fire or stop fighting, in fact, Israel is a very desirable country. They have every right to protect their country from horrible people who try to cut off the heads of little children. If anybody should surrender, it is Hamas who should surrender. They at any time, I am sure, could come out of their tunnels and say: We surrender. We are going to escort the Israeli Army through these tunnels so we see exactly what was here.

The war would end. Any killing would end.

Instead, people tell Israel they should stop fighting, and I think I know the reason for that. If you look at a parent and they have a 10-year-old child and a 4-year-old child fighting in the back seat of the car, which child do the parents address? They address the 10-year-old child because that is the older child and the more likely one to understand what is right or wrong.

I kind of think, when I see these protesters outside of this building every day when we walk by them, that pur-
to care about the people of Gaza, they ask us to tell the Israelis to stop fighting. They don’t have demonstrations to tell Hamas to stop fighting.

I think that because they know, deep down inside, they want to treat Hamas like children and force them to wake up and realize that their behavior is causing some civilians, innocent civilians, to be killed.

In any event, to summarize, everybody should remember: People from all over the world were crying to go to Israel, not just Jewish people, but people from Ecuador and people from Thailand. There are mosques of people from Islam who are apparently happy to live in Israel. You do not see Jewish temples in Gaza because that is not a country that naturally wants peace or is willing to live with people other than—or largely other Arabs.

In any event, I will call for Hamas to stop their fighting. If they care about their people, just step out of your tunnel and say: Here’s your army.

That will be the end of a war in which, sadly, too many civilians have died.

Now, the third critical issue that we should be addressing right now, and we have not talked about enough, is what I will call the war on the American family. I think it is probably the biggest issue facing America today.

The war on the American family started in earnest with the Great Society programs in the 1960s. The Great Society programs were programs in which material things were given to families, not always, but usually families without a man in the house. Sadly, there are ideologies which want to get rid of families in which you have a man in the house, families which are self-supporting.

The type of programs which are, not always, but usually available to households without a husband or a father around, are many. The big ones are the nutrition programs; very generous housing programs; healthcare programs, such as Pell grants; other cash programs, like the earned income tax credit.

All of these programs require that you not work too hard or make too much money in order to get these programs. All of these programs have in common that, if there is a man in the house making a relatively decent wage, that family is not considered in poverty, and they will not be eligible for their free low-income housing or free food or earned income tax credit, which can result in a check of $10,000 or $15,000.

You are not eligible for special cash benefits that go to parents with disabled children.

All the way across the board, we seem to be encouraging the breakdown of the family. Now: Oh, Glenn, family is like mom and apple pie. Everybody wants families.

However, that is not true. If you look at Karl Marx and his ilk, they believe
the key to destroying the West, including the United States, was getting rid of the American family.

More recently around here, we had the Black Lives Matter group. I realize not everybody who has a sign in their yard agreed with this body gave me, and I came to a few lines which I think anybody in Congress ought to be aware of. The lines were from a woman by the name of Kate Millett, who, if you are my age, you frequently remember she was a very prominent feminist in the 1960s, the decade which really began to result in the decline of America. Her sister quoted her as saying that a goal of feminism should be destroying the American family.

Therefore, one more time, we run across not a huge number of people, but disproportionately influential people saying that a goal should be to weaken the family. Then you look at, one more time, President Biden proposing increases in programs, be it low-income housing programs, be it the earned income tax credit programs, be it the Pell grant programs, all of which are really made for families without a husband earning a decent salary at home. All these programs are being increased by President Biden.

In fact, what we ought to be doing is we ought to be doing the opposite. Right now, it is not surprising if a man is not in the house because, in some cases, his family would be materially better off without him being in the house.

In particular, some of the low-income housing projects, particularly section 42 projects, are new buildings which are superior to the rental units that American families are sometimes living in.

Of course, the healthcare programs designed for the poor people don’t have sizable deductibles in them. In that regard, they are, in many ways, superior to the healthcare plans the working poor get.

There are programs, like I said, for college scholarships. I will recite, again, a quote from a gal I ran across when I talked about the marriage penalties in Wisconsin. I recited all the benefits that people were able to get if they didn’t marry a man with a decent income, and I asked her what she thought about my speech. She told me: Well, I am married and have a child, but none of my friends are getting married. They get free college.

Here was another program, the Pell Grant Program, designed to encourage the breakdown of the American family. It is important that when we go into the budget negotiations and the appropriation negotiations for the year beginning October 1, that our appropriators and leaders go to bat and say no more special benefits for making sure there is a man not in the house.

As a matter of fact, we should go backward because, not only Lyndon Johnson—in my opinion, the worst President of the United States until Joe Biden came along. It is not surprising that what used to be called the out-of-wedlock rate has skyrocketed, and it is full of a variety of problems that come with not having a father in the household.

It is time to look at these programs again and, rather than pay people to keep the husband out of the house, encourage people to have the father at home.

This is not just a material matter. It is a matter of it is better for the children to have a father at home, and it is better for the father himself to be at home.

As George Gilder points out, an author that I think we all ought to be reading, the number one person hurt by the way the American family, be it Karl Marx’s family, be it Lyndon Johnson’s war, whatever you want to say, the number one problem is to men who now don’t have a function in life.

If you look at certain areas of our society, it is the men who are more likely to do the drugs or commit the crimes. If they were a father with responsibilities at home, I think these crimes would happen a lot less. I think there would be less drug abuse. I think America would slowly work its way back to the more wholesome, less crime-ridden, less drug-ridden time of the 1960s.

I hope both parties pay attention to the impact of incentives or disincentives that their programs have on having men in the household.

In any event, there are three issues that we have dealt with today.

We have dealt with the Border Protection Program, where we hit record numbers and the fact that it has become apparent that we are not getting the best people. Apparently, other countries are emptying out their prisons.

We have dealt with what is going on in Israel and what a wonderful country it is as people from all around the world, including people who aren’t Jewish, try to get into Israel. It is kind of like people from all around the world trying to get into our country, but ignoring this, they are still subject to criticism by people like the protesters outside or my predecessor here in Congress who just got done talking.

Finally, I hope the press and the Republican Party pay attention to the increase in benefits to families without a father at home that he wants to put in this budget, which I am sure if it was enacted would, again, push up the number of families in which, sadly, there is not a father at home to help raise the children.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.
Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. POSEY):

H. R. 8076. A bill to establish efficient limitations guidelines and standards and water quality limitations for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. ROSS (for herself and Ms. GIBSON):

H. R. 8079. A bill to provide for water conservation, drought operations, and drought resilience at water resources development projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHELLENBERGER and Mr. GRAVES:

H. R. 8081. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to address misuse of Perfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Railways and Transportations.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mrs. HURST, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ROSS, Mr. HECK, Mr. BUSBEE, Mr. BAXTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H. R. 8082. A bill to authorize Federal support of States in pilot interoperable State-based repositories of sepsis cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mrs. HURST, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ROSS, Mr. HECK, Mr. BUSBEE, Mr. BAXTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H. R. 8083. A bill to authorize Federal support of States in pilot interoperable State-based repositories of sepsis cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mrs. HURST, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ROSS, Mr. HECK, Mr. BUSBEE, Mr. BAXTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H. R. 8084. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the notification of appropriate elected officials prior to the placement of refugees in a State.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H. R. 8060. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the notification of appropriate elected officials prior to the placement of refugees in a State.

By Mr. BEYER:

H. R. 8061. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To temporarily provide additional deposits into the Crime Victims Fund.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H. R. 8064. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Army medal

By Mr. COSTA:

H. R. 8065.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To strengthen regulations surrounding the production and releases of such substances, and for other purposes.

By Ms. MILLER of West Virginia:
H.R. 8075.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To address the misuse of bankruptcy proceedings in cases of child sex abuse.

By Ms. SHERRILL:
H.R. 8078.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve the ability of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to respond to drought conditions.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:
H.R. 8080.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Short-Term, Limited-Duration Insurance rule from taking effect.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. SOUZZI and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 4699: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. FOUSHERE, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4758: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4766: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SOUZZI, and Ms. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 4798: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of Colorado, Ms. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BOYD of Georgia, Mr. LAMAR of South Carolina, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. SOUTHWICK.
H.R. 4828: Mr. TUCSON, Mr. SHUMWAY, and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 4889: Mr. LOFTUS.
H.R. 4942: Ms. TORRES of California.
H.R. 4973: Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. MILLER of Georgia.
H.R. 5000: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 5018: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5061: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 5062: Mr. RUZ.
H.R. 5145: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 5157: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 5149: Mr. CURTIS and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 5355: Ms. MINGO.
H.R. 5401: Mr. SCALISE, Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIES of Florida, and Ms. SOUTHWICK.
H.R. 5464: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 5496: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 5619: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 5839: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5995: Mr. SOUZZI.
H.R. 6114: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6179: Mr. PLAIB and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6286: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6319: Mr. KILDER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LUCAS, and Ms. CARAVSO.
H.R. 6222: Mr. SOUZZI.
H.R. 6479: Ms. KAMILA-DOWHR.
H.R. 6596: Mr. D'ESPOSITO and Mr. ALFORD.
H.R. 6629: Mr. SOUZZI.
H.R. 6694: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6961: Mr. MOONEY.
H.R. 7042: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7059: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 7077: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7078: Mr. HAYES.
H.R. 7126: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 7174: Mr. WINSTROM.
H.R. 7178: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. McCaul.
H.R. 7257: Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 7761: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7813: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 7862: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 7877: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 7851: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 7813: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7896: Mr. SOUZZI.
H.R. 7946: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 7873: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 8034, the “Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 8035, the “Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 8036, the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Rules in H.R. 8038, the “21st Century Peace through Strength Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in H.R. 8038, the “21st Century Peace through Strength Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. MCHENRY

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Financial Services in H.R. 8038, the “Peace Through Strength Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF ALABAMA

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Armed Services in H.R. 8038, the “21st Century Peace Through Strength Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF MISSOURI

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 8038 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.
The Senate met and was called to order by the Honorable Laphonzia R. Butler, a Senator from the State of California.

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we find our refuge in You. You have been our help in ages past. You have been our shelter from life’s storms, filling our hearts with Your divine peace as You provide us with an inheritance for eternity. You are our hope for the years to come.

Today, use our Senators for Your glory. May they remember that You weigh their motives, direct their steps, and make even their enemies be at peace with them. Lord, permit Your power to work in them to accomplish Your purposes on Earth.

And Lord, as we approach the Pass-over season, we praise You for Your redemptive power in our world.

We pray in Your strong 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 of order by the Honorable Laphonzia R. Butler, a Senator from the State of California.

 Ms. BUTLER thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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.

REFORMING INTELLIGENCE AND SECURING AMERICA ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed
The Acting President pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 7888, a bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The Acting President pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MAYORKAS IMPEACHMENT
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, yesterday, the Senate set a very important precedent that impeachment should be reserved only for high crimes and misdemeanors and not for settling policy disagreements.

That is what is the impeachment against Alejandro Mayorkas was from the start: a policy dispute, frankly, to help Donald Trump on the campaign trail. It did not meet the high standard required by the Constitution to remove someone from office. I am very glad the Senate worked its will to set these charges aside. The prudence and cool judgment the Senate showed yesterday is what the Framers would have wanted. They didn’t want impeachment to be used for every policy dispute—when you don’t agree with a Cabinet minister or Cabinet secretary, you impeach them. That would have created chaos in the executive branch and here in the Senate, because the House could just throw over impeachment after impeachment; and if you have to have a whole big trial on every one of them, the Senate could be ground to a halt.

So let me repeat what I said yesterday. We felt it was very important to set a precedent that impeachment should never—never be used to settle policy disagreements. We are supposed to have debates on the issues, not impeachments on the issues.

Let me repeat that; it is such an important concept, and I am so glad we stood firm yesterday: We are supposed to have debates on the issues, not impeachments on the issues. We are not supposed to say that whenever you disagree with someone on policy, that that is a high crime and misdemeanor. Can you imagine the kind of chaos and damage that would create? As I said, the House could paralyzed the Senate with frivolous trials, particularly when one party had the House and the other had the Senate. It would degrade Government, and it, frankly, degrades impeachment which is reserved—rarely—for high crimes and misdemeanors.

To show how unprecedented what the House did was, no Cabinet Secretary has been impeached for over—since—I think it was 1867. And even in that case, he resigned before the trial. It was never intended to happen. But, unfortunately, the hard, radical right in the House is just so intent on paralyzing government, creating chaos in government, even destroying government, that they don’t care. But we in
the Senate on our side of the aisle did care. My guess is a lot of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle cared too.

If my colleagues on the other side want to talk about immigration, Democrats welcome that debate—welcome to debate border bills like the ones Republicans blocked here on the floor. That is how you fix the border—with bipartisan legislation. Impeachment would have accomplished nothing.

I wish I could say the Ukraine war effort has not suffered due to American inaction, but that would not be true. As the Wall Street Journal noted yesterday, “Ukraine’s Chances of Pushing Russia Out Look Increasingly Grim.” And why did they say that? Well, it is because the House has continued to drag its feet in sending funding for ammo and air defenses and other basic supplies. I hope that changes, at last, in the coming days.

I am proud that this $6 billion investment delivers on my promise to Micron and makes the promise of the Chips and Science Act a reality. It is not just a once-in-a-generation investment; it is a once-in-a-lifetime investment. It is a long, hard-fought battle to get Chips and Science done. It took us 4 years, as we had to persuade the House of Representatives how important it was, but this announcement proves that the hard work and persistence is paying off. We still have a long way to go, but we are one step closer to securing America’s future as a leader in the global semiconductor industry.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The Acting President pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll. Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam 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 Supplemental Funding

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I would like to begin by addressing the urgent national security supplemental this week is still pending over in the House of Representatives.

Opponents of this urgent investment in American strength have taken to clothing their objections in the false mantle of realism, and, at first glance, this would appear to be a rhetorically savvy move. After all, who would admit to being unrealisitic? Who would willingly say that their policies and their world view don’t reflect the world as it is? But, as I have said before, the most dangerous moment in a generation, it is worth examining this claim in a bit more detail.

The concept of realism has an academic meaning that refers to a specific set of assumptions about how states interact. The realist school of thought, at its core, contends that states act alone in a perpetual competition, constantly assessing the balance of power with their adversaries and seeking to maximize their own security and relative influence.

As the ancient Athenians put it, “the strong do what they can, and the weak suffer what they must.”

In a sense, as some of the most vocal opponents of the supplemental like to point out, realists don’t have time for morality tales or sappy appeals to universal values. The world is an uncharming place, and so-called realists are concerned with cold, hard national interests. Well, as luck would have it, so am I.

None of the tenets of academic realism actually preclude our colleagues...
from vigorously supporting the supplemental—quite the opposite. Consider the investments we are talking about making: rebuilding American hard power and growing our domestic industrial capacity to sustain it; in the process, helping to decimate the hard power of a state that posed almost no threat to U.S. forces; deterring further challenges to a balance of power favorable to American interests; preserving and expanding our relative influence with other states; helping our friends and hurtling our enemies; and successfully rallying these friends and allies to share the burden of balancing against competitors who seek to undermine the United States and the West.

Academic realism doesn’t conflict with our efforts in the supplemental, and neither does simple realism. Being realistic and rejecting fanciful idealism means recognizing that we are facing the greatest, most coordinated security challenges since the Cold War.

In the Middle East, backward theocrats are orchestrating terrorist attacks on Americans as well as our friends and racing to produce a nuclear weapon. Their vassals are disrupting the freedom of navigation—the lifeblood of our economy—with near impunity.

And in the Pacific, the People’s Republic of China is pulling every lever to undermine America’s power and dominate its hemisphere and beyond, from massive military expansion and predatory economic coercion to psychological manipulation, intellectual property theft, and the supply chain that pumps lethal poison across our borders.

So it would be utterly unrealistic to pretend that America can afford to delay an urgent, comprehensive investment in the hard power required to meet all these threats. The mushy moralism here is pretending to care more about brave Ukrainian war dead than the Ukrainian people do themselves.

The naive ideology is thinking that Russian revanchism is somehow connected to Christian values, in spite of clear evidence that Putin has corrupted the Russian Orthodox Church and is actively repressing Christians both at home and in conquered territories. The plain fantasy is saying that the challenges we face abroad will wait patiently while we attend to our own domestic affairs.

Here is the diplomatic reality: Putin has said publicly there is no sense negotiating with an opponent who is running out of ammunition.

A major mistake a negotiated end to this conflict should also want Ukraine to have as much negotiating leverage as possible.

Here is the political reality: If you think the fall of Afghanistan was bad, the fall of a European capital like Kyiv to Russian troops will be unimaginably worse. And if stalled American assistance makes that outcome possible, there is no question where the blame will land—on us.

Neglecting threats doesn’t make them go away; it just guarantees unpreparedness when they strike.

I am reminded of a Republican from Michigan, Arthur Vandenberg, a staunch anti-interventionist in the years leading up to the Second World War. As Senator Vandenberg wrote in his diary after the attack on Pearl Harbor, “That day ended isolationism for any realist.”

Needless to say, it shouldn’t take an attack on the homeland for American leaders to uphold their responsibilities and provide for the common defense. The clear and present danger is just that: It is clear; it is present; and it will grow if we do not act.

For those of us who see the world clearly, this isn’t a question of realism versus idealism; it’s simply whether America should do also happens to be what we can do. We can grow a defense industrial base capable of sustaining both U.S. forces and our allies and partners. We can help degrade one adversary while strengthening deterrence against others. We can start investing seriously in rebuilding the hard power that a secure and prosperous nation requires—not only can we; we must.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Madam President, now on another matter, the past 6 months have shown an uncomfortably bright light on the moral rot festering on America’s university and campuses.

Just yesterday, the president of Columbia University asked whether chants of “from the river to the sea” and “long live the intifada” are properly considered anti-Semitism. This comes after numerous incidents on her campus, including a student club president issuing an email that read: “White Jews are always and have been the oppressors of all brown people.” [And] when I say the Holocaust wasn’t special, I mean that.

Of course, the light of truth doesn’t discriminate, and it has uncovered much more than an alarming taste for the world’s oldest form of hate.

Last month, a Federal judge found that an assistant professor at Harvard had committed academic plagiarism in a report submitted on behalf of plaintiffs in a class action lawsuit. If this weren’t enough, Harvard’s office for Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging recently announced they will hold socially segregated affinity celebrations during their 2024 commencement.

These are the institutions that President Biden wants working Americans to underwrite? These are the degrees that President Biden wants taxpayers to subsidize?

Last summer, the Supreme Court ruled that the President’s initial attempt at student loan socialism was unconstitutional. Nevertheless, Washington Democrats continue to double down.

Earlier this week, the Biden administration proposed yet another nearly $3 trillion over 10 years to pay for loan transfers. That is on top of more than $150 billion they have already rolled out. At a most basic level, the proposal betrays a staggering disdain for working Americans—both those who have put their debt at risk and those who opted not to take on the debt in the first place. It will transfer the loans of the highest earning members of Washington Democrats’ base to working taxpayers. And it has already driven up tuition costs for future students.

But the Biden administration has made it pretty clear that they don’t care about future students. Just look at the way they are handling the current round of FAFSA applications. Last month, the Education Department admitted that its own data and processing errors had compromised up to 30 percent of the Federal financial aid applications.

Just as prospective students and their families are facing enrollment deadlines, Washington Democrats apparently couldn’t care less whether prospective students make informed decisions. Apparently, hefty tuition costs don’t matter much if taxpayers will be the ones ultimately footing the bill. Well, I expect that working Americans across the country will have something to say about this in the fall. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Madam 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.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call with respect to the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to H.R. 7888 be waived.

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

H.R. 7888

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I have come back to the floor today to put some of the things I said yesterday but, hopefully, to add some more color on an issue that has literally popped up in the last few days.

I start with the premise that we have a big, big question in front of us this afternoon and in the future: whether we are going to go ahead and continue maintaining the intelligence community and its most powerful tool, section 702. So I rise in support of the Reforming Intelligence and Security America Act, H.R. 7888, which I will be voting for cloture on in a few short moments.

As I shared with my colleagues yesterday, no other law is more important
to the work of the intelligence community than section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Section 702—"I enumerated all of the ways it has been used, whether that is thwarting terrorist attacks, dealing with weapons of proliferation, stopping foreign cybercriminals and drug trafficking; but the key point to remember is that 60 percent of the intelligence that is provided in the President’s daily brief—not only under this President but former Presidents as well—comes from these programs. It is hard to overstate either the importance of this law or, frankly, the gravity of allowing it to sunset. Yet we are 36 hours away from that happening.

Now, I understand that some of my colleagues would like to amend the House-passed bill and continue the process of debate and negotiation. Listen, there are things I would like to change in the House bill as well, but the reality is that we are out of time. The clock is ticking and as we go through some of the classified information, we will have to yield a better agreement that has eluded us, literally, for the last 5 or 6 years on this very contentious issue. I don’t think that is a realistic assumption. But what it will do if we send it back to a conference committee will be to entwine leadership issues and the whole question of whether the national security provisions will be voted on and dealt with this weekend—what it will do if we were to amend and send it back to the House. It will invite a sunset, an unspeakable outcome that the President’s own Intelligence Advisory Board has said will be remembered as one of the worst intelligence failures of our time.

We all know, as we assemble here today, Israel is at war with Hamas. We potentially have not only a regional but, potentially, a global conflict with Iran, our allies in Ukraine endure repeated Russian military bombardments. I just came from a broadly bipartisan biotech roundtable where an expert after expert pointed out what China was doing and how much we have got to do to keep up and catch up. There is a reminder one more time, section 702 authorizes the intelligence community to collect foreign intelligence about foreign targets located outside the United States. Some of the ways we do that is with compelled assistance of United States—American—electronic communications service providers, or ECSPs. Now, why has this suddenly now become such an issue? Well, one of these communication providers, a member I talked about, clouds, data centers, how these networks come together and how network traffic is intertangled at these data centers? One of these entities that controlled one of these new enterprises that didn’t exist in 2008 said: Well, hold it. You can’t compel us to work with the American Government because we don’t technically fit the definition of an electronic communication service provider. And the fact was, the company that raised that claim won in court. So what happened was, the FISA Court said to Congress: You guys need to close this loophole; you need to close this and change this definition. So that is where a lot of this debate has come from.

Yesterday, as White House National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan explained in a statement he released, the amendment is “directly responsive to U.S. requests from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”

The National Security Advisor urged Members to “reject mischaracterizations” of the amendment. He also reiterated that “nothing in this amendment changes the fundamentals of Section 702, which can be used to target for collection only the communications of non-Americans located outside the United States.”

Now, one, I think the amendment could have been drafted better. I have a letter here from the Attorney General which shares the view and memorializing DOJ’s narrow interpretation of this amendment from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. Government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”

The National Security Advisor urged Members to “reject mischaracterizations” of the amendment. He also reiterated that “nothing in this amendment changes the fundamentals of Section 702, which can be used to target for collection only the communications of non-Americans located outside the United States.”

Now, one, I think the amendment could have been drafted better. I have a letter here from the Attorney General which shares the view and memorializing DOJ’s narrow interpretation of this amendment from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. Government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”

The National Security Advisor urged Members to “reject mischaracterizations” of the amendment. He also reiterated that “nothing in this amendment changes the fundamentals of Section 702, which can be used to target for collection only the communications of non-Americans located outside the United States.”

Now, one, I think the amendment could have been drafted better. I have a letter here from the Attorney General which shares the view and memorializing DOJ’s narrow interpretation of this amendment from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. Government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”

The National Security Advisor urged Members to “reject mischaracterizations” of the amendment. He also reiterated that “nothing in this amendment changes the fundamentals of Section 702, which can be used to target for collection only the communications of non-Americans located outside the United States.”

Now, one, I think the amendment could have been drafted better. I have a letter here from the Attorney General which shares the view and memorializing DOJ’s narrow interpretation of this amendment from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. Government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”

The National Security Advisor urged Members to “reject mischaracterizations” of the amendment. He also reiterated that “nothing in this amendment changes the fundamentals of Section 702, which can be used to target for collection only the communications of non-Americans located outside the United States.”

Now, one, I think the amendment could have been drafted better. I have a letter here from the Attorney General which shares the view and memorializing DOJ’s narrow interpretation of this amendment from a foreign appeals court to update the definition of the private-sector companies with which the U.S. Government can work, under supervision of federal judges and with extensive oversight by four congressional committees, to obtain the communications of non-Americans abroad.”
the Senate to reauthorize Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) before it expires on Friday. Section 702 is indispensable to our work to protect the American people from nation state, terrorist, and other threats.

Section 25 of H.R. 7888 includes language modifying the definition of “electronic communication service provider” (ECSP). As I testified yesterday, this is a technical amendment to address the changes in internet technology in the 15 years since Section 702 was written. It is narrowly tailored and is in response to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court’s identification of a need for a legislative fix.

The Senate April 17, 2024, letter from Assistant Attorney General Carlos Felipe Uriarte, including the Department of Justice’s position and arguments regarding the ECSP provision, reflects my views and my strong support for the passage of H.R. 7888.

Sincerely,
MERRICK B. GARLAND
Attorney General

April 19, 2024

DEAR CHAIRMAN WARNER: We are grateful that the Senate is continuing to work on a bipartisan basis to extend Title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), including Section 702, for an additional two years. Section 702 provides critical and unique foreign intelligence at a speed and reliability that the Intelligence Community cannot replicate with any other authority. The Intelligence Community relies on Section 702 in almost every aspect of its work, and this authority is essential to our national security.

We urge the Senate to pass H.R. 7888 by Friday, April 19. Doing so will prevent the lapse of this critical national security tool and impose the most comprehensive set of reforms in the history of the Section 702 program.

As you are aware, Section 25 of H.R. 7888 includes technical language modifying the definition of electronic communication service provider (ECSP) to address unforeseen changes in electronic communications technology. As Attorney General Merrick Garland testified, this change “is a technical change in response to the Internet technology changing in the 15 years since FISA 702 was passed. It’s narrowly tailored. It is actually a response to a suggestion from the FISA court to make—to seek this kind of legislative fix. It does not in any way change who can be a target of Section 702.” This definition has not been updated since 2008 when Congress first enacted Section 702. The technical modification is intended to fill a critical intelligence gap—which was the subject of litigation before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC)—regarding the types of communications services used by non-U.S. persons outside the United States.

To address concerns some have raised about this amendment to the ECSP definition, the Department of Justice (Department) provides the following representations:

1. This technical change to the definition of ECSP does not affect the overall structure of Section 702 or the protections imposed on all aspects of the program, including the court-imposed legal procedures. The targeting procedures under Section 702 strictly prohibit targeting persons or entities inside the United States. The Department allows Americans anywhere in the world. The procedures further prohibit “reverse targeting,” which is collecting on foreigners outside the United States for the purpose of obtaining the communications of a person inside the United States or of a U.S. person. Accordingly, it would be unlawful under Section 702 to use the modified definition of ECSP to target any entity inside the United States including, for example, any business, home, or place of worship. It would also be unlawful to compel any service provider to target the communications of any person inside the United States, regardless of whether such a person is in contact with a non-U.S. person outside the United States. Some critics have falsely suggested that the amended definition of ECSP could be used to conduct surveillance at churches or media companies in the United States. This activity would be legally barred under the rules governing targeting under Section 702 and the prohibition against targeting anyone inside the United States.

2. Further, the Department commits to applying this definition of ECSP exclusively to cover the type of service provider at issue in the litigation before the FISC—that is, technology companies that provide the service the FISC concluded fell outside the current definition. The number of technology companies providing this service is extremely small, and we will identify these technology companies to Congress in a classified appendix. To facilitate appropriate oversight and methods, the ECSP provision in H.R. 7888 was drafted to avoid unecessarily altering foreign adversaries to sensitive collection techniques.

3. As you are aware, the government provides Congress with a copy of all Section 702 directives issued to U.S. electronic communication service providers. To facilitate appropriate oversight and transparency of the government’s commitment to apply any updated definition of ECSP only for the limited purposes described above, the Department will also report to Congress every six months regarding any applications of the updated definition. This additional reporting will also allow Congress to ensure the government adheres to our commitment regarding the narrow application of this definition.

Congress plays a critical role in the ongoing oversight of the government’s use of Section 702. We look forward to continuing to work with Congress to reauthorize this critical national security tool to protect our national security while safeguarding privacy and civil liberties.

Sincerely,
Carlos Felipe Uriarte
Assistant Attorney General

Mr. WARNER. In that letter, the Attorney General said:

[It] would be unlawful under Section 702 to use the modified definition of ECSP to target any entity inside the United States including, for example, any business, home, or place of worship.

Continuing:

It would also be unlawful to compel any service provider to target the communications of any person inside the United States—

And here we even go because 702 can’t even be used to target foreigners inside the United States. So, clearly, this provision allows any communication provider to target a person inside the United States, whether or not that person is in contact with a non-U.S. person outside the United States.

Any of these tools are used to target foreigners outside the boundaries of the United States. Let me be clear. The Department of Justice has documented, in writing, that it would be unlawful to use the ECSP definition to target any business, home, or place of worship or to compel any provider to target communications of U.S. persons inside the United States.

The letter goes on to state:

(1) The Department commits to applying this definition of ECSP exclusively to cover the type of service provider at issue in the litigation before the FISC—

That is the court that reviews these proceedings.

That is, technology companies that provide the service the FISC concluded fell outside the current definition.

I also continue to quote from the Attorney General. This was needed:

To facilitate appropriate oversight and transparency of the government’s commitment to apply any updated definition of ECSP only for the limited purposes described above, the Department will also report to Congress every six months regarding any applications of the updated definition.

So, despite arguments that you may have heard, Congress is going to continue to have complete oversight of any use of this provision and any interpretation of the revised definition of ECSP must still be approved by the FISA Court, an article III court comprised of independent Federal judges.

And the opinions of that court will be available to Congress.

In addition, the legislation we are considering today reauthorizes—again, we have to remember, what we are dealing with today in reauthorizing section 702 is only for a mere 2 years. If Members have a concern with how this law is implemented by the DOJ or interpreted by the court, we will have the opportunity in just 24 months to address it further.

I will also make clear that I am committed to working with any of my colleagues who still have a concern with these Internet tools and we can improve the definition of the ECSP before the next sunset, including through any legislative vehicle between now and then.

One thing we cannot do, however, is blind ourselves to the many national security threats facing our country now. I think we will blind ourselves if we amend this bill and send it back to the House, expecting us not to go dark by Friday night, not knowing what the House may even look like after the furorous debate about the supplemental is concluded.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to pass H.R. 7888 without amendment and ensure that these vital authorities are reauthorized.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Washington be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from April 18, 2024, through April 19, 2024.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REFORMING INTELLIGENCE AND SECURING AMERICA ACT—Motion to Proceed—Continued

ORDER OF BUSINESS
Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, following the cloture vote on the motion to proceed in the PISA bill, we expect to execute the order with respect to the Crapo tallipips emissions bill, S. 4072, and vote on passage of the bill at 2:30 today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Duly noted.

Mr. WARNER. With that, I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 350, H.R. 7888, a bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 7888, a bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN).

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Leg.]

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of Senators, we expect to yield back time and vote on passage of the bill at about 2:30 p.m. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, I am here today to defend the Environmental Protection Agency’s vehicle emissions standards—standards that will cut air pollution to tackle the climate crisis, protect public health, and save drivers money at the pump. These standards for passenger vehicles, cars, SUVs and light trucks will help us accelerate toward our climate targets and put the brakes on our dependence on fossil fuels.

Last year, we imported 8.5 million barrels of oil every single day, of petroleum products, including gasoline, while simultaneously exporting more than 10 million barrels a day.

But do you want to hear something? Do you know who we were importing oil from? Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Oman. And what does this proposer do that the Republicans want to propound here? It is to say: No, we are not going to move to an electric vehicle future. No, we don’t want to, in any way, send a signal that we are a technological giant, as the United States, and we are going back out that imported oil so that we are not contributing those petrodollars to those nations which are ultimately intent on undermining stability.

So this dependence on fossil fuels, traded on the global market and imported into our country, puts drivers at the whim of OPEC. It puts them at the whim of those who are driven by profit—er. It allows Big Oil CEOs to turn drivers upside down at the pump and shake money out of their pockets.

Why do we continue this? We are technological giants. We have an all-electric vehicle future that is a cleaner future for our Nation and for the world. Are we going to lead on that or retreat, because that is what is being proposed here?

Gas guzzling cars aren’t just bad for drivers; they are bad for all of us. According to the EPA, the transportation sector accounts for 29 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global warming—actually, the largest single source of climate warming emissions in the United States. And the EPA has a legal, statutory responsibility to set strong clean power standards to help put this crisis in the rearview mirror.

The final clean car rules are estimated to avoid more than 7 billion metric tons of carbon pollution, equivalent to four times the emissions from the entire transportation sector. This is the single most significant rule we have ever seen to tackle the climate crisis—more than any other rule in the history of the United States. That is a big deal. That is something to be proud of, and that is something that is worth protecting from political attacks.

In addition to building a livable future, this rule will also save lives right now, providing $13 billion in annual health benefits as a result of reduced air pollution. The clean cars rule isn’t banning gas cars, but it is expected to help supercharge our already booming sales of hybrid and all-electric vehicles. These final rules are technically feasible, economically achievable, and technologically neutral, increasing vehicle choices for Americans. Those choices that families and individuals will still be able to choose from a wide range of vehicle options, including more than 100 different plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles here in the United States.

Automakers are innovating and driving us closer toward a clean energy future. That is why Big Oil hates these
vehicle emissions standards. The oil industry is scared to death that $46 billion in reduced annual fuel costs will stay stranded in drivers’ pockets instead of in the padded company profits of Big Oil companies.

If we plug in all the money, it becomes pretty clear why Big Oil would want to attack these standards. All the Republicans have to do is wait outside and drive the getaway car.

That is why I am urging my colleagues to vote no on Senator CRAPo’s legislation, S. 4072, which would block the EPA from carrying out the final clean cars rule. This bill is irresponsible because it undoes and it undermines future regulations that would protect public health.

The clean cars rule will reduce particulate matter by 95 percent compared to current standards, prevent 2,500 premature deaths, and reduce heart attacks and respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses.

This bill coming up for a vote would, instead, prevent working families from saving money on gas and maintenance repairs. Over the lifetime of the standards, we save $62 billion in fuel and repair costs or $6,000 over the lifetime of a model year 2032 car.

Rolling back these clean car standards is not an option. We have to protect this rule. We have to protect drivers’ budgets. We have to protect public health. We have to protect our economy.

That is why a “no” vote on this is so important, and I want to thank everyone who is in this fight. I see Chairman CARPER and Senator WHITEHOUSE here. This is an absolutely critical rule.

I will say this. Every day, Donald Trump and Big Oil say: Drill, baby, drill.

But the younger generation says: Plug in, baby, plug in.

We are moving to the future. We are moving to an all-electric future, and that is what this vote is all about today. I urge a “no” vote on the floor of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I am inspired by Senator MARKET’s remarks, and I am pleased to join him in this debate in opposition to the measure.

We are speaking today because the American people deserve to know what is at stake during today’s vote. And, no, it is not just fabricated Republican electric vehicle horror story.

No one is coming to slap a Biden bumper sticker on your car and take your gas-powered car off the road.

Americans are smarter than that. Americans drive reliable cars that can get them to work, to school, wherever they need to go, powered by fuel that doesn’t break the bank. Americans also want a future where their kids, our kids, and our grandkids can breathe clean air. And we all want a planet that is not burning to the ground.

Unfortunately, too many of our Republican colleagues will tell you that we can’t have both, that we have to choose. It can be either the economy or the environment.

So for everyone who is watching, everybody who is listening, please know that that is a false choice.

Yes, that is why we improve public health and protect our planet. It will also help create good jobs and strengthen the auto industry.

It sets ambitious goals for reducing emissions while giving automakers the flexibility that they need and they have asked for to actually meet those goals through whatever combination of new electric, hydrogen fuel cell, or hybrid vehicles that they are best prepared to make and offer.

So, to my Republican colleagues, I also have a question. How many times have we heard you say: Well, let’s make it in America.

Well, here is your chance. Would you welcome more good-paying jobs in Idaho or West Virginia? We do in California, because we would rather have it here and not overseas.

I also hear some people argue: Well, our domestic supply chain and our targeted infrastructure isn’t quite ready for this electric vehicle transition.

Well, this reduces the risks for domestic manufacturers and gives them more certainty to make necessary long-term investments in domestic manufacturing and charging infrastructure that we all want to see.

So, colleagues, tremendous economic opportunity before us.

I ask you all to just take a look at our home State of California, where we have proven that it is not an either-or between the economy and the environment. California has led the nation not just with bold targets for clean and renewable sources of electricity but for transitioning to a zero-emission transportation sector. As a result, clean car sales are far outpacing even our expectations.

In 2023, zero-emission vehicles made up a quarter of all light-duty sales in our State—the most popular State in the nation. If California was its own country, it would be fourth in the world in electric vehicle sales. So, not only can it happen, it is happening, and it is because of that type of economic potential that automakers across the country are fully committed to this electric vehicle transition. They know that this EPA final rule is ambitious, but it is also achievable.

And labor unions, including but not limited to the UAW, are all in because they, too, reject the fearmongering that says tackling the climate crisis is going to come at the cost of so many union jobs. Environmental and community advocates are all in on this because this is what the climate crisis demands of us.

But we are still hearing from Republicans that Americans are losing their ability to buy the vehicle of their choice.

That is wrong. For all the fearmongering, for all the bad-faith arguments, let’s be clear: Under the EPA’s rule, not a single American will be forced to buy a car that they don’t want, and not a single manufacturer will be given a quota for a specific type of vehicle to make.

All that said, I will acknowledge that Republicans are correct about one thing: These are big goals for our country. Colleagues, a century ago, it was American innovation and manufacturing that led to the automobile revolution and you would be wrong to think that the American people can’t do it again. So I urge my colleagues to stand with us in setting ambitious goals for our future to give the American people a choice to grow our economy, and we can do it by voting no.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I want to stop a rule to set greenhouse gas emissions, which we know to have a substantial warming effect on our planet.

So why is it important to tackle emissions from the transportation sector?

To explain that, let’s start with the age-old story about a guy named Willie Sutton—a notorious bank robber during the Great Depression. At his trial, he got arrested, and they dragged him before the court. At his trial, the judge famously asked him: Mr. Sutton, why do you rob banks? And he replied famously: Your Honor, that is where the money is.

Colleagues, we need to continue rein in emissions from the transportation sector because that happens to be where the single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. economy is—at 28 percent. Let me say that again. The cars, trucks, and vans we drive each day make up the single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in our country. After that, 25 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States comes from our power plants, and another 50 percent comes from our manufacturing operations—think asphalt plants, think steel mills and so forth.
Combating the climate crisis requires us to use every tool in our toolbox. It is simply not possible to meet the climate goals we set without addressing emissions from the transportation sector, and this rule helps us do just that. In fact, this rule alone is expected to avoid over 7 billion tons of CO$_2$ emissions. That is the equivalent of taking every coal plant in America offline for over 6 years.

In addition to planet-warming CO$_2$, vehicle emissions also contain what is known as particulate matter. Is that? Well, particulate matter is commonly known as soot. We know this type of pollution is greatly threatening to human health. In fact, according to the EPA, this rule alone will provide $13 billion—billions with a B—in annual health benefits by preventing heart attacks, respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses, decreased lung function, and premature deaths. It will help 400,000 people with asthma to breathe easier. That is almost half the people in Delaware.

So let's be clear: This rule not only helps us drive down greenhouse gas emissions and slow climate change, it also helps us clean up the air we breathe and improves our health. I also want to take a moment to address the myth that this rule is an EV mandate being thrust upon American consumers.

This rule would actually bolster—broaden—consumer choices when it comes to purchasing new vehicles. By giving manufacturers the flexibility to use a mixture of technologies, this rule ensures that consumers will have a wider range of vehicle choices—from advanced gasoline vehicles to hybrids, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and a whole range of battery-powered vehicles.

For years, I drove a 2001 Chrysler Town & Country minivan all over Delaware and the country. The town and country, lovingly known by a lot of folks in Delaware as the “silver bullet.” After 600,000 miles, we parted ways and I fell in love with my new vehicle, which happens to be an electric vehicle. Not only is it environmentally friendly, it is a hoot to drive. I was reminded of that just this morning on my drive in to the train station in Wilmington, DE. In fact, I have saved a lot on maintenance as well and fuel costs by switching to an EV.

Unlike what some may want you to believe, this rule doesn’t force anyone to make the same purchasing decisions that I did. Instead, it gives consumers a wider range of vehicle options that are cleaner, more affordable, and, hopefully, a whole lot of fun to drive.

Let me close with this: A remarkably wide range of groups, including General Motors, Stellantis, Ford, United Auto Workers, the League of Conservation Voters, the National Resources Defense Council, and many more, support this rule. They support this rule. It is not every day that we see this kind of coalition formed. In fact, it is rare. When we do, though, we need to pay attention to it and learn from it.

I am going to close by saying, supporting this bill and blocking the EPA's rule would be harmful to human health, to our planet, the economy, and consumers. That is why I oppose this misbegotten rule. If I get elected, I will join me and others in opposing it as well.

I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan, Ms. STABENOW, Madam President, I will be brief.

I represent the Motor City—Detroit. I represent the men and women who put America on wheels; and we are very, very proud of that, and we continue to do that and to innovate. They are not asking for the repeal of this rule. Our American automobile companies are not asking for and do not support it. The United Auto Workers—the men and women who are out there building the vehicles of today and tomorrow—are not asking for this. They do not want this.

Do you know what they want? They want certainty, economic certainty. They want stability. They have worked with the administration to craft an approach that is rigorous but that works for them to get to the next level.

So I am not sure who this is for and what this is all about, but it is certainly not for the automobile industry and the millions of men and women who work for that industry who have created the middle class of this country.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Madam President, I am delighted to join my colleagues here to support the EPA’s new tailpipe emissions standards. Rhode Island was the first state to pass a bill in response to the climate crisis, and we are delighted to see the EPA following along with strong anti-pollution emissions standards.

Among the many benefits of this is that we will start to head off the climate dangers that we are facing. There are enumerable reports about the economic threats that America faces as a result of unconstrained climate change.

I ask unanimous consent that both articles from the recent “The Economist” magazine that open with a lead, sort of editorial-type article, and then have the solid full article, be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks. In talking about climate change—to use the article’s words—it is shaking the foundations of the world’s biggest asset class, and it is looking at, potentially, 25 trillion dollars’ worth of global economic damage as homes become uninsurable because climate change makes them uninsurable.

But the real thing is that this will come home for American consumers. The quicker we can get off fossil fuel, the safer Americans will be in their pocketbooks as well.

This is the way gasoline prices have looked back since 1978. They have bounced all over the place. Why do they go all over the place? They are all over the place because prices are not set by a market. The prices are set by an individual cartel—a cartel of international entities, most of whom are not friends of the United States—that can simply decide to stop production and juice prices. We can see over and over again where prices have juiced. The last time was immediately after Putin went into Ukraine. On cue, the fossil fuel industry raised prices dramatically. American companies that were not directly affected rode along with the price increase. They just took the international price, and they made the biggest profits, I think, any company has ever seen. So consumers get gouged by an international cartel that manipulates our gasoline prices.

We can get off of that with American-made renewable energy—from the Sun, from the wind, from batteries, from geothermal, from nuclear—you name it. We get off of the international fossil fuel cartel, which we do not control. We will never ever, as a country, have energy independence while our prices for a product depend on how an international cartel behaves. So this is a really, really important step.

As Senator STABENOW said representing Michigan: The car companies support this; labor unions support this; consumers support this. It is expected to provide $99 billion in net benefits to consumers through 2025, and that includes $46 billion in reduced annual fuel costs. So, if you want to know who this benefits and who is on the other side, it is the people who are going to lose $6 billion in polluting dirty fossil fuel and people who have gone to clean, efficient electric vehicles as a matter of their own choice.

Last of all, it helps people who breathe. It is estimated to save $13 billion per year in public health benefits. It is hard to put a dollar number on a public health benefit; it is kind of an awkward way to talk about a public health benefit. But when a kid can go to school instead of having to stay home because their asthma has been fired up by the atmospheric ozone or when a mom doesn't have to work and say: I can't make it today because I can't get my baby to daycare because asthma has kicked in because of the pollution-driven atmospheric ozone—the $13 billion, that is just the price of the care. The price in people’s hearts and in people’s harms is far, far worse.

So the benefits of this wildly outsee any cost. This is a great rule that the EPA has done, and I support it fully.

On the national security front, I also ask unanimous consent that an article that I wrote with Senator GRAHAM in pointing out the danger to the world of
the petrostates and how badly behaved they are and how they are propped up with fossil fuel dollars so they can go out and do things like wage war against Israel, invade Ukraine, and saw up correspondence that they don’t like be printed in the RECORD.

The next no-brainer, the material order was to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Economist, April 13, 2024.]

**The Next Housing Disaster**

Think about the places vulnerable to climate change right now. Think of Bangladesh or low-lying islands in the Pacific. But another, more surprising answer ought to be your own house. About a tenth of the world’s annual property value is under threat from global warming—including many houses that are nowhere near the coast. From tornadoes battering midwestern American suburbs to tennis-ball size hailstones smashing the roofs of Italian villas, the severe weather brought about by greenhouse-gas emissions is shaking the foundations of the world’s most important asset class.

The potential costs stem from policies designed to slow emissions as well as from climate-related damage. They are enormous. By one estimate, climate change and the fight against it could wipe out 9% of the value of the world’s housing by 2050—more than the US GDP, not less than America’s annual GDP. It is a huge bill hanging over people’s lives and the global financial system. And it looks destined to trigger an Almighty flight over who should pay up.

Homeowners are one candidate. But if you look at property markets today, they do not seem to be bearing the costs. House prices show little sign of adjusting to climate risk. In Miami, the subject of much worrying about rising sea levels, they have increased by four-fifths this decade, much more than the American average. Moreover, because the impact of climate change is still uncertain, many owners may not have known how much of a risk they were taking when they bought their homes. Yet, if taxpayers cough up instead, they will beonde a needed owners and blunt helpful incentives to adapt to the looming threat. Apportioning the costs will be hard for governments, not least because they know so little about the value of their homes. The bill has three parts: paying for repairs, investing in protection and modifying houses to limit climate change. Insurers usually bear the costs of repairs after a storm destroys a roof or a fire guts a property. As the climate worsens and natural disasters become more frequent, home insurance is therefore getting more expensive. In places, it could become so dear as to cause house prices to fall; some experts warn of a “death by bubble” scenario in a third of American homes. Governments must either tolerate the losses that imposes on homeowners or undertake the risks themselves, as already happens in parts of wildfire-prone California and hurricane-prone Florida. The combined exposure of state-backed “insurers of last resort” in these two states has exploded from $9m in 1990 to $363m.

Local politicians want to pass on the risk to the federal government, which in effect runs flood insurance today. Physiologically they might be forestalled by investing in protection in properties themselves or in infrastructure. Keeping houses habitable may call for air conditioning. Few Indians can bear the thought that their country is suffering worsening heatwaves. In the Netherlands a system of dykes, ditches and pumps keeps the country dry; Tokyo has barriers to hold back floodwaters. Funding this investment is the second challenge. Should homeowners who had no idea they were at risk or who had already underpinned for a subsiding house? Or is it right to protect them from such unexpected, and unevenly distributed, costs? Dense populations, and those most in need of protection from floods, are often the crown jewels of their countries’ economies and societies—just think of London, New York or Shanghai.

The last question is how to pay for domestic modifications that prevent further climate change. Houses account for 18% of greenhouse-gas emissions, and many are likely to need heat pumps, which work best with underfloor heating or bigger radiators, and thick insulation. Unfortunately, retrofitting homes is expensive. Asking homeowners to pay up can lead to a backlash; last year Germany’s ruling coalition tried to ban gas boilers, only to change course when voters objected to the costs. Italy followed by an alternative approach, by offering extraordinarily generous, and badly designed, handouts to householders who renovate. It has created a state-backed “bonus” scheme. The full impact of climate change is still some way off. The decarbonisers who can resolve these questions, the better. The evidence shows that house prices react to these risks only after disaster has struck, when it is too late for preventive investments. Inertia is therefore likely to lead to nasty surprises. Housing is too important an asset to be mispriced across the economy—not least because it is so vital to the financial system.

Governments will have to do their bit. Until the 18th century much of the Netherlands was waterlogged. Many communities would maintain dykes—and the system was plagued by underinvestment and needless flooding as a result. Governments alone can solve such collective-action problems by building infrastructure, and must do so especially around high-productivity cities. Owners will need inducements to spend big sums retrofitting their homes to pollute less, which benefits everyone.

**Wet Water Deed**

At the same time, however, policymakers must be careful not to subsidise folly by offering lanes to ever more explicit state-backed insurance schemes. These not only pose an unacceptable risk to taxpayers, but they also weaken the incentive for people to invest in making their properties more resilient. And by suppressing insurance premiums, they do nothing to discourage people from moving to areas that are already known to be high-risk today. The omen are not good, even though the stakes are so high. For decades governments have failed to discourage building on floodplains. The $25bn or so that is spent on the $8,000-10,000 bill from global warming. But doing nothing today will only make tomorrow more painful. For both governments and homeowners, the worst response to a housing conundrum would be to ignore it.

**Risk of Subsidies—Homeowners Face A $250bn Bill From Global Warming**

MAY.—The residents of northern Italy had never seen anything like the thunderstorm that mauled their region last summer. Lightning-blasted buildings including those in Milan, Parma, Turin and Venice. Windows were broken, solar panels smashed, tiles cracked and cars dented. The episode cost the insurance industry $4.8bn, making it the most expensive natural disaster in the world from July to September (the figures exclude America, which collates such data separately).

Yet insurance executives, although smarting, were not surprised. Climate change is changing the weather. In the decade from 2000 to 2009 only three thunderstorms cost the industry more than $1bn at current prices. From 2010 to 2019 there were ten, though only one was as big as $1bn.

In the decade from 2000 to 2009 only three thunderstorms cost the industry more than $1bn at current prices. From 2010 to 2019 there were ten, though only one was as big as $1bn. Such storms now account for more than a quarter of the costs to the insurance industry from natural disasters, according to Swiss Re, a reinsurance firm. In 2014, for instance, the known for extreme weather, losses have topped $5bn a year for the past three years. Climate change is doing vast damage to property markets globally. In America’s annual GDP. It is a huge bill. waving its hand in the face of the government. But London, for instance, the drying of the clay on which most of the city stands during summer heatwaves is causing unexpected subsidence, leading investors to reduce emissions, a major problem afflicts Amsterdam, where many older buildings are built on wooden piles inserted into the loggy soil in lieu of conventional foundations. In the cities in summer are lowering the water table, drying out the piles and exposing them to the air. Sun exposure makes wood expand, lifting buildings above the ground. Unlucky homeowners can be saddled with bills of $100,000 ($108,000) or more for remedial work. And on top of the huge costs of repairs, existing homeowners on homeowners comes the likelihood that governments will oblige them to install low-carbon heating and cooling, or improve their homes’ energy efficiency, adding yet more to their costs.

**Money Pit**

The upshot is an enormous bill for property-owners. Estimates are necessarily vague, given the uncertainties not just of the climatedata set of government panes. But Swiss Re, which compiles financial indices, thinks that over the next 25 years the costs of climate change, in terms both of damage to property and the potential need for buyers and sellers are simply unaware of the potential. They are at the heart of many of the world’s most important asset classes. Property is the world’s most important asset class, accounting for an estimated two-thirds of global wealth. Homes and property are the heart of many of the world’s most important financial markets, with mortgages serving as collateral in money markets and shoring up the balance-sheets of banks. If the size of the risk suddenly sinks in, and borrowers and lenders alike realise the collateral underpinning so many transactions is not worth as much as they thought, a wave of pricing will reverberate through financial markets. Government finances, too, will be affected, as homeowners clamour for expensive bail-outs. Climate change, in short, could prompt the next global property crash.

At present the risks of climate change are not properly reflected in house prices. A study in Nature, a journal, finds that if the expected losses from increased flooding alone were taken into account, the value of American homes would fall by $12bn–$23bn. Many buyers and sellers are simply unaware of the risks and how they are priced in. A study published in 2018 in the Journal of Urban Economics found a per-metre rise in sea level, realising the value of homes’ energy efficiency, adding yet more to their costs.

**WEIGHT DEATH**

The full impact of climate change is still some way off. But the sooner policymakers know voters care so much about the value of their homes, the less, which benefits everyone.
California where sellers are required to disclose the risk of wildfires costs about 4% less than houses just outside such zones.

In many cases, the risks climate change poses are not only already apparent—as with London's geology. The distinctive yellowish bricks with which many houses are built are made from the clay on which the houses stand. It is good to build with, but recently has proved not so good to build on. During the mild winters, there is higher rainfall, since warmer air can hold more moisture. As the clay absorbs the rain, it expands. Warmer summers then dry it out again, causing the ground to buckle. If the problem if the expansion and contraction were uniform, says Owen Brooker, a structural engineer. But they are not, owing to cracks. which suck up moisture in their vicinity. The resulting variation in the accordion effect causes the ground to buckle and twist in places, and the houses above to list and crack.

Two-fifths of London's housing stock, 1.8m homes, will be susceptible to subsidence by 2050, according to the British Geological Survey. Other nearby cities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, are also at risk (see maps). Remediation, which often involves concreting the ground, typically costs around £10,000 ($12,500) but can be much more. PwC, a consultancy, estimates that British home insurers would lose £1.9bn in subsidence claims by 2030. “To be honest the insurance companies would do themselves a disservice by making people aware,” says Mr Brooker.

Analysts call the direct impacts of climate change, such as this "shrink-swell" effect, physical risks. Yet Miami's property market is booming. A forest of apartment buildings is rising around city. Over the past five years house prices have leapt by 78% according to the Florida Real Estate Research Council. Sending any signal about the risks of climate change to property, it is to relax.

To make matters even worse, physical risks are growing everywhere (see chart 1 on next page). The problem is not limited to dry, thundery summers in Europe. According to the Swiss Re analysis of environmental information, a government agency, America suffered 28 natural disasters that did more than $8bn of damage last year, exceeding the previous record of 22 in 2022. Meanwhile Typhoon Dokuri, which hit the Philippines and then China last year, was the most costly typhoon in history.

The risks are not spread evenly, however. Research conducted by the Bank of England in 2022 found that just 10% of postcode districts, roughly the size of a small town, would account for 45% of the mortgages that would be impaired if average global temperatures reached 3.3°C above pre-industrial levels, leading the increase in the risk of flooding in those places. For similar reasons, a back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that roughly 40% of the value of property in Amatsura, which is the most exposed to rising sea levels. In terms of the value of property at risk, the most vulnerable are Mumbai, Guangzhou and New York.

TOYOKO ROSE

But the risks are not fixed. They can be reduced, most obviously through private and public efforts to improve preparedness. Part of the reason that the risks to Tokyo are low is that it dramatically improved drainage and flood defences after Typhoon Kita hit in 1961. When Typhoon Lan brought similar amounts of rain in 2017, only 35 buildings were swamped. In the UK, insurance policies should provide a clear market signal about the risks of climate-related harm to any given property. But even in places obviously at risk, willingness of insurers to cover the costs is low. For one thing, it was only in March that Florida’s legislature approved a bill requiring those selling a property to disclose a "house and flood history".

The higher the risk, the more insurers are willing to charge. Yet Miami's property market is booming. A forest of apartment buildings is rising around city. Over the past five years house prices have leapt by 78% according to the Florida Real Estate Research Council. Sending any signal about the risks of climate change to property, it is to relax.

To make matters even worse, physical risks are growing everywhere (see chart 1 on next page). The problem is not limited to dry, thundery summers in Europe. According to the Swiss Re analysis of environmental information, a government agency, America suffered 28 natural disasters that did more than $8bn of damage last year, exceeding the previous record of 22 in 2022. Meanwhile Typhoon Dokuri, which hit the Philippines and then China last year, was the most costly typhoon in history.

The risks are not spread evenly, however. Research conducted by the Bank of England in 2022 found that just 10% of postcode districts, roughly the size of a small town, would account for 45% of the mortgages that would be impaired if average global temperatures reached 3.3°C above pre-industrial levels, leading the increase in the risk of flooding in those places. For similar reasons, a back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that roughly 40% of the value of property in Amatsura, which is the most exposed to rising sea levels. In terms of the value of property at risk, the most vulnerable are Mumbai, Guangzhou and New York.

TOYOKO ROSE

But the risks are not fixed. They can be reduced, most obviously through private and public efforts to improve preparedness. Part of the reason that the risks to Tokyo are low is that it dramatically improved drainage and flood defences after Typhoon Kita hit in 1961. When Typhoon Lan brought similar amounts of rain in 2017, only 35 buildings were swamped. In the UK, insurance policies should provide a clear market signal about the risks of climate-related harm to any given property. But even in places obviously at risk, willingness of insurers to cover the costs is low. For one thing, it was only in March that Florida’s legislature approved a bill requiring those selling a property to disclose a "house and flood history".

The higher the risk, the more insurers are willing to charge. Yet Miami's property market is booming. A forest of apartment buildings is rising around city. Over the past five years house prices have leapt by 78% according to the Florida Real Estate Research Council. Sending any signal about the risks of climate change to property, it is to relax.

To make matters even worse, physical risks are growing everywhere (see chart 1 on next page). The problem is not limited to dry, thundery summers in Europe. According to the Swiss Re analysis of environmental information, a government agency, America suffered 28 natural disasters that did more than $8bn of damage last year, exceeding the previous record of 22 in 2022. Meanwhile Typhoon Dokuri, which hit the Philippines and then China last year, was the most costly typhoon in history.

The risks are not spread evenly, however. Research conducted by the Bank of England in 2022 found that just 10% of postcode districts, roughly the size of a small town, would account for 45% of the mortgages that would be impaired if average global temperatures reached 3.3°C above pre-industrial levels, leading the increase in the risk of flooding in those places. For similar reasons, a back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that roughly 40% of the value of property in Amatsura, which is the most exposed to rising sea levels. In terms of the value of property at risk, the most vulnerable are Mumbai, Guangzhou and New York.

TOYOKO ROSE

But the risks are not fixed. They can be reduced, most obviously through private and public efforts to improve preparedness. Part of the reason that the risks to Tokyo are low is that it dramatically improved drainage and flood defences after Typhoon Kita hit in 1961. When Typhoon Lan brought similar amounts of rain in 2017, only 35 buildings were swamped. In the UK, insurance policies should provide a clear market signal about the risks of climate-related harm to any given property. But even in places obviously at risk, willingness of insurers to cover the costs is low. For one thing, it was only in March that Florida’s legislature approved a bill requiring those selling a property to disclose a "house and flood history".

The higher the risk, the more insurers are willing to charge. Yet Miami's property market is booming. A forest of apartment buildings is rising around city. Over the past five years house prices have leapt by 78% according to the Florida Real Estate Research Council. Sending any signal about the risks of climate change to property, it is to relax.

To make matters even worse, physical risks are growing everywhere (see chart 1 on next page). The problem is not limited to dry, thundery summers in Europe. According to the Swiss Re analysis of environmental information, a government agency, America suffered 28 natural disasters that did more than $8bn of damage last year, exceeding the previous record of 22 in 2022. Meanwhile Typhoon Dokuri, which hit the Philippines and then China last year, was the most costly typhoon in history.

The risks are not spread evenly, however. Research conducted by the Bank of England in 2022 found that just 10% of postcode districts, roughly the size of a small town, would account for 45% of the mortgages that would be impaired if average global temperatures reached 3.3°C above pre-industrial levels, leading the increase in the risk of flooding in those places. For similar reasons, a back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that roughly 40% of the value of property in Amatsura, which is the most exposed to rising sea levels. In terms of the value of property at risk, the most vulnerable are Mumbai, Guangzhou and New York.
rich world, the costs are starting to come home.

A WORLD WITHOUT FOSSIL FUELS FUELING OUR ENEMIES WOULD BE A SAFER WORLD FOR AMERICA

(By Lindsey Graham and Sheldon Whitehouse)

We are a conservative Republican and a progressive Democrat, who disagree on a great many things. We write today, however, to highlight an area of strong agreement: a global transition to renewable energy would greatly strengthen our nation’s fight against the world’s most corrupt and illicit regimes. If you could wave a magic wand, and transition the world away from fossil fuels, Americans would instantly be safer.

Oil and gas development has often been associated with autocracy and corruption. Governments in countries such as Russia and Iran have used oil and gas to threaten neighbors and fund terrorism. Corruption, autocracy, and terrorism are a persistent threat to nations that stand on the rule of law, and America has long been the exemplar of the rule-of-law nation. A world in which oil and gas money has less power is a world that will likely have less corruption, autocracy, and terror. That world will be a safer world for America.

Let’s be more specific. Iran is the most dangerous enemy we have in the Middle East. Iran is the largest state sponsor of global terrorism today, and a serial human rights abuser at home. It is the implacable enemy of our ally and friend, Israel. It is developing weapons, which could create a nightmare arms race in the already unstable Middle East. And Iran keeps itself afloat on tens of billions of dollars of export revenue from its vast oil and gas reserves, with one field estimated to have a trillion dollars in production capacity. Deprive Iran of that revenue, and it becomes a less dangerous nation. Without the potential for future fossil fuel revenue, Iran would have a strong incentive to engage in the world economy in ways that would force it to stand down from its worst behavior, and, hopefully, even join the community of nations. The Middle East becomes a safer place.

Look at Russia. Russia is the most dangerous enemy we have in Europe, and poses a threat to our interests around the world. Russia is the largest state sponsor of global terrorism, corruption, and discord in Europe. Russia’s agents commit murders in London; Russia’s army occupies Eastern Ukraine, Crimea, and parts of Georgia. Vladimir Putin’s petro-politics leverages Russian gas supplies to put constant hostile pressure on its Western neighbors. Russia was memorably described by our departed friend andator John McCain as “a gas station run by a mafia...masquerading as a country.” Take away the gas in the gas station, and the gangsters have nothing to run their gang. Without that source of money and power, Russia’s ability to bully and corrupt its neighbors diminishes, its gangster oligarchs have less revenue to funnel, and its economy shrinks from the size of Italy’s to the size of Switzerland. All of Europe becomes a safer place.

Look at Saudi Arabia. Nominally our strategic partner, Saudi Arabia has history of funding madrassas that spawned and nurtured anti-Western hatred and recruited terrorist fighters. The Saudi government was responsible for the dismembering murder of Jamal Khashoggi, a U.S. permanent resident who was dismembered at a Saudi consulate in Turkey. His remains have still not been recovered. He was Saudi-allowed women to get behind the wheel of a car in their country. Sunnis extremism would dramatically diminish if its Saudi oil financings expired.

Our point today is not about climate change. That has its own set of national security implications for who our friends are and who our foes are; and what the stabilizing and destabilizing forces in our world are. This policy makes clear the forces they employ like terror and corruption, get their resources. All too often, it’s from extractive industries like oil and gas. Some see such sources as weapons of mass destruction; which countries with wealth to extract fail to develop healthy models of governance. One need not agree on the reasons to observe the fact, and we cannot leave the damage unaddressed.

The fact is simple: a world without fossil fuels funding foreign adversaries would be a safer world for America.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The President. Who is going to be on the other side of the position that he has taken? Well, I am the friend of the person who is on the other side.

I am here with students from Wyoming. 4-H kids, who understand from an agricultural standpoint what kind of vehicles families in Wyoming want and need. Americans want to choose the kind of vehicles that they drive, the practicality of what they can afford and of what they know will work for them. They are from Sheridan and they are from Gillette, WY, and they are here because they support the freedom to choose what kind of vehicles people want to drive in America. It is not just Wyoming; it is all across the country.

I want to thank the Senator from Idaho who wrote this legislation, because he is the driving force behind this very important bill, which I am here to support.

This legislation that we are talking about today would prohibit any government agency from banning gas stoves and putting mandates on people. This legislation that we are talking about today. It is not about what kind of vehicle people buy in America. It is about giving them the freedom...Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I am here with students from Wyoming. We are a conservative Republican and a progressive Democrat, who disagree on a great many things. We write today, however, to highlight an area of strong agreement: a global transition to renewable energy would greatly strengthen our nation’s fight against the world’s most corrupt and illicit regimes.

This legislation that we are talking about today would prohibit any government agency from banning gas stoves and putting mandates on people. This legislation that we are talking about today. It is not about what kind of vehicle people buy in America. It is about giving them the freedom...Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I am here with students from Wyoming. We are a conservative Republican and a progressive Democrat, who disagree on a great many things. We write today, however, to highlight an area of strong agreement: a global transition to renewable energy would greatly strengthen our nation’s fight against the world’s most corrupt and illicit regimes.
gas. They want to control our lives. It is coercive.

To me, what they are doing is a crusade against consumer choice, convenience, and affordability. The focus in Washington should be on lowering prices, producing more American energy, and ensuring energy that is available, affordable, and reliable.

The people of Wyoming, across the West, we are America’s energy, powerhouse, breadbasket for American energy. We do it with the kind of respect for the environment that one would expect and want and demand, and we do it that way.

We understand what Americans want. The Senator from Idaho’s legislation is what we need to do to put Americans not in the back seat but in the front seat. That is why we are here today talking about this.

It is so interesting, when the EPA, with their truck mandate, they talked about how much carbon they would avoid cutting the atmosphere over the next 30 years. Now, I think their numbers are exaggerated. But the amount that they are talking about saving from putting into the atmosphere in 30 years is what China and India, added, in the atmosphere every single year.

So the Democrats say: OK, China and India, OK, drill 30 holes in the bottom of the boat. And the U.S. in that time, we are going to patch one of them up. Aren’t we great. Well, we are not, and we are going to patch one of them up.

India, OK, drill 30 holes in the bottom of the atmosphere every single year.

In 2023, at least 40 percent—40 percent—of extractable minerals that we need for critical minerals to build these batteries had to come from the United States or our allies, our trading partners.

Our whole goal was basically to eliminate being dependent upon China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea. This is the first time—and the lady spoke from Michigan. I love Michigan. I love the vehicles that Michigan has produced. I can’t tell you that every Michigander is enthralled with what they are trying to do because they are saying by 2032, basically, 70 percent of the vehicles have to be electric. You can’t do it.

There are two reasons why you can’t do it: First of all, we don’t have the infrastructure to do it. Next of all, we don’t have the minerals to make the batteries. So the only way they can get around that is to change.

You tell me in the bill where it says you can go from 40 percent to 20 percent the first year. You tell me, when the bill was written, where it says by 2031, you can go from 80 percent that you should be doing here in America to 40 percent.

You are not going to be beholden to China. We have never been beholden to another country or a foreign supply chain, especially an unreliable foreign supply chain, for our modes of transportation.

I remember in 1974, we were dependent on oil. We weren’t producing the oil we should have been producing. We were depending on Saudi Arabia, and OPEC basically put an embargo on us. I waited in line to buy gasoline to go to work. I remember that day very well. It was a horrible time.

I sure as heck don’t want to have to wait on a battery to come from China to drive my vehicle to work. That is all we are talking about. So this rule should never be here.

When you go through the things, the compromise that we made, only EVs that were made in North America and would be batteries that were made and the minerals sourced there, would they get the full $7,500 credit. That was the whole purpose of bringing manufacturing here.

There was not a quibble. They weren’t saying: Oh, I am not sure we can do that. Everybody agreed—again, the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, and the majority leader here in the Senate, totally agreeable. It was wonderful.

Now, you tell me if it was so wonderful, why they have to cut everything in half and basically usurp the intentions of the bill that we passed? That is the reason that I am standing up today to support getting rid of the rule because the rule shouldn’t even be here. It was something that was done. It wasn’t something that we talked about.

Then, on top of that, they want to make sure that you can’t sue with the timelines because they have temporary rules. They didn’t want to have temporary rules out because you can’t sue.

So we are in a catch-22 here, gang. Forget about being a Democrat or a Republican, be an American. Do the right thing. Let the market do what it wants. Forget about timelines because they have temporary rules. The market will—basically, if you have a better mouse trap, I will buy it. But we shouldn’t be buying it when we have to be totally reliant on a foreign country of concern.

Again, if what we saw that Putin did in weaponizing energy for our allies overseas, I tell you that Xi Jinping from China will do the same thing with the critical minerals that we are depending on. And if our transportation network is crucial for our economy, our work, our getting our goods to market is dependent upon him giving us what we need, it ain’t going to happen, gang. Why are we going down this path?

So to the Senator from Idaho Senator CRAPO, my dear friend, thank you for working with us together on this thing to try to bring common sense to it. It is exactly what we talked about. These charts are telling you exactly what happened. I am telling you exactly what happened. And if the President were standing here and if the Speaker of the House were standing here and if the majority leader were standing here, they all would have to agree because they were with me when we made the deal. That was the deal; that wasn’t the deal. The market will decide. Those are the facts, and there is nothing else that we can talk about. Why are we even having to vote down a rule that should never be before us makes no sense to me at all.

So, listen, just do what we said we would do: Bring manufacturing back to America. Bring, basically, the reliable things that we do and do best here and
make sure that we have the energy and we can produce it. At the rate they are going now, if you electrify what they want to, we would not have the energy or the grid or the capacity to handle everything. And then you are going to have people basically, having rolling brownouts or blackouts or paying exorbitantly high prices for energy that is absolutely driven by the mistakes that are being made today.

I urge everybody in this body—Democrat and Republican alike—to vote yes on the overturning of this rule that is not part of America, not part of what we do.

With that, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. RICKETTS. Madam President, I am joining my colleagues today in resisting the EV mandate and commend them for attempting to defund this EV mandate.

This mandate would require two-thirds of all new vehicles being sold in the United States in 2032 to be electric vehicles. It is going to be incredibly harmful to rural American families, especially low-income families.

The cost to consumers is going to be great. The average low-income family spends about $12,000 on a used vehicle to be able to get around. Frankly, for many families, especially families in States like mine of Nebraska, this is the pathway out of poverty: getting that vehicle, spending that $12,000, being able to get to a job, being able to increase your income. That is how American families get to work in States like mine. We are going to be robbing those families of that opportunity with this EV mandate, harming those low-income families.

It is also going to be harmful for families in rural areas. In States like Nebraska, people drive long distances in rural areas to get to work. Right now, for example, you see that 99 of our 147 cities don’t have a charger. If you are in a town like Bloomfield or Alliance or Valentine, you are 45 minutes from the nearest charging station. That is not practical.

Oh, and by the way, guess what. It gets cold in Nebraska. When the temperature drops below 20 degrees, you lose 40 percent of your charge on an EV. So not only will you not be able to find a charging station, you won’t have very much charge to be able to get there.

It is harmful for agriculture because you are not going to be able just to pull over on the side of the road if you have got a truck that is hauling cattle and stopped in 95-degree heat for 2 or 3 hours.

This EV mandate makes no sense. It does not work for vast stretch of this country.

Again, I think EVs are cool. They have fast acceleration, and they work in urban areas, like perhaps here on the east coast. But in States like mine, they are impractical.

My esteemed colleague from West Virginia was talking about how the Biden administration has not thought this through. I sit on the Environment and Public Works Committee. I have had the chance to question officials who support this, and let me tell you, they have no plan for the power generation. They have no plan for the transmission just so the American public knows, they are assuming that every EV is charged with 100 percent renewable energy. That does not exist anywhere in this country where you can find one in every three percent of their energy comes from renewable energy.

The highest state for it is South Dakota at 50 percent. States on the East Coast are generally single digits as far as the percent of their electricity generated from renewable energy. So they are also selling you a lie. It is not true.

So for those reasons, I also urge my colleagues to support this Congressional Review Act.

I want to mention the senior Senators from Idaho and from West Virginia for bringing this attempt to defund this EV mandate. Now that this EV mandate has been published in the Federal Register, the Senator from Idaho and from West Virginia should be bringing another CRA to stop the implementation of this rule as well.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, I rise today in support of S. 4072. I introduced this legislation and pushed for this mandate to be lifted by this Administration.

I deeply appreciate the support of the Senators who have spoken today. Senator MANCHIN, a Democrat, made it very clear that this is a bipartisan piece of legislation basically based on the fact that it violates the very deal that was made earlier to help us look at transitioning away from emissions that are harmful to the environment.

If you listened to Senator MANCHIN, he made it very clear that we don’t have the capacity to do this right now. He talked about some critical points. Senator RICKETTS just pointed out that we don’t even have the capacity today to provide the necessary electricity. And let me join in the conversation—and have talked to a lot of experts—to an expert recently in global warming issues. This person told me that we can have all the electric vehicle mandates we want, but if the road is not clean, then the solution will not be clean.

What did that mean? That means that if the electricity that we rely on is not made by renewable sources, the mandate will be ineffective.

That is a critical point to be made because today, as has been indicated, a State that 100 percent of its energy is based on natural gas. The very electricity that is created in this country to utilize on the roads if this mandate goes into place is not going to be the sort of clean load that is necessary for this massive effort to transition to a completely electric vehicle economy.

The damage will be suffered by the American people in many different ways, but one of the things that this debate will be suffered is that whether it is with regard to the critical minerals that are needed—which this administration is not assisting us in helping to improve in the United States and strengthen in the United States—or whether it is based on other aspects of developing that load they need, the American people will see the problem in our economy, and China will be the beneficiary.

It will be China who is the one who can economically accomplish these objectives and send these electric vehicles to us or the batteries that these electric vehicles require. China is not working with clean load either. As my colleague from Wyoming talked about, they are putting out an unclean load, in the terms of this debate, every single day, at massive amounts higher than ours.

So what are we going to do? We are going to make the United States vehicle industry dependent on China. We are going to make the United States citizens, who drive cars and trucks, dependent on China and reduce our economic independence from China’s anti-competitive pressures. That is what this debate really is about. The EPA’s rule is the most aggressive form of tailpipe emissions standards ever crafted and imposes a de facto electric vehicle mandate on the American people.

Under the rule, automakers must decrease their average fleetwide emissions by more than 50 percent—down from the current 192 grams of CO₂ per mile to just 85 grams per mile—in less than 10 years in order to be compliant.

The only way these standards could possibly be met is through the mass production and adoption of electric vehicles—a fact of which the Biden administration and the Biden EPA is well aware—once again, increasing our reliance on China.

The rule effectively regulates gas-powered vehicles—cars and trucks—out of the marketplace, which, make no mistake, is the goal of this administration. As a result of the rule, internal combustion engine—or ICE—vehicles, which currently comprise the majority of new car sales in the United States, can make up no more than 10 percent of new sales by 2032, if automakers are even able to be compliant with these standards.

The rule represents yet another attempt by the Biden administration to use the rulemaking process to force its costly climate agenda on Americans and pick winners and losers in our free market. These emissions standards go too far and will restrict affordable vehicles for American families, harm U.S. businesses, degrade our energy and national security, and hand the keys of our automotive industry over to China.
which currently dominates the entire electric vehicle supply chain and has no intention of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy anytime soon.

The personal decision of what a consumer chooses to drive should not be made by Washington, let alone by circuit-riding Congresses. I urge my Republican colleagues and my Democrat colleagues to join me in voting yes on this legislation to prevent American taxpayer dollars from being used to implement, administer, or enforce this baseless EPA rule.

I yield back my time.

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

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask that all time be yielded back.

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

Under the previous order, the bill is considered read a third time. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

VOTE ON S. 4072

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, for the past year, the Senate has engaged in a serious, bipartisan effort to reform a controversial spying authority known as section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA.

I have never questioned that section 702 is a valuable tool for collecting foreign intelligence and it has been used to collect data and intelligence from non-Americans. However, we also know that the intelligence community is using this authority to collect data on Americans.
Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I am glad I was on the floor to hear the distinguished Senator from Illinois’s comments about section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. This is perhaps the most important law that most Americans have never heard of before, much less thought about that. The House having passed a bill and sent it over to us, it is our responsibility now to consider that bill. We all want to protect the privacy and civil liberties of American citizens. That is nonnegotiable. I agree with the Senator on that point, and I think we all should agree. But the fact of the matter is, the House bill is a reform bill. It is not section 702 as it currently operates. This provides numerous guardrails, accountability measures, and other measures that I believe will limit, if not eliminate, the opportunity to abuse this authority, to the detriment of American citizens; rather, I believe this law must be passed in order to protect those people.

It is really important for the American people to understand that section 702 is only available against foreigners—only foreigners overseas. If you want to get access to any information every on a foreigner here in the United States or an American citizen or a legal permanent resident, you have to go to court and do what the Senator says, and I certainly support that, which is to show probable cause that a crime has been committed.

But we are not talking only about crimes, the crime of espionage; we are talking about foreign adversaries collecting information on American citizens that they can use to facilitate terrorism attacks, the importation of dangerous drugs, ransomware attacks through cyber crime, and the list goes on and on and on.

But I think a fair reading of the House’s bill provides the sort of belt-and-suspenders that we need in order to reform the current practice because of the very abuses that our friend from Illinois mentions. Where I differ from him is the fact that we don’t need to worry about acting on this bill by tomorrow night at midnight.

Tomorrow night at midnight, the most valuable intelligence tool that is available to policymakers, including the President of the United States, will be eliminated. The House bill talking about is additional collection of that information—because, in fact, the very telecommunications companies that we depend on and that we compel to participate in the collection process will refuse to cooperate if they are not compelled to do so as a matter of Federal law. We know that because some have, in fact, sued to protest that co-operation and that compelling of co-operation. So we need to think about not only what this program is now, but the possibility we will incur in the future unless we act on a timely basis. There is really no reason not to vote on the amendments, including the amendments from the Senator from Illinois. And I certainly support the right of every Member to offer amendments to try to change the bill as they see fit.

Every single day information acquired through section 702 is critical to our national security missions, and I want to mention a few of them. Just think for a moment, when President Biden gets his intelligence brief each day, that is called the Presidential daily brief, it contains the most sensitive intelligence that is important for the President as the Commander in Chief to have access to. Approximately 60 percent of the information contained in the President’s daily brief is derived from section 702, so unquestionably it is a critical resource to protect our country, not just for the Commander in Chief but for other policymakers, including Members of Congress who happen to be on oversight committees, for example, which I am privileged to be.

One of the things that comes to mind when we think about section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act because it applies only to foreigners overseas who are a threat to national security and so identified is the first thing we think of is counterterrorism.

It is easy to see why because this authority was first created in the wake of 9/11—the worst terrorist attack America has ever experienced—when 3,000 of our fellow citizens were killed that day.

Section 702 was enacted in 2008 in response to threats posed by terrorist groups, and in the years since, it has helped over and over and over again combat terrorism and prevent further terrorist attacks on American soil. Last year, for example, section 702 helped the FBI disrupt a terrorist attack on critical infrastructure sites in the United States.

Section 702 data supported the planning of the U.S. military operation that resulted in the death of the leader of ISIS, the sequel to al-Qaida, a terrorist organization that has designs not only on its adversaries in the Middle East but on Americans as well. In 2020, information acquired through section 702 helped thwart a terrorist attack on a U.S. facility in the Middle East. And the list goes on and on and on. The point is that section 702 is vital American’s counterterrorism missions, but its applications extend far more broadly than just on counterterrorism.

It is also a critical tool in the fight against fentanyl which took the lives of 71,000 Americans last year alone. I have been to six high schools in Texas where parents—grieving parents—say their child took a pill that they thought was relatively innocuous—Percocet, Xanax. I know we wish our kids wouldn’t take the things like that, but I can certainly think they were taking a pill that would kill them. But that is exactly what happened because it was a counterfeit pill...
that looked like a regular pharmaceutical drug, but it was laced with fentanyl, and it took their life. Section 702 is a critical tool in combating fentanyl which is the leading cause of death for Americans between the ages of 18 and 45. That is an incredible statistic.

In one example, the intelligence community obtained information under 702 that a foreign actor supplied pill press machinery to a Mexican drug cartel to make fentanyl, which is what happens. The precursors from China to Mexico make their way into the United States. That machinery, that pill press, was capable of producing millions of fentanyl pills, not per year, not per month, not per day, but per hour. We know that one pill can kill, so this machine alone could produce millions in 1 hour.

The good news is that this information was uncovered thanks to 702, and it was acted upon and the pill press and other equipment were seized before they could end up in a cartel’s drug lab.

But this type of success story is not isolated. Last year, 70 percent of the CIA’s illicit synthetic drug disruptions stemmed from information gathered through section 702.

I know we think of the CIA as our intelligence agency, and it is one of our principal intelligence agencies, but one of their missions is a counterdrug mission, and they were able to use section 702 to disrupt 70 percent—or it comprised 70 percent of their synthetic drug disruptions just last year alone.

This intelligence gathering capability is vital to our operations to stop fentanyl and save American lives. And there is no question that the fight against fentanyl could take a major step backward if 702 went dark.

Now, I want to reiterate, our friend from Illinois suggested that there is no worry about missing the deadline of tomorrow night for reauthorization. I just want to emphasize, it is true that currently collected information could be queried, that they could have a search selector to look among information that has already been lawfully collected, but there would be no way that the communications companies from whom this information is collected would cooperate absent a Federal law compelling them to do so. As I said, some have sued and claimed that they should not be required to cooperate.

Of course, intelligence professionals uncover information about far more than just terrorism and drug trafficking. Section 702 also helps the United States Government stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Seventy percent of the intelligence community’s successful disruptions of weapons of mass destruction in the past few years have stemmed from 702. This intelligence also helps disrupt our adversaries’ efforts to recruit spies or people they try to recruit here in the United States.

Section 702 helps identify and respond to cyber threats. In 2021, you may remember the Colonial Pipeline cyber attack where cyber criminals froze the computer systems of Colonial Pipeline and shut it down, which supplied the major supplier of gasoline and diesel for the east coast. They said: We are not going to unlock that network until after we get our ransom money. Well, it was section 702—because the master minds of this effort were overseas, primarily in Russia, we were able to use 702 in order to identify those foreign actors in a way that allowed the FBI to connect the dots and to dismantle that criminal network.

Every day America’s intelligence professionals rely on section 702 to gather timely and actionable intelligence to keep our country safe. Well, there is no question on this side of the aisle that we would lose sight of a few communications if it was not for the authority that we have to get information on these lines.

Well, the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects Americans from unlawful searches and seizures. Now, that applies in every instance where there is an investigation, whether it is by the FBI or by your local police department. Law enforcement cannot search your home or monitor your communications without going to a court and showing probable cause that a crime has been committed, but there is a lot of confusion about where that might apply in this context because what we are talking about is not crime in the sense that our criminal laws ordinarily apply in America. What we are talking about is foreign espionage and hostile activities directed toward the United States that have not yet occurred.

Ordinarily, in America, we don’t do anything to try to prevent crimes from happening. We punish crimes once they have occurred after we have investigated them and prosecuted them, but we don’t want another 9/11 to occur. We don’t want innocent Americans to be killed in a terrorist attack. And it is not OK to say: Well, we will wait until the terrorists commit that act, and then we will try and hunt them and punish them. We want to stop it, and that is where 702 is so important.

It is not true that 702 gives the authority to the intelligence community to target Americans. It is illegal. The Senate from Illinois mentioned a number of times where there was inappropriate and, frankly, illegal use of this information. Those individuals in some instances have been disciplined, some instances have been prosecuted, and that is an important point.

But what the House bill does is, it takes for example, FBI rules and regulations around the use of 702 and codifies them. In other words, it is not discretionary. It is not a matter of Agency rules. It is a matter of Federal law. Speaker JOHNSON, I know, sent out a long list—and perhaps we ought to consider that more closely—a long list of reforms, but this bill includes that and more, that sort of activity far less likely.

I say “far less likely” because I doubt you can pass any law or any rule that would prevent somebody from abusing it. But we sure ought to make it as difficult as possible. I mean, we want to stop people who do so are held accountable. That is what this FISA reform bill that the House passed does.

Again, this bill allows the intelligence community and the Department of Justice to obtain information on foreigners located outside the United States. So here is one of the questions or one of the issues posed by our friends who have a different view on this. That is because when a foreigner talks to a U.S. person, well, that should fall off the radar? Or at least, yellow lights, but Federal courts—at least three Federal courts, including the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and two other Federal circuit courts, have held that there is no violation of the Fourth Amendment among unlawful searches and seizures of Americans if that was incidental to collection—incidental to the authorized collection of foreign communications of people overseas. And how is it that we could possibly expect anybody to get a warrant when we don’t even know these individuals they are talking to until after the fact? What happens then is very important and is very different; and that is, if the FBI or any law enforcement Agency wants to go a step further and ask for information about the American citizen or U.S. person, then existing law requires that they get a warrant. It requires them to go to court, to go to the intelligence surveillance court—article III judges appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court—and to get a warrant based on probable cause that this individual is aiding and abetting a foreign adversary or has committed a crime like espionage.

But the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution does not apply to foreigners who live abroad. Where this issue raises heightened concerns is in the incidental collection, which I mentioned a moment ago. That is if a foreign target who lives abroad is communicating with an American on U.S. soil or a U.S. person like a permanent resident, intelligence professionals will receive both sides of that conversation.

Again, what I have said is multiple courts have examined the constitutionality of this incidental collection; another court and even the government has determined that 702 complies with the Fourth Amendment.

For example, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, in 2019, considered
that very question. The court determined that "the government may lawfully collect the emails of foreign individuals located abroad who reasonably appear to be a potential threat to the United States." The court added that once it is lawfully collecting those emails, it does not need a warrant to continue collecting emails between that person or other persons once it learns that some of those individuals are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents or are located in the United States.

But, as I said, once this incidental collection has occurred, if the law enforcement Agencies, like the FBI, want to go further, they have to get a warrant before they can collect other information about that American citizen or U.S. person. That is no longer incidental to the foreign intelligence-gathering of somebody overseas. That is a direct investigation of that person, and it requires a warrant and probable cause.

Well, what I am talking about in terms of incidental collection is not a novel concept. For example, when a law enforcement officer executes a search warrant as part of a money laundering investigation, if the officer enters a home and sees illegal drugs, for example, in plain view, officers can seize that evidence even though it is unrelated to the warrant. That same sort of principle applies here. The Second Circuit, the Eastern District of New York has as well. Again, every court that has considered the lawfulness of the 702 program found that it complies with the Fourth Amendment.

So there is no argument, really, even among people who have different points of view. There is no argument that 702 is vital to our national security. The FBI and the intelligence community rely on that authority to combat terrorism, to disrupt drug trafficking, to prevent cyber attacks, and much, much more.

I believe what is really being argued about here, which we ought to go ahead and lay on the table, is a lack of trust in how these rules are actually applied and practiced. Part of that justifiable concern is based upon abuses in the past, and those ought to be investigated. I think that the people who violate the law ought to be held accountable. But what the House has done is proposed a reform bill that very clearly states that the foreign intelligence community can maintain this flow of valuable foreign intelligence to help protect the American people.

This legislation codifies reforms that were implemented by the FBI a couple of years ago, which have reduced non-compliance to about 2 percent of their queries; and the performance already improves each year. As I said, the Department of Justice conducted a review last year and found that 98 percent of the FBI’s queries were now fully compliant with these new and enhanced and improved requirements, and those reforms should be codified into law under this bill.

So I appreciate the sensitivity that all of us feel about the constitutional rights of American citizens. None of us want to allow any violation of those rights. We are sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States. I am confident that each of us wants to be loyal to that oath, but at the same time, we have a responsibility to protect the American people from threats of harm that I have described. Allowing 702 to expire tomorrow night would simply blind not only the President of the United States but us as policyholders—the people responsible for protecting our great Nation. I think that substantial reforms that the Administration and Congress put into the law under 702 could provide, because there is no way that these telecommunications companies are going to cooperate absent a Federal law compelling them to do so.

So who would be the winner in all of this? Well, let’s call out a few winners if 702 goes dark: China, Russia, and Iran; and you might throw in North Korea. It would limit our ability to understand the threats we are facing here in the homeland before it is too late.

There is a reason why the intelligence community calls section 702 the crown jewel of their ability to protect and defend the United States and the American people, and it is absolutely imperative that Congress retain and authorize section 702 with these reforms before it lapses tomorrow night. And I am optimistic that, in working together, we can get the job done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague from Texas. Though we may disagree on some aspects of this important law, once again he has shown why he is a distinguished lawyer in his own right. This is his wheelhouse.

I appreciate the question because I think it actually—maybe there is a nuance here that I misstated my position, because I am of the same mind the Senator and a distinguished lawyer in his own right. This is his wheelhouse.

I appreciate the question because I think it actually—maybe there is a nuance here that I misstated my position, because I am of the same mind the Senator and a distinguished lawyer in his own right. This is his wheelhouse.

I appreciate the question because I think it actually—maybe there is a nuance here that I misstated my position, because I am of the same mind the Senator and a distinguished lawyer in his own right. This is his wheelhouse.
incident collection, and no court has said it violates the Fourth Amendment.

But I agree with the Senator that if, in fact, there is a mention of an American citizen in that communication and the American citizen, or their agencies want more information about that American citizen, they have to get a warrant. They have to go to court and establish probable cause in order to get that information because that is what the Fourth Amendment is designed to protect. It is to have understood the Senator's position.

Mr. DURBIN. Well, I hope I understand the Senator's position as well because I think we just reached a point of agreement. The question is, where do we go from here?

If the foreigner names an American citizen, that is incidental. If our Agency of government decides that they want to explore conversations—phone conversations, texts, and emails—of that American citizen. I think we both agree, at that point, we have reached Fourth Amendment protection, and it requires a warrant.

All I have tried to do with my amendment is to condition that situation. If I have just described to you to be protected in law with three exceptions. I create three exceptions: an emergency situation. I mean, you can imagine—and I can too—after living through 9/11 and other instances. Sometimes, you have to move and move quickly, and even a Fourth Amendment warrant may be questionable.

The second part is cybersecurity—or that may be part of it. And the third is when that American citizen happens to be in an emergency situation. They don’t want to happen; so they ask the Agency of the government to go forward and inquire as to that foreigner because they want, for their own protection, for the Agency to do it. Those three things are built into my amendment as well.

So we may be perilously close to an agreement. I don’t know, I won't presume that, but I think what we have said so far is something that I can live with.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will permit me to respond, there are two challenges I think we face. One is that I think the exception that you mentioned, basically, will mean that the status quo remains because almost each of those three exceptions would be allowed under current law, so then the amendment would not really change much in the way of practice. I may be missing something, but you mentioned cybersecurity, emergency situations, and the third is?

Mr. DURBIN. The consent of the person, of the American.

Mr. CORNYN. But here is the practical problem: The House of Representatives has passed this bill, and one particular, important aspect of this is a warrant vote that was a tie vote. So this bill—this law—lapses tomorrow night at 12 midnight, and it is obvious to me that we are not going to be able to change this bill in a way that then could go over to the House and get picked up and passed before 12 midnight tomorrow night. Basically, what we are doing is to impose these authorities during the interim, and I am not even confident that the House could even pass another bill even with these amendments.

So I don’t question the good will and the intention of the Senator from Illinois. I think he wants to do what I want to do, which is to protect our country and to protect the rights of American citizens, but I think, as a technical matter, that the exceptions he has will swallow the rule that his amendment would establish. Perhaps, even more basically, just through the passage of time, it would prohibit getting this bill to the President’s desk in time to keep these authorities in effect.

There is no question that our world is more dangerous now than at any other time in the recent past—I would say since World War II. So I don’t think we could risk going dark by having this authoritycol, description, either for the benefit of the Commander in Chief—the President of the United States—or the rest of us.

I want to thank the Senator for giving me a chance to answer a few questions and to express my view.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to thank my colleague from Texas and say to those who have witnessed this: This came dangerously close to an actual debate on the Senate floor—a bipartisan debate—that happens so seldom that those who witness it should probably call their friends.

Seriously, I respect the Senator from Texas. Though we may disagree on some aspects of this, I respect his presentation. And I thank him for answering the questions.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, next week, the Biden Federal Communications Commission will take a pointless and destructive vote to reimpose onerous net neutrality regulations. Like the Obama FCC before it, the Biden FCC wants to assert broad new government powers over the internet, using rules that were designed—if you can believe this—for telephone monopolies, back during the Great Depression. If there were a worse solution in search of a problem, this is it.

We have tried the Democrats' heavy-handed net neutrality experiment before, and it didn’t go very well. Back in 2015, the Obama FCC implemented the regulatory regime the Biden FCC is planning to impose starting tomorrow. This opened the door to a whole host of new internet regulations, including price regulations, and broadband investment, declined as a result. That was a problem for Americans generally who benefit when the United States is at the forefront of internet growth and expansion, and it was particularly bad news for Americans in rural States like South Dakota.

Deploying broadband to rural communities already has a number of challenges, and adding utility-style regulations, not meant for today’s broadband market, acted as a further disincentive to expanding access. Recognizing the chilling effect the Obama FCC’s regulations were having on internet innovation and expansion, in 2017, the FCC, under Chairman Pai, voted to repeal the heavyhanded net neutrality regulations passed by the Obama FCC.

The prospect was greeted with absolute hysteria from Democrats. You would have thought that the sky was about to fall. So, dire were their predictions.

We were told that the Internet, as we know it, would disappear. That providers would slow speeds to a crawl, that we would get the Internet word by word, that our freedom of speech was threatened.

But the repeal went into effect. And guess what happened. Lo and behold, none of the Democrats’ dire predictions have come to pass. As anyone who has been on the Internet lately knows, the Internet has not just survived but thrived. Innovation has flourished. Competition has increased. The Internet remains a vehicle for free and open discourse. And Internet speeds have not only not slowed down; they have gotten faster and faster. So where, I might ask, is the problem that requires this new onerous regulatory regime? Well, there isn’t one.

But, unfortunately, that is rarely enough to stop Democrats, who seem to lose sleep at the thought of some aspect of society not being subjected to heavyhanded Federal regulation.

In fact, of course, the Federal Government already regulates the Internet, but it does so using a light-touch regulatory approach that has allowed Internet to flourish. But if the Biden FCC’s new regulatory regime goes into effect, the same flourishing may be numbered. As I said, the last time that these heavyhanded regulations were imposed, broadband investment declined, and there is good reason to believe that the same thing will happen this time.

These new rules could also imperil the United States’ position at the forefront of internet innovation. Perhaps most disturbing of all, the Biden FCC’s onerous new regulatory regime could spell the end of the free and open Internet that is supposed to protect.

Under the regulatory regime the Biden FCC is set to impose, the Federal
Government would be allowed to block or prioritize internet traffic or otherwise interfere with the free flow of information. It is not hard to imagine the Biden administration using this new regulatory power to shape Americans’ internet experience for its own ends.

This is an administration that attempted to manufacture a nonexistent voting rights crisis in order to pass legislation to give Democrats a permanent advantage in Federal elections. So it is not hard to see the Biden FCC using its new powers to advance Democrat interests or the Biden administration’s far-left agenda.

The Biden FCC’s new regulatory regime is a solution, as I said, in search of a problem, and it is likely to create problems where none exist.

On top of that, as former members of the Obama administration have pointed out, it is unlikely to stand up in court because existing law does not give the FCC the powers that it wants to assume. That makes the FCC’s upcoming vote even more pointless.

The Biden FCC should be focused on addressing real challenges, such as continuing our efforts to close the digital divide and the realization that every American has access to high-speed broadband. But as the 3-year crisis at our southern border demonstrates, the Biden administration tends to ignore the real problems facing Americans in favor of幻想ism and advancing its far-left agenda.

So I expect that the FCC will vote next week to impose this heavy-handed new regulatory regime. But while the vote may be a foregone conclusion, I am hopeful that the Biden FCC’s regulations will be struck down in court.

I will do everything I can here in Congress to overturn them because, if the new Biden regulatory regime is left in place, it may not be long before we will be looking at the very opposite of net neutrality.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, this was supposed to be a really great week for us in Alaska. We had an opportunity to kick off the Alaska Resources Day back here in Washington, DC.

The leaders of 10 of my home State’s trade associations—notably, all women, which I think is worth commenting on—all flew back to Washington, DC, for Resources Day. They and other industry leaders gathered to really celebrate the success of the industries that are present in our State—everything from oil and gas to mining, to seafood, and tourism. It was a good day spent educating folks about Alaska’s commitment to and, really, our record—a very strong record—of responsible development to benefit Alaska and the Nation.

It should have been a really great opportunity to reflect on how far we have come as a State. But instead of being able to focus on that, the big buzz was the reminder that we are really at the mercy of an administration that views us—views Alaska, views Alaska’s resources—as really nothing more than a political pawn in a reelection campaign.

The rumors are out there, and there is more substance to them now than there were a few days ago. But the Biden administration is set to announce yet two more decisions to restrict and prohibit resource development in the State of Alaska.

This is almost getting to be so routine that we are coming to dread Fridays in the State of Alaska because that seems to be the day that the administration reserves to just dump more closures, more lockups, more shutdowns on us, on top of the dozens and dozens of initiatives that have already been imposed on us over these past 3 years.

Unfortunately, the decisions that are going to be unveiled tomorrow are probably some of the worst that we have seen from the administration—an administration that I think has just lost their way when it comes to energy and mineral security.

I want to talk, first, about the mineral security piece of it because we are going to see tomorrow the rejection of the Ambler Access Project. This is a private road. It is a private road that is needed to access and unlock a region that we call the Ambler Mining District.

There was a 1980 law under ANILCA, part of the balance that we struck on conservation. This was the big deal in 1980, but it was an effort to put into conservation status while still allowing for certain development. But under that law, we were guaranteed road access to the district.

Why is the district important in the first place? It was important back then, in the 1980s, but even more so now. There are the critical minerals that this country needs to break our dependence on China and other foreign nations.

This project is not new. This project was fully approved, and I think it is worth underscoring that—fully approved—in 2020. But this administration said: Never mind all that.

Interior sought a voluntary court remand for Ambler’s approval on the very same day that President Biden said a region could not proceed. This is about the importance of critical minerals and how this country needed critical minerals. He is saying that on one screen, and on the other screen you have got a remand effectively putting the brakes on the project.

And for the past couple of years now, Interior has magnified the impacts of this simple private haul road so that they could really find a way to just turn the tables, to turn this project from one that had been approved to one that will be rejected.

The second action that we are anticipating from Interior tomorrow will be the finalization, the final rule, to shut down further access to our National Petroleum Reserve in the northwest portion of the State. This is a 23 million-acre expanse. This is an area about the size of Indiana. There are only a few hundred acres of this Indiana-sized portion of the State that has been approved for any type of development, and it is exactly what the Obama-Biden administration had pointed to. They said to the oil and gas companies: Go there. Go to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Go over to ANWR; go over here. Develop there.

So now you have the interest in it, and after approving exactly one significant project in our petroleum reserve, the Biden administration has now completely abandoned that approach. And what we expect to see tomorrow is Interior issuing just a sweeping rule to now cut off access and, to add insult to injury, with barely consulting the Alaska Natives who live on the North Slope, not consulting with the related tribes, they initiated their own policies. They ignored Federal law.

This is really tough for us in Alaska because this is not the first time now that this administration has just turned the tables, to turn this project upside down. After the Obama administration had pointed to. They are using its new powers to advance Democrat priorities, as really nothing more than a political pawn for its own campaign.

So now you have the interest in it, and after approving exactly one significant project in our petroleum reserve, the Biden administration has now completely abandoned that approach. And what we expect to see tomorrow is Interior issuing just a sweeping rule to now cut off access and, to add insult to injury, with barely consulting the Alaska Natives who live on the North Slope, not consulting with the related tribes, they initiated their own policies. They ignored Federal law.

This is really tough for us in Alaska because this is not the first time now that this administration has just turned the tables, to turn this project upside down. After the Obama administration had pointed to. They are using its new powers to advance Democrat priorities, as really nothing more than a political pawn for its own campaign.

So now you have the interest in it, and after approving exactly one significant project in our petroleum reserve, the Biden administration has now completely abandoned that approach. And what we expect to see tomorrow is Interior issuing just a sweeping rule to now cut off access and, to add insult to injury, with barely consulting the Alaska Natives who live on the North Slope, not consulting with the related tribes, they initiated their own policies. They ignored Federal law.

This is really tough for us in Alaska because this is not the first time now that this administration has just turned the tables, to turn this project upside down. After the Obama administration had pointed to. They are using its new powers to advance Democrat priorities, as really nothing more than a political pawn for its own campaign.
calls the lungs of our planet. But that is where California, believe it or not, is going to be looking to import.

And nor will we be able to build the private, restricted-use Ambler Road that Federal law explicitly allows for that resource. Access minerals that are crucial to our security, to our economy, and to the success of this administration's own policies.

And I think this is all because it is a political year. It is a political year, and this administration is putting past payoffs ahead of sound policy, and that is regrettable. It is mightily regrettable.

Setting aside Alaska Resources Day, I think about what these decisions say about the administration's priorities and the signals that they send to our adversaries because I think sometimes we just look at these, and we think about them in the context of what people in our own country are saying. But what is the message that is being sent to our friends and allies? We know that we are deeply dependent on foreign minerals. This is our Nation's Achilles' heel—I keep talking about it—especially as China dominates so many global supply chains.

We should stop outsourcing mining and mineral processing to other regime that is funding a catastrophe to our adversaries because I think sometimes we kind of feel like we are the giving hand and our friends and allies need? You can't have a regime that we don't go after Iran's oil. They attack Israel. They fan the flames of regional war, thanks to their Quds Force, from the Houthis, and from the regional militias backed by the regime. And last weekend we saw what that means when Iran launched more than 300 drones and missiles at our ally Israel. The attack was designed to overwhelm Israel's air defenses, and the heroic efforts of a coalition that also included the United States, France, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia.

We know what happens. We know what happens when Iran is allowed to enrich itself. Their proxies attack Israel. They fan the flames of regional war that could draw in global superpowers, and they continue their direct attacks on American troops who are present in the region to fight ISIS, among others.

The Secretary of the Navy testified this week that American military ships had been attacked 130 times and used more than $1 billion in munitions in the Middle East over the last 6 months. Those are our warships. And that doesn't even count the attacks on our bases.

So deterrence has been lost. The administration's Iran policy has failed. But how do they react? By suggesting that we don't go after Iran's oil. According to the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, as of last September, Iranian oil revenues had increased during the Biden administration by $25.3 billion to $23.5 billion. And we know that those numbers have just grown today and that is exactly what we are seeing happen right now. Since taking office, President Biden has relaxed sanctions on Iranian oil exports, allowing them to do what? To produce more, to sell more, and thus to gain tens of billions of dollars.

According to the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, as of last September, Iranian oil revenues had increased during the Biden administration by $25.3 billion to $23.5 billion. And we know that those numbers have just grown today and that is exactly what we are seeing happen right now. Since taking office, President Biden has relaxed sanctions on Iranian oil exports, allowing them to do what? To produce more, to sell more, and thus to gain tens of billions of dollars.

And why are they doing this? For the same reason that we need to facilitate everything from high-speed internet across the country, from Vermont to Alaska and everywhere in the world produce and gain from their resources instead of the very best here at home. So, Mr. President, no State or nation produces its resources, I believe, in a more environmentally responsive manner than Alaska. No people care more about their surrounding environment than Alaska.

I know I have got my friend from Vermont here, and he cares passionately and I know the people of Vermont care passionately, but we have a lot that we care passionately about.

So I just ask the question of colleagues; I ask the question of those in the administration: Given a choice between China and Africa or Alaska for minerals, it should be Alaska every time. And given a choice between Iran and Russia and Venezuela or Alaska for oil, it should be Alaska every time. And I think most Americans would agree, but it is deeply disappointing—I believe, harmful—that those who hold positions of power in the Biden administration are not picking Alaska.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor and respect that my colleague from Vermont has been waiting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I thank you for yielding the floor and respect that my colleague from Vermont has been waiting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I thank you for yielding the floor and respect that my colleague from Vermont has been waiting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, I thank you for yielding the floor and respect that my colleague from Vermont has been waiting.
The absolute thing that it was absolutely essential for the well-being of our country and all of the citizens in urban and rural America that they have access to high-speed internet. And we built out that broadband network that made it within reach.

And, by the way, a lot of the leadership came from eight of my Republican colleagues, who sent a letter to President Biden encouraging the administration to fund the program, calling the ACP “an important tool in our efforts to close the digital divide.” And I thank my colleagues—Senator WICKER, Senator CRAPO, Senators TILLIS, CAPITTO, RISCH, and YOUNG for sending that letter to President Biden. And, of course, most importantly, it is wildly popular with the American people. The majority of Republican voters, 62 percent, support the ACP, according to a poll from the Digital Progress Institute. That same poll found that 80 percent of rural voters support continuing to fund the Affordable Connectivity Program.

And, boy, does this matter in rural America. You know, in the Roosevelt administration, there was a commitment: We are going to get electricity to the last barn on that last dirt mile in whatever rural town you live in. And do you know what? We made that same commitment here when we began extending broadband. But we won’t make it real unless we can make certain that those people at the end of the road, on that dirt road, can afford it, and that is what the ACP does.

We need all of us—Democrats and Republicans—now to come together to pass our bipartisan Affordability Connectivity Program Extension Act and keep America connected.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado, Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, there is a very good chance that there will be supplemental funding this week for America’s security, for European peace, and for a signal to be sent for strength and success for the alliance of free nations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Speaker of the House said that Congress will soon send a very important message. And, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, there is a very good chance that there will be supplemental funding this week for America’s security, for European peace, and for a signal to be sent for strength and success for the alliance of free nations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Speaker of the House said that Congress will soon send a very important message. And, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, there is a very good chance that there will be supplemental funding this week for America’s security, for European peace, and for a signal to be sent for strength and success for the alliance of free nations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Speaker of the House said that Congress will soon send a very important message. And, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, there is a very good chance that there will be supplemental funding this week for America’s security, for European peace, and for a signal to be sent for strength and success for the alliance of free nations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Speaker of the House said that Congress will soon send a very important message. And, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
people of the world that America stands strong and that America keeps its word.

I commend Senator JOHNSON for doing the difficult thing but the right thing. He followed the admonition actually of the Apostle Paul. The Senator could put his own interest above the interest of others, but he did not.

The eyes of our friends and our foes have been on the House of Representatives and the Senate rose to the occasion. He recognized that this moment was too important to squander for political expediency.

The world is indeed on fire, and this administration’s weakness has fanned those flames. At the very least, President Biden’s drip-drip-drip approach has failed to douse the flames on the international fire.

And make no mistake, Russia, China, and Iran, with its terrorist proxies, are working together, and they are conducting war on two fronts: in Israel and in Ukraine.

And I agree with a bipartisan majority of this Senate and the House of Representatives that America has an important role to play in both of those conflicts.

America is an exceptional nation with an exceptional task: to lead on the world stage and to make it clear that we can be counted on to keep our promises.

At important moments throughout our history, there has always been a group advocating for American retreat. Some of my friends today want the United States to withdrawing. To stay behind our own safe walls—as if that was possible. But time and again, the American people have learned—sometimes with some difficulty, sometimes reluctantly—that retreat does not create safety. What happens abroad reaches our shores. Whether we like it or not, it just does.

Like the Speaker, I am a Reagan Republican. Ronald Reagan stands in history as a leader who achieved peace—peace through strength.

In the next few days, I believe we will work toward that goal by sending aid to our ally Israel and by improving our ability to counter China in the Indo-Pacific. I also believe we will do that—believe we will work for that peace through strength—by sending additional aid to Ukraine.

Vladimir Putin is a proven war criminal. If he is allowed to win, he will not stop in Ukraine. Ukrainian people have proven themselves capable on the battlefield—remarkably capable. They have achieved remarkable wins against the Russian dictator. They did so even this week. They simply ask us to give them the tools to keep doing that job.

Speaker JOHNSON said we should be sending bullets to Ukraine, not American boys. I agree. His son will soon put on the uniform as a midshipman, and my son continues his military service in the Air Force Reserve. So this is personal to me, and it is personal to the Speaker of the House and for many parents whose sons and daughters proudly serve, including Mississippians on Active Duty and in the National Guard.

I recognize that some of my colleagues disagree. I am glad they will be given a chance to vote their conscience, as our Founders intended when they designed our system of government, through their willingness to agree and disagree, to come to a conclusion with each other. The system they built has remained sturdy. It has weathered contentious times at home and abroad.

Mr. President, some talking heads today equate our promise with weakness. Our Founders did not do so, and neither do I. Momentous times, perilous times compel us to work together, and it is not weak to do so.

Every day, everyone in the Senate will soon get to make their voice heard on this very important topic. When all is said and done, I hope and pray we will reassure our allies and remind our adversaries that America still stands for freedom, and we stand for peace through strength.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, this Saturday marks a solemn anniversary in Colorado—the solemn anniversary of a moment that shattered our children’s sense of safety and has forever scarred our Nation’s memory.

It has been 25 years this week since the Columbine High School shooting, where 12 students and a teacher were murdered and many others were left with life-altering injuries. None of us left without the impact of that day.

Columbine changed our State forever. I think it changed the country forever. We all remember where we were the day it happened. I certainly do. We were all in school that were all lost on April 20, 1999. Twelve young Coloradans never had the chance to graduate from high school, go to college, or get married, start a family.

Rachel Scott was killed when she was eating lunch outside with a friend. She was planning on going on a mission trip to Botswana and dreamed of becoming an actress. She was 17 years old.

Danny Rohrbough was 15. Every year, Danny saved the money he earned from working at his family’s wheat farm in the summer to buy Christmas presents for his friends and family—just another American kid gunned down on his way to school, still holding the Dr. Pepper he had bought from the vending machine.

Kyle Velasquez, age 16, was a new student at Columbine. He had developmental disabilities, and he had just started attending school for a full day. He would have been on his way home from school if the shooting had happened just a week earlier than it did.

The youngest victim, Steven Curnow, was only 14 years old. He dreamt at that young age of becoming a Navy pilot.

Cassie Bernall, 17, was a new student at Columbine. After a few tough years of high school, she was finally thriving and excited for what was next.

Isaiah Shoels, 18 years old, was a senior about to graduate. He had overcome a heart defect to play football and wrestle in high school.

Matthew Kechter, a straight-A student and also a football player, was remembered by his parents as a wonderful role model for his younger siblings. He was just 16.

Lauren Townsend was 18 and was the captain of the volleyball team. She loved to volunteer at the local animal shelter.

John Tomlin was killed. He was 17. He was in the library at Columbine, where he was trying to comfort other students.

Kelly Fleming was 16. She was also a new student at Columbine. She loved to write poetry.

Daniel Mauser was 15 years old. He was a Boy Scout and a piano player who had just mustered the courage to join the school’s debate team.

Cory DePooter, 17, was described as an all-American kid who worked hard in school and was someone his classmates loved to be around.

Those were the students who died that day. And we can’t even forget Dave Sanders and the contribution he made—a teacher, a father, and a grandfather. He was a hero that day. He saved 100 students in danger before he was killed.

Twelve kids in the prime of their lives were gunned down by killers who used the gun show loophole to purchase weapons they should never have owned.

Mr. President, the shooting at Columbine High School was a wake-up call. The nation said, over and over and over again on this floor, happened the same year that my oldest daughter, Caroline, was born. She is turning 25 this year. She and her twin, who are exactly the same generation of American children—maybe two generations, really—have grown up in the shadow of Columbine—really the first of these types of school shootings—and the shadow of gun violence more broadly.

Since Columbine, my State—every State—but my State has endured one tragedy after another, one horrific murder after another. In 2012, a gunman killed 12 people at a movie theater in Aurora, CO. In 2019, a shooter injured eight students at STEM High School in Highlands Ranch. In March 2021, a shooter killed 10 people at the King Soopers in Boulder. Two months after that, King Soopers shooting, a gunman killed six people at a birthday party in Colorado Springs. Just over a year ago, a shooter killed five people at Club Q, an LGBTQ club in Colorado Springs that had been a refuge to so many.

“Columbine” really is, I think, a word that is etched into America’s history and America’s consciousness as
April 18, 2024

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S2855

the start of this sickness. Columbine is so much more than that as well. There are kids in high school there this week. It is a place where people still want to go. It is a place where people who were teaching there 25 years ago still want to teach.

But I think for a lot of America—certainly for me—there is sort of a "before Columbine" and there is an "after Columbine." There is a moment when something like that happened for the first time in America, and we couldn’t believe it out of kilter with our experience as Americans. Now we have had not just the shootings that I recorded in Colorado and that I have come to this floor to talk about over the years but so many others all across the United States of America.

Nobody has carried this burden more than our children, the generation of the people who are the pages on the floor here today in the Senate. They are a generation of metal detectors, of active-shooter drills and this floor here today in the Senate. They are sitting on the couch or sitting up a little closer, a little more nervous, a little more worried that you are going to be next. I wish we could say that in marking this 25th anniversary and thinking about the contributions people have made in the Columbine community, both in Colorado and across the country, to help comfort victims of similar school shootings, to provide leadership that doesn’t have anything to do with the shooting that happened at Columbine except to know that they had another chance to be able to make a contribution to their society—and we are grateful for that contribution.

I wish I could stand here and say: Well, over the last 25 years, we have addressed this issue. We were paying attention to the concerns of this generation that has grown up in the shadow of Columbine. I wish I could say that, but I can’t say that. What I can report to you today, standing here, is that guns are the leading cause of death of children in America—uniquely in America. In the United Kingdom, there is no other country in the industrialized world—not one other country in the world—that has nearly 200 times the rate of gun violence as the United States of America. And I am grateful for that.

I am grateful for Daniel Mauser’s dad Tom, who I saw again this week, having been fortunate to speak with him many times over the years. If he were alive today, Daniel, his son, would be 40 this year. And to this day—yesterday I thought it was, maybe the day before—when he comes to Congress, Tom wears the same sneakers that Daniel had on the day he was killed at Columbine.

And Tom has never, never given up. He has fought tirelessly to build safer schools, to argue for stronger gun laws, to raise awareness around gun violence protection—just like the families from Newtown who sat up in that balcony over there and saw the catastrophic impact of this fire. And I have heard it, I thought to myself, that must be accidents of some kind or another. That must be people being careless with firearms, leaving them someplace, or kids being careless with firearms.

Only 5 percent of those gun deaths are accidents, and 65 percent are violent actions between a person and that child, while 30 percent have been deemed suicides. So 95 percent of them are, in effect, acts of violence of one kind or another, and 5 percent are accidents.

It is hard for me to imagine that any other ratio like that would be something where we didn’t feel like we had a moral obligation to address it, a moral obligation to fix it. I know that young people who are here today feel that we have abandoned them. I know they know this is a disgrace; that it is an indictment of our Nation; that it is an indictment of their prospects; that it is incomprehensible to them and to my daughters that we have nearly 200 times the rate of violent gun deaths as Japan has or as South Korea has and nearly 100 times the United Kingdom.

I wish I could stand here 25 years after Columbine and tell you that we have addressed this. But matters are much, much worse than they were 25 years ago, certainly from the perspective of young children.

But we can’t stop; we can’t give up; we can’t stop trying—because it is a disgrace; because it is an indictment; because it calls into question what it means to live in a nation that is committed to the rule of law, in a nation that is committed to the public safety and the safety of our citizens.

I see the Senator from Connecticut, CHRIS MURPHY, and I, who have had many conversations about this over the years. No one has led more on this question in the Senate than Chris because of what happened in Newtown and what has happened throughout the United States. And I am grateful for that.

But in the last 25 years, the number of kids that have died by guns in America has increased by 68 percent. If you take all of the people in this world who die by gun violence—at least in the industrialized world—that are age 4 and younger, there are 95 percent of those children that die from guns die in the United States of America, and 3 percent die somewhere else.

There is no other country, as I said, in the industrialized world where gun violence is the leading cause of death of children, only here in the United States. There is no other country in the world where kids sit there on the couch watching television, seeing another one of these events and wondering if this could have been for the last 25 years, whether they are going to be next.

You know, one of the really staggering things about that statistic, about the gun death being the leading cause of death is just the magnitude of it. I first heard it, I thought to myself, that must be accidents of some kind or another. That must be people being careless with firearms, leaving them someplace, or kids being careless with firearms.

Only 5 percent of those gun deaths are accidents, and 65 percent are violent actions between a person and that child, while 30 percent have been deemed suicides. So 95 percent of them are, in effect, acts of violence of one kind or another, and 5 percent are accidents.

It is hard for me to imagine that any other ratio like that would be something where we didn’t feel like we had a moral obligation to address it, a moral obligation to fix it. I know that young people who are here today feel that we have abandoned them. I know they know this is a disgrace; that it is an indictment of our Nation; that it is an indictment of their prospects; that it is incomprehensible to them and to my daughters that we have nearly 200 times the rate of violent gun deaths as Japan has or as South Korea has and nearly 100 times the United Kingdom.

I wish I could stand here 25 years after Columbine and tell you that we have addressed this. But matters are much, much worse than they were 25 years ago, certainly from the perspective of young children.

But we can’t stop; we can’t give up; we can’t stop trying—because it is a disgrace; because it is an indictment; because it calls into question what it means to live in a nation that is committed to the rule of law, in a nation that is committed to the public safety and the safety of our citizens.

I see the Senator from Connecticut, CHRIS MURPHY, and I, who have had many conversations about this over the years. No one has led more on this question in the Senate than Chris because of what happened in Newtown and what has happened throughout the United States. And I am grateful for that.

And I am not singling him out either. I see many people who have been through this in the State have raised their voices to be able to accomplish the things that we have been able to do. But I think he set such an incredible example for the rest of us, for anybody here who thinks that we should just give up.

Just 10 days after his son was murdered, he was protesting the NRA’s annual convention, which was in Denver, CO, that year. And Tom has been a fixture in the State capitol in Colorado for, because of the gun tragedy in Aurora, we strengthened background checks and limited the size of magazines. In the wake of the shooting at Club Q, we raised the age to purchase a firearm from 18 to 21. If Colorado can pass...
laws like that, there is no excuse for this place. And Colorado needs this place to pass laws like the laws we passed in Colorado.

What sense is there to have—I mean, it makes sense to have background checks, but think for a moment how much better it would be if we had background checks that covered the entire country.

How much sense it would be if we limited the size of magazines the way we have; if we banned these weapons of war. I am telling you young pages who are here, I guarantee you we are going to do that someday. I guarantee you that we are going to do that someday, and among many surprises that we have as a society when we look back from there, when we look back from that future, this is going to be one where we say to ourselves, What in the world were we thinking with these weapons of war on our streets and in our classrooms in this country?

What were we thinking when there were people here saying that was just the price of freedom?

So I think we can do this. I hope it is not going to take another 25 years. In fact, I don’t think it is going to take another 25 years. And I think it is because your generation is out of patience with us on this issue. I think your generation is out of excuses or thinks we are out of excuses and lame explanations. And like so many other things that I know that there is an answer here and that the State—as I say, like Colorado can do it, we can do it. And I have met with so many people now over the years who have said: In that instant, my life changed forever; our family’s life changed forever; we never thought it could happen to us; I never thought I was saying goodbye that morning for the last time.

And 25 years ago on that April day, our entire country was changed forever, but we haven’t changed it for the better.

And there isn’t anybody else on planet Earth who can do it except for the people who occupy these desks and the desks down the hall in the House of Representatives.

So as we pay tribute, and I hope we all will, to the 13 lives that were taken too soon at Columbine, we need to re-dedicate ourselves to freeing every American, and especially our children, from the terror of the violent attack. And I would say to this next generation too: I hope you will take inspiration from the work of Tom Mauser and the work of the kids at Parkland and the moms who wear those red shirts demanding that this country get better and people all over this country, all over the world are acting out of the memories of their loved ones, not for the sake of their loved ones who are gone but for the idea, for the sake of the idea that it should never happen again. That is what people say.

I am always amazed when people come here to Congress when there is so much cynicism that is well-earned about this place, and yet they will come here and they will advocate on behalf of their kids, kids who have died of fatal diseases, advocating for research that we can put those diseases in the rearview mirror, and the strength it takes for somebody to come here who has lost a child under those circumstances. I always say that I am so grateful that you came. I am so grateful you came because there are a lot of people who can’t come here who are in the same circumstances that you are in. Thank God you are here having this conversation.

But it is almost impossible to imagine the strength that it takes to come here and lobby this body on the subject of gun violence when you have lost a loved one in America, when you know that, as the years have gone by, matters have gotten worse. We have become the leading—we have been the leading cause of death among children as opposed to any other, and you still come.

And so I say to the young people who are here today and to the young people all over America: You can’t give up. Our hope is in you and we have to deliver and we have to turn gun violence behind us. I know we will. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be withdrawn.

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

AMBER ACCESS PROJECT

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I am going to come down to the Senate floor right now and build on my Senate colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI’s, remarks that she just made dealing with national security, the challenges we are facing as a country, the author’s relationship on the March, and what the Biden administration is actually going to do to my State—our State, Senator MURKOWSKI’s and my State—tomorrow. What we have been told by the Biden administration: Hey, Alaska Senators, here it comes. More crushing of the State of Alaska.

And why this should matter, not just to my constituents—which it really does; they are going to be really upset about it—but it matters to every American who cares about our country’s national security and energy security and jobs and the environment.

So we all know the United States is facing very serious global national security challenges. In fact, we are living in one of the most dangerous times since World War II. I think anyone who is watching recognizes that. We had the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense testify in front of the Armed Services Committee just last week. They said that.

Dictators in Beijing, Moscow, Tehran, and North Korea are on the march. They are working together to undermine America’s national security interest and those of our allies across the globe. That is happening. I think pretty much everybody here recognizes that.

And to other times of dangerous global challenges and peril, the normal policy approach of Democrat administrations, Republican administrations—doesn’t matter—has been to maximize our country’s strengths while undermining the strengths of our adversaries. That is what you beat them. The Congress, over decades, we have supported such policies.

But the Biden administration is not normal. Indeed, this administration deliberately is undertaking policies to punish Americans, undermine our core strengths, while continuing to empower our adversaries.

Now, OK, I know some of you who are watching say: Wow. That is a pretty big charge, Dan. What are you talking about? Well, let’s get into that. What am I talking about?

I have this chart right up here. The President is making a choice tomorrow. Is he helping out with our dictatorship adversaries or is he going to help working men and women in Alaska and our country’s national security?

Let’s take the example of Iran. Due to the successful comprehensive approach to sanctioning Iran’s energy sector by the Trump administration, by the end of the administration—3 years ago—Iranian exports were down to about 200,000 barrels a day, leaving Iran—the world’s largest state sponsor of terrorism, the country that swears to wipe Israel off the map—by the end of the Trump administration’s massive sanctions policy against Iran, they had about $4 billion in foreign reserves. For a country that size, that is not a lot—$1 billion.

So what do we have with the Biden administration? They started their appeasement policy of Iran from day one, and one element of that was to stop enforcing these oil and gas sanctions. I don’t know why, you know, appeasement. Maybe we are going to get back into the JCPOA they thought.

But they did that. There is no one who doubts that. Jake Sullivan and the President of the United States, they will all admit it because here is the result: that Iran has started to export over the last 3 years has been up every year, and it is about over 3 million barrels a day—200,000 barrels a day at the end of Trump, 3 million barrels a day now.

Foreign reserves that the Iranians have are about $75 billion. Four billion at the end of Trump, 75 billion right now during the Biden administration.

And, of course, the terrorist leadership of Iran is using this windfall, as everybody knew they would, to fund their terror—terror of Hamas, Hezbollah, the Houthis. Remember, you don’t have those proxy terrorist groups at all if you don’t have Iran.
Iran funds them; they train them; they resupply them with missiles.

So these groups are not only vowing to wipe Israel off the face of the Earth but aggressively targeting the U.S. Navy and American sailors and marines in the Red Sea. So that is happening.

China is buying about 80 percent of that Iran oil. So they are being helped by this policy that the Biden administration is implementing by issuing sanctions on the Iranian oil and gas sector. And, of course, China is also dominating rare earth and critical minerals throughout the world.

Hardly a day goes by without a story being published in the American media about the danger to America’s economic strength, transition to cleaner energy, and national security that is posed by China’s domination of critical minerals around the world: mining them, processing them, and reselling development in America, the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska, what we call NPR–A, and the Ambler Mining District in Alaska.

So, tomorrow, the Biden administration is going to announce that it is sanctioning Alaska. They are not going to sanction Iran. They let China produce all the critical minerals. Tomorrow, they are going to sanction Alaska, Americans, my constituents.

I mean, you can’t make this stuff up. They are coming after the people I represent, and the terrorists in Iran: Hey, drill, baby, drill. It is nuts. It is an insult.

Let me give you a little more detail on what this means. I talked about the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. This is a part of the North Slope of Alaska, about the size of Indiana. It was set aside by President Warren Harding in 1923 for oil for the country, particularly for the Navy. They actually called it the Navy Petroleum Reserve, and then in the 1970s Congress called it the National Petroleum Reserve. This isn’t ANWR. This isn’t a wilderness area. This is an area designated by this body for American oil and gas development because we need it.

This is one of the most prolific oil basins on the planet Earth. Estimates close to 20 billion barrels of conventional oil, 15 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, as I mentioned, one of the most prolific areas in the world for oil production.

It is right next to existing infrastructure. And, oh, by the way, it is developed with the highest environmental standards in the world.

Do you think the Iranians have high standards?

Do you think the Chinese do, when they mine their critical minerals?

Do you think the Russians do?

They don’t.

The place that has the highest environmental standards in the world on resource development, by far, is my State, hands down. Everybody knows it.

So what does the Biden administration do? Drill, baby, drill for the ayatollahs who don’t give a damn about the environment, the economy, the highest standards in the world—we are going to shut you down.

So tomorrow the Biden administration is going to announce it is going to take 13 million acres of the National Petroleum Reserve off the table for development.

Wow, that is a good idea, Joe. That is a really good idea for the national security and energy security of our country. Let the terrorists here drill and let Putin drill, and you are going to shut down Alaska of the Biden era.

Let’s go to the Ambler Mining District. It is considered one of the most extensive sources of undeveloped zinc, copper, lead, gold, silver, cobalt anywhere in the world. Senator Murkowski did a good job just a couple of minutes ago explaining what we have in the Ambler Mining District in Alaska in America. Again, when we mine in Alaska—highest standards in the world, by far. Not even a close call.

Do you think the Chinese have high environmental standards when they mine?

Yeah, they don’t.

So this part of Alaska, part of America, is critical for the minerals we need for our renewable energy sector; for our economy, of course, to compete against China; and for our national security—F–35s have all kinds of critical minerals that we need and rare Earth elements.

But tomorrow, the Biden administration is going to announce that they are going to reverse a previously permitted road—by the way, with a 7-year EIS that cost $10 million bucks which we paid for in Alaska that was permitted. Tomorrow, the Biden administration is going to announce that they are going to reverse that permitted road and say: Ah, Ambler Mining District, America—sorry, off limits.

Our adversaries will certainly be celebrating these national security suicide missions. It is only going to strengthen them. Putin, Xi Jinping, the terrorists in Iran, North Korea—they are going to be like: Holy cow, these Americans have all this stuff in Alaska and Joe Biden and his radical allies are going to shut it down.

Xi Jinping is going to be like: Damn, the Americans are going to be more reliant on us for critical minerals. I guarantee you, they are going to work on the Ambler Mining District. But don’t worry, Joe Jinping. Joe Biden is sanctioning my State. Don’t worry. He is sanctioning Alaskans. He won’t sanction the Iranians; drill, baby, drill with them. But you are going to sanction Alaskans.

So this is just insanely stupid policy. Everybody knows it.

But I want to mention something else. These policies are also lawless. Even my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who don’t always get it when it comes to American energy, Alaskan energy—you should get it when we pass laws that say: You got to do X, Y, and Z, and when we pass laws they say things like “shall.”

The Biden administration doesn’t get it, especially when it comes to Alaska. We passed, in 2017, the requirement to do two lease sales for ANWR. My State had been working on that for 40 years. Those leases, the first lease during the Trump administration. The Biden administration came along and said: Oh, we are going to cancel those leases. No reason—lawless.

But let me just give you an example. So they are going to announce half of the NPR–A off the table tomorrow for development—33 million acres—even though Congress, in 1980, directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an expeditious program of competitive leasing for oil and gas in the NPR–A.

So we are telling any executive branch official: Hey, you got to develop the NPR–A. It is for America. It is for the oil and gas that we need. Tomorrow, Joe Biden is going to say: Congress, we don’t need to listen to you.

That is lawless action No. 1 as it relates to NPR–A.

But lawless action No. 2 that they are going to announce tomorrow on the Ambler Mining District is a real shocker. I mean, even Joe Biden and his lawless administration have to be blushing on this one.

By the way, there were some emails. There was a FOIA request when they said: We are going to cancel those leases even though Congress said we had to do it. This is the Biden administration canceling the leases. OMB—in emails back and forth between the Interior and OMB and the Biden administration—OMB was like: Hey, wait a minute, where do you get the legal authority to do that?

This is the Biden administration’s OMB. This is in emails with the Interior, Deb Haaland. They are like: Yeah, whatever. We don’t care. We are just going to cancel those leases. They are going to take NPR–A off the table, and now with the Ambler Mining District, the law is very, very clear. I will read it to you.
This is on the Department of the Interior’s website right now as we speak. Their website says ANILCA—a really important law, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which was passed in 1980—mandates a right-of-way for the Ambler Mining District. Senator Stevens put that in there. Congress agreed.

Here is a poster of Secretary Haaland’s Department of the Interior website right now. It says: (ANILCA) requires that a right-of-way be issued across NPS lands for this project. The Ambler mining project, OK? That is what the Department of the Interior website says right now. And here is actually the language from the law:

Congress finds that there is a need for access for surface transportation purposes across the Western (Kobuk River) unit of the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve from the Ambler Mining District to the Alaska Pipeline Haul Road and the Secretary shall permit such access . . .

“Shall.”

I ask unanimous consent to have this printed in the RECORD.

The following objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANILCA, PL 96–487 § 201
SEC 201 (4)(a) Gates of the Arctic National Park, containing approximately seven million five million—twenty thousand acres of public lands, Gates of the Arctic National Preserve, containing approximately nine hundred thousand acres of Federal lands, as generally depicted on the most recent public land map of the North Slope Borough, and dated July 1, 1980. The park and preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To maintain the wild and undeveloped character of the area, including opportunities for visitors to experience solitude, and the natural environmental integrity and scenic beauty of the mountains, forested areas, and other natural features; to provide continued opportunities, including reasonable access, for mountain climbing, mountaineering, and other wilderness sports and activities; and to protect habitat for and the populations of, fish and wildlife, including, but not limited to, caribou, grizzly bears, Dall sheep, moose, wolves, and raptor birds. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be permitted in the park, where such uses are traditional, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

(b) This section gives a damn.

We are going to take that off the table and reverse the EIS and the road that you guys have, tomorrow—for good. Again, who is going to benefit? Who is going to benefit? Well, I think these dictators are going to benefit—the Ayatollah, Xi Jinping. Certainly, the Alaska workers aren’t going to benefit. That is a big issue.

The Presiding Officer is my friend, but I am going to say something I said on the floor many times. When it comes to national Democratic policy, when they have a choice between that guy or that woman building a pipeline—the great men and women who built this country—their interests—are going to say: We aren’t going to benefit. That is a big difference.

The eight times they have come here. Do you know how many times Secretary Haaland met with them, the leaders of the North Slope, the Inupiaq Native leaders of the North Slope? Eight times they came to this city flying 4,000 miles. Guess how many times they flew here? Eight times, DC. They came to DC eight times—4,000 miles. They have been living in Alaska for tens of thousands of years. They don’t like this rule, so they come to DC. Eight times they came to DC, flew here, and asked for a meeting with Secretary Haaland, who has an Indian trust relationship with these great Americans, guess how many times she met with them?

You know the answer; Zero. Zero.

They didn’t hear their voices. She doesn’t want to hear their voices.

You want to talk about cancel culture?

This administration talks a big game about, oh, we are going to take care of the indigenous people of America, the people of color. But, guess what. There is a giant asterisk when it comes to this. On the record on the Biden administration: Not if you are an Alaskan Native. Not if you are an Alaskan Native. If you want to develop your resources, we are not going to listen to you at all.

Eight times they came to this city. Eight times Deb Haaland said: Sorry, I am not listening to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to listen to you.

So what is going to happen tomorrow? The Biden administration is going to issue a rule that every single one of these leaders is adamantly opposed to, and not one official in this administration gives a damn.
Let me give you a couple of quotes from these great Alaskan Native leaders. This is Charles Lampie, President of the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation. This is about the Department of the Interior’s actions locking up their lands. There are their lands. This is not Interior’s land; it’s the Department of Haaland’s land.

We will not succumb to eco-colonialism and become conservation refugees on our own lands.

That they have lived in for 10,000 years.

The [Inupiat] people have every right to pursue economic, social and cultural self-determination.

My community unapologetically supports the leasing program.

ANWR—that is what he is talking about.

Many people try to steer the debate to carbon. For Kaktovik, it’s about our people and having an economy to survive.

Here is Nagruk Harcharek. He is the president of the Voice of the Arctic Inupiat, this great guy right here. He is talking about the NPR-A rule that Secretary Haaland won’t meet with him on. In this press conference, here is what he said:

[This NPR-A rule from the Department of the Interior] is yet another blow to our right to self-determination in our ancestral homelands, which we have stewarded for over 10,000 years.

That is Nagruk Harcharek right there, talking:

Not a single organization or elected leader on the North Slope [of Alaska] which fully encompasses the [National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska] supports this proposed rule.

None of them do.

Joe Biden, Secretary Haaland, are you listening? None of these great Alaskan Native people want this rule. And you don’t give a damn.

He continues:

In fact, everyone has asked the [Department of Interior and Secretary Haaland] to rescind the rule. [These] actions will also foreclose on future development opportunities and long-term economic security for North Slope Inupiat communities.

The Native communities.

You can tell I am a little mad because these great Alaskans are being canceled. Secretary Haaland will not hear their voices. We are going to see that tomorrow. They are going to issue a rule that locks up a huge chunk of their homeland.

Here is the bottom line: The Biden administration sanctions Alaskans—sanctions them—while the terrorists in Iran and the communists in China get strengthened by their policies. No wonder authoritarians are on the march.

You are sanctioning us. You are sanctioning them. The goal is to sanction the terrorists, not these great Americans whom you won’t listen to.

When I say “sanctioning Alaskans,” I am not just talking about what we are going to see tomorrow—which, by the way, I worry can should be worried. They are going to shut down one of the biggest oil basins in America and one of the biggest critical mineral basins in America. For what? Well, I think we all know for what. Joe Biden is kowtowing to the far-left radicals because that is the way he thinks he is going to get reelected.

But how bad is it when I talk about sanctioning Alaska? Here is how bad it is: My State, the Biden administration came into office, has had 60 Executive orders and Executive actions exclusively focused on Alaska—60. Tomorrow, it will be 61 and 62. It hits every part of our State—every resource development industry access to Federal lands, every infrastructure project.

We got a lot done during the Trump administration, a historic amount of things done for Natives, for non-Natives—things we had been trying to get done for Alaska for decades. During the Trump administration, working with a Republican Congress, we got a ton done. The Biden administration comes in, and on day one—day one—they start their work.

This is a tough chart to read. These are the specific 60 Executive orders and actions targeting Alaska by the Biden administration on day one.

By the way, that is the President’s first day in office, January 20, 2021. He issued 10 Executive orders and Executive actions exclusively focused on Alaska—10.

So this administration loves to sanction us. It loves to sanction Alaskans. When that happens, we are hurt to the country. We need Alaska’s resources—our oil, our gas, our renewables. We are proud of all of it, and we have the highest standards in the world on the environment. So this is really bad for my State.

By the way, I was in the Oval Office last year, trying to convince the President not to keep crushing Alaska, and I handed him this chart. At the time, it was 46 Executive orders. Now it is 60—62 tomorrow. I handed him that.

I was respectful—I am in the Oval Office—but I said: Mr. President, do you know what you are doing to my State? Do you have any idea what you guys are doing?

At the time, it was 44 Executive orders and Executive actions singularly focused, exclusively focused on Alaska.

I handed him this. I said: Sir, this is wrong. You know it. I know it. It is wrong. If a Republican administration came in and issued 44 Executive orders and actions targeting little Delaware—sorry; it is little—and you were still a U.S. Senator, sir, you would be on the Senate floor, raising hell every day, because it is wrong. You know it, and I know it, and it is wrong.

But let me end by saying this: It is not just wrong for Alaska. It is not just wrong for Alaska. It is wrong for America. The President is making a choice not just whether to stiff the working men and women of our great Nation, which he is doing with these orders tomorrow, not just whether he is going to hurt my constituents, which he is going to do tomorrow, particularly the Native people, but whether or not to damage our national security even greater. When you shut down the great State of Alaska’s potential and ability to produce natural resources for America, you are hurting the country—it doesn’t matter where you live. He is making a choice to favor these terrorists over these workers, to favor these terrorists over these great Native people in my State.

Here is the message they are going to be sending—the Biden administration is going to be sending to the world tomorrow. They are going to be sending this message to the dictators in Iran, in China, in Venezuela, in Russia. President Biden is essentially going to be saying this: We won’t use our resources to strengthen our country. Sorry, Alaska. You are off the table. But we are going to let you dictators develop your resources—Iran—to strengthen your country.

I will end with this: I will never forget a meeting I had many years ago with the late Senator John McCain and a very brave Russian dissident named Vladimir Kara-Murza. A lot of my colleagues know who Vladimir Kara-Murza is. As a matter of fact, a bunch of us wrote a letter on his behalf. Putin has poisoned him twice. He survived those, but now he is in jail in Moscow, and I worry about his life—a brave man, a wise man.

Senator McCain, Vladimir Kara-Murza, and I were having a meeting, and at the very end of the meeting, I said: Vladimir, one more question. Why did the United States not go further to undermine the Putin regime and other authoritarians around the world? What can we do?

He looked at me without even hesitating, and he said: Senator, it is easy. The No. 1 thing the United States can do to undermine Putin and other authoritarian regimes is produce more American energy. Produce more American energy.

We are not doing that tomorrow. The Biden administration is going to tell the world that we are going to shut down Alaska in terms of critical minerals and any more oil and gas development. Joe Biden is fine with our adversaries producing more energy themselves and dominating the world’s critical mineral supply while shutting down our own as long as the far-left radicals he feels are key to his reelection are satisfied. So they are probably going to be satisfied, and so are our adversaries. They are going to be gleeful. But certainly the people I represent and I would say the vast majority of Americans who understand these issues are going to be once again dismayed that this administration is selling out strong American national security interests and American strength for far-left radicals whom he listens to more than the Native people of my State or commonsense Americans.
Mr. LEE. Mr. President, over the last few hours, I have listened to debates occurring on the Senate floor over the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and specifically discussions surrounding FISA 702. Given the discussions surrounding, among other things, the FISA 702 reauthorization passed last week by the House of Representatives, that bill they passed last week is commonly known as RISA, and under RISA, there are a lot of conversations going on about what does and what doesn’t concern Americans, what should or shouldn’t concern Americans.

Under this bill I am going to be talking about today, RISA—it is an acronym that stands for Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act. Like so many other bills that get passed by Congress, RISA has a really Orwellian name. It purports to do something, but when you dig further into inspection, it doesn’t do, and in some cases, it does quite the opposite of that. So there has been a lot of misinformation being peddled by the purveyors of the cult of infallibility surrounding FISA and those who implement it, so I have come to the floor to dispel some of those myths.

The first myth I would like to try to dispel today involves what exactly it is that we are talking about with the FISA 702 collection and what exactly it is that some of us find objectionable. Remember that under FISA 702, a collection that is supposed to occur under that section really doesn’t trigger Fourth Amendment concerns. In fact, most of what they collect I am willing to assume and have reason to believe doesn’t trigger Fourth Amendment concerns because it is there to collect information about foreign adversaries operating on foreign soil, doing things against American national security.

We are not concerned about someone plotting a terrorist attack overseas as a non-U.S. citizen—we are not concerned about that person’s Fourth Amendment rights. We are concerned about that person and what that person intends to do, but that person doesn’t have Fourth Amendment rights—at least not rights that are cognizable under the U.S. system of government. That is why Congress was willing to enact FISA—to allow for the acquisition of information on foreign targets operating outside the United States.

But under FISA 702, there are some communications from some U.S. citizens that are, as we say, incidentally collected, that get swept up into the collection under FISA 702—meaning, if you are a U.S. citizen and you are in the United States and you have a phone call with someone, there is a possibility that that person is outside the United States and is not a U.S. citizen and might be under some kind of FISA 702 collection effort. There is a possibility that when you talk to that person that phone call is being recorded or that text message exchange or that email thread is being collected by U.S. intelligence Agencies, and we call that incidental collection.

There are a lot of people who have come down here and have the audacity to claim that the Fourth Amendment has no role to play under FISA 702. Now, in a broad sense, they have a point in that what FISA 702 was created to do—and I assume—I certainly hope that the bulk of what it does has no Fourth Amendment protection attached to it, but some of it does, and how you access that information after it has been incidentally collected by our government and then stored in a U.S. Government database under FISA 702—that matters.

One of the lies that I have heard perpetuated on this very floor on this very day by some Members of this body is that somehow United States article III courts, Federal courts, have concluded that FISA 702 collection just simply isn’t a problem, and therefore we have nothing to worry about here. That is misleading. It is misleading to a profound degree, especially because in some instances these arguments have been made to Members of the Senate as to suggest that we have no Fourth Amendment interest, no reason under the Fourth Amendment to care about the querying of a specific U.S. person, a specific American citizen, to see whether or where or to what extent that person’s private communications that are stored on the FISA 702 database exist—whether they exist and then what the contents of them are.

In other words, if you want to search the FISA 702 database for a specific American citizen, you can figure out, first, whether there is information there; and, secondly, when you open it, you can read the contents of it, figure out what that person said, to whom, when they said it, how long they talked, and what else transpired.

This is a question on which no Federal court in the United States has ever given its blessing, much less said that there are no Fourth Amendment ramifications from this. In fact, some of the case law that has been cited or referenced—indirectly, in some instances; directly, in others—seems to suggest the exact opposite.

Each and every circuit that has addressed this question has identified a distinction. We have got, in one step, the incidental collection of communications by a U.S. person who knowingly or unknowingly was connecting with a foreign national located overseas, who happens to be under surveillance under FISA 702. That is one question, a distinct question.

We have come to accept the fact that some of that is going to happen. It is not the collection itself that presents the Fourth Amendment injury that we are concerned about here. It is, rather, the second question: whether the querying of 702 data in its 702 database for information on a specific American citizen implicates the Fourth Amendment, thus requiring a warrant in order to search for that American’s stored private but incidentally collected information.

Each circuit that has identified this second step to which I refer after the incidental collection—whether query—each circuit that has identified that as a separate step has acknowledged that it presents different Fourth Amendment questions from the first step, and both circuits have declined to answer that question.

It thus remains an open question. And it is my frustration with those who have come down to this floor and suggested directly and indirectly that this matter is closed; that it has been considered and decided by multiple circuits, no less; that we have got nothing to worry about under the Fourth Amendment here. That simply is not true.

Let me read to you an excerpt from one of the cases most frequently cited. This is the ruling from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, a case called the Hasbajrami v. Hasbajrami. You can find it at 945 F.3d—again, decided by the Second Circuit in 2019. Here is what they said:

But querying the stored data does have important Fourth Amendment implications, and those implications counsel in favor of careful consideration of querying and the Fourth Amendment event that, in itself, must be reasonable.

What kinds of querying, subject to what limitations, under what procedures, are reasonable within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, and when (if ever) such querying of one or more databases, maintained by an agency of the United States for information about a United States person, might require a warrant, are difficult and sensitive questions. We do not purport to answer them here, or even to canvass all of the considerations that may prove relevant or the various types of querying that may raise distinct problems.

Then another circuit, the Tenth Circuit— the Tenth Circuit, where I have argued dozens of cases that include my home State, Utah, along with a number of other States in the West—decided another case that also recognized this distinction. This case was decided in 2021. It is called United States v. Muhtorov. It is found at 20 F.4th 558.

In this case, the Tenth Circuit says that Mr. Muhtorov’s Fourth Amendment argument, specifically on this point, “asserts the government unconstitutionally queried Section 702 databases using identifiers associated with him and his family. The government contends that querying led to retrieval of communications or other information that were used to support the traditional FISA applications. But this is sheer speculation. There is nothing in the record to support that evidence derived from queries was used to support the traditional FISA applications.”

The Tenth Circuit then goes on to say:
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we do not expect votes this evening, but we are continuing to work on an agreement on the FISA bill. Members should expect votes tomorrow.

I yield back to my colleague and thank him for his courtesy.

Mr. LEE. Thank you.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you.

I am glad to hear that we will be having votes tomorrow. We need votes tomorrow, for some of the reasons that I am discussing. We shouldn’t fear those votes.

There is a great song by Blue Oyster Cult: "(Don’t Fear) the Reaper."

We are lawmakers. It is what we do. We cast votes. We vote on amendments. We shouldn’t fear votes. We shouldn’t fear doing our jobs.

I have heard it said many times: If you don’t like fires and you can’t stand being in their presence, then you shouldn’t become a firefighter. And if you can’t handle taking tough votes, for heaven’s sake, you shouldn’t be a lawyer. So that is what we need to be talking about.

One of the reasons why people are fearing the reaper here, fearing amendment votes here—even though there is nothing to fear—they are waiting on people to fear those amendment votes because they say: If we cast any amendment votes, if we depart in even the slightest degree from what the House, in its supposedly infinite wisdom, passed last week—then it is all hallowed draftsmanship and its manipulated, truncated approach to voting on amendments over there—that if we depart from that to even the slightest degree, it will be Armageddon, dogs and cats living together.

It will be Armageddon stuff playing out in America. We are all going to blow up. We are all going to die because all FISA 702 collection is going to come to an abrupt halt.

That is a damned lie, and they know it is a damned lie because they guaranteed that that would not be the case.

When I bring this language up to them, they have the audacity to tell me no, but they are wanting and every thing, but the reason it would halt is because some of the service providers, some of the third-party companies through whom they have to work to collect a lot of this information, they are not smart enough to realize what it says. So they are going to fight it, and some of them say they are going to sue us.

Yeah. Good luck with that. Good luck with that thing. If I am in the first place if they are relying on the fact that they would sue the Federal Government in order to not have to participate with them, I really would like to see that because it is never going to happen. And if it did happen, they would lose. And if they did try, it would take so long to do it that it wouldn’t do them any good, especially because they are wrong.

The clock is, in one sense, ticking, but we have got an entire year left before FISA 702 collection would even stop at all. Now, don’t get me wrong. I am not thrilled about that. That doesn’t make me happy.
It was a manipulative thing to do when they added it. It was a manipulative thing to do when they extended it using the same language. But it is the law. And if they want the benefit of it, which they clearly did just a few weeks ago—and maybe 3 months ago—then, you know, if you pick up that stick, you are picking up both sides of the stick. And the fact remains that the law makes abundantly clear that FISA 702 collection is not going to halt at midnight tomorrow. It is not going to halt until approximately April 10 or 11 of 2025.

Now, that does not mean we should wait until then to enact legislation addressing these issues and we need not act until then, but it sure as heck means that we can at least take the time to do our own work. There is a reason why we have a bicameral legislative branch.

Washington described the Senate as the cooling saucer; tea would come over very hot from the House, and it would have time to cool over here. This tea hasn’t had any time to cool, certainly not enough time to cool, much less be aired and understood by those whose rights may be affected by it.

So let’s do away with those lies at the outset. It is completely fake news; it is a complete, darned lie to say that there is no problem with the U.S. person query. I have a U.S. person’s private communications incidentally collected under FISA 702 and stored on a FISA 702 database.

Now, look, I get it. That doesn’t fit well onto a bumper sticker. Nobody is going to have that embroidered onto a pillow, although someone should, but it is true.

Second, FISA 702 collection is not going to end tomorrow at midnight. It is not going to end for almost a year. So let’s move over ourselves, and let’s get over the lies and deal with the actual truth.

All right. Let’s talk about RISAA again. I want to talk specifically about RISAA and some of what RISAA does.

Now, a lot of people voted for RISAA over in the House, saying: Oh, it does so much good. I voted for it even though I have concerns with warrantless backdoor searches on Americans. I have got concerns with that. I have got concerns about the many reforms. Just so many reforms. Can’t even count them. Reforms are so good. You can’t let the perfect be the enemy of the good.

Nonsense. Most of those reforms are fake. Some of them are worse than fake. In fact, I would make an argument that RISAA amounts to a net loss for Fourth Amendment privacy interests. Those folks over there who tell themselves that to justify their votes, they are kidding themselves, absolutely.

Let’s go through some of the reasons why. When it comes to backdoor searches of American citizens, the bulk of RISAA is just a codification of existing internal FBI procedures, the same procedures that continue to produce illegal queries of Americans’ communications.

In fact, you know, I have been here since it was on the Judiciary Committee the whole time, had opportunities to have conversations with FBI Directors serving under three different Presidents, different political parties. There were a myriad of variations of the same thing over the years: Don’t worry about it. We have got procedures to stop it. These aren’t the droids you are looking for. You really have nothing to worry about. In fact, you are kind of stupid for even assuming that this is a problem because, in any event, we at the FBI, we are serious about this stuff, and we have got procedures that will stop it.

Well, fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me. Fool me hundreds of thousands of times, that is not acceptable, not to anyone.

Look, RISAA fails to address the worst of warrantless 702 surveillance. It just codifies existing FBI requirement of having prior approval from the Deputy Director of the FBI, not from an article III court, a normal court, not from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court—or the FISC. And it has the requirement only for sensitive queries involving a U.S.-elected official, a Presidential appointee, or an appointee of a Governor, political organization, U.S. media organizations, and so forth.

And then, all of those religious organizations or batch queries, RISAA requires preapproval, again, internal FBI approval only, from—get this—an FBI attorney. What could go wrong? Great. So the Deputy Director of the FBI, I have been lied to. I have been lied to by Andrew McCabe. I am sure that will make a lot of Americans feel a lot better. I am sure a lot of Americans will feel a lot better also knowing that the likes of Peter Strzok and Lisa Page won’t be involved in this.

Look, there are a lot of great FBI agents out there, rank-and-file FBI agents, a lot of great work that they do. The top brass at the FBI is not held in as high esteem as they once were. In fact, that is putting it really, really mildly and indeed euphemistically—not just depending on your political leanings but based on what they have done, based on the number of times they have been lied to, based on the number of times we, as Members of the U.S. Senate and members of the public, the voting public, we have been given assurances that time and time again that have been dead wrong.

So it is as though, under RISAA, they say: Hey, Mr. Fox, come on in. Here are the keys to the henhouse. Have fun. Get stuff done, and use your power and your keys responsibly. I am sure you won’t be tempted to do otherwise.

What? Do they think we are stupid? Do they think the American people are stupid? They are not. They should know better. Shame on them, and shame on our counterparts in the House of Representatives for thinking that this is anything but insulting to the American people.

Oh, they don’t worry about it. We have FBI internal controls, FBI internal controls. We are putting the same darn people in charge of this, the same people who have manipulated and abused this over and over again. And we can be said: You got me the same now.

You will be employing the same sort of reviews that you have employed on the honor system in the past, knowing full well that the American public can’t see anything that you do. And we are supposed to trust you with that? This is crazy.

This is the same FBI that approved the surveillance of President Trump’s campaign and has failed to prevent illegal queries year after year after year, even after denying that they don’t happen.

In all cases involving Americans but especially in these sensitive cases, outside checks and balances—actual checks and actual balances—on the use of surveillance authority should be firmly in place, but alas they are not, nothing like them.

In addition to narrow queried preapproval requirements, RISAA codifies additional changes to some of those internal FBI procedures regarding the abuse of 702 queries of U.S. citizens by its agents. But those internal procedures have not stopped violations, thousands of which are occurring every year. In fact, we have had hundreds of thousands. Until last year, I think we had over—it was in the hundreds of thousands, like over 200,000, occurring several years in a row until last year when they ramped down a bit. And in the meantime, all while telling us that the same darn procedures that they are codifying, putting people in charge of enforcing them, of providing this oversight—that those same people are now going to be put in charge of making sure that they comply with the same requirements they have already falsely been claiming to follow.

So what exactly is this going to stop? Well, it didn’t stop the FBI with the same personnel, employing the same standard from. I don’t know, let’s think about the guy, the unsuspecting guy who wanted to rent an apartment and, unbeknownst to him, the guy who owned the apartment was an agent who decided that he would run the would-be tenant through the FISA 702 database. Or what about the agent who had some kind of an unparticularized suspicion or hunch, something that wouldn’t even most likely justify a Terry stop, that his father might be cheating on his mother, and he therefore ran his dad through the FISA 702 database. Or what about the 90 or 100,000 donors to a particular congressional campaign, all of whom were run through the FISA 702 database? Or what about
the Member of Congress who was run the FISC 702 database?

These are just a few of the people we know about. Through some miracle, we have been able to learn about the existence of those very, very inappropriate, very, very unlawful, very indefensible searches. A search approved against the backdrop of the same procedures, under the supervision of the same people holding the same positions at the FBI. So forgive me if I don’t think that is necessarily going to change a lot.

Now reports to reveal in warrantless searches of Americans’ information by ending the practice of querying data to find evidence of a crime unrelated to national security. However, such queries represent just a tiny fraction of warrantless violations of Americans’ privacy.

Keep in mind, what we are talking about here are those that are deemed solely for that purpose. They are there solely for the purpose of looking for evidence of a crime. That was never a significant percentage of the problem. It was always a tiny, tiny portion of the problem. And in any event, this is entirely within the FBI’s own ability to circumvent just by recharacterizing the nature and purpose of the query in question.

( Mr. King assumed the Chair.)

You know, of the more than 200,000 backdoor searches performed in 2022, the prohibition would have denied authority in exactly 2 instances—2 searches. And in both of those instances, the FBI could easily have gotten around them by characterizing them differently than they did. Again, this is not serious. This is not the kind of reform that the American people are demanding. It is certainly not the kind of reform that they deserve.

Now, when it comes to transparency and surveillance oversight, there are a number of purported reforms that many on the House of Representatives who voted for this are clinging to with all their might, insisting that “oh, these do a lot of good; they shouldn’t do this—not one. But they still said we have got to limit them.

RISAA’s amicus provisions will actually weaken oversight instead of adopting the reforms that passed the Senate, 77 to 19, in 2020, as part of the Lee-Leahy amendment, which would have strengthened oversight by bolstering the role of amici.

2. By the way, that measure passed in 2020 by the Senate, 77 to 19, was part of a legislative package expected, at the time, to move over in the House, where it would have passed by correspondingly overwhelming bipartisan majorities, but for the fact that that vehicle, for reasons unrelated to the Lee-Leahy amendment, caused that bill to stall out. Now, 77 to 19, those are the margins by which this passed the Senate just a few years ago.

That Lee-Leahy amendment would have created a presumption that amici should participate in cases that raise critical issues—such as those involving the First Amendment-protected activity of a U.S. citizen or any other U.S. person, a request for approval of a new program, a new technology, or a new use of an existing one, a novel or significant civil liberties issue with respect to a known whole mass collection investigative matter—while giving the FISC the ability to deny participation where there was some particularized reason why that would be inappropriate.

Amicus participation is critical, especially so where you have this kind of ex parte proceeding. An ex parte proceeding is one in which only one side is represented by counsel. It is just the government’s lawyer and the judge or judges. Without an amicus, there is no one there to look out for, to protect, to advocate for the rights of the American public.

RISAA requires the government also to provide only limited and inadequate presentation of what we call exculpatory evidence, the type of evidence required by United States v. Brady in an ordinary Federal court. By contrast, the Lee-Leahy amendment would have required a full presentation to the court of all material, exculpatory evidence that might come into play there. And this is absolutely necessary.

And, now, these guys chose to weaken that, I think, is consistent with—I mean, we can only surmise what the reasons might be, but I think they have a lot to do with the fact that, of course, no government Agency wants additional responsibilities or additional burdens. It makes additional work for them.

And that is the whole point. The whole point of the Fourth Amendment is not to make the government’s job more efficient. I am sure law enforcement, domestically, would be a whole heck of a lot easier if there were not a Fourth Amendment. That is not a reason to jettison the protections of the Fourth Amendment.

And even though I am sure some of the legitimate foreign intelligence gathering operations of our intelligence Agencies would be made easier, less burdensome if we just threw all of these protections to the wind and pretended that there aren’t legitimate reasons related to Fourth Amendment interests to be concerned here, should that make it easier, that doesn’t make it the right thing do. It doesn’t mean that it is consistent with the letter and spirit of the Fourth Amendment.

Look, this requirement about exculpatory evidence, as it is contained in RISAA, just provides a mere veneer. It is a Potemkin village version of the real thing, just the illusion of protection. This provision draws near to the Fourth Amendment with its lips, but its heart is far from the Fourth Amendment.

The FISC should be given all exculpatory material evidence before a proven surveillance. We have to remember, in December of 2019, the Department of Justice IG reported 17 errors and omissions in the FBI’s FISA applications, requesting authority to surveil President Trump’s Presidential campaign adviser, Carter Page.

Unsurprisingly, this included the failure to disclose the unreliability of the Steele dossier, an opposition research document with largely fabricated, unsubstantiated claims.

Now, unfortunately, the April 2020 memorandum from the inspector general to FBI Director Wray proved that this was not an isolated incident.

After a sampling of 29 FBI applications for FISA’s surveillance of U.S. persons, he found an average of 20 errors per application.

The Lee-Leahy amendment that passed, in 2020, with 77 votes in this Chamber would have required that the
government provide all of that material—all material, exculpatory evidence to the FISC—since the U.S. person being surveilled is excluded from the FISA proceedings.

Next, we will turn to another provision of the act. As I am persuaded, and appropriately, some Members of the House of Representatives to support this bill, even though it lacked adequate substantial Fourth Amendment reforms. I am referring, of course, to the protections directed specifically at Members of Congress.

The RISAA bill provides protections not available to others, specifically for Members of Congress. Think about this for a second. One of the reasons why a number of people felt comfortable voting for it was because of the belief—the mistaken belief, as I will explain in a minute—that this protects rank-and-file Members of the House and the Senate. I don’t believe it even does that. But, even if it did, think about what that means.

Anyone persuaded by this is tacitly admitting—if not to the public, at least should admit to themselves—that, No. 1, this is enough of a concern that they ought to be worried about it, such that they are providing some sort of language requiring accountability for when they do 702 queries on individual Members of Congress. So they are acknowledging that there is a problem, that it can be abused. But then they are providing a type of accountability available only to Members of Congress. That is kind of creepy.

If this thing is bad such that it needs protection, why not make that protection or other similar protections available to Americans broadly—to all Americans? Why limit this to Members of Congress?

So what it does is it requires notification not to all of Congress but notification to congressional leaders—meaning the two leaders of Schumer, McConnell, Johnson, and Jeffries and to the top Republican and top Democrat of the House Intel Committee and the top Republican and top Democrat of the Senate Intel Committee. Sometimes, collectively, we refer to this as the Gang of 8.

It requires notification to them if FBI queries the name of a Member of Congress, and RISAA requires prior consent from the Member of Congress in question, but only if it wishes to perform a query on that Member for purposes of a defensive briefing. Otherwise, if it is not for the purpose of a defensive briefing, that Member doesn’t get notified.

But the law firm of Schumer, McConnell, Johnson, and Jeffries gets notified, and the Intel bruhs—you know, the top heads of the Intel Committee on both sides of the Capitol—they get notified too. Nobody else does.

Now, it is not like they are going to feel inclined to notify the Member. In fact, they are probably prohibited from doing so. Who exactly does that protection? Why is that a good thing? If the querying is being done, then you are allowing a tiny handful. 8 Members out of 535 sworn and currently serving Members of the legislative branch, who have been elected by their respective States—8 of them, just 8 of them—to get to know what they are doing about any an individual Member of Congress. How is that going to help anyone?

In fact, how is that not something that could actually work to the disadvantage of those being surveilled, except in the specific context of a defensive briefing?

This is crazy. This is throwing gasoline on the fire. In addition to giving the keys of the henhouse to the fox, you are then dousing the whole thing with gasoline and then adding more gasoline to it after it is on fire.

As much as anything, these are fake reforms. And to the extent they are not fake, because they are available exclusively to Members they are a slap in the face to our constituents, who receive no such protections—none. Including those protections shows that the drafters of RISAA knew that there is a problem. It shows that those who voted for it, who relied on this, to their detriment, understand how invasive these queries really are.

And that is why they want to protect Members of Congress, even though they are failing to do that here, unless they happen to be in the Gang of 8. That is where it is focused on. That is why Members of Congress aren’t just self-serving, they are elusory. The consent requirement is flimsy, at best, and there is an exception that quite arguably swallows the whole rule, even where it might otherwise apply. And the FBI can, based on the way it categorizes the search in question, it can get to the consent requirement, even in the narrow circumstances where it might otherwise apply. So this thing is a fake. But it is worse than fake. I actually think it would be a deterrent to privacy and even to the interests of most Members of Congress.

Then we get to one of the big enclavias of this: the electronic communications service providers expansion, the so-called Turner amendment. And it was basically drawn up and thrown together in the bill at the last minute, rubberstamped by the House. This particular provision of RISAA authorizes the largest surveillance expansion of this type of surveillance on U.S. domestic soil since the PATRIOT Act.

Egregious Fourth Amendment violations against the United States and its citizens will, I am confident, increase dramatically if this thing is passed into law. RISAA, as amended by the Turner amendment, would allow the government to compel a huge range of ordinary U.S. businesses and individuals—excluding only an odd assortment of entities, including hotels, libraries, restaurants, and cafes—to assist the government in spying on U.S. persons.

Currently, the government conducts 702 surveillance with the compelled assistance of electronic communications service providers or ECSPs. Historically, the definition of ECSP included those entities with direct access to Americans’ electronic communications; for example, Google, Microsoft, Verizon, et cetera. This new proposal would allow the government to compel warrantless surveillance assistance of any provider of any service that has access to equipment on which communications are routed and supported. This would include a huge number of U.S. businesses that provide Wi-Fi to their customers and, therefore, have access to routers and communications equipment.

Apparently, this provision is the result of a provision including, potentially, janitors, people involved in repairs, plumbers, to assist NSA in spying. Nothing in the language provides any backstop, any limitation of the unfettered use of this newly, dramatically expanded authority.

Moreover, because these businesses and individuals lack the ability to turn over specific communications, they would be forced to give NSA access to the equipment itself. The NSA would then have access to all communications transmitted over or stored on the equipment, including a trove of wholly domestic communications. It would be up to the NSA to capture only those communications of foreign targets. Not respect to the firms and women who work at the NSA, but it is one of the most impeachable—necessary impeachable—Agencies that has ever existed in any government agency. Yet no transparency, no oversight there that is going to make any difference. Giving the NSA access to Americans’ communications on such a broad scale is a recipe for disaster, and it is contrary to the purportedly narrow focus of 702 on foreign targets.

Look, I have outlined some of the myths surrounding this whole FISA 702
debate. I explained that the collection under 702 is not going to go dark if something doesn’t pass immediately, meaning we are not forced with this obstinate choice between having to accept lock, stock, and barrel with no amendments, with no opportunity to review it, don’t improve it, to make it better, to address the disaster that is the Turner amendment, to address the hypocrisy and the sham that is the Member of Congress exclusive protection; to address any of the glaring omissions, rendering the timing to add any type of a warrant requirement for communications—private communications—of U.S. citizens incidentally collected and stored on a 702 database. These are all lies that we can’t address any of those to try to include in this thing because FISA 702 collection is going to end abruptly, tragically, at midnight tomorrow.

We already established this language that was first adopted in 2018 then reupped renewed, and reenacted in December of last year to extend this deadline to April 19. It makes clear that once the FISC has issued a recertification of the program, 702 collection may continue unabated, undisturbed even if FISA 702 itself, expires in the meantime, as long as it is still valid at the time of the certification. That certification was renewed a week ago, and so we have a year. We have a year before that ends. Let’s get rid of this nonsensical, unbelievable lie that is being told that we are all going to die if we don’t do it.

What do we need to do? First, we have to have an amendment process. We have to have an amendment process that, among other things, allows for a probable cause warrant to be the backstop of any U.S. person query. We have language that I support that is being offered in a Durbin amendment that would require that. And it would attach at the moment they want to review it. Right now, they want to do a U.S. person query, to figure out whether it is there in an emergency or in some other circumstance for some reason. Even if they do that, before they open it, before they review the substantive content after doing a U.S. person-specific query, they would have to get a warrant.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to finish my remarks at 15 minutes after the hour.

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

Mr. LEE. So we need a probable cause warrant requirement. Now, all of the sky-is-falling predictions about why that would be so bad to have a probable cause warrant requirement is really not addressing the facts here.

Look, I think we would have been just fine had we adopted what is known as the Biggs amendment—you know, the amendment that failed by a tie vote 232 to 212. As it failed, I believe, because they gaveled out the second they saw that it was tied, even though there were still more Members coming to the floor to vote—more Members coming to the floor to vote—I was over there at the time—who were believed to be intending to support it. They gaveled out the second they thought they could get away with it and make it fail.

One of the reasons why it didn’t get more votes is because of the scare tactics associated with that and overblown, exaggerated concerns that it would just make it impossible. You know, I heard Members of the intelligence community argue that it would just necessarily bring an abrupt halt to everything we do in this area. It is not credible. It is not true.

But even if that were true, let’s indulge that for purposes of this discussion. The same concerns are minimized by the warrant requirement in the Durbin amendment. In the Durbin amendment, the warrant requirement would be triggered not at the moment of the query itself, but at the moment they want to take the results of the query so they could see whether the particular U.S. person, the U.S. citizen addressed in the search, triggered some kind of response. But then before they could open the search result, read the contents of the email, listen to the contents of the phone calls, read the text messages, whatever it is, then they would have to go get a warrant, unless they make the same argument here and scare people yet again because this is what they get away with it because they are the spies, the spy Agencies: Trust me, trust me, people are going to die unless Congress does exactly what I say.

That is what they say over and over again. You know, it gets really irritating when they say the same thing year after year.

But lest they gain any advantage here by coming up with that, it would affect such a tiny, tiny portion of all—you know, if FISA 702 queries are a tiny fraction of all queries run on the FISA 702 database. I am told it is, likewise, a tiny percentage of all U.S. person queries, something like 1 or 2 percent, that would be implicated by the Durbin amendment’s warrant requirement.

According to Senator DURBIN, I believe the estimate he provided was about eight queries a month would trigger that. That is not hard to comprehend; if you are one of us who have been prosecutors know it is not hard to get a warrant, especially in a program as huge as FISA 702. To suggest that it is just unduly oppressive for them to get up to eight warrants per month when querying specifically for the private communications of U.S. citizens on the 702 database, no, don’t tell me that is unduly burdensome. That is not credible.

So we need that amendment. It is not the only amendment, but we definitely need that one. Without that one, I think this bill is an absolute mistake without adopting that amendment.

There are other amendments as well. One that I will focus on is the amendment I am running providing necessary reforms to the amicus curiae process requiring the government to disclose exculpatory evidence. Yes, it is essentially the same amendment exactly the same thing as the Lee-Leahy amendment but introduced now as the Lee-Welch amendment. With a certain degree of poetic symmetry, I have united now with the Senator from Vermont who took our dear former colleague Senator Pat Leahy. Peter Welch is now cosponsoring this measure with me, and we introduced what is the Lee-Welch amendment, which would do as I described before.

It would beef up the amicus curiae process, participation, which has been badly weakened and undermined by RISAA, and it would restore it, making it just a little bit more like the adversarial process that back of our country’s legal system, designed to protect our individual rights.

It would require, among other things, that at least one of the court-appointed amici have expertise in law and civil liberties unless the court found that such qualifications were inappropriate in a particular case.

It would also require the FISC to appoint an amicus in cases presenting a novel or a significant interpretation of law or significant concerns with First Amendment-protected activities of a U.S. person, a sensitive investigative matter, a request for approval of a new program, new technology, or a new use of an existing technology with novel or significant civil liberties issues with respect to a known U.S. person.

All of these things are important, and it is also important that they be required to provide the full panoply of material exculpatory evidence to the FISC as they are going before the FISC in cases involving U.S. person queries under 702.

It is really important that we have these reforms because, again, remember, we suspend what would otherwise be significant restrictions in this arena. We suspend those. Because we suspend them and because this is a secret court, it is that much more important to be careful.

We still understand that because of the risks associated with it, it is still not a court that would operate in a public way, but at least there would be another set of eyes in there looking at it. A set of eyes under some circumstances is allowed to be in there now but maybe not as often as they should be, and that will be weakened if we just pass RISAA reflexively. RISAA really has severely weakened and undermined civil liberties issues with respect to surveillance oversight, very significantly and very dangerously.

So, look, I am about out of time, and so I need to wrap this up. Let me just quickly say this: We can’t fall for this lie every time, and we certainly can’t fall for the lie every time and then claim surprise when it gets abused again.
The American people have seen over and over again that there is some risk in this. Sure, these things have made us safer, and we like those things that have made us safe.

I don’t personally know any American who is concerned—who stays up late at night worrying about FISA 702 surveillance of a foreign adversary operating on U.S. soil. That is not a zone where Fourth Amendment interests are cognizable in our legal system, and it is not something that Americans I know and I am sure you know, worry about. But I am also certain they are worried when they learn that a number of innocent, unsuspecting Americans have their own private communications incidentally collected or swept up in what might well be legitimate operations associated with FISA 702. It is the querying of their name, of their personal identifiers, their phone numbers, the email addresses of a known U.S. citizen, looking for them—it is a great cause of concern to many.

There is a special focus, and it is why I am focused so heavily on the Lee-Welch amendment and on the Durbin amendment, of which I am also a cosponsor, requiring a warrant for them to access the contents of those private communications of U.S. persons when they are queried on the FISA 702 database.

That doesn’t mean these are the only reforms that are necessary. There are a handful of our other colleagues who have introduced other reforms. One of them addresses the Turner amendment.

This breathtakingly broad expansion of FISA was written in a ham-fisted way. I understand that there is a legitimate reason for it, but the way it is written, one has to wonder about what the subjective motives of those writing it may have been. But even if you assume for purposes of argument that they were pure, their draftsmanship sure wasn’t pure, and we have to fix that.

There are some other amendments that also need to be considered. You know, I am not sure how I feel about every one of these amendments, but you know, when you get elected to the United States Senate, one of the things that differentiates this body from other legislative bodies—we pride ourselves on supposedly being the world’s most deliberative legislative body. We need to act like it.

Our rules and nearly 2½ centuries of tradition, precedent, custom, and practice are such that we are expected to vote on each other’s amendments even when we don’t necessarily agree with them. Even those amendments that I don’t feel great about, that I might well oppose, perhaps even vigorously, I want them to have votes too.

We can’t fall for fake scare tactics telling us that Armageddon will be upon us if we get past tomorrow night at midnight and otherwise it is just hot air. Nor can we fall for the lie that has been repeated on this floor today that Federal courts have addressed this issue and concluded that this issue raises no Fourth Amendment concerns. That is a lie.

To the extent that it is being spun innocently or just negligently, then I guess in that circumstance, we wouldn’t call it a lie; we would call it a badly, badly mistaken argument. But it is not something we should persuade us. Just let us vote.

We have to end this practice of filing cloture and filling the tree. That is a fancy Senate parlance for preventing people from offering up amendments and having those amendments voted on. Every time you do that, you bolster the disproportionate, hegemonic power of the law firm of Schumer, McConnell, Johnson, and Jeffries so that you make them superlegislators while subordinating all of us and, more importantly, those who elected us from a pretty important legislative process.

I implore my colleagues to think about them—those who voted for us and those who didn’t vote for us but those to whom we stand accountable. Before reflexively enacting this again. And I implore our Senate majority leader to just let the people’s elected lawmakers vote.

I yield the floor.

STRENGTHENING COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 213, S. 2958.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2958) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to such Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (S. 2958) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to such Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been referred from the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the Carpenter substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (S. 2958) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to such Act, and for other purposes, without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The amendment (No. 1835), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The amendment (No. 1835) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (The amendment is printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ISADORE LIEBERMAN, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 655, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:


The resolution (S. Res. 655) was agreed to.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO AUSTIN T. FRAGOMEN, JR.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Austin T. Fragomen, Jr., who for more than five decades has made extraordinary contributions to the field of immigration law and policy and who has dedicated his life to serving the underprivileged in New York City and across the United States.

Austin T. Fragomen is chairman emeritus of Fragomen, Del Rey, Bernsen & Loewy, a global immigration law firm based in New York City with more than 60 offices worldwide. He has been a White House Fellow five decades ago as counsel on the House subcommittee on immigration, citizenship, and international law. Since then,
TRIBUTE TO COLONEL DEBORAH J. MCDONALD

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is my honor to pay tribute to a great leader and exceptional officer of the U.S. Army, COL Deborah “Debbie” J. McDonald, as she retires after nearly 40 years of service to the Army and our Nation.

A proud Rhode Islander, Debbie grew up in Newport and graduated from Rogers High School. Upon graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1985, Colonel McDonald commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Transportation Corps. She served in a variety of field assignments, including Fort Campbell, KY; Fort Leonard Wood, MO; Fort Campbell, KY; and Fort Leonard Wood, MO. Notably, as the commander of the 104th Medium Truck Company, she deployed as a separate company in support of Operations Desert Shield / Desert Storm. Her company provided long-haul transportation, primarily hauling water, ammunition, and food in support of XVIII Airborne Corps operations in theater.

In addition to her bachelor of science degree from West Point, Colonel McDonald holds a master’s degree in information management from Oklahoma City University and a doctorate in education from the University of Florida. Her military education includes the Transportation Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Engineer Officer Fitness Course, the Combined Arms Staff Services School, the Army Inspector General Course, the Army Operations Research and Systems Analysis Course, and the United States Army Command and General Staff College.

For the past 15 years, Colonel McDonald served as the director of admissions for the U.S. Military Academy. In this capacity, she ensured West Point identified, recruited, and approved candidates and individuals. Colonel McDonald challenged her team and every element of the Army that supported her mission to seek new and better ways to inspire scholars, leaders, and athletes to choose West Point. Her tireless efforts building a corps of cadets that mirrors the geographic, gender, racial, and ethnic diversity of the Nation has resulted in the most talented classes in the academy’s 221-year history. Embracing her role in supporting the mission of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point “to build, educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets,” Colonel McDonald has had a profound impact on a generation of future Army leaders.

She used all her skills and experience to modernize the admissions process: improving the experience for candidates and their families; creating a convenient online application process; saving the academy millions of dollars in printing and mailing costs. Recognizing the broader requirements of the Army, Debbie improved the relationship between West Point and the U.S. Army Cadet Command, which ultimately enhanced Cadet Command’s scholarship pool and helped the U.S. Army meet its annual goal of assessing 6,000 to 7,000 second lieutenants into the force.

Married to her West Point classmate, LTC Kenneth “Ken” W. McDonald, U.S. Army, Retired, Debbie is also the proud mother of MAJ Anna Mendoza, U.S. Army, and CPT Joshua McDonald, U.S. Army. On behalf of the Senate and the United States of America, I thank Colonel McDonald, her husband Kenny, their daughter and son, and their entire family for their commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to our Nation. I join my colleagues in wishing her a long and joyful retirement. Well done.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL A.C. ROPER

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the career of LTG A.C. Roper, the deputy commander of the United States Northern Command—SOUTHCOM—and United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command—NORAD. Lieutenant General Roper is a native of the great State of Alabama, where
he graduated from the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He and Edith, his wife of 39 years, are also the proud parents of two daughters. I know that after over 40 years of distinguished military service, your family is looking forward to your retirement.

In his capacity as a civilian, Lieutenant General Roper has over 33 years of law enforcement experience, culminating with his 10-year tenure as the chief of police of the Birmingham Police Department, the largest municipal police department in the State of Alabama. A dedicated law enforcement professional, he is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—FBI—National Academy, the FBI National Executive Institute, and is an adjunct professor of criminal justice. He specialized in protecting critical infrastructure and served on the executive board of the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force.

Lieutenant General Roper is a role model for aspiring servicemembers and law enforcement officers. He has demonstrated the power of passion and purpose in fulfilling a life of service. Lieutenant General Roper, thank you for your long and distinguished career in service to our Nation. On the occasion of your retirement, I wish you and your entire family the best. Congratulations on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BEARDEN

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. President, I rise to honor Mr. David M. Bearden for his lengthy career of public service to the U.S. Congress and the American people. After more than 33 years at the Congressional Research Service, or CRS, Mr. Bearden recently retired at the end of March as a specialist in environmental policy.

Mr. Bearden hails from Guntersville, AL. After graduating from the University of the South, Sewanee, TN, with a theology degree and backpacking around Europe, he moved to Washington, DC. In August 1990, Mr. Bearden was hired as a clerk at the Library of Congress, where he began to gradually climb the ranks. In 1991, Mr. Bearden served in the CRS inquiry unit, where he earned the prestigious Award for Meritorious Service for his work during the Persian Gulf War. Following his stint with the inquiry unit, Mr. Bearden became a production assistant, helping colleagues to prepare reports and memoranda in varied subject areas. After several years as a production assistant, Mr. Bearden became an environmental information analyst and began to specifically focus on environmental issues. Mr. Bearden became an analyst in environmental policy in 2002 and continued to amass a wealth of knowledge on the topics he covered.

As an analyst, Mr. Bearden primarily focused on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund law. His extensive research of individual contaminated sites was immensely beneficial for Members’ offices representing their impacted constituents and communities. It was in this capacity that I first interacted with Mr. Bearden professionally. I relied on his expertise in the aftermath of the 2014 Elk River chemical spill in Charleston, WV, and I was not shy to do so again in the future. Beyond Superfund, Mr. Bearden specialized in some of the most complex environmental laws on the books, including the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

With decades of experience, Mr. Bearden became the go-to-analyst and coordinator for high-profile cross-cutting environmental issues that involved clean-up or contamination, including contaminant-specific chemicals such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS. Much of his work involved direct support of the legislative process by providing expert analysis and consultative support for a wide range of environmental policy issues. Throughout it all, Mr. Bearden approached each request with a high level of consistency in objectivity, non-partisanship, authoritativeness, and timeliness, the core values of the Congressional Research Service. He has a particular knack for breaking down complex topics into easy-to-understand narratives that intersperse facts of-the-matter with the law and relevant legislative history. Members and staff appreciated his practical explanation of issues and how the Federal Government can address them, evidenced by his requested testimony in several hearings, ranging from the topic of addressing radioactive contamination at the Marshall Islands to the Federal and State relationship in implementing the Superfund law.

While members of my own staff have personally benefited Mr. Bearden’s mentorship and expertise, his talents for teaching and professional development also benefitted his fellow colleagues at CRS. Over the last few years, Mr. Bearden was a mentor to new and seasoned colleagues, sharing the wisdom and expertise he has accumulated. A point he emphasizes to mentees is that the work is never about those who work for CRS, but always about who CRS serves: Members of Congress and their staff. His style of mentoring reflects the objectivity, balance, and authoritativeness of CRS work, but also comes with unique wit that brings some humanity to the job.

Mr. Bearden is retiring as an expert in his field. On behalf of the U.S. Senate and the American people, I wish to thank Mr. Bearden for his contributions. I am so thankful for Mr. Bearden during his over three decades at CRS. I thank him and wish him all the best in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DIANNE RENNACK

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Dianne E. Rennack, specialist in foreign policy at the Congressional Research Service—CRS—for her distinguished career in service to Congress. Ms. Rennack retired on March 29 after more than 39 years with CRS, during which time she has made exceptional contributions to Congress as an expert on sanctions policy and foreign affairs legislation. Ms. Rennack has called Maryland home for many decades, making it a home for her family, friends, and colleagues.

Ms. Rennack has dedicated her career to CRS, during which time she has earned the right to be named Volunteer of the Year. Since 1983, Ms. Rennack has informed Congress on some of the most important foreign policy issues of our time. Congressional committees have relied on her nonpartisan sanctions policy expertise to shape legislation and inform their oversight activities. Her knowledge of executive-legislative branch relations and general foreign policy authorities has been a critical resource for Congress and long made her a pillar of the institutional memory of Congress.

For years, Ms. Rennack was the driving force behind updates to the Legislation on Foreign Relations compendium, a resource used across the foreign policy community. She provided leadership at crucial times in CRS history, serving 3 years as head of FDT’s foreign policy management and global issues section. Ms. Rennack is also known among her colleagues for her commitment to substantive collaboration and mentoring. Her dedication to sharing with junior colleagues the expertise she has earned over nearly four decades of service will have a lasting impact on the work of Congress.

Throughout her career, Ms. Rennack has personified CRS’s mission of providing authoritative, objective, non-partisan, and timely service to Congress. In recognition of her wide-ranging achievements on behalf of the Congress, she received the CRS Directors Service Award in 2019 and the Distinguished Service Award in 2024.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Dianne Rennack for her outstanding contributions to the Senate community and the country and offer her best wishes in her retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FAITH MONTH

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, Americans across the country, led by Concerned Women for America, CWA—the Nation’s largest public policy organization for women—and other faith-based organizations will again celebrate April as Faith Month. I commend this noble effort calling on all people of faith to join in prayer, to give thanks, and to celebrate their faith.
Faith is at the very core of who we are as Americans. Every nation before us was based on either a shared ethnicity, a common language, or a unifying monarch. But the United States of America was the first nation in history founded on the belief that every human being is endowed with certain unalienable rights, inherent and natural rights granted to them not by any earthly government, but by an all-powerful God. In the words of our Declaration, we are “endowed by [our] Creator with certain unalienable Rights,” based on “the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God,” acknowledging our “reliance on the protection of divine Providence.”

Many of our Nation’s earliest settlers were people of faith, seeking a land in which they could freely practice their beliefs. The Puritans of New England, the Pennsylvania Quakers, and the Catholic founders of the Maryland Colony were all men and women who came to these shores in search of a haven for religious freedom. The Founding Fathers after them carried on that faith-inspired torch by enshrining that freedom of religion in the very First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as well as “the free exercise thereof.” They knew that a nation founded on the belief in a higher power must encourage a faithful population.

When religious freedom is protected, communities thrive. Ample research shows that faith strengthens the family unit, promotes stable marriages, and discourages drug abuse and violence. Regular church attendance is linked to lifting young people in inner cities out of poverty, and faithful people tend to be happier and more satisfied in life.

The role of religious organizations in America is invaluable. An estimated 350,000 religious congregations operate schools, pregnancy resource centers, soup kitchens, drug addiction programs, homeless shelters, adoption agencies throughout the Nation, with more than 2,600 of them in my state of Minnesota alone. These organizations selflessly care for their communities and deserve to be celebrated and uplifted for the work that they do.

Today, it is distressing that attacks against particular faith communities have become all too common. Individuals and charities alike have been forced to compromise their sincerely held beliefs to keep their jobs or participate in certain government programs. Worse, some Federal Agencies are promoting policies and regulations that make it harder for faith-based charities and social service organizations to care for those in the lands of the free. It is imperative that the American Government clearly state that such discriminatory actions and hate-fueled attacks are intolerable and that they must be met with speech that unswervingly speaks the truth and calls out evil for what it is. Attacks against faith, against the freedom of conscience, undermine the very foundation of America.

In a recent NBC Poll, nearly three out of four Americans said they practice some kind of religious faith. This rich, diverse religious heritage is to our credit and should be encouraged. This Faith Month, I join millions of Americans in honoring the right to worship freely and openly, with public displays and celebrations, unashamed to share in our common American heritage as a people of faith. In this manner, we reaffirm our commitment to the religious liberty principles of our founding.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOLENE KOESTER

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, on Thursday, April 4, the California State University, Northridge’s—CSUN—“Soraya” performing arts center honored the four-decade career of former CSUN president, Dr. Jolene Koester. I rise today to celebrate the tremendous contributions she has made to the California State University community and to California at large.

Dr. Jolene Koester was born in Plato, MN, as the eldest of five children. Dr. Koester was the daughter of an auto mechanic and a stay-at-home mom; both her parents had never finished high school. But even in a rural town where, as she says, girls “were never encouraged to consider a future outside of the home,” Dr. Koester dreamed bigger.

Early on, it was in the classroom where Dr. Koester found mentors, friends, and a passion for learning that would last her a lifetime. It is that same passion that carried her through her bachelor’s degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a Ph.D. in speech communication after returning home to Minnesota.

Despite hailing from a small, Midwest town that wouldn’t even fill half of the performing arts center she would one day hold, Dr. Koester set out on what would become a 40-year career with the California State University system.

After starting as an assistant professor at California State University, Sacramento, Dr. Koester quickly rose through the ranks, holding various positions in the academic affairs division before being appointed to serve as provost and executive vice president for academic affairs in 1993. In 2000, Dr. Koester was appointed to become the fourth president of CSUN, one of the largest campuses in the CSU system and the only public university in the San Fernando Valley.

Under her leadership as president, she helped expand CSUN’s student population by over 25 percent, increased retention and graduation rates, and opened their brandnew, state-of-the-art 1,700-seat performing arts center.

After retiring as president of CSUN in 2011, Dr. Koester made her return to the CSU system in 2022, when she was appointed to serve as interim chancellor of the entire CSU system, the second woman ever to lead the 23-university system.

On a personal note, as a proud San Fernando Valley-native, I have seen Dr. Koester’s genuine commitment to the San Fernando Valley. Appointed in the wake of the Northridge earthquake and following a decade of social and political unrest, Dr. Koester brought a vision and a resilience to campus that matched the hopes of our community. Her service and dedication to our community has made us proud.

Whether in a small town in Minnesota or at the largest 4-year public university system in the Nation, the guidance of one mentor or leader can change the trajectory of countless students’ lives. For tens of thousands of students in California, Dr. Jolene Koester has been that leader.

CSU Northridge, the CSU system, and the entire State of California will always be grateful for her contributions.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees. (The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in honor of the remains of Ralph Puckett, Jr., the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient for acts performed during the Korean conflict.

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

H.R. 4639. An act to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes.
The following was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 6233. An act to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 382. An act to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and for other purposes.

The bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempeore (Ms. Cantwell).

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–4118. A communication from the Chair of the Branch of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Certain Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" (RIN1018–BF98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4114. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advanced Reactor Content of Application Project/Technology-Inclusive Content of Application Project Guidance" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4115. A communication from the Chair of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s Budget Justification for fiscal year 2025 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4116. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning, Program Guidance for States, Municipalities, and Air Pollution Control Agencies"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4117. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning, Program Guidance for Federally Recognized Tribes, Tribal Consortia, and U.S. Territories"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4119. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation" (RIN0560–AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4122. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Guidance for Vessel Sewage No-Discharge Zone Applications (Clean Water Act Section 312)"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE BILL SIGNED

The Senate further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 6233. An act to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 382. An act to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and for other purposes.

The bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Ms. Cantwell).

MEASURES REFERRED

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

S. 382. An act to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on Tuesday, April 18, 2024, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 382. An act to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6233. An act to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.
EC–4130. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Greenhouse Gas Reporting Provisions; Carbon Market Provisions” (RIN0539–AA20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4131. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Milk Loss and Milk Product Loss Adjustment Program” (RIN0596–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4132. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Partial Final Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Pesticide Tolerance Forklift (FRF No. 11855–60–OCSPPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 17, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4133. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Silane, Hexadecyltrimethoxy- Hydrosylic Products with Silica In Pesticide Formulations; Pesticide Tolerance Exemption” (FRF No. 11855–60–OCSPPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4134. A communication from the Program Analyst and Budget and Program Analyst, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitted, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Revisions” (RIN0563–AA20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 16, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4135. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Supplemental Dairy Margin Coverage Payment; Conservation Reserve Payment Program; Dairy Indemnity Payment Program; Marketing Assistance Loans; Loan Deficiency Payments; Sugar Loans; and Orriental Fruit Fly Programs” (RIN0563–AA66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4136. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Conservation Stewardship Program” (RIN0578–AA67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4137. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Supplemental Dairy Margin Coverage Payment; Conservation Reserve Payment Program; Dairy Indemnity Payment Program; Marketing Assistance Loans; Loan Deficiency Payments; Sugar Loans; and Orriental Fruit Fly Programs” (RIN0563–AA66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4138. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Pesticide Tolerance Forklift (FRF No. 11855–60–OCSPPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 17, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4139. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Environmental Quality Incentives Program” (RIN0578–AA68) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4140. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Debt Management” (RIN0560–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4141. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Farm Loan Programs; Direct and Guaranteed Loan Changes, Certified Mediation Program, and Guaranteed Loans Maximum Interest Rates” (RIN0560–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4142. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Farming: Environmental Disposal” (RIN0578–AA67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4143. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Payment Limitation and Payment Eligibility” (RIN0560–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4144. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Intestinal Health” (RIN0560–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4145. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Milk Loss and Milk Product Loss Adjustment Program” (RIN0596–A116) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4146. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Canola and Rapeseed Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4147. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Area Risk Protection Regulations; Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions; Coarse Grains Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0563–AC69) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4148. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Dry Pea Crop Insurance Regulations; Barley Crop Insurance Regulations; Potato Crop Insurance - Certified Seed Endorsement; Northern Potato Crop Insurance - Quality Endorsement; Northern Potato Crop Insurance - Storage Coverage Endorsement” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4149. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Supplemental Margin Coverage Program; Coarse Grains Crop Insurance Provisions; Small Grain Crop Insurance Provisions; Wheat Crop Insurance Provisions; Barley Crop Insurance Provisions; Canola and Rapeseed Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4150. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Canola and Rapeseed Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4151. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions and Dry Beans Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4152. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Area Risk Protection Regulations; Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions” (RIN0563–AC70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4153. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “General Regulatory Authority; General Remedies for Non-Compliance; Area Risk Protection Insurance Regulations; Common Crop Insurance Policy, Basic Provisions; Coarse Grains Crop Insurance Provisions; Sunflower Seed Crop Insurance Provisions; Common Crop Insurance Regulations, Coarse
Grains Crop Insurance Provisions; and Common Crop Insurance Regulations, Dry Bean Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0565–AC76) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4155. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Pandemic Cover Crop Program” (RIN0563–AC77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4156. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Increasing Crop Insurance Flexibility for Sugar Beets” (RIN0563–AC81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4157. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Crop Insurance Reporting and Other Changes” (RIN0563–AC82) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4158. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Small Grains and Processing Sweet Corn Crop Insurance Improvements” (RIN0563–AC86) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4159. A communication from the Chief of Legislative and Regulatory Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Walnut Crop Insurance Provisions” (RIN0560–AC30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4161. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Enforcement, Food Safety Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Inclusive Competition and Market Integration National Under the Packers and Stockyards Act” (RIN0561–AB05) (Docket No. AMS–FTPP–21–0045) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 11, 2024; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RISCH for himself and Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CORNELSON, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. ROYBAL–CUTZ:

S. 4163. A bill to require a report on the United States supply of nitricellulose; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DURBIN for himself and Mr. DUCKWORTH:

S. 4164. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Cahokia Mounds and surrounding land in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. ERNST, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 4165. A bill to require the national instant criminal background check system to notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the relevant State and local law enforcement agencies whenever information contained in the system indicates that an alien who is illegal in the United States attempted to receive a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 4166. A bill to authorize reimbursement to applicants for uniformed military service retirement benefits of pay required to be withheld for purposes of required as part of the Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) process; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MIRKLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4167. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an Inspector General for the judicial branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BUTLER (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. HENRICH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUSAN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4168. A bill to amend the Specialty Crops Regulatory Act of 2000 to encourage and enhance the specialty crop block grants program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. Kaina:

S. 4169. A bill to establish and support primary care team education centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK:

S. 4170. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to modify provisions relating to base acres, loan rates, and textile mills, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 4171. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to protect consumers from excessive rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. NUNES, Mr. HENRICH, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 4172. A bill to provide for water conservation, drought operations, and drought resilience at water management projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 4173. A bill to establish efficient limitations guidelines and standards and water
third of the world’s children and the global causes of lead exposure, and calling for the inclusion of lead exposure prevention in global health, education, and environment programs abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCDONNELL, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ENSHT, Mr. FETTENER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOBSON, Ms. HYDE SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LIGUAN, Mr. LOMAS, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. MARKLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MEEKLY, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MUKOWSKI, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHARRER, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. SULLIVAN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNICK, Mr. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 655. A resolution recognizing the life of Joseph Isadore Lieberman, former Senator for the State of Connecticut; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. Res. 656. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 173

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 173, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees relating to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 363

At the request of Mr. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 363, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946.

S. 662

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 662, a bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to create a new national program to support mid-career workers, including workers from underrepresented populations, in reentering the STEM workforce, by providing funding to small- and medium-sized STEM businesses so the businesses can offer paid internships or other returnships that lead to positions above entry level.

S. 760

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 760, a bill to amend title 42, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees relating to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 115

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operator of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTES MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1007, a bill to authorize payments made from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account from sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in the import of petroleum from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 1923

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTES MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1923, a bill to protect human rights and enhance opportunities for LGBTQI+ people around the world, and for other purposes.

S. 2223

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2223, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to provide families year-round access to nutrition incentives under the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2407

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2407, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coordination of programs to prevent and treat obesity, and for other purposes.

S. 2488

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2488, a bill to provide for increases in the Federal minimum wage, and for other purposes.

S. 2626

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2626, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran, and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism.

S. 2682

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2682, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 with respect to the tree assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 2787

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2787, a bill to protect hospital personnel from violence, and for other purposes.

S. 2791

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2791, a bill to amend title 14,
United States Code, to make appropriations for Coast Guard pay in the event an appropriations Act expires before the enactment of a new appropriations Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2901

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2901, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes.

S. 2906

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2906, a bill to establish as a permanent program the organic market development grant program of the Department of Agriculture.

S. 3071

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3071, a bill to amend section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to incentivize States, Indian Tribes, and Territories to close disaster recovery projects by authorizing the use of excess funds for management costs for other disaster recovery projects.

S. 3348

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3348, a bill to amend the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 to address harmful algal blooms, and for other purposes.

S. 3362

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3362, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional information in disclosures of foreign gifts and contracts from foreign sources, restrict contracts with certain foreign entities and foreign countries of concern, require certain staff and faculty to report foreign gifts and contracts, and require disclosure of certain foreign investments within endowments.

S. 3556

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3556, a bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to issue reports after activation of the Disaster Information Reporting System and to make improvements to network outages reporting to categorize public safety telecommunications as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification system, and for other purposes.

S. 3561

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3561, a bill to protect consumers from price gouging of residential rental and sale prices, and for other purposes.

S. 3755

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3755, a bill to amend the CARES Act to remove a requirement on lessors to provide notice to vacate, and for other purposes.

S. 3766

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3766, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for outreach and education to Medicare beneficiaries to simplify access to information for family caregivers through 1-800-MEDICARE, and for other purposes.

S. 3934

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3934, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure veterans may obtain a physical copy of a form for reimbursement of travel expenses by mail or at medical facilities of the Department of Veteran Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 3974

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3974, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations in Gaza and the West Bank, and for other purposes.

S. 2906

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2906, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes.

S. 3584

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3584, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes.

S. 3556

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3947, a bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2024, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 3903

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4051, a bill to prohibit transportation of any alien using certain methods of identification, and for other purposes.

S. 4072

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4072, a bill to prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce certain rules of the Environmental Protection Agency.

S. 4153

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4153, a bill to require the Environmental Protection Agency to assess the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the forest biomass combustion for electricity when developing relevant rules and regulations and to carry out a study on the impacts of the forest biomass industry, and for other purposes.

S. J. Res. 63

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 63, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Employing Independent Contractor Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act".

S. J. Res. 70

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. J. Res. 70, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to "Credit Card Penalty Fees (Regulation Z)".

S. J. Res. 72

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 72, 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 "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors".
At the request of Mr. Peters, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fetterman) was added as a cosponsor of S. 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. 466

At the request of Ms. Murkowski, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 466, a resolution calling upon the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

At the request of Ms. Hirono, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 466, supra.

S. RES. 599

At the request of Mr. Coons, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. Hirono) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 599, a resolution recognizing religious freedom as a fundamental right, expressing support for international religious freedom as a cornerstone of United States foreign policy, and expressing concern over increased threats to and attacks on religious freedom around the world.

S. RES. 628

At the request of Mr. Schatz, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. Padilla) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 628, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the Rise Up for LGBTQI+ Youth in Schools Initiative, a call to action to communities across the country to demand equal educational opportunity, basic civil rights protections, and freedom from erasure for all students, particularly LGBTQI+ young people, in K-12 schools.

S. RES. 629

At the request of Mr. McConnell, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. Britt), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Budd), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. Capito), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Crapo), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. Fischer), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Graham), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Hagerty), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hidt), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Moran), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Tillis) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 629, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Ryan Corbett, a United States citizen who was wrongfully detained by the Taliban on August 10, 2022, and condemning the wrongful detention of Americans by the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 1820

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Marshall), the Senator from New York (Mr. Booker), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. Hirono) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Hawley) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1820 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7888, a bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

AMENDMENT NO. 1822

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Marshall) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1822 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7888, a bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Padilla (for himself and Mr. Tillis):

S. 4157. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to improve compensatory mitigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. Padilla. Madam President, I rise to introduce bipartisan legislation that aims to improve flexibility around compensatory and environmental mitigation for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works infrastructure projects. This legislation would provide the Army Corps with the authority to contract with a third-party provider for the full-scale delivery of compensatory mitigation for Civil Works projects.

Compensatory mitigation refers to the restoration, establishment, enhancement, or preservation of wetlands, streams, or other aquatic resources for the purpose of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts authorized by Clean Water Act section 404 permits and other Department of the Army permits. Not only does the Army Corps require Clean Water Act permits to mitigate for discharges into U.S. waters, the Corps itself must also mitigate for impacts from Civil Works flood control, navigation, and water supply projects.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works projects often impact jurisdictional waters under the Clean Water Act poses and aquatic species which require mitigation offsets. However, since 2015, the Corps has started or completed an average of just 58 percent of its required annual mitigation, which means about 42 percent of Civil Works projects have been constructed without their impacts timely addressed through mitigation, according to annual status reports on construction projects requiring mitigation.

This legislation would allow the Corps to directly contract with a third-party for the use of permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation, mitigation banks, and in-lieu programs, and apply performance standards and criteria outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations issued in 2008 to improve the quality and success of compensatory mitigation projects for activities authorized by Department of the Army permits.

As stated in the Federal Register, "This rule improves the planning, implementation and management of compensatory mitigation projects by emphasizing a watershed approach in selecting project locations, requiring measurable, enforceable ecological performance standards and regularly monitoring all types of compensation and specifying the components of a complete compensatory mitigation plan, including assurance of long-term protection of compensation sites, financial assurances, and identification of the parties responsible for specific project tasks."

While the bill does not require Corps Civil Works to utilize this authority, clarifying the Corps’ authority to directly contract with third-parties, as this legislation does, would improve the delivery and durability of compensatory mitigation projects for Civil Works projects necessary to ensure the construction of critical flood control, navigation, and water supply projects.

I thank my colleague Senator Tillis from North Carolina for introducing this bill with me, and I look forward to its adoption into the 2021 Water Resources Development Act.

By Mr. Durbin (for himself and Ms. Duckworth):
S. 4164. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Cahokia Mounds and surrounding land in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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. 4164

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 “Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture Study Act.”

SEC. 2. FINDINGS. Congress finds that—

(1) the city of Cahokia—

(A) was inhabited from approximately A.D. 700 to 1400; and

(B) at its peak from A.D. 1050 to 1200—

(i) covered nearly 6 square miles; and

(ii) was home to 18,000 to 20,000 people;

(C) was the first known organized urban society in the western hemisphere; and

(D) Mitchell Mound, Sugarloaf Mound, Emerald Mound, Pulcher Mounds, East St. Louis Mound, and the St. Louis Mound Group were built over time at the site of the city of Cahokia;

(2) more than 120 mounds were built over 300 years from A.D. 900 to 1400; and

(3) the city of Cahokia was named for the Cahokia subtribe of the Illinois Confederation, who moved into the area in the 1600s;

(4) the city of Cahokia was the central hub and largest city of the Mississippian culture that thrived and traded across half of North America, more than 1,250,000 square miles;

(5) the city of Cahokia—

(A) was the first known organized urbanization and governmental north of Mexico; and

(B) at its peak, was larger than most European cities, including London;

(6) some of the Cahokia Mounds, which were built from A.D. 900 to 1400, still stand as earthen monuments and remnants of Mississippian culture, which is the greatest prehistoric ancient culture in North America, the people of which are ancestors to many of today’s First People and Nations; and

(7) the Cahokia Mounds are designated as—

(A) a National Landmark;

(B) an Illinois State Historic Site; and

(C) a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term “Study Area” means—

(A) the Cahokia Mounds site;

(B) land along the Alton, Jerseyville and Monroe, Madison, and St. Clair Counties, Illinois, and St. Louis County, Missouri, surrounding the Cahokia Mounds site;

(C) sites that are systematically connected to the Cahokia Mounds site; and


SEC. 4. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY. (a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the Study Area.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the national significance of the Study Area;

(2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the Study Area as a unit of the National Park System;

(3) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the Study Area by—

(A) Federal, State, or local governmental entities; or

(B) private and nonprofit organizations;

(4) consult with—

(A) interested entities of the Federal Government or State or local governmental entities;

(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or

(C) any other individual; and

(5) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives considered under paragraph (3).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 10097 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are first made available to conduct the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

(e) FUNDING.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be carried out using existing funds of the National Park Service.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4167. A bill to phase out production of nonessential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, to prohibit releases of all perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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. 4167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Forever Chemical Regulation and Accountability Act of 2024”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—PHASEOUT OF NONESSENTIAL PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND ALL RELEASES

Sec. 101. Agreement with the National Academies concerning the essential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances and all releases.

Sec. 102. Manufacturing and use phaseout program.

Sec. 103. United States polyfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance policy.

Sec. 104. Perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance release phaseout.

Sec. 105. Use for research.

Sec. 106. Inspections, monitoring, and entry.

Sec. 107. Enforcement.

Sec. 108. Citizen suits.

Sec. 109. Imminent hazard.

Sec. 110. Application of Federal, State, and local governmental entities and toxic chemicals defendants in bankruptcy.

Sec. 111. Judicial review.

Sec. 112. Regulatory authority.

Sec. 113. Federal preemption.

Sec. 114. Severability.

Sec. 115. Retention of State authority.

TITLE II—OTHER MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Sec. 201. Centers of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions.

Sec. 202. Actions under State law for damages from exposure to hazardous substances.

Sec. 203. Bankruptcy provision relating to persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals debtors and debtors.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means—

(A) the Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions established under section 201(c)(1)(A); and

(B) the Rural Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions established under section 201(c)(1)(B).

(2) ESSENTIAL USE.—The term “essential use”, with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, means a use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that is designated under section 102(c), as reflected under a review or recommendation under any applicable report or under section 212(c), as being an essential use because the use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in an item or process is—

(A) critical for the health, safety, or functioning of society;

(B) necessary for the item or process to function; and

(C) a use for which a safer alternative is not available.

(3) MANUFACTURER.—The term “manufacturer” means any person who—

(i) imports into the United States, a territory of the United States, or a Freely Associated State a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

(ii) exports from the United States, a territory of the United States, or a Freely Associated State a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

(iii) produces a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

(iv) manufactures a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance.

(4) INCLUDES.—The term “manufacturer” includes importers and exporters of products that are known to contain perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(5) EXCLUSION.—The term “manufacturer” does not include an entity that neither manufactures nor uses perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, but receives perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the normal course of operations of the entity, including a solid waste management facility, a composting facility, or a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)), and a publicly or privately owned or operated wastewater works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)).
(5) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term “National Academies” means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(6) NONESSENTIAL USE.—The term “nonesential use” means a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that is not an essential use.

(7) PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term “perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance” means a substance that is a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance (as those terms are defined in section 7331(2)(B) of the PFS Act of 2019 (15 U.S.C. 8931(2)(B))), including a mixture of those substances.

(8) Process.—The term “process,” with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, means the preparation of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, including preparation that includes the mixture of multiple perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, after the manufacture of that perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance for distribution in commerce—

(A) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance was received by the person so preparing the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

(B) as part of an article containing the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance.

(9) SAFER ALTERNATIVE.—The term “safer alternative” means a substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, means a use that—

(A) does not require the use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance to achieve the intended function;

(B) demonstrates adequate performance for the intended function;

(C) does not pose an unreasonable chronic or acute risk to the environment or public health as compared to the substance being replaced, including any harm that may result from persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity in any environment or human system, either by itself or cumulatively with other substances that cause similar harms; and

(D) has other risk characteristics that the Administrator determines appropriate in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies and stakeholders as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(10) State.—The term “State” means—

(A) each State;

(B) a territory of the United States;

(C) a Freely Associated State;

(D) any entity included on the list most recently published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 531); and

(E) the District of Columbia.

(11) User.—

(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (D), the term “user”, with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, has the meaning given the term by the Administrator.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the definition of the term “user” under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consider—

(i) the volume of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance used by a user; and

(ii) risks associated with releases of or exposure to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance as a result of actions of an entity, including—

(I) toxicity;

(II) bioaccumulative properties;

(III) persistence in the environment;

(IV) interactions with other perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances and other toxic chemicals;

(V) contamination and pollution burden of impacted communities; and

(VI) associated human health effects;

(ii) past or possible future releases of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance into the environment by an entity; and

(iii) the use and fate of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance used by an entity.

(C) The term “user” does not include an entity that neither manufactures nor uses perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, but receives perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances as part of the normal course of operations of the entity, including a solid waste management facility, a composting facility, a public water system, a treatment facility, a Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f), and a publicly or privately owned or operated treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)).

TITLE I—PHASEOUT OF NONESSENTIAL PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND ALL RELEASES

SEC. 101. AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES CONCERNING THE ESSENTIAL USES OF PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to provide the National Academies with an independent nonprofit scientific organization with appropriate expertise that is not part of the Federal Government—

(i) to review and evaluate the available scientific evidence regarding categories of essential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(ii) to provide guidance on designating perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances as essential or nonessential.

(b) AGREEMENT.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator (in consultation, as the Administrator determines appropriate, with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies with relevant expertise with respect to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances) shall seek to enter into a 10-year agreement to carry out the duties described in this section.

(2) EXTENSION.—The Administrator and the National Academies may extend the agreement described in paragraph (1) in 5-year increments.

(c) REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement under subsection (b), the National Academies shall, in accordance with the policy described in section 103(a), review and summarize the scientific evidence, and assess the strength of that scientific evidence, with respect to—

(A) uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that should be designated as essential uses; and

(B) the criteria for designating essential uses.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—In carrying out the review described in paragraph (1), the National Academies shall—

(A) analyze the definition of the term “essential use” under section 2(3) as it relates to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(B) conduct an assessment of how perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are integrated into the society of the United States, including sectors of the economy of the United States perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are used, and in which sectors those uses are essential uses; and

(C) conduct an assessment of how perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, including consideration of mitigation strategies and safer alternatives; and

(D) develop recommendations with respect to—

(i) the research and development activities necessary to transition the United States from the use of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(ii) whether the Federal Government may—

(I) best ensure the conduct of the research and development activities described in clause (i) to ensure that safer alternatives provide health, safety, and environmental risks; and

(II) best address the research gaps identified under subparagraph (C) and the research identified under subsection (a) through coordination under clause (i) through collaboration or coordination of programs and other efforts with State, local, and Tribal governments and public health, safety, and environmental organizations, including private sector organizations.

(3) TIMING.—The initial review carried out under paragraph (1) pursuant to an agreement under subsection (b) shall conclude not later than 3 years after the date on which the review begins.

(d) SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATIONS OF ESSENTIAL USES.—For each essential use, the National Academies shall determine that available scientific data permit meaningful determinations, determine—

(1) categories of uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(2) the contribution of the uses identified under subparagraph (A) to the cumulative impact of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on the environment and public health;

(3)(A) whether certain perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in certain consumer products pose an unreasonable risk to consumers, such as risks due to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance toxicity, persistence, or bioaccumulation;

(B) the contribution of the uses identified under subparagraph (A) to the cumulative impact of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on the environment and public health; and

(C) recommendations for possible methods to eliminate perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from consumer products described in subparagraph (A).

(e) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.—In carrying out reviews and studies under this section, the National Academies shall integrate robust, transparent, meaningful, and public community outreach.

(f) COOPERATION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

The head of each relevant Federal agency, including the Administrator, shall cooperate fully with the National Academies in carrying out the agreement under subsection (b).

(g) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Academies shall make any recommendations for additional scientific studies determined appropriate by the National Academies to resolve any remaining scientific uncertainty relating to essential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.
(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In making recommendations under paragraph (1), the National Academies shall consider—

(A) the scientific information that is available as a result of this paragraph’s recommendation;

(B) the value and relevance of the information that could result from additional studies; and

(C) the cost and feasibility of carrying out those additional studies.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—

(A) In GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall submit to the Administrator, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an initial report on the alternative scientific organization under the agreement under subsection (b).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(1) a description of the determinations, if any, made under subsection (d); and

(2) a full explanation of the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to those determinations; and

(ii) any recommendations made under subsection (g).

(C) ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph but in a manner that does not otherwise delay the implementation of this paragraph (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subparagraph), the Administrator shall submit a report described in subparagraph (A) if that manufacturer or user was not required to do so on the day before the date of enactment of this subparagraph.

(ii) SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph but in a manner that does not otherwise delay the implementation of this paragraph (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this subparagraph), the Administrator may require, a plan and schedule for the commitment or user of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance shall—

(i) supplement the report required described in subparagraph (A) including a report submitted pursuant to clause (ii) by—

(aa) including, as applicable, any updates to the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to those determinations; and

(bb) including in the report—

(AA) a description of any essential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(DD) any use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, including in the report—

(aa) permanently ceases use of all perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) notifies the Administrator in writing that the requirement under item (aa) has been met.

(ii) PUBLIC NOTICE OF CESSATION.—The Administrator shall issue a public notice describing each notification received under subclause (i)(bb).

(b) PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PHASEOUTS REQUIRED.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and users shall complete the full phaseout of nonessential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(2) PLANS REQUIRED.—

(A) In GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each manufacturer and user shall submit to the Administrator, in such a manner as the Administrator may require, a plan and schedule for the full phaseout of nonessential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances within the 10-year period described in paragraph (1).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—

(I) PLANS REQUIRED.—A plan submitted by a manufacturer or user under subparagraph (A) may include verifiable transfer of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance stocks in the possession of the manufacturer or user to an accredited research consortium, including Centers of Excellence, National Laboratories of the Department of Energy, and other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator, for the purpose of—

(aa) to enter into an agreement for purposes of carrying out this section with another appropriate scientific organization that—

(A) is not part of the Federal Government; and

(B) operates as a not-for-profit entity; and

(C) has expertise and objectivity comparable to that of the National Academies.

(2) ALTERNATIVE ORGANIZATION.—If the Administrator enters into an agreement with an alternative scientific organization under paragraph (1), any reference in this title to “the National Academies” shall be deemed to be a reference to that alternative scientific organization.

SEC. 102. MANUFACTURING AND USE PHASEOUT PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE MANUFACTURER AND USER MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—(The purposes of the amendments made by this subsection are—

(A) to make available and accessible data to inform the phasing out of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(B) to put in place a process for that phaseout; and

(C) to increase transparency for the public and interested stakeholders with respect to the use, manufacture, and remediation of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In making recommendations under paragraph (1), the National Academies shall consider—

(A) the scientific information that is available as a result of this paragraph’s recommendation; and

(B) the cost and feasibility of carrying out those additional studies.
polyfluoroalkyl substance in accordance with applicable law.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Administrator shall make the plans submitted by manufacturers and users under subparagraph (A) publicly available in accordance with section 14 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2614).

(3) REVISIONS TO SCHEDULE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, after a period of notice and opportunity for public comment of not less than 180 days, require that the full phaseout of nonessential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances required under paragraph (1) occur on a schedule that is more stringent than the schedule required under that paragraph.

(B) PETITION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person may petition the Administrator to establish a more stringent schedule under subparagraph (A).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—A petition submitted under clause (i) shall—

(I) be made at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator shall require; and

(II) include a showing by the petitioner that there are scientific data with respect to nonessential uses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances required under paragraph (1) that are more stringent than the schedule required under that paragraph.

(4) ACCELERATED PHASE-OUT IN CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—

(A) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 1 YEAR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce—

(I) a carpet or rug that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

(II) a fabric treatment that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in subclauses (I) and (IV) of that clause.

(B) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 2 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce—

(I) a cosmetic that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

(II) an indoor textile furnishing that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in subclauses (I) and (V) of that clause.

(C) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 4 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce—

(I) an outdoor textile furnishing that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

(II) outdoor upholstered furniture that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in that clause.

(D) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 5 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in that clause.

(E) TERMINATION OF PETITION PROCESS.—

(i) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The determination of the Administrator to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be based on—

(I) the best available science; and

(II) the applicable recommendations or other analysis, if any, under a report under section 101(h) (including a subsequent report).

(ii) TIMELINE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall finalize a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) not later than 270 days after the date of receipt of the petition.

(II) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may not finalize a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) before the date on which the first report under subsection (h) of section 101 is submitted after the date on which the review under subsection (c) of that section is completed.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In making a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(aa) make all materials submitted with the petition available to the public; and

(bb) when making the petition available pursuant to subitem (aa), propose and seek public comment, for a period of not less than 90 days, on the grant or denial of the petition by the Administrator to grant or deny the petition; and

(bb) not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator receives the petition—

(aa) make the complete petition available to the public; and

(bb) when making the petition available pursuant to subitem (aa), propose and seek public comment, for a period of not less than 90 days, on the grant or denial of the petition by the Administrator to grant or deny the petition; and

(bb) not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator receives the petition, take final action on the petition.

(II) REVISIONS TO SCHEDULE.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—If, after receiving public comment with respect to a petition received under subparagraph (A), the Administrator grants the petition, each manufacturer and user shall revise and submit to the Administrator an update to the plan and schedule required under paragraph (3)(A) to reflect the more stringent schedule described in the petition.

(bb) REQUIREMENT.—A revised plan and schedule under item (aa) shall be submitted in accordance with paragraph (2).

(4) ACCELERATED PHASE-OUT IN CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—

(A) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 1 YEAR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce—

(I) a carpet or rug that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

(II) a fabric treatment that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in each of those subclauses.

(B) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 2 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce—

(I) a cosmetic that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

(II) an indoor textile furnishing that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in each of those subclauses.

(C) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 4 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in that clause.

(D) PHASE-OUT WITHIN 5 YEARS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act but subject to clause (ii), beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, no person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in interstate commerce outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions that contains perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RESALE.—The prohibition under clause (i) does not apply to the sale or resale of used products described in that clause.

(E) TERMINATION OF PETITION PROCESS.—

(i) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The determination of the Administrator to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be based on—

(I) the best available science; and

(II) the applicable recommendations or other analysis, if any, under a report under section 101(h) (including a subsequent report).

(ii) TIMELINE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall finalize a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) by not later than 270 days after the date of receipt of the petition.

(II) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may not finalize a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A) before the date on which the first report under subsection (h) of section 101 is submitted after the date on which the review under subsection (c) of that section is completed.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In making a determination to grant or deny a petition submitted under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(aa) make all materials submitted with the petition available to the public; and

(bb) consider all public comments submitted with respect to the materials made available under item (aa).

(II) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—Subclause (I) shall be carried out in accordance with section 14 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613).

(III) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, in consultation with the petitioner, make every effort to expedite the consideration of petitions submitted under subparagraph (A) from a Federal agency.

(IV) TERMINATION OF PETITION PROCESS.—

The Administrator shall continue to accept petitions under this paragraph until such time as all perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances and uses of those substances are eliminated in accordance with the policy described in section 103(a).

(3) ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On a continuing basis and in consultation with relevant Federal agencies as the Administrator determines necessary, the Administrator may designate a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance as a nonessential use under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with—

(i) the best available science; and

(ii) the applicable recommendations or other analysis, if any, under a report under section 101(h) (including a subsequent report).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The decision of the Administrator to designate a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance as a nonessential use under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with—

(i) the best available science; and

(ii) the applicable recommendations or other analysis, if any, under a report under section 101(h) (including a subsequent report).

(C) TIMELINE.—

(I) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Administrator may not designate a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance as a nonessential use under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with—

(i) the best available science; and

(ii) the applicable recommendations or other analysis, if any, under a report under section 101(h) (including a subsequent report).
or polyfluoroalkyl substance as a non-
essential use or an essential use under sub-
paragraph (A) before the date that is 1 year
after the date on which the first report under
subsection (a) is submitted after the date on which the review under sub-
section (c) of that section is completed.

(ii) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Before designating a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
substance as a nonessential use or an essen-
tial use under subparagraph (A), the Admin-
istrator shall publish the proposed designa-
tion and permit comment for a pe-
riod of not less than 180 days.

(iii) FINAL DESIGNATION.—The Admin-
istrator shall publish a final designation of
a use of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
substance as a nonessential use or an essen-
tial use under subparagraph (A) by not later than 270 days after the date on which the public review and comment pe-
riod under clause (i) ends.

(4) DATA TRANSPARENCY.—The Admin-
istrator may, to inform a designation under paragraph (2) or (3), require a manufacturer,
user, person who manufactures equipment for a manufacturer or user, person who the Administrator believes may have necessary information to inform a designation under paragraph (2) or (3), or a person subject to the requirements of this title or an amend-
ment described in that paragraph to provide relevant information (on a 1-time, periodic, or con-
tinuing basis for such timeframe as the Ad-
ministrator determines appropriate).

(5) PROHIBITING USES.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Stakeholders shall use the petition process under paragraph (2) to iden-
tify and list products and processes that use a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
stance that have a use in a product that is required to be used under Federal law (in-
cluding regulations), Federal standards, or Federal specifications.

(B) SUBMISSION TO OTHER AGENCIES.—If the Administrator receives a petition under paragraph (2) or begins to carry out the al-
ternative designation process under para-
graph (3) with respect to a use described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall,
on receipt of the petition, share the petition with the head of the Federal agency that re-
quired the use for a review and comment pe-
riod of not less than 30 days.

(6) ADMINISTRATOR PRIORITIZATION DESIG-
NATIONS.—(A) The Administrator may, pursuant to a peti-
tion from a petitioner or at the discretion of the Admin-
istrator, review the designation of a use of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
stance as a nonessential use or an essential use under subparagraph (A) and re-
designate that use as a non-
essential use or an essential use in accord-
ance with the process under which the des-
ignation was originally made.

(B) ADMINISTRATOR PRIORITIZATION DES-
CRIPTION.—The Administrator may prioritize the establish-
ment of a survey under this section or a designation of the use of a class or sub-
class perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
stances as a nonessential use or an essential use under subparagraph (A) in accordance with—

(1) the National PFAS Testing Strategy of the Environmental Protection Agency (or a successor organization); and

(2) any other method that is based on the best available science.

(c) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—A deter-
mination that an action complies with the policy described in subsection (a) or an ac-
tion taken under subsection (b) shall be based on the best available science.

(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects any other duty or obligation under Federal law.

SEC. 104. PERFLUOROALKYL OR
POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE RE-
LEASE PHASEOUT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any man-
ufacturer or user to release any quantity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance above the threshold of detection of a detec-
tion method for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is validated by the Administrator in a manner that per-
mits that perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance to enter the environment.

(b) RULEMAKING REQUIRE-
MENTS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act and after a period of notice and opportunity for public comment, the Administrator shall fi-
nalize a rule that—

(A) establishes a schedule for the phaseout of the releases above the threshold of detect-
tion described in subsection (a) by the date described in that subsection; and

(B) establishes applicable detection meth-
ods and relevant thresholds.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator may up-
date, in whole or in part, the schedule re-
quired under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) in accordance with that paragraph.

(3) EARLY ADOPTION.—The Administrator may, in accordance with the policy described in section 103(a) and after a period of notice and opportunity for public comment, finalize a rule before the rule required under para-
graph (1) that—

(A) establishes a schedule for the phaseout or banning of releases of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
stances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, or subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances above the threshold of detection described in subsection (a) by the date described in that subsection; and

(B) establishes applicable detection meth-
ods and relevant thresholds.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects any other duty or obligation under Federal law.

SEC. 105. USE FOR RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Admin-
istrator may allow the use and detectable re-
lease of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances described in subsections (b) and

(c) that do not place unreasonable risk on human health or the environment for re-
search, development, testing, and other simi-
lar purposes to assist in the achievement of the policy described in section 103(a).

(b) REPORTING STOCKS.—PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUB-
STANCES.—(1) IN GENERAL.—A manufacturer or user with remaining stocks of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the possession of the manufacturer or user following cessation of the manufacture or use of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall enter into an agreement with the Ad-
ministrator, an accredited research consor-
tium, including Centers of Excellence, Na-
national Laboratories of the Department of En-
ergy, institutions of higher education, and other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator, in order to make the stocks available for use in accordance with sub-
section (a).
(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may only enter into an agreement under paragraph (1) if the actions to be carried out under that agreement directly contribute to the accomplishment of the policy described in section 103(a), as determined by the Administrator.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection modifies:

(A) affects an obligation of a manufacturer or user to comply with a regulation or requirement associated with the removal, disposal, of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

(B) prohibits a manufacturer or user from using a method of removal, disposal, or destruction of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in accordance with applicable law.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—It shall be unlawful to develop or produce a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance solely for the purpose of activities authorized under subsection (a) unless the Administrator determines it necessary to comply with the policy described in section 103(a).

SEC. 106. INSPECTIONS, MONITORING, AND ENTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of determining whether a person is in violation of this subsection or an amendment made by this title or for the purposes of carrying out any provision of this title or an amendment made by this title, the Administrator may require:

(1) the Administrator may require any manufacturer, user, person who manufactures equipment for a manufacturer or user, person who the Administrator believes may have information necessary for the purposes described in this paragraph, or person who is subject to the requirements of this title or an amendment made by this title, on a time, periodic, or continuous basis—

(A) to install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, and use such audit procedures or methods, as the Administrator may require;

(B) to sample such releases (in accordance with such procedures or methods, at such locations, at such intervals, during such periods, and in such manner as determined by the Administrator) as the Administrator may require; and

(C) to keep such records on control equipment, on production variables or other indirect data as the Administrator may require when direct monitoring of releases is impractical;

(D) to provide other information as the Administrator may require; and

(E) to provide records and reports within 30 days of the date of a request by the Administrator for that record or report; and

(2) the Administrator (including an authorized representative of the Administrator), on presentation of the credentials of the Administrator (or representative of the Administrator) shall—

(A) have a right of entry to, on, or through any premises of the person or any premises in which required to be maintained under paragraph (1) are located; and

(B) at reasonable times, have a right to access and copy any records, to inspect any monitoring equipment, and to require compliance with any periods specified under paragraph (1), and to sample any releases that the person is required to sample under that paragraph.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Any record, report, or information obtained by the Administrator under subsection (a) shall, subject to section 107, be maintained under that paragraph, and shall be available to the public as soon as reasonably practicable.

SEC. 107. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) GENERAL.—(1) VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT CLAIMS.—An action brought under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) shall be brought in the district court for the district in which the alleged violation occurred; or

(2) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(b) AUTHORITY.—A district court described in subparagraph (A) shall have jurisdiction—

(i) with respect to an action described in paragraph (1)(A), to enforce the standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order entered or order entered under section 107.

(c) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—A person who recklessly violates any material condition or requirement of any applicable standard under this title (including regulations) or an amendment made by this title shall, on conviction, be subject to—

(1) a fine in an amount that the Administrator determines removes any economic benefit that the violation for each day of continuing violation;

(2) imprisonment for a period not more than 5 years; or

(3) a fine under paragraph (1) and imprisonment under paragraph (2).

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—The Administrator shall carry out this title and any amendment made by this title in accordance with—

(1) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(2) the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.);

(3) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(4) the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.);

(5) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and


SEC. 108. CITIZEN SUITS.

(a) CITIZEN SUITS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person may commence a civil action on their own behalf against—

(A) any manufacturer or user subject to the requirements of this title or an amendment made by this title (including a manufacturer, user, the United States, and, to the extent permitted by the 11th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, any other governmental instrumentalities or agency) that is alleged to be in violation of any standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order under this title; and

(B) any manufacturer or user subject to the requirements of this title or an amendment made by this title (including the United States and, to the extent permitted by the 11th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, any other governmental instrumentalities or agency) that is alleged to be in violation of any standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order under this title.

(2) JURISDICTION.—

(A) APPROPRIATE COURTS.—

(i) VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT CLAIMS.—An action brought under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) shall be brought in the district court for the district in which the alleged violation occurred;

(ii) CLAIMS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATOR.—An action brought under paragraph (1)(C) may be brought in—

(I) the United States district court for the district in which the alleged violation occurred; or

(ii) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(B) AUTHORITY.—A district court described in subparagraph (A) shall have jurisdiction—

(i) with respect to an action described in paragraph (1)(A), to enforce the standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order described in that paragraph.

(ii) with respect to an action described in paragraph (1)(B), to order a person described in that paragraph—

(1) a fine in an amount that the Administrator determines removes any economic benefit that the violation for each day of continuing violation;

(2) imprisonment for a period not more than 5 years; or

(3) a fine under paragraph (1) and imprisonment under paragraph (2).
(I) to refrain from the use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that may be contributing to the imminent and substantial endangerment;

(II) to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the imminent and substantial endangerment described in that paragraph; or

(III) to carry out any combination of actions described in subclauses (I) and (II);

(iii) with respect to an action described in paragraph (1)(C), to order the Administrator to perform the act or duty referred to in that paragraph; and

(iv) with respect to any action described in paragraph (1), to require any appropriate civil remedy under this title.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ACTIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) NOTICE OF VIOLATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—No action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(A) unless, not less than 90 days before the date on which the action is brought, notice of the violation of the standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order for which the action would be brought is provided to—

(I) the Administrator; or

(II) the State, or States, in which the alleged violation occurred; and

(iii) except as provided in clause (ii), the alleged violator of the applicable standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding clause (i)(III), an action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(A) immediately after the notice described in that clause is provided to the alleged violator if the action is for a violation of this title.

(B) NOTICE TO ADMINISTRATOR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—No action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(A) if the Administrator, in order to restrain or abate acts or conditions that may have contributed or are contributing to the activities which may present the alleged endangerment, has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action in a court of the United States, or a State to require compliance with the standard, regulation, condition, requirement, prohibition, schedule, deadline, or order.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Neither the United States nor any other person may intervene as a matter of right.

(c) IMMEDIATE NOTICE.—On receipt of information that there is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that—

(I) presents an imminent and unreasonable risk of serious or widespread injury to public health or environment, without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors, the Administrator may issue an order to bring suit against any manufacturer or user subject to the requirements of this title or an amendment made by this title that has determined by the Administrator to be causing the imminent and unreasonable risk—

(1) to restrain that manufacturer or user from that use;

(2) to order that manufacturer or user to take such other action as may be necessary; or

(3) for the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(ii) the Administrator.

(iii) the Administrator shall require the violating manufacturer or user to provide immediate and public notice, to any State, and local requirements, including sub-

(iii) the person that is alleged to be contributing to the use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance causing the endangerment.

(B) NO ACTION IF SUIT IS ONGOING.—No action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(B) unless, not less than 90 days before the date on which the action is brought, notice of the imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment is provided to—

(i) the Administrator;

(ii) the Administrator shall require the violating manufacturer or user, at cost to the violating manufacturer or user, to provide immediate and public notice, to any State, and local requirements, including sub-

(iii) the person that is alleged to be contributing to the use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance causing the endangerment.

(B) NO ACTION IF SUIT IS ONGOING.—No action may be commenced under subsection (a)(1)(B) if the Administrator, in order to restrain or abate acts or conditions that may have contributed or are contributing to the activities which may present the alleged endangerment, has commenced and is diligently acting on an authority provided under an applicable law.

(C) INTERVENTION AS MATTER OF RIGHT.—In an action brought under subsection (a)(1)(A) in a court of the United States, any person may intervene as a matter of right.

(2) ACTIONS FOR ENDANGERMENT.—

(A) NOTICE TO ADMINISTRATOR.—No action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(B) unless, not less than 90 days before the date on which the action is brought, the person bringing the action has given notice to the Administrator of the intent to bring the action.

(B) FORM.—The Administrator shall prescribe the form in which the notice under subparagraph (A) shall be provided.

(C) COSTS.—

(1) ATTORNEY AND EXPERT WITNESS FEES.—A court, in issuing any final order in an action brought pursuant to this section in which a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, may award the costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to the prevailing or substantially prevailing party, as the court determines to be appropriate.

(2) BOND.—A court, in any action brought pursuant to this section in which a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, may require the filing of a bond or an equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 110. IMMINENT HAZARD.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Notwithstanding another provision of this title or an amendment made by this title, on receipt of evidence that the use of any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance presents an imminent and unreasonable risk of serious or widespread injury to public health or environment, without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors, the Administrator may issue an order to bring suit against any manufacturer or user subject to the requirements of this title or an amendment made by this title that has determined by the Administrator to be causing the imminent and unreasonable risk—

(1) to restrain that manufacturer or user from that use; and

(2) to order that manufacturer or user to take such other action as may be necessary; or

(3) for the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) VIOLATIONS.—A manufacturer or user who willfully violates, or fails or refuses to comply with, any order of the Administrator under subsection (a) may, in an action brought in the appropriate United States district court to enforce that order, be fined in an amount that the Administrator determines removes any economic benefit of non-compliance for each day in which the violation occurs or the failure to comply continues.

(c) IMMEDIATE NOTICE.—On receipt of information that there is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that—

(I) presents an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, the Administrator shall require the violating manufacturer or user, at cost to the violating manufacturer or user, to provide immediate and public notice, to any State, and local requirements, including sub-

(ii) the Administrator.

(iii) that the Administrator shall require the violating manufacturer or user, at cost to the violating manufacturer or user, to provide immediate and public notice, to any State, and local requirements, including sub-

(iv) the person that is alleged to be contributing to the use of the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance causing the endangerment.

(c) IMMEDIATE NOTICE.—On receipt of information that there is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance that—

(1) presents an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, the Administrator shall require the violating manufacturer or user, at cost to the violating manufacturer or user, to provide immediate and public notice, to any State, and local requirements, including sub-

(2) to provide immediate and public notice, within an estimated radius of impact as determined appropriate by the Administrator, to—

(A) the appropriate local government agencies and public services, including impacted utilities, including drinking water treatment plants, and public health, law enforcement, and environmental protective services; and

(B) the community in which the endangerment is occurring, including public utility accessible areas of community recreation, including community recreation and health centers, public libraries, public schools, government offices, online message boards, and media used by members of that community, and not-for-profit community services;
any act or omission that is within the scope of the official duties of the agent, employee, or officer.

(4) CRIMINAL LIABILITY.—An agent, employee, or officer of the United States shall be subject to any criminal sanction (including fine or imprisonment) under any Federal or State law regulating perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government shall be subject to such a criminal sanction.

(d) EXEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (4), the President may exempt, in direct consultation with the Administrator, any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government from compliance with a requirement under a Federal, State, interstate, or local law regulating perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances. The President determines that the exemption is in the paramount interest of the United States.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) PETITION.—An exemption under paragraph (1) shall be for a period of not to exceed 1 year.

(B) RENEWAL.—The President may, in accordance with paragraph (1), renew an exemption under paragraph (1) for a period not to exceed 1 year for each renewal.

(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than January 31 of each year, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes all exemptions granted under paragraph (1) during the previous calendar year, including a description of the reason for each exemption.

(3) PUBLIC NOTICE OF EXEMPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the President, the Administrator, and any department, agency, or instrumentality subject to an exemption under paragraph (1) shall immediately make public the exemption, including any renewal of an exemption under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) WAIVER OF PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—The President, in consultation with the Administrator, may waive the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the President determines that the waiver is in the paramount interest of national security.

(4) NO EXEMPTION FOR LACK OF APPROPRIATION.—The President may not grant an exemption under paragraph (1) due to a lack of appropriations to an agency or a requirement described in that paragraph.

SEC. 112. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title consistent with the policy described in section 103(a).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out any rulemaking under this title or an amendment made by this title that requires a period of notice and opportunity for public comment, that rulemaking shall be carried out in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 113. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title, except for section 102(c), for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2033.

(b) FEE COLLECTION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PETITION FEE.—The term “petition fee” means the fee established by the Administrator under paragraph (2)(B) of section 8(a)(7) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)(7)).

(B) SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FEE.—The term “supplemental report fee” means the fee established by the Administrator under paragraph (2)(B) of section 8(a)(7) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)(7)).

(C) NONRESTRICTION OF OTHER RIGHTS.—

Any supplemental report fee established by the Administrator shall not restrict any State, local, or interstate authority from obtaining any judicial remedy or sanction in any State or local court with respect to the manufacture or release of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

SEC. 114. REPORTS.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report that describes the Administrator’s implementation of this title and the amendments made by this title.

(b) REPORT TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—The Administrator shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a report with respect to the implementation of this title and the amendments made by this title.

(Signed)

[Signature]

[Seal]
(bb) any necessary requirements for the petition process under that section.

(ii) PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT.—The 1-year period described in clause (i) shall include the period ending the date on which the Administrator issues a final rulemaking required under that clause.

(iii) FACTORS.—In determining the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee in the rulemaking required under clause (i), the Administrator—

(1) shall consider—

(a) the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;
(b) the volume of used perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency; and
(c) the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(iv) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall adjust the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee in the rulemaking required under paragraph (D)(ii) to reflect changes for the 36-month period ending the date on which the Administrator establishes the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee.

(v) ALLOWED CHANGES.—The Administrator may adjust the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee in the rulemaking required under paragraph (D) if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

1. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has changed;
2. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has increased;
3. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has decreased; or
4. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has remained the same.

(B) the Administrator determines that—

1. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has not changed; or
2. the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has decreased.

(C) the Administrator is required to adjust the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee in the rulemaking required under paragraph (D) if—

1. the Administrator determines that—

(a) the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has increased; or
(b) the known toxicological risks of individual perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, mixtures of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and subclasses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, as determined by sources of information determined relevant by the Administrator, including the National PFAS Testing Strategy and the Computational Toxicology Chemicals Database of the Environmental Protection Agency, has decreased.

(vi) ADJUSTMENT OF MANDATORY MINIMUMS.—If the minimum fee amounts under paragraph (2)(D)(ii) are in effect, clause (i) shall be applied by substituting “the date on which the Administrator establishes the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee” for “the date on which the Administrator establishes the amount of the supplemental report fee and the petition fee, which minimum fee amounts under paragraph (2)(D)(ii) come into effect” until such time as the Administrator completes the rulemaking process required under paragraph (D).
(B) is a member of the National Security Innovation Network in the Rocky Mountain Region.

(6) EPA METHOD 533.—The term “EPA Method 533” means the method described in the document of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Method 533: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry” (or a successor document).

(7) EPA METHOD 537.1.—The term “EPA Method 537.1” means the method described in the document of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Determination of Select Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Alkyl Substances in Drining Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry” (or a successor document).

(8) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(9) RURAL CENTER.—The term “Rural Center” means the Rural Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions established under subsection (c)(1)(A).

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A)(i) select from among the applications submitted under paragraph (2)(A) an eligible research university and a National Laboratory applying jointly for the establishment of a center, to be known as the “Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions”; and

(ii) guide and assist the eligible research university and National Laboratory in the establishment of that center; and

(B)(i) select from among the applications submitted under paragraph (2)(A) an eligible rural university for the establishment of an additional center, to be known as the “Rural Center of Excellence for Assessing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water Sources and Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Remediation Solutions”; and

(ii) guide and assist the eligible rural university in the establishment of that center.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) CENTER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible research university and National Laboratory desiring to establish the Center shall jointly submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) CRITERIA.—In evaluating applications submitted under clause (i), the Administrator shall only consider applications that—

(I) contain evidence of an existing partnership between the co-applicants that is dedicated to supporting and expanding shared scientific goals with a clear pathway to collaborating on furthering science and research relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(II) demonstrate a history of collaboration between the co-applicants on the advancement of shared research capabilities, including improved research methods and technology relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(III) indicate that the co-applicants have the capacity to expand education and research opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to prepare a generation of experts in relating to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(IV) demonstrate that the National Laboratory co-applicant is equipped to scale up newly discovered technologies and methods for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance removal processes for low-risk, cost-effective, and validated commercialization; and

(V) identify 1 or more staff members of the eligible research university co-applicant and 1 or more staff members of the National Laboratory co-applicant who—

(aa) have expertise in sciences relevant to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance detection and remediation; and

(bb) have been jointly selected, and will be jointly appointed, by the co-applicants to lead, and carry out the purposes of, the Center.

(B) RURAL CENTER.—An eligible rural university desiring to establish the Rural Center shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(3) TIMING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Centers shall be established not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) DELAY.—If the Administrator determines that a delay in the establishment of 1 or both of the Centers is necessary, the Administrator—

(i) may extend the duration of the applicable 1 year period, as determined by the Administrator, for the applicable 1 or more Centers to continue the purposes of, the Center.

(4) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1)—

(A) in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, as the Administrator determines to be appropriate;

(B) in consultation with the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense.

(d) DUTIES AND CAPABILITIES OF THE CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Centers shall develop and maintain—

(A) capabilities for measuring, using methods certified by the Environmental Protection Agency, perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other relevant environmental, municipal, industrial, or remediation water samples; and

(B) capabilities for—

(i) evaluating emerging perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance removal and decontamination technologies and methods; and

(ii) benchmarking those technologies and methods relative to existing technologies and methods.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Centers shall, at a minimum—

(i) develop instruments and personnel capable of conducting analyses of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination in water using EPA method 533, EPA method 537.1, any future method or updated method, or any other method appropriate for detecting perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in water;

(II) make reliable field methods available for evaluating the degradation of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in water or other media;

(iii) make the capabilities and instruments developed under clauses (i) through (III) available to researchers throughout the region in which the Centers are located; and

(iv) make reliable field methods available for evaluating the degradation of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in water or other media.

(e) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Administrator may, as the Administrator determines to be necessary, use staff and other resources from other Federal agencies in carrying out this section.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—With respect to each Center and the Rural Center, not later than 1 year after the date on which the center is established under subsection (c), the Administrator, in coordination with that center, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the establishment of that center; and

(B) the activities of that center since the date on which that center was established.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—With respect to each of the Center and the Rural Center, not later than 1 year after the date on which the Center is established under subsection (c), the Administrator, in coordination with that center, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing—

(A) the research activities of that center during the year covered by the report; and

(B) any policy, research, or funding recommendations relating to the purposes or activities of that center.

(g) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Centers shall terminate on October 1, 2034.

(2) EXTENSION.—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Centers, determines that the continued operation of 1 or both of the Centers beyond the date in paragraph (1) is necessary to advance science and technologies to address perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination—

(A) the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(i) a notification of that determination; and

(ii) a description of the funding necessary for the applicable 1 or more Centers to continue in operation and fulfill their purpose; and

B) the subject to the availability of funds, may extend the duration of the applicable 1 or more Centers for such time as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense, $25,000,000 shall be made available to the Administrator to carry out this section, to remain available until September 30, 2033.
Whereas incarcerated people in and around carceral facilities harm the physical, mental, and social well-being of those impacted by incarceration; 

Whereas exposure to environmental hazards harms the vitality of incarcerated communities by reducing the availability of programming in carceral facilities; 

Whereas the adverse environmental health impacts of incarceration disproportionately harm Black people and other minorities in the United States, including Indigenous, Latino, and LGBTQ+ people, who are more likely to be incarcerated in the United States; 

Whereas pregnant, post-natal, and breastfeeding people are at higher risk of adverse health outcomes from exposure to environmental hazards in and around carceral facilities and other detention settings and systemic patterns of environmental justice violations in carceral facilities have disproportionately impacted communities of color; 

Whereas incarcerated people in prisons and jails are more likely than the general public to have at least 1 preexisting physical or mental health condition or disability, which makes incarcerated people more susceptible to environmental health threats; 

Whereas incarcerated and systemic patterns of environmental justice violations in carceral facilities have disproportionately impacted communities of color; 

Whereas, in the United States, almost 2,000,000 people are incarcerated in Federal, State, and Tribal prisons and jails, immigration detention facilities, juvenile secure facilities, and treatment and rehabilitation facilities; 

Whereas the duration of prison sentences is trending upwards and nearly 57 percent of the Federal and State prison population is now serving a sentence of 10 years or more; whereas every year 10% of a prison or jail for a person is associated with a 2-year reduction in average life expectancy. 

Whereas people incarcerated in prisons and jails are more likely than the general public to have at least 1 preexisting physical or mental health condition or disability, which makes incarcerated people more susceptible to environmental health threats; 

Whereas incarcerated and systemic patterns of environmental justice violations in carceral facilities have disproportionately impacted communities of color; 

Whereas, in the United States, almost 2,000,000 people are incarcerated in Federal, State, and Tribal prisons and jails, immigration detention facilities, juvenile secure facilities, and treatment and rehabilitation facilities; 

Whereas the duration of prison sentences is trending upwards and nearly 57 percent of the Federal and State prison population is now serving a sentence of 10 years or more; whereas every year 10% of a prison or jail for a person is associated with a 2-year reduction in average life expectancy.
which in turn leads to psychological distress, cognitive impairment, and the proliferation of infectious respiratory diseases, allergies, and other respiratory issues;

Whereas incarcerated people are commonly confined to spaces where they are exposed to mold, asbestos, and pests;

Whereas the diets of incarcerated people are regularly below standards requisite for good health;

Whereas food safety standards and preparation guidelines are not uniformly enforced and followed in carceral facilities;

Whereas the constant noise and artificial light that is common in prison environments can act as a form of torture that induces progressively severe mental stress and anxiety; Whereas incarcerated people with limited or no access to natural light are more likely to be depressed and engage in harmful behavior that can extend the duration of their incarceration;

Whereas conditions of incarceration should be conducive to rehabilitation;

Whereas the cumulative and chronic health impacts of incarceration can transform mental stress into long-term or lifelong punishment; and

Whereas many incarcerated people endure conditions that are cruel, inhumane, unsafe, and non-conducive to rehabilitative justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that incarcerated people have the right to healthy and safe environments, and the right to advocate for protecting and improving their environmental health; and

(2) proclaims this Declaration of Environmental Rights for Incarcerated People, founded on the principles that—

(A) incarcerated people have inherent dignity and personhood;

(B) the right to humane treatment is inviolable and without distinction of any kind, including the nature of a crime committed;

(C) incarcerated people have the right to a healthy environment;

(D) environmental standards in carceral facilities should protect the health of the most vulnerable people with an adequate margin of safety;

(E) disregard and contempt for the environmental health of incarcerated people undermines the pursuit of justice; and

(F) the right of incarcerated people to a healthy environment should be universally recognized and protected by law;

(G) living in inhumane conditions should be universally available to incarcerated people and their advocates, without hindrance or delay, in the courts of law;

(H) incarcerated people have the right to, and should be proactively supplied with, information and education regarding exposure pathways to environmental hazards in the facilities in which they are incarcerated;

(I) incarcerated people have the right to discuss the environmental health conditions of carceral facilities among themselves;

(J) incarcerated people have the right to advocate, without fear or threat of retaliation, to protect and improve their environmental health;

(K) incarcerated people have the right to refuse to work or labor in unsafe or hazardous conditions, and have the right to receive alternative work opportunities, without threat of retaliation or impact on release decisions; and

(L) decarceration should serve as a principal strategy to reduce the environmental health harms of criminal legal systems; and

(SENATE RESOLUTION 649—RAISING AWARENESS OF LAKE STURGEON (ACIPENSER FULVESCENS)) Mr. WELCH submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

WHEREAS lake sturgeon are one of the largest North American freshwater fish and can live for 150 years or longer; Whereas lake sturgeon are considered living fossils, with lineage dating back to the time of dinosaurs, making them one of the oldest fish species still in existence; Whereas lake sturgeon are slow to reproduce, and those that are born to live to 25 years old and they only spawn every 4 years on average;

WHEREAS lake sturgeon are found across the Great Lakes, northeastern United States, and southeastern Canada;

WHEREAS lake sturgeon are bottom-dwelling fish that require extensive areas of shallow water to feed on a wide variety of organisms;

WHEREAS historical overfishing, invasive species, and habitat loss have caused declines in the population of local lake sturgeon; Whereas many States list lake sturgeon as an endangered, threatened, or otherwise protected species;

WHEREAS lake sturgeon serve an important role as an indicator of ecosystem health;

WHEREAS lake sturgeon attract the attention of the public because of their large size and prehistoric body;

WHEREAS many Federal agencies, States, Tribes, and local communities are collaborating on lake sturgeon management programs that are reestablishing healthy lake sturgeon populations; and

WHEREAS lake sturgeon have cultural importance for many indigenous communities, representing a traditional food source: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate encourages—

(1) continued collaboration among Federal, State, Tribal, and other partners to manage and increase lake sturgeon populations across their extensive range;

(2) continued efforts to identify, protect, and restore the habitat of lake sturgeon;

(3) continued efforts to prevent and control invasive species and restore the reproductive habitat of lake sturgeon;

(4) increased public awareness of lake sturgeon; and

(5) education of anglers and local communities on the proper ways to handle lake sturgeon if accidentally caught.


Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. REED, and Mrs. HYDE-MILLS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

WHEREAS, on January 5, 1942, the first United States Naval Construction units were authorized by the Department of the Navy; Whereas, on March 5, 1942, the United States Naval Construction Force (referred to in this preamble as "Seabees") was granted official permission by the Navy to use the name "Seabees";

WHEREAS, in 1942, Frank J. Iafrate, a native of North Providence, Rhode Island, who later joined the Seabees as a Chief Carpenter’s Mate, designed the "Seabees'" logo that is still used by the Seabees in 2024;

WHEREAS, for more than 80 years, the Seabees have built bases, airfields, roads, bridges, fueling stations, and other infrastructure, both on land and underwater, in support of the Navy and Marine Corps;

WHEREAS the motto of the Seabees, “We Build, We Fight”, reflects the indispensable dual role of the Seabees in building critical warfighting infrastructure and defending the United States in combat;

WHEREAS the ingenuity, improvisation, and entrepreneurial spirit of the Seabees has given the Armed Forces a strategic advantage and contributed to countless successes on the battlefield for the United States since World War II;

WHEREAS the Seabees have served as goodwill emissaries and perform humanitarian and civic action projects to—

(1) improve access to sanitation, drinking water, and utilities; (2) build schools, hospitals, and roads; and

(3) provide emergency relief in the aftermath of major disasters;

WHEREAS, with courage, creativity, and a "can-do" attitude, the Seabees have helped to build both critical infrastructure and valued friendships around the world; and

WHEREAS, March 5, 2024, is the 82nd anniversary of the establishment of the Seabees: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges and expresses thanks for the thousands of members of the United States Naval Construction Force (referred to in this resolution as "Seabees") who, through ingenuity, strength, courage, and perseverance, have protected the United States and improved the lives of countless people in the United States and around the world;

(2) honors the courage and sacrifices of those members of the Seabees who have perished in defense of the United States; and

(3) expresses undying gratitude for the many sacrifices made by the families of members of the Seabees; and

(4) proudly recognizes the 82nd anniversary of the establishment of the Seabees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 651—DESIGNATING APRIL 2024 AS "PRE-SERVING AND PROTECTING LOCAL NEWS MONTH" AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL NEWS

Ms. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, and Ms. BUTLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

WHEREAS the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of the press enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that “Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”;

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE April 18, 2024
Whereas an informed citizenry depends on accurate and unbiased news reporting to inform the judgment of the people;

Whereas a robust, diverse, and sustainable local news presence leads to civic engagement and the buttressing of democratic norms and practices;

Whereas local news provides vital information about local government and national politics to help United States citizens execute their civic responsibility;

Whereas the absence of local news outlets and investigative reporting allows local government corruption and corporate malfeasance to go unchecked;

Whereas local journalists help combat misinformation and disinformation by contextualizing their community knowledge and connections to debunk fraudulent or misleading content;

Whereas local cable franchise companies routinely provide for public educational and government access channels on their systems, and those channels—

(1) do not contain local civic programming that informs communities;

(2) provide news and information not often available on other local broadcast channels or cable; and

(3) supplement local journalism; and

(4) at times, are the only source for local news.

Whereas more than ⅔ of the United States citizenry trust local news sources;

Whereas, according to recent research—

(1) the United States has lost more than 2,900 local print outlets since 2005, which accounts for over ⅓ of all local print outlets, and is on track to lose ⅓ of all local print outlets by 2025;

(2) an average of 2.5 local print outlets are being shuttered every week in the United States;

(3) more than 200 of the 3,143 counties and county equivalents in the United States have no local newspaper at all, creating a news shortage for the roughly 4,000,000 residents of those areas;

(4) of the remaining counties in the United States, more than ⅔ have only 1 newspaper to cover populations ranging from fewer than 1,000 to more than 1,000,000 residents and ⅔ have no daily newspaper, with fewer than 100 of those counties having a digital substitute;

(5) more than ⅔ of all newspapers in the United States have changed owners during the past decade, and, in 2020, the 25 largest newspaper ownership companies owned ⅔ of all daily newspapers, including 70 percent of newspapers that still circulate daily;

(6) 2,000 newspapers in the United States, thousands now qualify as “ghost newspapers”, or newspapers with reporting and photography staffs that are so significantly reduced that they can no longer provide much of the breaking news or public service journalism that once informed readers about vital issues in their communities;

(7) rural counties are among the counties most deeply impacted by the loss of local reporting, as more than 500 of the nearly 2,900 newspapers that have closed since 2005 are in rural counties; and

(8) researchers at Northwestern University’s Medill School of Journalism estimate that 228 counties in the United States are at an elevated risk of becoming news deserts in the next 5 years, which would inordinately bear on high-poverty areas in the South and Midwest and communities with significant Black, Latino, and Native American populations;

Whereas, while overall employment in newspaper, television, radio, and digital newsrooms dropped by roughly 26 percent, or 30,000 jobs, between 2008 and 2020, the plunge in newspaper jobs alone was much worse at 57 percent, or 40,000 jobs, during that same time period;

Whereas the number of news employees in the radio broadcasting industry dropped by 26 percent between 2008 and 2020;

Whereas more than 21,400 media jobs were lost between 2012 and 2020, excluding those lost in 2020, since the height of the Great Recession in 2009;

Whereas digital native publications have laid off hundreds of journalists, including over 500 in January 2024 alone, and many of those publications have shuttered during the last year;

Whereas beat reporting, meaning the day-to-day coverage of a particular field that allows a journalist to develop expertise and provide sources who can be a viable career for would-be journalists due to the decimation of newsroom budgets;

Whereas requests submitted under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as “Freedom of Information Act requests”), by local newspapers to local, State, and Federal agencies fell by nearly 50 percent between 2019 and 2025, which would inordinately impact high-poverty areas in the South and the next 5 years, which would inordinately affect the local news employees in newsrooms that cover, as epitomized by mass layoffs and closures at several local news outlets in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 2023 and early 2024;

Whereas PEN America proposed “a major reimagining of the local news space” in its 2019 call-to-action report, “Losing the News: The Decimation of Local Journalism and the Search for Solutions”, and called on society and the Federal Government to urgently address the alarming demise of local journalism; and

Whereas, half a century ago, Congress perceived that the commercial television industry would not independently provide the educational and public interest broadcasting that was appropriate and necessary for the country, and, informed by an independent report prepared by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which has since ensured that radio and television include public interest educational and reporting programs using annually appropriated funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2024 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month”;

(2) affirms that local news serves an essential function in the democracy of the United States;

(3) recognizes local news as a public good; and

(4) acknowledges the valuable contributions of local journalism towards the maintenance of healthy and vibrant communities.
(4) the efforts of the individual to make amends or earn back the trust of the public;

Whereas, for individuals returning to their communities from Federal and State prisons, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity;

Whereas many individuals who have been incarcerated struggle to find employment and access capital to start a small business because of collateral consequences, which are often more severe and directly related to the criminal record than 164,000 individuals in 49 States and the District of Columbia since the date of enactment of the Act; and

Whereas the mission and purpose of Earth Day are to call upon the people of the United States to observe “Second Chance Month” through actions and programs that—

(a) promote awareness of those unnecessary legal and social barriers; and

(b) provide closure for individuals with criminal records who have paid their debts to the community.

Whereas an individual with a criminal record often has a lower level of educational attainment than the general population and has significant difficulty acquiring admission to and funding for, educational programs;

Whereas an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving a professional license, which can negatively impact the well-being of the child and family of the individual for generations;

Whereas the programs authorized by the bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–191; 122 Stat. 5094) were reauthorized by the First Step Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–88; 132 Stat. 1375 et seq.), which make historic investments in clean water and clean air; and

Whereas the United States has experienced a youth-led resurgence in environmental and climate activism that has led to hundreds of thousands of individuals in the United States demanding climate action; and

Whereas the heavy metal lead is a common element found in the Earth's crust and is a known toxic; and

Whereas children are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure due to lead's harmful effects on the brain and nervous system development; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), approximately 1 in 3 children, up to approximately 800,000 globally, have blood lead levels at or above the level of concern for developmental delays in a child's environment recommended by the World Health Organization; and

Whereas Congress enacted once-in-a-generation legislation, including the Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117–58), which make historic investments in clean water and clean air; and

Whereas, over time, significant exposure to lead can result in lead poisoning, a severe, life-threatening condition that requires medical attention; whereas according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), approximately 1 in 3 children, up to approximately 800,000 globally, have blood lead levels at or above the level of concern for developmental delays in a child’s environment recommended by the World Health Organization; and whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children from low-income families are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure;
Whereas the World Health Organization has determined that there is no level of exposure to lead that is known to be without harmful effects; and
Whereas lead exposure is linked to toxicity in every organ system, with young children being especially susceptible; and
Whereas, compared to adults, children absorb 4 to 5 times more ingested lead; and
Whereas high levels of lead among children can cause convulsions, and even death through attacks on the central nervous system and the brain; and
Whereas lead exposure can cause serious and irreversible neurological damage and is linked to decreased IQ, negative effects on brain development, lower intelligence quotient (IQ) levels, increased antisocial behavior, as well as decreased cognitive function and utilities; and
Whereas undernourished children, who lack calcium and iron, are more vulnerable to absorbing lead; and
Whereas the World Health Organization links exposure to high amounts of lead among pregnant women to stillbirth, miscarriage, premature birth, and low birth weight; and
Whereas lead stored in a woman’s body is released into her blood during pregnancy and becomes a source of exposure to the developing fetus; and
Whereas poorly regulated or informal recycling of used lead-acid batteries, particularly in developing countries, heightens the risk of occupational exposure to lead, including among children, and environmental contamination; and
Whereas that contamination is connected to the food system through the consumption of shellfish and fish living in contaminated water, animals foraging in contaminated spaces, and the cultivation of crops in contaminated fields; and
Whereas household and consumer goods in low- and middle-income countries that are contaminated with lead, such as cookware, spices, toys, paint, and cosmetics, can poison children in those countries and can enter the global supply chain and poison children in the United States; and
Whereas, in 2023, World Bank researchers conducted a comprehensive examination of country-by-country data on blood lead levels among children and adults and determined an estimated loss of 765,000,000 intelligence quotient points occurred among the total children captured by the data; and
Whereas, in that same study, World Bank researchers determined that in 2019, 5,500,000 adults died from cardiovascular disease associated with lead exposure and the global cost of lead exposure was approximately $5,000,000,000,000; and
Whereas lead poisoning may account for up to 20 percent of the learning gap between children in high-income countries and children in low-income countries; and
Whereas there are cost-effective approaches to lead exposure, with significant return on investment in the form of improved health, increased productivity, higher IQs, and higher lifetime earnings; and
Whereas, in 2023, the G7 recognized the impact of lead exposure on vulnerable communities and affirmed its commitment to reducing lead in the environment and addressing the disproportionate effects of lead exposure on vulnerable populations; and
Whereas, each year, the United States recognizes National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week in October to remind governments, civil society organizations, health partners, industry, and other stakeholders of the unacceptable risks of lead exposure and the need for action to protect human health and the environment in support of meeting Sustainable Development Goal targets; and
Whereas, despite the enormous health and economic impacts of lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries and the potential effectiveness of interventions, there is relatively little global assistance to help those countries prevent lead exposure; and
Whereas the United States Agency for International Development is leading an initiative calling for increased actions and resources to prevent lead poisoning and to address the risk of lead exposure, starting with exposure from exposure to lead in low- and middle-income countries; and
Whereas the United States can play a leadership role globally to help prevent children from the harms of lead exposure: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) recognizes the dangerous impact of lead exposure on children, domestically and globally; and
(2) acknowledges the broader impact of lead exposure on the global economy; and
(3) asserts that the global lead poisoning health crisis is in the security and economic interests of the United States; and
(4) recognizes lead from entering the environment is the most effective strategy for combating lead exposure in children; and
(5) calls upon the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the International Lead Exposure Working Group of the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety to Children, as well as other relevant agencies that support international development programs, to include lead exposure prevention, especially for children, in their approaches and programs as appropriate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 655—HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ISADORE LIEBERMAN, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BERNSTEIN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKMURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRTIT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. EINSTEIN, Mr. FETTEN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUCIANI, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKET, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BOUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 655

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman—
(1) was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1942; and
(2) graduated from Yale University and Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut; and
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected as Attorney General for the State of Connecticut in 1982; and
Whereas, as Attorney General of Connecticut, Joseph I. Lieberman—
(1) implemented a reorganization of the office, focusing on constituent service and setting higher standards for the provision of legal assistance to state agencies; and
(2) argued the case of Estate of Thornton v. Caudill, 472 U.S. 708 (1985), before the Supreme Court of the United States regarding an employee’s right not to work on a chosen Sabbath day; and
(3) fought to expand and enforce consumer and environmental protections.

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected to the United States Senate in 1988, and was reelected in 1994, 2000, and 2006; and
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman played a key role in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and helped to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly known as the 9/11 Commission) following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was an early proponent for regulating the realistic depiction of violence in video games, later leading to the creation of the Entertainment Software Rating Board; and
Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Joseph I. Lieberman was a strong advocate for the civil and political rights of all citizens, particularly as a leader in the effort to repeal the “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” policy of the Armed Forces;
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman, a firm champion of environmental protection, co-sponsored Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the “Clean Air Act of 1990”) (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), promoted legislation that would give consumers more information about the dangers of pesticides, and was an early supporter of efforts to combat climate change;
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in the 2000 presidential election, being the first Jewish major-party nominee for such a position; and
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman, after leaving public office, Joseph I. Lieberman continued his work in national security and civil rights advocacy through organizations such as the Muslim-Jewish Advisory Council and the Counter Extremism Project; and
Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman is survived by his wife, Hadassah Lieberman, as well as his son, stepson, 2 daughters, 2 sisters, and 13 grandchildren; Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That—
(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Joseph I. Lieberman, former Member of the Senate; and
(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate—
(A) to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and
SENATE RESOLUTION 656—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. Res. 656

Whereas, each year, the underground utility infrastructure in the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, fiber, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to have underground utility lines located prior to digging;

Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects;

Whereas digging prior to having underground utility lines located often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death;

Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States;

Whereas, in 2002, Congress required the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission to establish a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State “One Call” systems to provide information on underground utility lines;

Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated “811” as the nationwide “One Call” number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information on underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities (referred to in this preamble as the “‘One Call’/811 program”);

Whereas the nearly 4,200 damage prevention professionals who are members of the Common Ground Alliance, States, the “One Call”/811 program, and other stakeholders who are committed to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national “Contact 811 Before You Dig” campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators contacting 811 to find out the location of underground utility lines before digging;

Whereas the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Pub. L. 112-90: 125 Stat. 1984) affirmed and expanded the “One Call”/811 program by eliminating exemptions given to local and state government agencies and their contractors regarding notifying “One Call”/811 centers before digging;

Whereas, according to the 2022 Damage Information Reporting Tool Report published by the Common Ground Alliance in September 2022:

(1) “No notification to the 811 center” remains the number 1 top root cause of damage;

(2) failure to notify 811 prior to digging contributed to 25 percent of damages; and

(3) landscaping, fencing, water, sewer, and construction that are performed when professionals cause no-notification damages; and

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance has designated April as “National Safe Digging Month” to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the designation of 811 as the national “Contact Before You Dig” number; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month;

(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to contact 811 by phone or online before digging; and

(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators about the importance of contacting 811 to have the approximate location of buried utilities marked with paint or flags before digging.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1823. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1824. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1825. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1826. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1828. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1829. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1830. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1831. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1832. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1833. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1834. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1835. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARPER and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2958, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 1836. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1823. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12, and insert the following:

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR LEADERSHIP TO APPROVE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUERIES.—The procedures shall require that senior leadership of the Department of Justice, including the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General, be included in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s prior approval process under clause (v).

SA 1824. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12.

SA 1825. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 87, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 90, line 4.

SA 1826. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 24, line 10, and insert the following:

SA 1827. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARPER and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment to the bill S. 2958, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 1828. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1829. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1830. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1831. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1832. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1833. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1834. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1835. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARPER and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2958, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 1836. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The foregoing amendments shall be in addition to the amendment, by Mr. MARSHALL, to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
shall provide for the record a written statement of the reasons for the denial.

(‘‘(iii) presents or involves a sensitive investigative matter;’’.

(‘‘(iv) presents a request for approval of a new program, a new technology, or a new use of existing program, technology, or activity, that is as sensitive as a United States person that, in the public domain of the United States any question of law, and the purposes of section 602, a petition filed under subsection (l), as added by paragraph (1) of this paragraph or (B), or (b) appoints an amicus curiae under paragraph (2), the amicus curiae shall have access, to the extent such information is available to the Government, to the findings that are required to be made by this subsection, including procedures that ensure, at a minimum, that—

(A) call into question the accuracy of the application or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application that might reasonably—

(B) otherwise raise doubts with respect to the findings that are required to be made under the applicable provision of this Act in order for the court order to be issued.’’)

(2) CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—Title IX, as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(r) The term ‘Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review’ means the court established under section 103(b).’’.

(5) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO STRIKING SECTION 5(C) OF THE BILL.—

(A) Subsection (e) of section 603, as added by section 12(a) of this Act, is amended by striking ‘‘section 103(m)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 103(i)’’.

(B) Section 110(a), as added by section 15(b) of this Act, is amended by striking ‘‘section 103(n)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 103(i)’’.

(6) Section 103 is amended by redesignating subsection (m), as added by section 17 of this Act, as subsection (l) of this Act.

(7) The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to proceedings under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), that take place on or after, or are pending on, that date.

(1) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION IN PromptLY REVIEW OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978 APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘TITLE IX—REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION

SEC. 901. DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.

The Attorney General or any other Federal officer or employee making an application for a court order under this Act shall provide to the court with—

(1) all information in the possession of the Government that is material to determining whether the application satisfies the applicable requirements under this Act, including any exculpatory information; and

(2) all information in the possession of the Government that might reasonably—

(A) if a court finds that such appointment is not appropriate.

(2) CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—Title IX, as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 902. CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.

‘‘(a) DEFINITION OF ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—In this section, the term ‘accuracy procedures’ means specific procedures, adopted by the Attorney General, to ensure that an application for a court order under this Act, including any application for renewal of an existing order, is accurate and complete, including procedures that ensure, at a minimum, that—

(1) The application reflects all information that might reasonably call into question the accuracy of the information or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application that might reasonably—

(2) The application reflects all material information that might reasonably call into question the reliability of any information from a confidential human source that is used in the application;
“(3) a complete file documenting each factual assertion in an application is maintained;

“(4) the applicant coordinates with the appropriate elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033)), concerning any prior or existing relationship with the target or the target’s geographic information or the reasonableness of any assessment led to by the information or the reasonableness of any assessment leading to the installation of a tracking device, except pursuant to a warrant issued using the

“(C) Subsection (c) of section 402, as amended by subsections (a)(5)(A) and (b)(3) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

“(i) in paragraph (2), by adding “and” at the end;

“(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

“(iii) by striking paragraph (4), as added by section 10(a)(4) of this Act, and;

“(iv) by striking paragraph (5), as added by section 10(b)(3)(C) of this Act.

“(D) Subsection (b)(2) of section 502, as amended by subsections (a)(4) and (b)(4) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

“(i) in subparagraph (A), by adding “and” at the end;

“(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

“(iii) by striking subparagraph (E), as added by section 10(a)(4)(C) of this Act; and

“(iv) by striking subparagraph (F), as added by section 10(b)(4)(C) of this Act.

“(E) Subsection (b)(1) of section 703, as amended by subsections (a)(5)(A) and (b)(5)(A) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

“(i) in paragraph (1), by adding “and” at the end;

“(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

“(iii) by striking subparagraph (K), as added by section 10(b)(5)(A)(iii) of this Act.

“(F) Paragraph (6) of section 1001, as amended by subsections (a)(5)(B) and (b)(5)(B) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

“(i) in paragraph (6), by adding “and” at the end;

“(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

“(iii) by striking subparagraph (A), as added by section 10(a)(6)(A)(i) of this Act; and

“(iv) by striking subparagraph (B), as added by section 10(b)(6)(A)(ii) of this Act.

“(G)(1) The Attorney General shall not be required to issue procedures under paragraph (7) of section 10(a) of this Act.

“(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall be construed to modify the requirement for the Attorney General to issue accuracy procedures under section 902(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

“SA 1827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 6. WARRANT PROTECTIONS FOR LOCALIZATION INFORMATION, WEB BROWSING RECORDS, AND SEARCH QUERY RECORDS.

(a) HISTORICAL LOCATION, WEB BROWSING, AND SEARCH QUERY RECORDS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

“(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “As used’’;

“(B) in subsection (a), as so designated—

“(i) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “and” at the end;

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

“(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) includes a record that reveals, in part or as a whole—

“(1) the domain name, uniform resource locator, internet protocol address, or other identifier for a service provided by an online service provider, or the identity of a customer, subscriber, user, or device, for any attempted or successful communication or transmission between an online service provider and such a customer, subscriber, user, or device;

“(2) a search engine, voice assistant, chat bot, or navigation service; and

“(3) the network traffic generated by an attempted or successful communication or transmission between a service provided by an online service provider and a customer, subscriber, user, or device; and

“(C) does not include a record that reveals information about an attempted or successful communication or transmission between any known service and a particular, known customer, subscriber, user, or device, if the record is maintained by the known service and is limited to revealing additional identifying information about the particular, known customer, subscriber, user, or device; and

“(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or section 2510 shall be construed to mean that a record may not be more than 1 of the following types of record:

“(1) The contents of a communication.

“(2) Location information.

“(3) A web browsing record.

“(4) A search query record.

“(b) REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE OF LOCATION INFORMATION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

“(A) in the section heading, by striking “(a) OTHER TRACKING DEVICES” and inserting “(a) TRACKING DEVICES”;

“(B) by striking subsection (b); and

“(C) by redesignating subsection (a) as subsection (b).

(D) by inserting before subsection (c), as so redesignated, the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No officer or employee of the United States Government shall or may direct the installation of a tracking device, except pursuant to a warrant issued using the
procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (or, in the case of a State court, issued using State warrant procedures and, in the case of a court-martial or other proceedings under chapter 47 of title 10, the Uniform Code of Military Justice), issued under section 946 of that title, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President by a court of competent jurisdiction.

``(b) EMERGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the prohibition under subsection (a) does not apply in a case in which an investigatory or law enforcement officer reasonably determines that—

(A) the circumstance described in subparagraph (i), (ii), or (iii) of section 2517(7)(a) exists; and

(B) there are grounds upon which a warrant could be issued to authorize the installation of the tracking device.

(2) APPLICATION DEADLINE.—If a tracking device is installed under the authority under paragraph (1), an application for a warrant shall be made within 48 hours after the installation.

(3) TERMINATION ABSENT WARRANT.—In the absence of use of a tracking device under the authority under paragraph (1) shall immediately terminate when the investigatory information sought is obtained or when the application for the warrant is denied, whichever is earlier.

(4) LIMITATION.—In the event an application for a warrant described in paragraph (2) is denied, or in any other case where the use of a tracking device under the authority under paragraph (1) is terminated without a warrant having been issued, the information obtained shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of this section, and an inventory describing the installation and use of the tracking device shall be served on the person named in the warrant application.

(E) in subsection (c), as so redesignated—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking "In General," and inserting "JURISDICTION";

(ii) by striking "or other order";

(iii) by striking "mobile";

(iv) by striking "such order" and inserting "such warrant"; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, the installation of a tracking device occurs within the jurisdiction in which the device is physically located when the installation is complete.") and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'control' means any means necessary for the installation and use of a tracking device imposed by section 3117 of this title and rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

SA 1828. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 26. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITIES IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT.

(a) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE IX—LIMITATIONS

SEC. 901. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITIES TO SURVEILL UNITED STATES PERSONS, ON CONDUCTING QUERIES, AND ON USE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING UNITED STATES PERSONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) PEN REGISTER AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE.—The terms 'pen register' and 'trap and trace device' have the meanings given in subsection (b)(1) of section 1821 of title 18, United States Code.

"(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The terms 'pen register' and 'trap and trace device', and 'United States person' have the meanings given such
terms in section 901 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by subsection (a).

(2) **LIMITATION ON ACQUISITION.**—Where authority is provided by statute or by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to perform physical searches or to acquire, directly or through third parties, communications content, non-content information, or business records, those authorizations shall provide the exclusive means by which such searches or acquisition shall take place if the target of the search is located outside the United States.

(3) **LIMITATION ON USE IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Except as provided in paragraph (5), any information concerning a United States person acquired or derived from an acquisition under Executive Order 12333 (50 U.S.C. 3001 note; relating to United States intelligence activities), or successor order, shall not be used in evidence against that United States person in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding or as part of any criminal, civil, or administrative investigation.

(4) **LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES PERSON QUERIES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no governmental entity or officer of the United States shall acquire communications content, non-content information, or business records of a United States person under Executive Order 12333 (50 U.S.C. 3001 note; relating to United States intelligence activities), or successor order, shall use, or cause to be used, any information that was acquired in violation of paragraph (2) or (3), and any evidence derived from that information, could be used to identify a person; or otherwise obtained information that was obtained in violation of paragraph (2) or (3), the law enforcement agency of a governmental entity or an element of the intelligence community in violation of paragraph (2) or (3), and any evidence derived therefrom, may not be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee, or other authority of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof.

**SA 1829. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end, add the following:

**SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF RECORDS HELD BY DATA BROKERS.**

Section 7020 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) **PROHIBITION ON OBTAINING IN EXCHANGE FOR ANYTHING OF VALUE CERTAIN RECORDS AND INFORMATION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.**—

"(1) **Definitions.**—In this subsection—

"(I) the term ‘covered customer or subscriber record’ means a covered record that is—

"(aa) disclosed to a third party by—

"(bb) a provider of an electronic communication service to the public, a provider of a remote computing service, or an intermediary service provider; and

"(cc) location information; and

"(II) does not include a record or other information that—

"(a) pertains to a covered person; and

"(b) is—

"(aa) a record or other information described in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

"(bb) communications contents; or

"(cc) location information; and

"(ii) does not include a record or other information that—

"(III) has been voluntarily made available to the general public by a covered person on a social media platform or similar service;

"(IV) is lawfully available to the public as a Federal, State, or local government record or through other widely distributed media; and

"(V) is lawfully available to the public as a Federal, State, or local government record or through other widely distributed media; and

"(bb) is consistent with the privacy policy of the provider; or

"(cc) location information; and

"(I) pertains to a covered person; and

"(II) is—

"(aa) from a provider of an electronic communication service to the public; or

"(bb) obtained from a third party in exchange for anything of value a covered customer or subscriber record or any illegitimately obtained information.

"(3) LIMIT ON SHARING BETWEEN AGENCIES. —An agency of a governmental entity that is not a law enforcement agency or an element of the intelligence community may not provide to a law enforcement agency of a governmental entity or an element of the intelligence community a covered customer or subscriber record or any illegitimately obtained information that was obtained from a third party in exchange for anything of value.

"(4) **MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall adopt specific procedures that are reasonably designed to minimize the acquisition and retention, and prohibit the dissemination, of information pertaining to a covered person that is acquired in violation of paragraph (2) or (3).

"(B) **USE BY AGENCIES.**—If a law enforcement agency of a governmental entity or element of the intelligence community in violation of paragraph (2) or (3), the law enforcement agency of a governmental entity or element of the intelligence community shall minimize the acquisition and retention, and prohibit the dissemination, of the
information in accordance with the procedures adopted under subparagraph (A)."

SEC. 2. REQUIRED DISCLOSURE.

Section 2703 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) COVERED CUSTOMER OR SUBSCRIBER RECORDS AND ILLEGITIMATELY OBTAINED INFORMATION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ‘covered customer or subscriber record’, ‘illegitimately obtained information’, ‘third party’ have the meanings given such terms in section 2702(e).

(2) LIMITATION.—Unless a governmental entity obtains an order in accordance with paragraph (3), a governmental entity may not require a third party to disclose a covered customer or subscriber record or any illegitimately obtained information if a court order would be required for the governmental entity to require a provider of remote computing service or a provider of electronic communication service to the public to disclose such a covered customer or subscriber record or illegitimately obtained information that is a record of a customer or subscriber of the provider.

(3) ORDERS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—A court may only issue an order requiring a third party to disclose a covered customer or subscriber record or any illegitimately obtained information if the same basis and subject to the same limitations as would apply to a court order to require disclosure by a provider of remote computing service or a provider of electronic communication service to the public of a record of a customer or subscriber of the provider.

(B) STANDARD.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a court shall apply the most stringent standard under Federal statute or the Constitution of the United States that would be applicable to a request for a court order to require a comparable disclosure by a provider of remote computing service or a provider of electronic communication service to the public of a record of a customer or subscriber of the provider.

SEC. 3. INTERMEDIARY SERVICE PROVIDERS.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 2711 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(3) by adding at the end following:

"the term ‘intermediary service provider’ means an entity or facilities owner or operator that—";

(b) PROHIBITION.—Section 2702(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(4) by adding at the end following:

"an intermediary service provider shall not knowingly divulge—"

(A) to any person or entity the contents of a communication while in electronic storage by that provider; or

(B) to any governmental entity a record of or information derived from a communication while in electronic storage by that provider;

(c) EXCLUSIVE MEANS RELATED TO COMMUNICATIONS RECORDS.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) shall be the exclusive means by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.

(d) EXCLUSIVE MEANS RELATED TO FOURTH AMENDMENT INFORMATION, WEB BROWSING HISTORY, AND INTERNET SEARCH HISTORY.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “location information” has the meaning given such term in section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 2.

(2) EXCLUSIVE MEANS.—Title I and sections 303, 304, 703, 704, and 705 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., 1823, 1824, 1881a, 1881b, 1881c, 1881d) shall be the exclusive means by which information, web browsing history, and internet search history of United States persons or persons inside the United States are acquired for foreign intelligence purposes inside the United States or from a person or entity located in the United States.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "newspaper person" has the meaning given such term in section 2701 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801).

SEC. 4. LIMIT ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION, FACILITIES, OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT ABSENT A COURT ORDER.

Section 2511(2)(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (1), by striking clause (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) a certification in writing—"

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking clause (A) and inserting the following:

"(A) to any person specified in section 2518(7) or the Attorney General of the United States;"

(3) by adding at the end following:

"(II) a foreign intelligence activity involving a foreign intelligence service or a foreign intelligence agency to which a foreign intelligence service or a foreign intelligence agency has contracted or otherwise agreed to provide assistance;"

(4) by adding at the end following:

"(III) the significant value to the national security of the United States; and"

(5) by adding at the end following:

"(IV) by a person, entity, or governmental entity who owns or operates a mass communications facility or mass communications service;"

SEC. 5. AMENDMENT TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end following:

"(c) IN GENERAL.—Title I and sections 303, 304, 703, 704, and 705 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., 1823, 1824, 1881a, 1881b, 1881c, 1881d) shall be the exclusive means by which any information, records, data, or tangible things are acquired for foreign intelligence purposes inside the United States or from a person or entity located in the United States if the compelled production of such information, records, data, or tangible things would require a warrant for law enforcement purposes.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘newspaper person’ has the meaning given such term in section 2511 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801).


(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) For the purposes of notification provisions of this Act, information or evidence is ‘derived’ from an electronic surveillance, physical search, use of a pen register or trap and trace device, production of tangible things, or acquisition under this Act when the information or evidence was originally possessed by or was subsequently re-obtained through other means.

(b) POLICIES AND GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence shall publish the following:

(A) Policies concerning the application of subsection (q) of section 101 of such Act, as added by subsection (a);
(B) Guidance for all members of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) and all Federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities concerning the application of such subsection (q).

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Whenever the Attorney General and the Director modify a policy or guidance under this paragraph, the Attorney General and the Director shall publish such modifications.

SA 1831. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. WARNEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 87, strike lines 1 through 13.

SA 1832. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert, the following:

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON WARRANTLESS ACCESS TO THE COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION OF UNITED STATES PERSONS.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 702(i) is amended in paragraph (5), as so redesignated by section 2(a)(2) of this Act—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) The term 'covered query' means a query conducted—

"(i) using a term associated with a United States person; or

"(ii) for the purpose of finding the information of a United States person.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Section 702(f) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as subparagraph (a)(3) of this Act, as so redesignated by section 2(a)(2) of this Act—

(2) in paragraph (1)(A) by inserting "and information"; and

(3) in paragraph (1)(B), as added by section 10(a)(1) of this Act, the following:

"(4) if the query is reported to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, the attorney general, the director of national intelligence, the national security agency of the United States, the head of the Department of Justice, or the head of the Department of the Treasury.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 706(a)(2)(A)(i) is amended by inserting "(A)(ii) a covered query is reported to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, the attorney general, the director of national intelligence, the national security agency of the United States, the head of the Department of Justice, or the head of the Department of the Treasury," in lieu of subsection (A)(i) of such section.

(2) Section 706(a)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking "the query is reported to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, the attorney general, the director of national intelligence, the national security agency of the United States, the head of the Department of Justice, or the head of the Department of the Treasury," in lieu of subsection (A)(ii) of such section.

(d) Judicial Review.—Section 702(b)(6) is amended to read—

"(6) the query is reported to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court."
SECOND SESSION
H. R. 7888; to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12, and insert the following:

(b) EXCEPTIONS FOR CONCURRENT AUTHORIZATION, CONSENT, EMERGENCY SITUATIONS, AND CERTAIN DEFENSIVE CYBERSECURITY QUERIES.—

(1) in general.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a query related to a United States person if—

(II) (aa) the person or entity conducting the query has a reasonable belief that—

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(III) such person or, if such person is incapable of providing consent, a third party capable of providing consent, a third party

(II) no information concerning any United States person acquired from such query may subsequently be used or disclosed in any other manner without the consent of such person, except in the case that the Attorney General approves the use or disclosure of such information in order to prevent death or serious bodily harm to any person.

(III) ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—Not less frequently than annually, the Attorney General shall assess compliance with the requirements under clause (i).

(IV) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSE.—Except as provided in subclauses (I) through (IV) of subparagraph (B)(i), no officer or employee of any agency that receives any information obtained through an acquisition under this section may conduct a query of information obtained through an acquisition under this section, is amended by inserting after clause (7), as added by section 16(a)(1) of this Act, as paragraph (8); and

(D) by redesignating paragraph (3), as added by section 2(a) of this Act, as paragraph (7); and

(E) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

(2) PROHIBITION ON RESULTS OF METADATA QUERY AS A BASIS FOR ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PROTECTED INFORMATION.—If a query of information acquired under this subsection is conducted for purposes of finding communications metadata of a United States person and the query returns such metadata, the communications content associated with the metadata may not be reviewed except as provided under paragraph (2)(B)(i) of this subsection.

(3) FEDERATED DATABASES.—The prohibitions and requirements under this subsection shall apply to queries of federated and mixed datasets that include information acquired under this section, unless each agency has established a system, mechanism, or business practice to limit the query to information not acquired under this section.

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 606(b)(2) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “including pursuant to subsection (f)(2) of such section.”

(B) Section 706(a)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking “obtained an order of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court to access such information pursuant to section 702(b)(2)” and inserting “in accordance with section 702(b)(2)”.

SA 1834. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12, and insert the following:

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR LEADERSHIP TO APPROVE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUERIES.—Subsection (D)(i) of section 702(c)(3), as added by subsection (d) of this Act, is amended by inserting after clause (c) the following:

(vi) the preceding subparagraph (A) and clause (i)

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR LEADERSHIP TO APPROVE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUERIES.—The procedures shall require that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Attorney General be included in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s prior approval process under clause (1).

SA 1835. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2608, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2023.”

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Title I—COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Coastal hazard pilot project.

Sec. 103. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

Sec. 104. Nonapplicability of prohibitions to otherwise protected areas and structures in new additions to the System.

Sec. 105. Require disclosure to prospective buyers.
TITLE I—COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3502) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “For purposes of” and inserting “For purposes of’’; and

(2) in section (a) (as so designated)—

(A) by inserting the margin of each of paragraphs (1) through (7), and each of the subparagraphs and clauses within those paragraphs, appropriately;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “means” and inserting “includes’’;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “bluff,” after “barrier spit,”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting “and related lands” after “aquatic habitats’’;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, including areas that are and will be vulnerable to coastal hazards, such as flooding, storm surge, wind, erosion, and sea level rise’’ after “nearshore waters’’; and

(iv) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking “‘s of the map’” and inserting “‘s of the map’”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (7) as paragraphs (6) through (8), respectively; and

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

“(5) OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Otherwise Protected Area’ means any unit of the System that, at the time of designation, was predominantly composed of areas established under Federal, State, or local law, or held by a qualified organization, primarily for wildlife refuge, sanctuary, recreational, or natural resource conservation purposes.

“(B) ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘qualified organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 176(b)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section supersedes the official maps described in section 4(a).’’.

SEC. 102. COASTAL HAZARD PILOT PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a coastal hazard pilot project pursuant to the provisions and criteria and produce maps of areas, including coastal mainland areas, which could be added to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

(b) TIME FRAME.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot project by October 1, 2030.

(c) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot project in cooperation with the affected States.

(d) MAPS.—The Secretary shall make available the maps produced pursuant to this subsection to the affected States.

SEC. 103. JOHN H. CHAFEES COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “as System units under paragraph (3)” and inserting “as System units under paragraph (4)”;

(2) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “elsewhere” and inserting “elsewhere’’;

(3) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “in” and inserting “in’’;

(4) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “in” and inserting “in’’;

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

(6) by adding after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) Area within a new addendum to the System.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, new Federal financial assistance shall be provided for insurable structures in OtherWISE PROTECTED AREAS that are used in a manner consistent with the purpose for which the area is protected.’’.

SEC. 104. REQUIRE DISCLOSURE TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THAT PROPERTY IS IN THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

Section 5 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3504) is amended—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall promulgate regulations (2) and (3), the prohibitions on new Federal financial assistance and on the addition to the System made on or after the date of enactment of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 2023 but subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the prohibitions on new Federal financial assistance.

“(3) INSURABLE STRUCTURES IN OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS.—For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3), the prohibitions on new Federal financial assistance may be provided for insurable structures in OtherWISE PROTECTED AREAS that are used in a manner consistent with the purpose for which the area is protected.’’.

SEC. 105. REQUIRE DISCLOSURE TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THAT PROPERTY IS IN THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

Section 5 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3504) is amended (as amended by section 104(2)) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) DISCLOSURE TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THAT PROPERTY IS IN THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State and local government officials, shall develop and make available to prospective buyers that property is in the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

SEC. 106. GUIDANCE FOR EMERGENCIES ADJACENT TO THE SYSTEM.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Chief of Engineers, shall develop and finalize guidance relating to the expenditure of Federal funds pursuant to the exception described in section 5(a)(3) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3504(a)(3)) for emergency situations that threaten property immediately adjacent to a System unit (as defined in section 5(a)(3) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 3502)) and are limited to actions that are necessary to alleviate the emergency.”.
(b) AQUACULTURE—Operation. Section 6(a)(6) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Sourcing of sediment resources for federal coastal storm risk management projects that have used a System unit for sand to nourish adjacent beaches outside the System pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (known commonly as the 'Flood Control Act of 1941') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n), at any time in the 15-year period prior to the date of enactment of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2023 in response to a federally declared disaster.

(c) FEDERAL COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 6(a)(6) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Sourcing of sediment resources for federal coastal storm risk management projects that have used a System unit for sand to nourish adjacent beaches outside the System pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (known commonly as the 'Flood Control Act of 1941') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n), at any time in the 15-year period prior to the date of enactment of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2023 in response to a federally declared disaster.

SEC. 108. IMPROVE FEDERAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3506(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990" and inserting "the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2023"; and

(2) by striking "promulgate regulations" and inserting "revise or promulgate regulations as necessary".

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 3(2) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3502(2)) is amended by striking "Committee on Resources" and inserting "Committee on Natural Resources".

SEC. 109. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 10 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(2)) is amended by striking "$2,000,000" and all that follows through the period at the end of the sentence and inserting "$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028."
(50) The map entitled “Jordan Cove Unit E03, Niantic Bay Unit E03A Old Black Point Unit CT-03, Hatchett Point Unit CT-04 Little Pond Unit CT-05, Mile Creek Unit CT-06” and dated December 18, 2020.

(51) The map entitled “Grissowd Pond Unit CT-07, Lynde Point Unit E03B Cold Spring Brook Unit CT-08” and dated December 18, 2020.

(52) The map entitled “Menunkatuck Island Unit E04, Hammonasset Point Unit E05 Tomes Creek Unit CT-10 Seaview Beach Unit CT-11” and dated December 18, 2020.

(53) The map entitled “Lindsey Cove Unit CT-12 Kelsey Island Unit CT-13 Nathan Hale Park Unit CT-14 Presque Isle Park Unit CT-15P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(54) The map entitled “Milford Point Unit E09 Long Beach Unit CT-18 Payerweather Island Unit E09AP” and dated December 18, 2020.

(55) The map entitled “Norwalk Islands Unit E09E/E09P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(56) The map entitled “Jamaica Bay Unit NY-60P (1 of 2)” and dated December 18, 2020.

(57) The map entitled “Jamaica Bay Unit NY-60P (2 of 2)” and dated December 18, 2020.

(58) The map entitled “Sage Point Unit NY-03 Prospect Point Unit NY-04P Dosoris Pond Unit NY-05P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(59) The map entitled “The Creek Beach Unit NY-06NY-06P Centre Island Beach Unit NY-07P, Centre Island Unit NY-88 Lloyd Beach Unit NY-10P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(60) The map entitled “Lloyd Harbor Unit NY-11NY-11P, Estons Neck Unit F02 Hobart Beach Unit NY-13, Deck Island Harbor Unit NY-89 Centerport Harbor Unit NY-12, Crab Meadow Unit NY-14” and dated December 18, 2020.


(62) The map entitled “Stony Brook Harbor Unit NY-16NY-16P (2 of 2) Crane Neck Unit F04P Old Field Beach Unit F05/F05P Cedar Beach Unit NY-17NY-17P” and dated December 18, 2020.


(64) The map entitled “Luce Landing Unit NY-20P, Mastic Inlet Unit NY-21P East Creek Unit NY-34P, Indian Island Unit NY-35P Flanders Bay Unit NY-36NY-36P, Red Creek Unit NY-37” and dated December 18, 2020.

(65) The map entitled “Goldsmith Inlet Unit NY-22P, Pipes Cove Unit NY-26 (1 of 2) Southold Point Unit NY-29P, Fish Market Point Unit NY-29P (2 of 2) Hook Neck Bay Unit NY-30 Peconic Dunes Unit NY-90P” and dated December 18, 2020.


(67) The map entitled “Truman Beach Unit NY-23NY-23P Orient Beach Unit NY-25P Say Bay Beach Point Unit NY-47” and dated December 18, 2020.


(69) The map entitled “Cardinners Island Barriers Unit F09 (1 of 2) Plum Island Unit NY-24” and dated December 18, 2020.

(70) The map entitled “Sammys Beach Unit F08A, Unreal Beach Unit F08B, Cardinners Island Barriers Unit F09 (2 of 2) Napeague F10P (1 of 2)” and dated December 18, 2020.

(71) The map entitled “Cape Henry Barriers Unit DE-01, Cape Henry Beach Unit DE-01P (1 of 2) Broadkill Beach Unit H00/H00P (1 of 4)” and dated December 18, 2020.

(72) The map entitled “Cape Henry Beach Unit DE-01P (2 of 4) Broadkill Beach Unit H00/H00P (3 of 4)” and dated December 18, 2020.


(74) The map entitled “Moores Beach Unit NJ-10P (3 of 3)” and dated December 18, 2020.


(80) The map entitled “Sandy Hook Unit NJ-01P Monmouth Cove Unit NJ-17P” and dated December 18, 2020.


(83) The map entitled “Island Beach Unit NJ-05P (1 of 2)” and dated December 18, 2020.

(84) The map entitled “Island Beach Unit NJ-05P (2 of 2)” and dated December 18, 2020.


(90) The map entitled “Corson’s Inlet Unit NJ-08P” and dated December 18, 2020.


(93) The map entitled “Cedar Bonnet Island Unit NJ-06NJ-06P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(94) The map entitled “Point Look-In Unit MD-17P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(95) The map entitled “Shoreland Unit MD-21P Meekins Neck Unit MD-59” and dated December 18, 2020.

(96) The map entitled “Hooper Point Unit MD-24” and dated December 18, 2020.

(97) The map entitled “Boone Creek Unit MD-26 Benoni Point Unit MD-27 Chowr Point Unit MD-50” and dated December 18, 2020.


(99) The map entitled “Small Point Unit MD-32 Wesley Church Unit MD-33 Eastern Neck Island Unit MD-34P Wilson Point Unit MD-35” and dated December 18, 2020.

(100) The map entitled “Assateague Island Unit MD-47 Point Lookout Unit MD-48P Potter Creek Unit MD-63 Bisco Creek Unit MD-49” and dated December 18, 2020.

(101) The map entitled “Biscoe Pond Unit MD-61P, Carroll Pond Unit MD-62 St. Clarence Creek Unit MD-64 Deep Point Unit MD-45, Point Look-In Unit MD-46 Chicken Cock Creek Unit MD-50” and dated December 18, 2020.

(102) The map entitled “Drum Point Unit MD-59 Lewis Creek Unit MD-60 Green Holly Pond Unit MD-61” and dated December 18, 2020.

(103) The map entitled “Flag Ponds Unit MD-37P Cove Point Marsh Unit MD-38MD-38P” and dated December 18, 2020.

(104) The map entitled “Cherryfield Unit ME-06P” and dated December 18, 2020.


(131) The map entitled "Cedar Island Unit VA-03P (3 of 3)" and dated December 18, 2020.

(132) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(137) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(138) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(139) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(140) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(141) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(142) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(143) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(144) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(146) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(147) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(149) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(150) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(151) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(152) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(154) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(156) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(159) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(164) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(165) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(166) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(168) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(170) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(172) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.


(175) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(176) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(177) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(178) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(179) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.

(180) The map entitled "Creque Creek Unit VA-35" and dated December 18, 2020.
(B) Definition of Sensitive Investigative Matter.—Section 103(i) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(12) Definition.—In this subsection, the term ‘sensitive investigative matter’ means—

(A) an investigative matter involving the activities of—

(1) a U.S. domestic public official or political candidate, or an individual serving on the staff of such an official or candidate;

(2) a domestic religious or political organization, or a known or suspected United States person prominent in such an organization; or

(3) the domestic news media; or

(B) any other investigative matter involving a domestic entity or a known or suspected United States person that, in the judgment of the applicable court established under subsection (a) or (b), is as sensitive as an investigative matter described in subparagraph (A).

(2) Authority to Seek Review.—Section 103(i), as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking the semicolon, and inserting ‘‘;’’ after ‘‘Authority’’; and

(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (I), (II), and (III), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (I), as so redesignated, by striking ‘‘the amicus curiae asserts in the following: the amicus curiae—’’;

(iv) in subparagraph (A)(i), as so redesignated, by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ‘‘; including legal arguments regarding any privacy or civil liberties issue relevant to the application or motion; or other issue directly impacting the legality of the proposed electronic surveillance with the court, regardless of whether the court has requested assistance on that issue.’’;

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (7) through (12) as paragraphs (8) through (13), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

‘‘(7) Authority to Seek Review of Decisions.—

(A) FISA Court Decisions.—

(i) Petition.—Following issuance of an order under this Act by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, an amicus curiae appointed under paragraph (2) may petition the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court to certify for review to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review a question of law described in subsection (i).

(ii) Written Statement of Reasons.—If the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court denies a petition under this subparagraph, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court shall provide for the record a written statement of the reasons for the denial.

(iii) Appointment.—Upon certification of any question of law pursuant to this subparagraph, the Court of Review shall appoint the amicus curiae to assist the Court of Review in its consideration of the certified question of law. The Court of Review issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate.

(C) Declassification of Inferentials.—For purposes of paragraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph and all of its content shall be considered a finding that such appointment is not appropriate.

(3) Access to Information.—

(A) Application and Materials.—Section 103(i)(6) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) in general.—

‘‘(i) Right of Amicus.—If a court established under subsection (a) or (b) appoints an amicus curiae under paragraph (2), the amicus curiae—

(I) shall have access, to the extent such information is available to the Government, to—

(aa) the application, certification, petition, motion, and other information and supporting materials, including any information described in section 901, submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court in connection with the matter in which the amicus curiae has been appointed, including access to any relevant legal precedent (including any such precedent that is cited by the Government, including in such an application);

(bb) an unredacted copy of each relevant decision made by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review in which the court decides a question of law, without regard to whether the decision is classified; and

(cc) any other information or materials that the court determines are relevant to the duties of the amicus curiae; and

(II) may make a submission to the court requesting access to any other particular material (including any information that the Government has access to that is relevant to the duties of the amicus curiae) that the amicus curiae believes to be relevant to the duties of the amicus curiae;

(III) Supporting Documentation Regarding Accuracy.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, upon the motion of an amicus curiae appointed under paragraph (2) or upon its own motion, may require the Government to make available the supporting documentation described in section 902.

(B) Clarification of Access to Certain Information.—Section 103(b)(6) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘may’’ and inserting ‘‘shall’’; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

‘‘(C) Classified Information.—An application for access to any such information described in section 901 shall provide for the record a written statement of the reasons for the denial.

(3) Appointment.—Upon certification of any question of law pursuant to this subparagraph, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court shall provide for the record a written statement of the reasons for the denial.

(4) Technical Amendments Relating to Strike Section 5(c) of the Bill.—

(A) Subsection (e) of section 503, as added by section 12(a) of this Act, is amended by striking ‘‘section 103(m)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 103(i)’’.

(B) Section 110(a), as added by section 15(b) of this Act, is amended by striking ‘‘section 103(m)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 103(i)’’.

(C) Section 103 is amended by redesignating subsection (m), as added by section 17 of this Act, as subsection (l).

(D) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section (in section 17(a)) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to proceedings under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) on or after, or are pending on, that date.

(E) Required Disclosure of Relevant Information in Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Applications.—

(1) In general.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘TITLE IX—REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION

SEC. 901. DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.

‘‘The Attorney General or any other Federal officer or employee making an application for a court order under this Act shall provide the court with—

‘‘(1) all information in the possession of the Government that is material to determining whether the applicant satisfies the applicable requirements under this Act, including any exculpatory information; and

‘‘(2) all information in the possession of the Government that is material to determining whether the application is made; or

‘‘(B) otherwise raise doubts with respect to the findings that are required to be made under the applicable provision of this Act in order for the court order to be issued.’’.

(2) Certification Regarding Accuracy Procedures.—Title III, as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 902. CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.

‘‘(a) Definition of Accuracy Procedures.—In this section, the term ‘accuracy procedures’ means specific procedures, adopted by the Attorney General, to ensure that an application for a court order under this Act, including any application for renewal of an existing order, is accurate and complete, including procedures that ensure, at a minimum, that—

‘‘(1) the application reflects all information that might reasonably call into question the accuracy of the information or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application, or otherwise raises doubts about the requested findings; and

‘‘(2) the application reflects all material information that might reasonably call into question the reliability and reporting of any information from a confidential human source that is used in the application;

‘‘(3) a complete file documenting each factual assertion in an application is maintained;

‘‘(4) the applicant coordinates with the appropriate elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001)), concerning any prior or existing relationship with the target of any surveillance, search, or other means of investigation, and discloses any such relationship in the application;

‘‘(5) before any application targeting a United States person (as defined in section 503(b) of this Act, the applicant shall document that the officer has collected and reviewed for accuracy and completeness supporting documentation for each factual assertion in the application; and

‘‘(6) the applicant Federal agency establish compliance and auditing mechanisms on an
annual basis to assess the efficacy of the accuracy procedures that have been adopted and report such findings to the Attorney General.

"(b) STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—Any Federal officer making an application for a court order under this Act shall include with the application—

"(1) a description of the accuracy procedures employed by the officer or the officer’s designee; and

"(2) a certification that the officer or the officer’s designee has collected and reviewed for accuracy and completeness—

"(A) a documentation for each factual assertion contained in the application;

"(B) all information that might reasonably call into question the reliability and reporting of any information from any confidential human source that is used in the application; and

"(C) a statement of information that might reasonably call into question the reliability and reporting of any information from any confidential human source that is used in the application.

"(c) NECESSARY FINDING FOR COURT ORDERS.—A judge may not enter an order under this Act unless the judge finds, in addition to any other findings required under this Act, that the accuracy procedures described in the application for the order, as required under subsection (b)(1), are actually accuracy procedures as defined in this section.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO ELIMINATE AMENDMENTS MADE BY SECTION 10 OF THE BILL.—

(A) Subsection (a) of section 104 is amended—

(i) in paragraph (9), as amended by section 6(d)(1)(B) of this Act, by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (10), as added by section 6(e)(1) of this Act, by adding “and” at the end;

(iii) in paragraph (11), as added by section 6(e)(1) of this Act, by striking “; and” and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by striking paragraph (12), as added by section 10(a)(1) of this Act; and

(v) by striking paragraph (13), as added by section 10(b)(1) of this Act.

(B) Subsection (a) of section 303 is amended—

(i) in paragraph (8), as amended by section 6(e)(2)(B) of this Act, by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (9), as added by section 6(e)(2)(C) of this Act, by striking “; and” and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by striking paragraph (10), as added by section 10(a)(2) of this Act; and

(iv) by striking paragraph (11), as added by section 10(b)(2) of this Act.

(C) Subsection (c) of section 402 is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

(iii) by striking paragraph (4), as added by section 10(a)(3)(C) of this Act; and

(iv) by striking paragraph (5), as added by section 10(b)(3)(C) of this Act.

(D) Subsection (b)(2) of section 502, as amended by subsections (a)(4) and (b)(4) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (E), as added by section 10(b)(4)(C) of this Act; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (F), as added by section 10(b)(4)(C) of this Act.

(E) Subsection (b)(1) of section 703, as amended by subsections (a)(5)(A) and (b)(5)(A) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (I), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (J), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (K), as added by section 10(a)(5)(A)(I) of this Act; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (L), as added by section 10(b)(5)(A)(II) of this Act.

(F) Subsection (b) of section 704, as amended by subsections (a)(5)(B) and (b)(5)(B) of section 10 of this Act, is amended—

(i) in paragraph (6), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period;

(iii) by striking paragraph (8), as added by section 10(a)(5)(B)(III) of this Act; and

(iv) by striking paragraph (9), as added by section 10(b)(5)(B)(III) of this Act.

(i) The Attorney General shall not be required to issue procedures under paragraph (7) of section 10(a) of this Act.

(ii) Nothing in clause (i) shall be construed to modify the requirement for the Attorney General to develop procedures under section 902(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have four requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. The request pertains to those of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in open and closed session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 18, 2024, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 18, 2024, 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 Thursday, April 18, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Scott Chamberlain, a fellow on the Senate Judiciary Committee, be granted floor privileges until May 16, 2024.

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

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 655 until 11 a.m. on Friday, April 19; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 365, H.R. 7888, postcloture; further, that all time during adjournment, recess, morning business, and leader remarks count toward postcloture time.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. 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, as a further mark of respect to the late Joseph Isadore Lieberman, former Senator from the State of Connecticut, the Senate, at 7:48 p.m., adjourned until Friday, April 19, 2024, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Curtis Raymond Breded, of California, a Foreign Service Officer of Class One, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, with the Rank of Ambassador.

THE JUDICIARY

Carmen G. kutma Gonzalez, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District Court of Columbia, to a term of fifteen years, Vice Joseph Alshean.

Joseph Russell Palmore, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District Court of Columbia, to a term of fifteen years, Vice Katherine A. O'Shea, Retired.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

John Bradford Wiehman, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Vice Christopher Charles Fonzone, Retired.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Miranda L. Holloway-Baggett, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, to a Term of Four Years, Vice Mark F. Sobol, Retired.

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 12820 and 1211:

To be major general

Bren de Robert D. Woolridge II

To be major general

Bren de Timothy L. Higbee
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. GRANT S. FAYCETT

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 vice admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) DION D. ENGLISH

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 861:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. MICHAEL E. BOYLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

LOIS A. ABRAHAM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be captain

CRAIG R. BOTTONI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

MORGAN M. GRIFFIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY VETERINARY CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

EMILIE C. VENN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be captain

MAUREEN R. GIORIO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

DARWIN T. SHIPLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be captain

MICHAEL P. MEISSEL
TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN WILMETH
HON. DEBBIE LESKO
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, Justin Wilmeth serves as an Arizona State Representative for Legislative District 2, covering the North Valley. Since joining the legislature in 2021, Justin has been a force to be reckoned with, setting a first-year freshman record with eight sponsored bills being signed into law by Arizona’s governor.

Justin understands the issues and values that matter most to our great state, and he is working every day to protect our laws. From securing the border, to enhancing economic prosperity, to defending our Second Amendment, to fighting for election integrity and transparency, Justin has proven to be a relentless warrior for conservative principles and policies, making his constituents very proud of his efforts.

Arizona’s Eighth Congressional District is thankful for Representative Justin Wilmeth’s endeavors on behalf of his district and our state.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF REBECCA “BECKY” KRESS
HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Chief Deputy to the Smyth County Commissioner of the Revenue, Rebecca “Becky” Kress. Ms. Kress is set to retire in May, having served in the Smyth County Commissioner’s office since 1990.

Beginning as a deputy, Ms. Kress started her thirty-four-year career in the office with great determination. She worked several years managing taxpayer assistance, assessing properties, and reviewing business and personal property.

Ms. Kress exhibited strong character and excellence in her role. She exercised great command of her responsibilities and dedication to Smyth County. These attributes prompted her rise within the office. In 2008, she became Chief Deputy to the Smyth County Commissioner of the Revenue.

She has received honors for her work, garnering the esteemed title of Master Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue. Under her leadership, many Deputies have enjoyed enrollment in the Master Deputy program.

Ms. Kress is credited with passing on a wealth of institutional knowledge and ensuring seamless operations, as she served three different Commissioners. She has given her colleagues invaluable insight and wisdom on tax issues. Her contributions to Smyth County include delivering fair and precise assessments to its citizens. Ms. Kress is a model of outstanding service to her community.

Congratulations to Ms. Kress on a job well done. I know that her colleagues and the residents of Smyth County will greatly miss her efforts in her role as Chief Deputy to Commissioner of the Revenue, but recognize that she deserves to enjoy retirement with her husband, Don, along with her loved ones and friends.

HONORING MEGAN GARRISON
HON. SYDNEY KAMLAGER-DOVE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great public servant, colleague, and friend, Megan Garrison. Megan was a staffer in various California state government offices for over a decade before working for me as we served the people of Assembly District 54, starting in 2019, and the people of Senate District 30, starting in 2021. Notably, Megan helped me transition to my role as a new Member in this very body and served as Director of Operations for California’s 37th Congressional District at the beginning of this Congress.

Megan was an exceptional scheduler who brought a wealth of experience to her role. Throughout many long days and late nights in the California State Senate, she juggled conflicting events and last-minute crises, always ensuring that my staff and I were taken care of. Her dedication enabled all of us to do our best work for our constituents.

Megan managed a complex and dynamic calendar, scheduled District and Capitol meetings, and coordinated myriad requests that came through the office. She also handled front desk management and facilitated legislative resolutions, predicting office needs ahead of time so that we would be set up for success. Megan’s keen sense of organization and detail-oriented approach to her job were invaluable assets.

Megan maintained exceptional professionalism through stressful situations. Her interpersonal skills and her savvy approach to problem-solving made her an asset to the team. In addition to her excellent scheduling abilities, Megan had extensive knowledge of the California state legislature and the political landscape. As a former Capitol staffer, she understood the intricacies of the legislative process and could navigate it easily and applied this knowledge to best serve constituents.

Megan’s deep sense of public service propelled her to positions of public trust.

Megan’s exceptional work ethic and friendly demeanor earned her the respect and admiration of everyone she worked with. Her positive attitude and ability to maintain a calm demeanor, even in high-pressure situations, made her well-liked by everyone. Megan was a valuable asset to the team and a trusted friend to many of her coworkers.

Throughout her long career of hard work and many late nights in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., Megan remained dedicated to being there for her family. It takes a strong woman to juggle the long hours and taxing work of politics while always showing up for her amazing daughters and son. Megan’s dedication to her family life is an inspiration for all of us. And now, I’d like to congratulate Megan on becoming a new grandmother. I am truly delighted for Megan and her family.

Megan is back in Sacramento, living her best life with her doting family who look up to her and cherish her intelligence and warmth. While I miss Megan cracking jokes during the workday, I wish her the best in this new chapter. I thank Megan for her many years of service and dedication to the people of Los Angeles.

TRIBUTE TO CATHI HERROD
HON. DEBBIE LESKO
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, Cathi Herrod serves as president of the Center for Arizona Policy. She has been a pro-life and pro-family warrior for decades in Arizona. Her efforts at the State Capitol and around Arizona communities have helped to ensure that we cherish our values and respect the dignity of life.

Thanks, in large part, to her tireless work, Arizona is one of the top pro-life and pro-family states in the Nation, and she continues to fight to maintain this standing in the face of overwhelming odds from opposing forces.

During her distinguished career, she has received the Family Champion Award from Focus on the Family, the William Wilberforce Award from Students for Life of America, and the Deborah Award from Family Life Radio.

On behalf of Arizona’s Eighth Congressional District, I applaud Cathi Herrod for her service to our state and thank her for her continued action to defend life and family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. TROY BALDERSON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, 2024 I inadvertently missed Roll Call vote No. 136, H.R. 4639.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 136.
Yet these hardy Ohioans persevered, turning this corner of Northwest Ohio into an abundant fertile watershed.

The Williams County Courthouse, today on the National Registry of Historic places, was completed in 1891. It replaced an original log structure and one completed in 1845. The latter was considered the best such structure in Northwest Ohio at that time.

With rail and telegraph came opportunities for trade and development, leading to "vibrant economic growth of the 1800's and 1900's, through to the diversified local economy of today," according to the history. Today, Williams County is home to 2,399 businesses including 111 manufacturing companies offering solid employment and good wages for a diverse and skilled workforce. Famously, Williams County is home to Ohio Art—and Etch-A-Sketch—and Spangler Candy which originated and produces Dum Dum lollipops and other nostalgic treats.

Williams County, Ohio is made up of hardy farmers and pleasant towns including Alvordton, Blakeslee, Bryan, Edgerton, Edon, Holiday Center, Lake Seneca, Melborne, Montpelier, Nettle Lake, Pioneer, Pulaski, and Williams Center: lovely communities all.

Well known to most Ohioans is the late Ohio State University football coach Woody Hayes. Coach Hayes said, "I speak at a lot of banquets all over the state of Ohio. I always tell the story of small towns because small towns have so many great people." I couldn't agree with him more. I have been privileged to represent Williams County and can attest to the character and kindness of its people. As they take a peak at yesteryear during a weekend of ceremonial and enjoyable events, I know they will partake in future with hope and celebration. We stand on the shoulders of those who came before us and we build the community forward together.

Onward.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF VALERIE DENISE CAMPBELL

HON. MARC A. VEASEY
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mrs. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the extraordinary life of Valerie Denise Campbell—a pillar of the Lake Como community, who was better known as Denise to the people who loved her. Denise attended Como Elementary School and then went on to Arlington Heights High School to support the desegregation of schools in Fort Worth. She then went on after high school graduation to attend Texas Women’s University in 1975, where she majored in music education. After college, she began her career at General Dynamics and later had a 32-year career serving North Texas children with Fort Worth ISD, teaching at Burton Hill Elementary.

Denise, a staunch woman of faith, was baptized by the late Pastor G.W. Burton. As a young girl, Denise began playing piano at the Zion Baptist Church in Church School and eventually on Sunday mornings. She also was a loving wife, mother, and family member to many. She was a fortieth birthday gift to husband at the West Mount Moriah Baptist Church, where she was greeted with joy and accolades. Without taking a break, she began to play the piano and organ there.

I rise again to commemorate her memory and wish my deepest condolences to everyone whose lives she touched.

CONGRATULATING THE SIRMON FAMILY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

HON. JERRY L. CARL
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Sirmon Family of Baldwin County on their family farm being awarded the 2024 Alabama Farm of Distinction. Sirmon Farms is owned by Joel and Patti Sirmon, and Joel’s mother, Shirley, and brother, James also help run the 5-generation family-owned farm. At Sirmon Farms, they grow cotton, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes across 4500 acres in the Belforest Community. They will go on to represent Alabama during the Sunbelt Agriculture Expo in the South and Farmer of the Year contest this fall. Congratulations to the Sirmon Family and their family farm. I am thankful for the impact they make on our state, and I am proud to be their representative.
HONORING THE LIFE OF MAYOR DAVID HELMS

HON. MORGAN GRIFFITH
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mayor David Helms, who passed away on March 20th, at the age of 83.

Mayor Helms was born on October 11, 1940, in Glade Spring, Virginia. Upon his graduation from Glade Spring High School, he studied elementary education at Emory & Henry College. Later, he received his master’s degree in education from Radford University.

His first education jobs included teaching stints at Meadowview Elementary School and Glade Spring Elementary School. Later, Mr. Helms served as Assistant Principal and Principal of Marion Primary School. He served in his role as Principal until his retirement from education in 2000.

From 1990–2000, Mr. Helms served on the Marion Town Council. He became Marion’s Mayor in 2000. In his office, Mayor Helms pursued projects to revitalize downtown Marion and improve his community.

Mayor Helms was a fierce advocate in recognizing veterans for their contributions and sacrifices. He worked closely with the Marion VFW chapter and the East Tennessee Chapter of Rolling Thunder. Mayor Helms also played an instrumental role in promoting Marion’s Memorial Day activities. Marion’s Memorial Day parade is one of the most patriotic festivities in the Ninth District of Virginia. I have loved being in the parade with Mayor Helms. It receives widespread praise across the Commonwealth and the region every year.

Also, Mayor Helms was an active member of the Glade Spring Volunteer Fire Department. He admitted that firefighting and rescue services were in his blood.

Mayor Helms is survived by his wife Sue Winsett Helms; brother-in-law, Clyde Hoots; many cousins, nieces, nephews, and their families.

I had the pleasure of working with Mayor Helms over the years. His love for Marion and Smyth County was evident. As a public-school teacher, principal, and town council member, Mayor Helms exhibited some of the finest qualities of a public servant.

RECOGNIZING DR. BEN CHAN

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a local Green Bay celebrity and Jeopardy champion, Dr. Ben Chan.

In the Spring of 2023, Ben captured the attention of Jeopardy viewers nationwide. He went on a nine-game winning streak and won more than $250,000 on the trivia show. While he was competing, the fans were charmed by his positive attitude; oftentimes, he could be seen “raising-the-roof,” and he always placed an exclamation point after his name. He shared stories about his dogs, Ruthie and Chester, who he plans on spending a portion of his winnings on. Although Ben’s winning streak ended over a controversial rule, he was invited back to compete in the Tournament of Champions. Ultimately, Ben has won over $350,000 on Jeopardy.

While Ben has an extensive fan-base nationwide, some of his most loyal fans reside in his hometown of Green Bay. Ben is an assistant professor of philosophy at St. Norbert College in De Pere. The college community continues to embrace Ben and his success on Jeopardy. When he is not on campus, Ben can be found greeting fans in the community. Recently, he hosted public watch parties for his appearances on Tournament of Champions. Wisconsinites flocked to local restaurants and breweries to cheer him on. In addition to these events, Ben uses his platform to promote Northeast Wisconsin organizations.

Appleton’s Minor League Baseball Team, the Wisconsin Timber Rattlers, invited Ben to throw out the first pitch last summer. He even had the opportunity to shoot the famous Bratzooka cannon, which launches brats into the stands. When he competed in the Tournament of Champions, he highlighted one of Green Bay’s main attractions, Bay Beach Amusement Park.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my sincerest congratulations to Dr. Ben Chan. He is a trivia genius who is making monumental impacts in the Green Bay community. I, along with many Wisconsinites, will miss seeing Ben compete on the show. I look forward to seeing what Ben accomplishes next.

RECOGNIZING THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TEXAS LIONS CAMP

HON. CHIP ROY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2024

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Texas Lions Camp in Kerr County.

The Texas Lions Camp was incorporated as a 501(c)3 by the State of Texas on April 4, 1949. The polio epidemic was rampant during this time, and the Texas Lions were looking for ways to give children affected by polio a place where they could experience some normalcy in their lives. Congress passed two resolutions that authorized the sale of excess federal land surrounding the Kerrville Veterans Hospital. One of my predecessors, Congress- man Ovile Clark Fisher, was instrumental in the passage of this legislation. Then-Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson was also an early supporter of the Texas Lions Camp. Mr. Bill Mickelsen, a Lion from Kerrville, traveled tirelessly to Washington, DC to advocate for the “Texas Lions Camp for Crippled Children” camp in Texas. Mr. Mickelsen and his friend J.C. “Buddy” Murray created a detailed scale model of the Camp and eventually constructed the buildings.

However, one of the strings attached to the sale of five hundred and four acres was that the Lions had to raise $100,000 within six months to guarantee construction. In pursuit of these dollars, the Lions established their “life membership status.” A Lion was Governor of Texas at the time, Allan Shivers. He broadcasted over the radio a call for donations to the Camp. Mr. Jack Wiech served as the first President of the Texas Lions Camp in Kerrville. He went on a speaking tour across the State to drum up donations. As the six-month deadline loomed, the Lions were still $20,000 short of their goal. Mr. Sealy McCreless of San Anto- nio wrote a check that pushed the Lions over the goal for the Camp fundraiser. The next step was to begin construction and raise $150,000 to cover those costs. The Lions hit the road again for a second fundraising campaign.

Mr. Herb Petry, the Lions Clubs International president at the time, said the Camp for special needs children “is the best example of Lionism in action.” Mr. Petry went on to say that “what is being done in Kerrville under the banner of Texas Lionism must be pleasing in the sight of Him Who first taught us to serve, to be our brother’s keeper, and to put the Golden Rule into practice.”

Mr. Mickelsen worked tirelessly for fifteen years to construct the Camp. The Lions based their original small-scale model. Famos Kerrville names, including Hal Peterson and Howard Butt of the HEB Grocery Company, donated resources to round out the construction and supplies for Camp.

Over the years, the Camp adapted to allow other special-needs children to participate. Children living with blindness, hearing and speaking disorders, and various crippled limbs all enjoyed Texas Lions Camp together. This defied the original prognostications of psychologists in the 1950s, who believed children with varying disabilities could not get along. However, they learned to help each other and combine their strengths to thrive. Several hundred adult blind were also trained at the Camp through a contract with the State of Texas for a couple decades into the 1980s.

Every summer, children with physical handicaps such as diabetes, down syndrome, polio, missing limbs, blindness, and other disabilities are accommodated every year at a weeklong camp session at no cost to their families. Over 82,000 children have attended Texas Lions Camp since it opened in 1949. The Camp motto is “All Can Do!” Campers experience a zip line, climbing wall, ropes course, fishing, boating, swimming, archery, arts and crafts, miniature golf, and much more. Therapeutic horseback riding was added in the 1980s and became a favorite pastime for campers. A more recent addition is the family camping experience, allowing the families of kids with special needs to experience Texas Lions Camp.

On a more personal note, my father, Don Roy, attended the Lions Camp in Kerrville when he was recovering from Polio in the 1950s, and still talks about the positive impact it had on him and the other children. I am grateful to the eight hundred Texas Lions Clubs International that work tirelessly to provide funds for children with special needs to attend Texas Lions Camp.
Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2833–S2906

Measures Introduced: Forty-one bills and ten resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4156–4196, S.J. Res. 73, and S. Res. 648–656. Pages S2872–74

Measures Passed:

Strengthening Coastal Communities Act: Senate passed S. 2958, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Schumer (for Carper/Graham) Amendment No. 1835, in the nature of a substitute. Pages S2866

National Assistive Technology Awareness Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 594, designating April 17, 2024, as "National Assistive Technology Awareness Day", and the resolution was then agreed to.

Honoring the Life of Joseph Isadore Lieberman: Senate agreed to S. Res. 655, honoring the life of Joseph Isadore Lieberman, former Senator for the State of Connecticut. Pages S2866

Measures Failed:

Certain Rules of the Environmental Protection Agency: By 52 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. 142), Senate failed to pass S. 4072, to prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce certain rules of the Environmental Protection Agency, by the order of the Senate of Friday, March 22, 2024, 60 Senators not having voted in the affirmative. Pages S2838–46

Measures Considered:

Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. Pages S2833–37, S2838, S2846–66

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 67 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 141), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 11 a.m., on Friday, April 19, 2024; and that all time during adjournment, recess, morning business, and Leader remarks count toward post-cloture time. Page S2905

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senator Cantwell be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from Thursday, April 18, 2024 through Friday, April 19, 2024. Pages S2837–38

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Curtis Raymond Ried, of California, a Foreign Service Officer of Class One, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador.

Carmen G. Iguina Gonzalez, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

Joseph Russell Palmore, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

John Bradford Wiegmann, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Miranda L. Holloway-Baggett, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of four years.

4 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy. Pages S2905–06

Messages from the House: Pages S2869–70

Measures Referred: Page S2870

Enrolled Bills Presented: Page S2870

Executive Communications: Pages S2870–72
Executive Reports of Committees: Pages S2872
Additional Cosponsors: Pages S2874–76
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S2876–92
Additional Statements: Pages S2868–69
Amendments Submitted: Pages S2892–S2905
Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S2905
Privileges of the Floor: Page S2905
Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—142) Pages S2838, S2846
Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Joseph Isadore Lieberman, former Senator for the State of Connecticut, in accordance with S. Res. 655, at 7:48 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Friday, April 19, 2024. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2905.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY POSTURE
Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Army in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2025 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Christine E. Wormuth, Secretary of the Army, and General Randy A. George, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, both of the Department of Defense.

FEDERAL HOUSING REGULATORS OVERSIGHT
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine Federal Housing Regulators, including S. 2224, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny interest and depreciation deductions for taxpayers owning 50 or more single family properties, and S. 3793, to reauthorize the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, after receiving testimony from Adrienne Todman, Acting Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and Sandra L. Thompson, Director, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Homeland Security, focusing on resources and authorities requested to protect and secure the homeland, after receiving testimony from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on the Judiciary
Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Georgi N. Alexakis, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Krissa M. Lanham, and Angela M. Martinez, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, Sparkle L. Sooknanan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Clara Horn Boom, of Kentucky, and John Gleeson, of New York, both to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission, and Matthew L. Gannon, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, David C. Waterman, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, and Gary D. Grimes, Sr., to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 21 public bills, H.R. 8060–8080; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 129; and H. Res. 1157–1159, were introduced. Pages H2520–21
Additional Cosponsors: Pages H2522–23
Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Pastor J. Heinrich Arnold, Bruderhof church communities, Rifton, New York. Page H2505
Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal by voice vote. Page H2505

Condemning Iran’s unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel: The House agreed to H. Res. 1143, condemning Iran’s unprecedented drone
and missile attack on Israel, by a yea-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 14 nays, Roll No. 141.

H. Res. 1149, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 6323), (H.R. 4691), (H.R. 5947), (H.R. 6046), (H.R. 4639) and the resolution (H. Res. 1143) was agreed to on Tuesday, April 16th.

Recess: The House recessed at 9:42 a.m. and reconvened at 10:30 a.m.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on page H2510.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:51 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Food and Drug Administration. Testimony was heard from Robert M. Califf, M.D., Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 1631, the “Protecting and Enhancing Public Access to Codes Act”; H.R. 7737, the “One Agency Act”; H.R. 3591, the “Asylum Accountability Act”; H.R. 3269, the “Law Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act”; and H.R. 7581, the “Improving Law Enforcement Officer Safety and Wellness Through Data Act”. H.R. 7737, H.R. 1631, H.R. 3591, H.R. 3269, and H.R. 7581 were ordered reported, as amended.

ASSESSING SOLUTIONS TO SECURE AMERICA’S OFFSHORE ENERGY FUTURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “Assessing Solutions to Secure America’s Offshore Energy Future”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION’S PAUSE ON LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS EXPORTS

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Biden Administration’s Pause on Liquified Natural Gas Exports”. Testimony was heard from Brad Crabtree, Assistant Secretary, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, Department of Energy.

ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; UKRAINE SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; 21ST CENTURY PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 8034, the “Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”; H.R. 8035, the “Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”; H.R. 8036, the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”; and H.R. 8038, the “21st Century Peace through Strength Act”. The Committee granted, by a record vote of 9–3, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 8034, the “Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, H.R. 8035, the “Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, H.R. 8036, the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, and H.R. 8038, the “21st Century Peace through Strength Act”. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 8034, the “Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, under a closed rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides thirty minutes of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 8035, the “Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, under a closed rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides thirty minutes of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule provides that the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only the further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable
for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report. The rule provides that for those amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 8036, the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”, under a structured rule. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides thirty minutes of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The rule makes in order only the amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part E of the report. The rule provides that for those amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without demand for division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that during consideration of H.R. 8035 and H.R. 8038, the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the Majority Leader or his designee and the Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill (as described in clause 9 of rule XVIII). The rule provides that upon disposition of H.R. 8034, H.R. 8035, H.R. 8036, and H.R. 8038, the House shall be considered to have concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 815 with an amendment consisting of the text of H.R. 8034, H.R. 8035, H.R. 8036, and H.R. 8038, as passed by the House, if passed by the House. The rule provides that in the engrossment of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 815, the Clerk shall assign appropriate designations to provisions within the engrossment; conform cross-references and provisions for short titles within the engrossment; be authorized to make technical corrections, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, page and line numbering, section numbering, and insertion of appropriate headings; and relocate section 3 of the text of H.R. 8038 to a new section immediately prior to Division A within the engrossment. Finally, the rule provides that upon transmission to the Senate of a message that the House has concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 815 with an amendment, H.R. 8034, H.R. 8035, H.R. 8036, and H.R. 8038, as passed by the House, if passed by the House, are laid on the table. Testimony was heard from Chairman Cole, Chairman DeLauro, Chairman McCaul, Chairman Arrington, and Representatives Meeks, Clyde, Nehls, Mast, Moynan, Zinke, Nunn of Iowa, Brecheen, Ogles, McCormick, Cammack, Gosar, and Norman.

Joint Meetings
No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 2024
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate
No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House
No hearings are scheduled.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
11 a.m., Friday, April 19

Senate Chamber
Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7888, Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act, post-cloture.
Roll call votes are expected during Friday’s session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9 a.m., Friday, April 19

House Chamber
Program for Friday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

HOUSE
Balderson, Troy, Ohio, E367
Carl, Jerry L., Ala., E368

Gallagher, Mike, Wisc., E369
Griffith, H. Morgan, Va., E367, E369
Kamlager-Dove, Sydney, Calif., E367
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E368

Lesko, Debbie, Ariz., E367, E367, E368, E368
Roy, Chip, Tex., E369
Veasey, Marc A., Tex., E368
Wexton, Jennifer, Va., E368

Congressional Record The Congressional Record (USPS 087-390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶ Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the Congressional Record is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶ To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶ Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶ With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Record, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.