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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, June 21, 2024, at 9 a.m.

Senate

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 2024

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable LAPHONZA R. BUTLER, a Senator from the State of California.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Shepherd of souls, who neither slumbers nor sleeps, we seek the completeness that can only be found in You. Lord, lift us above Earth's strident noises until we hear Your still, small voice in our inmost being. Give the Members of this body the wisdom to permit their deep needs to drive them to You. Provide them with the wisdom to heal divisions, to find common ground, and to transform dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows. May Your presence break down every divisive wall and bring a spirit of unity. Lord, lead our Senators into a future where justice will roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

We pray in Your glorious Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 20, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable LAPHONZA R. BUTLER, a Senator from the State of California, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, next Monday, America will mark a dark anniversary: 2 years since the MAGA Supreme Court overturned Roe, unleashing a crisis of reproductive health. The day Roe was overturned will be remembered as one the darkest days for women's rights in modern history.

Two years later, America looks almost unrecognizable when it comes to reproductive rights. Millions and millions of women across America have fewer freedoms today than their mothers and grandmothers did. At least 20 States have passed total or near-total bans on reproductive freedom—shameful.

This week, I moved to place the Reproductive Freedom for Women Act on the legislative calendar so we can be ready to move this bill soon. I thank Senator MURRAY for leading this bill and every woman Senator on our side of the aisle for cosponsoring it with me.

Protecting freedom of choice is not a show vote. It is a ''show us who you are'' vote. The American people certainly want to know who their elective representatives truly are and are entitled to know where they stand on choice. That is why, all month long, we have prepared votes on choice and contraception and IVF. Americans want to

know where their representatives stand on such an important issue.

Americans didn't elect us to sweep these issues under the rug, even if some Senators think they are difficult. By voting on these bills on women's healthcare, we are moving the issue forward because it is important for Members to be forced to take a position. That is the only way we will make progress.

Of course, some would want to sweep it under the rug. They say it is political. That is because they don't want to vote on it. They don't want to show their constituents that they are blocking something that the majority of their constituents demand.

We all know these issues are very, very personal to so many people. We all know that the other side is trying to hide. We are not letting them hide, and we are not letting them hide because that is the only way we will move this issue forward—by being public, by showing where people stand, and then by having, as our system has been designed to work since it was founded, their constituents putting pressure on them to do the right thing.

As I have made abundantly clear over the past couple of years, Democrats are always ready to work with the other side on legislation. But when we can't agree, Democrats aren't going to shy away from issues Americans fiercely care about, and protecting reproductive freedoms is among the most important issues in the minds of the American people.

So, once again, let me repeat: Voting on reproductive freedom is a ''show us who you are'' vote, and, all month long, Senate Republicans have shown everyone just how out of touch they have become with the mainstream. Hopefully, votes like this force them to change over a period of time.

In the last 2 weeks, Senate Republicans have shown that, for all their attempts to sound moderate on reproductive care, when it comes time to vote, they choose MAGA extremism over the wishes and desires of the American people. When Senate Republicans blocked Federal protections for contraceptives, they chose MAGA extremists over the American people. When Senate Republicans blocked Federal protections for IVF, they chose MAGA extremism over the American people. When Donald Trump continues, to this day, to brag about working with Senate Republicans to confirm three hard-right Supreme Court Justices to eliminate Roe, he is choosing MAGA extremism over the American people.

Make no mistake, the MAGA hard-right attacks on women are not done. First, it was abortion, then contraption, then IVF. What is next? If they get their chance, they will push for their ultimate goal of a national abortion ban.

That is why voting on legislation protecting access to contraption and IVF is so important. That is why affirming a woman's fundamental right to choose is so important. And that is why Senate Democrats will continue to fight back against Republican attacks on reproductive care and never stop until the protections of Roe are the law of the land.

REMEMBERING WILLIE MAYS

Madam President, on a sad note but, in some ways, happy because he was such a great man, on Tuesday, the world of baseball said goodbye to one of its greatest athletes and its greatest human beings—he was one of the greatest Americans to ever play the game—Willie Mays. He died in Palo Alto at the age of 93.

Many call Willie Mays the great five-tool player in the history of baseball, but even that sells it laughably short. What Willie Mays meant to the game, what he meant to New York, what he meant to America can never be recorded with statistics. He was a living embodiment of America itself.

Born in the segregated South, he served in the Army, captured the hearts of millions from New York to San Francisco by dominating America's pastime at a time when Black players were just beginning to ascend into the major leagues.

He would play stickball with the kids on the streets of Harlem, get swarmed by admirers at the Red Rooster, and he was simply one of the nicest and coolest and most magnetic Americans who ever lived. That combination—nice, cool, and magnetic—it is a rarity. It is a rarity in anyone. There it was in Willie Mays.

When I was growing up, Mickey Mantle was my guy. I was a Yankees fan. So we were on the receiving end of Willie Mays' awesome powers. I was too young to remember the 1951 World Series, but I knew it was passed down from the older kids on the street as to how Willie Mays was an incredible competitor, as well as someone who was kind at the same time.

Of the many things that Willie Mays taught us, one is that you can be great and kind at once. So this week, New York and America says thank you, thank you, thank you to one of the greatest ever. I doubt we will ever see anyone like Willie Mays ever again.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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.

UKRAINE AND ENERGY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last week, a U.S. company announced it had reached an agreement to begin exporting American liquefied natural gas to Ukraine for the first time. That is certainly good news for our friends on the frontlines of Russian aggression, for allies across Eastern Europe, and for the workers and producers behind some of America's most affordable and reliable energy.

Exporting American abundance is a win-win proposition, and it is one that our closest trading partners in Europe have increasingly recognized as an opportunity to offset their reliance on Russian gas.

But setting aside last week's good news, the Biden administration is still chronically confused about the role that affordable and abundant American energy can play as a geopolitical tool, a source of American leadership, and an engine of our own economy.

In a joint pledge issued 2 years ago, President Biden committed to help reduce Europe's reliance on Russian energy and increase global energy security. Then, a few lines later, he reiterated his commitment to the unenforceable virtue signals of the Paris climate deal.

Sometimes it seems that cognitive dissonance is the most powerful force in the universe.

Remember, the President who continues to insist he is serious about helping America's closest allies resist the predations of Putin's Russia is the same President who made stunning American energy development a day-one priority. He is the same one who decided not to intervene when he had a chance—before Russia's escalation in Ukraine—to block the expansion of European reliance on Russian gas with the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline. And, of course, this is the same President who earlier this year issued a de facto ban on new permitting for LNG export infrastructure that would make it harder for American producers to respond to demand for reliable alternatives to Russian or Iranian energy.

As I have discussed at length, Russia's escalation in Ukraine prompted some of our closest European allies to finally start investing seriously in their own defenses. It has also been an opportunity to rethink their dangerous overreliance on Russian energy.

Back in February, one German state-owned energy provider was in the process of switching from buying Russian gas to buying American gas instead, but the plan was stifled by the administration's decision to appease its activist base instead of reinforcing America's allies.

So last week brought good news. But here is the rub: This new commitment to Ukraine relies, in part, on the completion of a new LNG export facility that is stuck in the Biden administration's regulatory purgatory. And even as already permitted infrastructure comes online, producers who want to create new American jobs and expand their capacity to meet foreign demand are simply out of luck.

Since 2016, American LNG has been a remarkable success story. It had driven our economy to become a net energy

exporter. And just last year, even in the shadow of the Biden administration's War on Energy, the United States was the world's largest LNG exporter.

But this year, Russia has overtaken the United States in gas exports to the European market, and it might have something to do with a ban one of our former Democratic colleagues, Mary Landrieu, described as ''throwing a match in a bale of hay.'' We might describe the President's ban as a tremendous missed opportunity, but that would undersell the predictably disastrous consequences.

In the face of a dangerous world, the administration's obsession with performative climate policy is taking meaningful levers of American power simply off the table. For 3½ years, the Biden administration has worked relentlessly to suffocate American energy production, both onshore and offshore. And when Senate Republicans offered amendments to restore some modicum of sanity to the system for permitting and leasing new energy development, every single Senate Democrat stood behind the administration and voted no.

The first and longest suffering victims of Washington Democrats' War on American Energy are the American people. Historic inflation has already made insuring a car or filling up the tank more than 50 percent more expensive on President Biden's watch. But his administration wants to compound the pain with regulations that would put entire sectors of our economy in an even more serious bind.

Back in March, the Biden administration finalized a rule on vehicle emissions that would give manufacturers of work trucks and commercial vehicles until 2032 to turn 40 percent of their new stock into zero—zero—emission vehicles. In the case of the biggest long-haul tractor-trailers, this would effectively mean replacing a quarter of these vehicles with zero-emission vehicles that are not yet on the road. It doesn't take an expert to imagine the sort of shock waves this would send across America. Our economy simply cannot function without reliable large vehicles to get products to market—or the hard-working men and women who make a living driving them. We are talking about a rule that would supercharge inflation on delivery costs and shelf prices alike and a penalty that would hit hardest for those least able to afford it.

Unsurprisingly, this zeal for redtape extends beyond heavy-duty vehicles to every passenger car, SUV, and pickup truck. In 8 years, if the administration has its way, two of every three vehicles manufactured for American consumers will have to be electric vehicles.

Now, consumers have already made it abundantly clear that they don't want Washington bureaucrats telling them what car to drive, and major engines of our economy have joined together to take the Biden administration to court over all of this nonsense.

Folks in my home State of Kentucky are following this progress closely. I spoke recently with a car dealer from Richmond. When it comes to his livelihood, he doesn't mince any words. Here is what he had to say:

I don't want to be in court fighting a governmental agency. I just want to sell and service the cars and trucks that my customers want. . . . [R]ight now and for as long as I can see, my customers don't want vehicles that our government requires them to buy. They don't want vehicles that are not affordable, can't be reliably re-charged, and can't be depended upon to make the drive from Richmond to Lexington on a below zero midnight in January.

He also said:

The history and civics classes that I dearly loved did not prepare me for a country where executive action and career bureaucrats can create ''law'' and regulations that will put me out of business.

Boy, I can't top that. American workers and job creators are struggling to keep up with persistent—persistent—high prices, and all the Biden administration seems to be offering as consolation is more redtape.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair execute the order of June 4, 2024, with respect to the Sullivan nomination and that the confirmation vote occur at 11:40 a.m.

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

GLIOBLASTOMA

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article that appeared in the Chicago Tribune a year ago on May 3, 2023, be printed in the RECORD.

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

POWERFUL CHEMOTHERAPY DRUG REACHES BRAIN TUMORS USING NOVEL ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY

A major impediment to treating the deadly brain cancer glioblastoma has been that the most potent chemotherapy can't permeate the blood-brain barrier to reach the aggressive brain tumor.

But now Northwestern Medicine scientists report results of the first in-human clinical trial in which they used a novel, skull-implantable ultrasound device to open the blood-brain barrier and repeatedly permeate large, critical regions of the human brain to deliver chemotherapy that was injected intravenously.

The four-minute procedure to open the blood-brain barrier is performed with the patient awake, and patients go home after a few hours. The results show the treatment is safe and well tolerated, with some patients getting up to six cycles of treatment.

This is the first study to successfully quantify the effect of ultrasound-based blood-brain barrier opening on the concentrations of chemotherapy in the human brain. Opening the blood-brain barrier led to an approximately four- to six-fold increase in drug concentrations in the human brain, the results showed.

Scientists observed this increase with two different powerful chemotherapy drugs, paclitaxel and carboplatin. The drugs are not used to treat these patients because they do not cross blood-brain barrier in normal circumstances.

In addition, this is the first study to describe how quickly the blood-brain barrier closes after sonication. Most of the blood-brain barrier restoration happens in the first 30 to 60 minutes after sonication, the scientists discovered. The findings will allow optimization of the sequence of drug delivery and ultrasound activation to maximize the drug penetration into the human brain, the authors said.

''This is potentially a huge advance for glioblastoma patients,'' said lead investigator Dr. Adam Sonabend, an associate professor of neurological surgery at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine and a Northwestern Medicine neurosurgeon.

Temozolomide, the current chemotherapy used for glioblastoma, does cross the blood-brain barrier, but is a weak drug, Sonabend said.

The paper was published May 2 in The Lancet Oncology.

The blood-brain barrier is a microscopic structure that shields the brain from the vast majority of circulating drugs. As a result, the repertoire of drugs that can be used to treat brain diseases is very limited. Patients with brain cancer cannot be treated with most drugs that are otherwise effective for cancer elsewhere in the body, as these do not cross the blood-brain barrier. Effective repurposing of drugs to treat brain pathology and cancer require their delivery to the brain.

In the past, studies that injected paclitaxel directly into the brain of patients with these tumors observed promising signs of efficacy, but the direct injection was associated with toxicity such as brain irritation and meningitis, Sonabend said.

BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER RECLOSES AFTER AN HOUR

The scientists discovered that the use of ultrasound and microbubble-based opening of the blood-brain barrier is transient, and most of the blood-brain barrier integrity is restored within one hour after this procedure in humans.

''There is a critical time window after sonification when the brain is permeable to drugs circulating in the bloodstream,'' said Sonabend, also a member of the Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center of Northwestern University.

Previous human studies showed that the blood-brain barrier is completely restored 24 hours after brain sonication, and based on some animal studies, the field assumed that the blood-brain barrier is open for the first six hours or so. The Northwestern study shows that this time window might be shorter.

In another first, the study reports that using a novel skullimplantable grid of nine ultrasound emitters designed by French biotech company Carthera opens the blood-brain barrier in a volume of brain that is nine times larger than the initial device (a small single-ultrasound emitter implant). This is important because to be effective, this approach requires coverage of a large region of the brain adjacent to the cavity that remains in the brain after removal of glioblastoma tumors.

CLINICAL TRIAL FOR PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA

The findings of the study are the basis for an ongoing phase 2 clinical trial the scientists are conducting for patients with recurrent glioblastoma. The objective of the

trial—in which participants receive a combination of paclitaxel and carboplatin delivered to their brain with the ultrasound technique—is to investigate whether this treatment prolongs survival of these patients. A combination of these two drugs is used in other cancers, which is the basis for combining them in the phase 2 trial.

In the phase 1 clinical trial reported in this paper, patients underwent surgery for resection of their tumors and implantation of the ultrasound device. They started treatment within a few weeks after the implantation.

Scientists escalated the dose of paclitaxel delivered every three weeks with the accompanying ultrasound-based blood-brain barrier opening. In subsets of patients, studies were performed during surgery to investigate the effect of this ultrasound device on drug concentrations. The blood-brain barrier was visualized and mapped in the operating room using a fluorescent dye called fluorescein and by MRI obtained after ultrasound therapy.

''While we have focused on brain cancer (for which there are approximately 30,000 gliomas in the U.S.), this opens the door to investigate novel drug-based treatments for millions of patients who suffer from various brain diseases,'' Sonabend said.

Other Northwestern authors include: A. Gould, C. Amidei, R. Ward, K. A. Schmidt, D.Y. Zhang, C. Gomez, J.F. Bebawy, B.P. Liu, I.B. Helenowski, R. V. Lukas, K. Dixit, P. Kumthekar, V. A. Arrieta. Lesniak, H. Zhang and R. Stupp.

The work is funded by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the Lou and Jean Malnati Brain Tumor Institute of the Lurie Cancer Center and SPORE support from the Moceri Family Foundation and the Panattoni family.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I am a liberal arts lawyer. I am not a doctor, and I am not a researcher. So when I get into these fields, I want to say the words I use very carefully, not to misstate what is clearly the case.

But this was an amazing article, which is entitled ''Device uses microbubbles to open blood-brain barrier to treat glioblastoma in humans.''

It is the story of Northwestern Medicine scientist Adam Sonabend:

[R]eport results of the first in-human clinical trial using a skull-implantable ultrasound device to open the blood-brain barrier and repeatedly permeate large, critical regions of the human brain.

To try to translate this into simple words, the blood-brain barrier is something I don't understand. When we take two beers and drink them, we can feel it, so the alcohol has permeated the blood-brain barrier. But in the ordinary course of events, it is, in fact, a barrier for chemicals to enter the brain.

Dr. Sonabend is finding a way to get beyond that barrier, and it is for the treatment of what is known as glioblastoma, brain cancer. We know that very well on a personal basis here in the U.S. Senate. We have lost John McCain to glioblastoma; Ted Kennedy to glioblastoma; one of our Democratic cloakroom staffers, Tim Mitchell, to glioblastoma; and Hunter Biden's brother, Beau Biden, died from glioblastoma.

Why? I am going to try to say this in simple words, and I hope I don't misstate it. Because when we discover the tumor, the first reaction is surgery to remove the tumor. And so you will see, with each of the people I have just mentioned, that experience take place. The tumor is removed, but unfortunately the chemotherapy that is common to stop cancerous tumors from emerging in the same area can't be used because of the blood-brain barrier. This barrier stops the application of the medicine. So the researchers are finding a way to get beyond that barrier to bring chemotherapy to the brain of those suffering from glioblastoma.

We lost the individuals that I mentioned earlier because the followup was so difficult because of this barrier. Now, that is as far as I can go in layman's terms explaining the situation, but the reason I raise that issue is because it is timely.

DREAMERS

The reason it is timely is the doctor who is heading up this research at Northwestern University is a Mexican immigrant to the United States. He has been here almost 10 years. He has a team of nine other doctors. They are all doing this research—critical NIH research—at Northwestern, and I am proud of the fact that they are doing it and doing it successfully.

The point I want to make is, the discussion of immigration here in the United States often is a discussion about fear and hate; that immigrants are somehow a threat to this country. Donald Trump has gone so far as to say they poison the blood of America.

Now, those sorts of bigoted, hateful statements have been used throughout history to condemn immigrants who—we have to be honest with ourselves: Go to your favorite hospital, wherever it may be. Take a look at the roster of physicians and surgeons that are going to treat you and your family—and you pray to God they are successful—and notice how many names that appear to be immigrants of this country. They probably are. And we should be proud of the fact that this Nation of immigrants invites people to bring their talents to the United States and to succeed.

Dr. Sonabend, coming to the United States from Mexico, is certainly welcome. I want him to stay and be successful—and his team as well. We need his immigrant talent as others will throughout our Nation's history. They are going to make a difference in the lives of a lot of individuals.

So when President Biden decides that he is going to open up immigration in the United States and give people an opportunity to live in this country and be part of its future, I say, as long as they go through a background check and we know that they are making a positive contribution, paying their taxes, and following the law, they are welcome here in the United States.

I say this with some prejudice. My mother was an immigrant to this country. Her son is a Senator from the State of Illinois. And that, I think, is an indication of what can happen to the sons and daughters of immigrants, given a chance. That is what America is all about.

Madam President, it has been more than 20 years since I decided to introduce a bill called the DREAM Act. This bipartisan legislation provides a pathway to citizenship for young immigrants who were brought to the United States as children. These young people who are known now as Dreamers grew up in the United States, went to school with our kids, pledged allegiance to the only flag that they have ever known. And poll after poll shows a vast majority of Americans believe they deserve a chance.

They didn't make their family's decision to come here; their family made the decision, and they grew up here. We support, on a bipartisan basis, giving Dreamers an opportunity to become American citizens. I am sorry that they were not expressly included in the President's proposal, but in one aspect they were.

Time after time, the DREAM Act has earned bipartisan support in Congress, only to ultimately be blocked by Republicans. Without congressional action, every day, Dreamers live in fear of their lives being uprooted by deportation.

Now, Dr. Sonabend is not a Dreamer. I don't make the mistake of equating that situation. But he is an immigrant. And the point I am trying to make is, immigrants can make valuable contributions to our lives.

When I started off on the DREAM Act, I introduced the bill, and there was a battle between me and Orrin Hatch. Madam President, you didn't get a chance to serve with him, but he was a Republican from Utah and proud of it, and he believed the DREAM Act was his first idea. I thought it was mine. But the majority at the time was Republican, and I said to Senator Hatch: You be the lead. It will be a Hatch-Durbin bill.

Well, over time, he decided that he didn't like the idea any further and dropped his sponsorship of the legislation, but I continued pressing forward with it.

Lucky for me, there was a former Republican Senator from Indiana named Richard Lugar, an extraordinarily good man. I asked him to appeal to President Barack Obama because they were personal friends, to use the President's Executive authority to help Dreamers.

Twelve years ago, President Obama answered this bipartisan call from Senator Lugar and myself, establishing the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, better known as DACA. DACA is a form of the DREAM Act that has protected more than 830,000 young people from deportation. Many have gone on to serve our Nation as doctors, nurses, teachers, engineers, and first responders.

President Biden faces a dilemma similar to President Obama's. He has tried to work with Congress to fix the

broken immigration system—and it is broken—but Republicans have repeatedly thwarted his efforts.

Most of us believed that we had an opportunity for a breakthrough, a bipartisan effort, with Senator JAMES LANKFORD on the Republican side leading the way, as well as two Democratic Senators, MURPHY and SINEMA, to make this a bipartisan effort. They had a bipartisan border security bill that was coming before Congress.

At the very last minute, when this measure was about to be considered, Donald Trump stepped in and said: Stop. I don't want any Republicans in the Senate to support a bipartisan effort to solve the border crisis. Stop what you are doing right now. I would rather have the issue to debate in November than to have you try to solve it and give Biden any credit for it.

Former President Trump said at the end of his statement: You can blame me. Well, I am blaming him that he stopped a bipartisan effort to solve the border crisis. When the bill came to the floor, the vast majority of Republicans opposed it at his request. The fact is, he said: ''Blame it on me.'' I do. The former President has made it clear he does not want a solution to our immigration challenges before the November election; he wants a campaign issue.

He has demonized immigrants, saying—and this is one of the most despicable quotes I can think of—that they are ''poisoning the blood of our country.'' He has promised to round up and deport every undocumented immigrant in our country, including Dreamers.

In light of this Republican obstructionism, President Biden has no choice but to use his authority as President to improve our broken immigration system. That is why 3 months ago I led a group of 19 Senate Democrats asking President Biden to protect immigrants with deep roots in our country, including Dreamers and the spouses of U.S. citizens. This week, President Biden responded, taking action to protect immigrants who have been here for decades, paying taxes, and contributing to all of our communities.

The President is helping Americans with noncitizen spouses keep their families together by allowing them to apply for lawful permanent residence—a status they are already eligible for—without leaving the country. He is also allowing Dreamers and other immigrants who have earned a degree from an American college and have received a job offer from a U.S. employer related to their field to more quickly receive work visas.

I commend President Biden for taking these steps, but ultimately only Congress can fix the immigration system in America.

To my Republican colleagues who may criticize the President, instead, I urge them to work with Democrats to pass immigration reform legislation.

I just want to conclude this part of my opening statement by saying that this issue means so much to me. It was over 20 years ago that I introduced the DREAM Act, as I mentioned earlier. I have come to know these young people, and I have come to try to help them over and over again.

We have had some success on the floor, where we would pass a measure, and the House would not take it up. But despite that frustration, they continue to soldier on every single day, despite fear of deportation, to do their best to be part of America. Given that chance, they have proven themselves over and over again.

I often think, when you consider the hundreds of thousands of individuals who have been helped by the DREAM Act, by DACA, and other provisions, how few cases there have been where they have disappointed us publicly. The law of averages says there is bound to be somebody who is going to break your heart out there, who calls themselves a Dreamer and does something you don't like at all, but by and large, they are an amazing group of people who never ever give up.

Now they have asked, for example, for some help for their parents, and President Biden suggested he is going to give them that help. Some of the parents now are going to have an opportunity to live in America with their families without fear of deportation. That, to me, is what this country should be all about.

NOMINATION OF NANCY L. MALDONADO

Madam President, on a separate topic, later today, the Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Judge Nancy Maldonado to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. She is an accomplished litigator and a distinguished juror who would be a great asset to the Seventh Circuit.

She graduated from Harvard College and Columbia Law School. She clerked for U.S. District Judge Ruben Castillo, an esteemed jurist on the Northern District of Illinois. Ruben Castillo is a personal friend of mine. He was appointed by my predecessor, Paul Simon. When Nancy Maldonado's name was first mentioned—and she served as district court judge—I called Judge Castillo and said: Do you think she is ready to move to the circuit court? He said: I know she is. That was a great endorsement that I took very seriously.

Following her clerkship, Judge Maldonado spent nearly 20 years at a firm specializing in plaintiff-side employment, civil rights, and fraud matters. Over the course of her career, she tried many cases to verdict, judgment, or final resolution.

In addition, she was appointed by the Cook County State Attorney's Office to serve as a special assistant investigating fraud. From 2019 to 2022, she was appointed by the Illinois attorney general to serve as a consent decree monitor in two matters and as a special assistant attorney general to investigate consumer fraud.

In 2022, the Senate confirmed Judge Maldonado on a bipartisan vote to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Since her confirmation, despite some of the things that have been said incorrectly on the floor, Nancy Maldonado has presided over 1,000 cases—1,000 cases—ruled on thousands of motions, and issued approximately 300 substantive decisions as a district court judge.

Notably, Judge Maldonado has never, never been reversed by a reviewing court. This shows that she is carefully resolving cases in a way that ensures that litigants feel they were treated fairly in the courtroom.

If confirmed, she will be the first Hispanic judge to serve ever on the Seventh Circuit Court.

She has my strong support as well as the support of my colleague Senator DUCKWORTH.

She received a unanimous rating of ''well qualified'' from the American Bar Association.

The suggestion that she does not carry her load or work hard in court is just not fair. She has shown over and over again that she has a reputation for integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament.

Judge Maldonado also has broad support from across the legal community, from law enforcement, labor unions, as well as the National Education Association.

I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Republican whip.

INFLATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, summer is an exciting time of year for many Americans. It is a time for adventure, for relaxation, for quality time spent with friends and family. But, like seemingly everything else, summer activities are more expensive in the Biden economy.

The cost of gas for a family trip is up 45 percent since President Biden took office. Food for a summer cookout costs 10 percent more than it did last year. And fees for summer camp are giving parents sticker shock. Even just keeping the house cool has climbed 8 percent since last summer to over $700.

And, of course, this is a small sampling of what Americans have been going through for the past 3-plus years. Last week's inflation report confirmed again what Americans know all too well, inflation is still a problem. Overall, prices are up more than 20 percent since President Biden took office. The

cost of groceries is up 21 percent. Energy costs are up 41 percent. Car repairs and maintenance are up 30 percent. And the list goes on.

All told, it costs a typical family $13,000 more per year to maintain the standard of living that family enjoyed when President Biden took office—$13,000 more, just to buy the exact same things you were buying 3 years ago.

As one mother of three told the New York Times:

> We're spending way more to get the same amount of food that we were getting before.

The inflation rate has been elevated for 38 months. Understandably, many people are at the end of their ropes. Americans have dipped into their savings. They have taken out record levels of credit card debt, and a shocking report came out recently that said that more than a quarter of Americans have skipped meals because of inflation—skipped meals because of inflation.

The cost of dealing with inflation is adding to Americans' financial pain. To fight inflation, the Federal Reserve has been forced to keep interest rates high, which affects Americans' finances in a variety of ways. Many Americans turned to credit cards—racking up record levels of debt—to cope with inflation.

And higher interest rates, in part the result of the Fed's actions, are making credit card bills harder to pay down. The same is true for car payments. And Americans looking to own their own home are facing what one housing expert calls ''the most challenging home buying market we've ever seen.''

The average monthly mortgage payment is a staggering $2,800. The result of a combination of higher mortgage rates and higher home prices. And if you do own a home, a recent report found that the cost of keeping and maintaining it has gone up 26 percent since 2020 to more than $1,500 per month.

It is worth remembering that it didn't have to be this way. Three years ago, President Biden and Democrats forced through a reckless and partisan spending spree under the guise of pandemic relief.

They had been warned that spending so much risked setting off an inflation crisis unlike anything that we had seen in decades. Yet they chose to ignore those warnings and push through $1.9 trillion in new government spending. Inflation almost immediately began surging as a result.

It is the textbook definition of inflation: Too many dollars chasing too few goods. And then instead of learning a lesson, they moved forward with even more reckless spending plans.

Fortunately, the Democrats' $3.5 trillion Build Back Better spending spree failed to get off the ground, but they have steadily run up the debt with their so-called Inflation Reduction Act, whose true cost continues to grow.

And the student loan forgiveness schemes the President has put in place come with a price tag in the hundreds of billions of dollars. And it is clear that if President Biden gets a second term, there will be a lot more lavish spending on the docket. Plus, you have the President's proposed tax hikes, and then there are the expiring tax cuts.

In 2017, Republicans delivered tax reform that lowered rates across the board and allowed families to keep more of their hard-earned dollars, but those tax cuts are set to expire next year. And President Biden seems willing to let that happen.

That would mean a $1,600 tax hike for a typical family in 2026 on top—on top—of years of economic pain from Bidenomics and inflation. Let's hope the American people don't have to find out what that will feel like.

It is going to be another expensive summer in the Biden economy, and if President Biden and the Democrats have their way, there could be many more to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, for the first time in 24 years, this week, Russian Dictator Vladimir Putin visited the North Korea dictator Kim Jong Un. This rare trip was a sign of a new reality, and it amounts to bad news for the United States and for our alliance and for the forces of freedom around the world.

An axis of aggressors continues to emerge, and this visit by Putin to Kim Jong Un is just the latest sign. Our adversaries: Russia, North Korea, China, the Ayatollah's Iran have been banding together to create a world that is less free, less peaceful, and less prosperous for the American people. Every Member of the Senate knows this. And we have an opportunity to respond, and there is a glimmer of good news.

Last week, the Senate Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, overwhelmingly voted to move the National Defense Authorization bill forward. We wrote the bill specifically to address this rising danger.

Our near unanimous support for passage of the NDAA is a sign that we agree on at least one thing: The United States is not ready to stand up to this axis of aggressors, this new group who are banding together and assisting each other as they never have before. And we don't have time to waste.

The Armed Services Committee has put that conviction into practice. Senators from both sides of the aisle added an additional $25 billion to the legislation, to the top line of this legislation—$25 billion dollars which would invest in the munitions and systems we need to confront this axis and to prevent war, to preserve the peace and prevent war.

Vladimir Putin's visit to Kim Jong Un was more than just a ceremony. The two autocrats signed a defense pact between North Korea and Russia, agreeing to help each other militarily. This new pact is troubling, but it should come as no surprise. It is only the latest step in their growing partnership.

For 2 years, North Korea has been supplying Russia with millions of artillery shells and hundreds of ballistic missiles for Putin's illegal war against Ukraine. In exchange, Moscow has helped Pyongyang evade the sanctions that previously held back the North Korean economy.

The Russian-North Korea partnership is just one aspect of the growing axis of aggressors. China has supported Russia's unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine. China has sent weapons components and geospatial intelligence to Vladimir Putin. In return, Moscow has sold all to China.

Iran has supplied—Iran, in another section of the world, has supplied hundreds of ballistic missiles and thousands of deadly drones for Putin's terror campaign against Ukrainian citizens.

Russia has returned the favor by sending Tehran advanced air defense missiles and jets. All four of these countries—Russia, Iran, North Korea, and communist China—have supported Hamas's hateful and illegal attack on Israel, and they have supported the Houthis' reckless campaign against international commerce.

Time and again, my colleagues and I have been calling attention to this evil alliance. We in the United States should expect more meetings like the one that took place in Pyongyang this week.

A year ago, China hosted the first State visit of Iranian officials—first time ever that communist China has hosted a State visit of Iranian officials. Just last month, Vladimir Putin met with Chinese President Xi Jinping. This is not an accident. These instances are not unrelated.

At these meetings, handshakes will turn into hardware. You can be sure of that. Our adversaries will continue sending the tools of war to each other, further destabilizing the free world.

And as the world is changing, so must the United States. We must return to what we know works best, what has been proven to work best. We must increase our military capability, and we must do it now, which is why I am so thankful to my colleagues on a bipartisan basis for what they have done in the National Defense Authorization Act in committee.

In May of this year, I released a detailed plan to make sure that we return to a necessary level of support for our military. We entitled it the ''21st Century Peace Through Strength'' document, and it contains proposals for every theater and every domain of warfare.

A number of elements in the report are particularly relevant to the budding North Korea-Russia relationship and to China's nuclear breakout. In my plan, I recommend serious conversations with our allies and partners—conversations about how to meet the

threats we share. With our allies South Korea, Japan, and Australia, we should discuss nuclear burden-sharing agreements. It is time for them to step forward and join us in nuclear burden sharing.

Just as former Japanese prime minister, the late Shinzo Abe, suggested in 2022, we should also explore redeploying American nuclear weapons back where they have been in the past, to that region, to keep North Korea and China in check.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has taken a first step to fix our nuclear shortfalls in the Pacific. And this is as a result of a panel of experts that this Congress authorized, that this President signed legislation for, and which has met over the past several years, and which reported to us on—not a bipartisan basis but a unanimous bipartisan basis.

Our action in the NDAA reflects that unanimous recommendation of experts. In that regard, we authorized the continued development of the sea-launched nuclear cruise missile. This will help us rise to the challenge posed by our adversaries' tactical nuclear weapons.

The committee has also focused its defense budget increase on exactly the kinds of weapons and infrastructure that will be most helpful as we seek to deter our adversaries—to deter our adversaries from making a fatal mistake so that we can continue the peace.

Those steps are tailored to the Pacific, but the goals match the overall theme of this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

Just as we did under the administration of Ronald Reagan, we can achieve peace through strength. But we must achieve it through strength. That is the way Reagan did it, and he did it with a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House for many of those years.

We can contain the rising axis of aggressors, but we can do so only if we make a once-in-a-generation investment in our Armed Forces.

This is not a luxury. This is not a frill for our military that is to be desired by some of them. This is an absolute necessity.

Listen to the witnesses that have come before us in open sessions of our committee. Almost to a man and a woman, they have said: This is the most dangerous defense situation that we have had in, if not decades, generations.

These are the people that we look to for information and leadership, and this is the nonclassified testimony. Those of us who see all of the information, see further need for this necessity, not this frill.

So, as I said earlier, my Senate Armed Services Committee colleagues agree. We recognize the danger, and we have taken the first step to meet the moment. Last week, we did agree to the defense topline increase of $25 billion, and, frankly, experts who have done this before tell you that we really needed twice as much. But this is what we could get passed out of the committee.

The topline increase is a downpayment on the defense investment that is necessary to keep Americans safe. It would help reverse the downsizing of our Navy, help reverse the downsizing of our Air Force, and would bring the next-generation weapons to the field faster.

It includes $5.5 billion to accelerate production of key munitions and counter-drone gear.

The increase would invest over $1 billion in space capabilities crucial for 21st century warfare. And, Mr. President, you know this and every Member of the Senate knows this: The next war, if we cannot avoid it, will be fought in space, and it will be fought with lasers, in addition to the oceans and in addition to on the ground. We are in need of providing ourselves with the resources to meet that kind of new warfare that we have never seen in the history of mankind.

It would invest $6 billion in military construction and maintenance for our barracks, training ranges, and military infrastructure, and a pay raise for those Americans—those brave young Americans, those brave young men and women—who are willing to step forward and say: I am going to take an oath to serve my country during dangerous times.

So Putin's visit to North Korea is just another sign that we have no time to waste. The axis has already started solidifying, as I pointed out.

Senate leadership needs to bring the NDAA to the floor for a vote soon. Delays only diminish American strength and embolden our adversaries.

Again, I commend my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee, and I call on our leadership to bring this essential legislation forward now so that we can let the appropriators know what we actually need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 742

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I rise today to remind this body that 42 days ago, it was confirmed that Martin Gruenberg fueled a toxic workplace culture at the FDIC. Yet he is still collecting a taxpayer-funded salary.

On his first day in office, President Biden said:

> I am not joking when I say this: If you're ever working with me and I hear you treat another with disrespect . . . I promise you I will fire you on the spot.

So that begs the question: Did the President forget his pledge or is he just ignoring it?

Well, President Biden, it is time to put up or shut up.

At Chairman Gruenberg's FDIC, employees stalked one another. They sent coworkers unwanted sexual photos of themselves and others. They made gross, lewd, and downright sexist comments, designed to belittle, intimidate, and sexualize their female coworkers. As the FDIC's own hand-picked investigator stated, ''for far too many employees and for far too long, the FDIC has failed to provide a workplace safe from sexual harassment, discrimination, and other interpersonal misconduct.''

The FDIC needs to clean up the raunchy 1990s frat house that Gruenberg has allowed to fester, and there is no better place to start than at the top. Gruenberg has proven he lacks the skills, judgment, and temperament to lead the FDIC. How can someone who can't regulate the behavior of the Agency be trusted to regulate the banking industry?

He can't, and that has been proven. Public reports say Gruenberg personally looked the other way when it came to sexism, harassment, and racial discrimination. Investigators determined that Gruenberg himself had a reputation of ''losing his temper and interacting with staff in a demeaning and inappropriate way.'' They also claimed Gruenberg was either unable or unwilling to recognize his failures, except when the writing was on the wall.

I am aware Gruenberg has agreed to resign, but only after the Senate confirms a replacement. By his own admission, Gruenberg must resign—not tomorrow, not next week, but today. But we all know why he is refusing to just quit today. If and when the FDIC chairmanship becomes vacant, the Vice Chair, who is currently a Republican, assumes the chairmanship.

Now, President Biden has nominated someone to backfill Gruenberg, and I look forward to reviewing her record and her credentials. But we all know it will take significant time for her to go through the confirmation process and face a vote here in the Senate.

Let us be crystal clear about what is happening. President Biden is letting a dirtbag run the FDIC for who knows how long because he cares more about politics than protecting women in the workplace.

Integrity means doing the right thing when no one is looking. At this turbulent time, the FDIC deserves a leader who acts with integrity, and Gruenberg's conduct doesn't fit the bill. Simply put, the time has come to turn the page on Martin Gruenberg. President Biden should put his money where his mouth is and fire him.

But since Biden doesn't seem to remember his own pledge, it is the responsibility of the Senate to remind him of it. And for that reason, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 742, which is at the desk. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first, I want to agree with my friend from Iowa. There is no question that we need a new FDIC Chair. We don't need a bunch of potshots on the President or using this for political purposes. We need a new FDIC Chair, and the good news is that the President has already sent the Senate a nomination for a new Chair.

So, first of all, this resolution isn't necessary. It is not going to do anything to improve the culture of the FDIC. I wish it would, but it won't. The reality is that the Banking and Housing Committee is moving quickly to consider and report out the nomination.

Additionally, I should just note the resolution has some factual inaccuracies that misrepresent the findings of the third-party report. But the most important thing is that the Senate should be focused on providing new leadership that can implement the recommendations of the third-party report and begin the much needed overhaul of the FDIC.

I could not agree more. We need to work together. Put the potshots and partisanship aside. It is not about attacking the President. It is about getting this person out of there to be able to have new leadership come in.

That is what is happening. That person has been nominated. The Banking and Housing Committee are moving forward, and that is where we need to be focused. Anything else is just wasting time.

So, with that, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, the women of the FDIC do deserve more than a fly-by-night confirmation. This needs to be carefully considered. Simply put, this position at this time is too important.

We are talking about an Agency that for literally decades has been plagued by some of the most toxic working conditions that any of us have ever seen.

So we know that President Joe Biden has nominated Commissioner Romero to replace a scumbag—we know that—but it doesn't mean that her nomination shouldn't be carefully scrutinized. So we do hope we can put some time and consideration into the nomination.

But I would say that getting rid of Martin Gruenberg today would state to the employees of the FDIC that the President takes these allegations seriously and that he does want to prevent sexual harassment, hopefully setting the stage for future leaders within the FDIC, because right now, those employees do not feel they have been heard. Allowing Martin Gruenberg to continue in the position is just furthering—furthering—the way they feel, and they feel very little at this time.

Sexual harassment has no place in this workplace or any workplace. The President needs to send a strong message to the FDIC that it will not be tolerated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote occur immediately.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Representative of the United States of America to the African Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

VOTE ON SULLIVAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate advise and consent to the Sullivan nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) would have voted ''nay,'' the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) would have voted ''nay,'' the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay,'' and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea.''

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 201 Ex.]

YEAS—45

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

NAYS—26

Blackburn	Graham	Mullin
Boozman	Grassley	Paul
Capito	Hawley	Rounds
Cassidy	Hoeven	Schmitt
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Wicker
Ernst	Lummis	Young
Fischer	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—29

Barrasso	Johnson	Rubio
Braun	Manchin	Sanders
Britt	Marshall	Scott (FL)
Budd	Menendez	Sinema
Cramer	Moran	Sullivan
Crapo	Murkowski	Tillis
Daines	Murray	Tuberville
Fetterman	Ricketts	Vance
Hagerty	Risch	Warnock
Hyde-Smith	Romney	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider with respect to the Sullivan nomination be considered made and laid upon the table, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

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

(The remarks of Mr. CARDIN pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 743 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. CARDIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Oklahoma.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, there is a difference between a refugee who was fully vetted, that America has welcomed historically and should continue to, and we will. We worked for decades to be able to honor refugees and to be able to do our part in what is happening around the world. That same standard for refugees, where an individual is identified, the family is vetted, they go through the process both at the U.N. and through the United States to be able to identify how to be able to help that family, that same definition for ''refugee'' is also used as a definition for ''asylee.'' It is the same definition, but there is a dramatic difference between the two.

The refugee has been fully vetted. We know who they are; we know the situation; we know the crisis that their family has gone through; and our Nation, like multiple nations around the world, engages to see what we can do to help that family in trauma. That is who we are as Americans. It is whom we will continue to be.

The challenge is when we have thousands of people cross our southern border requesting asylum whom we don't know who they are, who are not vetted, that begin to take advantage of American generosity, and it becomes a challenge for us to be able to filter who really qualifies as a refugee/asylee as they are crossing the border and who is just taking advantage of our system.

That is a challenge. It has been a challenge for us for years, but it has dramatically accelerated in the last 3 years. This year we will have 2½ million people that will cross our southern border. The vast majority of those will ask for asylum, and they will be released into the United States awaiting a hearing, sometimes 8 to 10 years in advance, to be able to make their case that they qualify. In the meantime, we don't know who they are. They have not been vetted. We don't have background information for those individuals.

Last week, the FBI picked up eight individuals with direct ties to ISIS that were in our country, that in the last 2 years had crossed our southern border—had blended in with the rest of the folks who requested asylum—requested asylum and then disappeared into our country.

Thankfully, our FBI was able to pick up that these eight individuals were in Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, preparing to be able to carry out acts of violence in our country. We are grateful for the work of the FBI to be able to do that, but why aren't we filtering these individuals at the border?

We are not evaluating criminal history even in the country they are coming from. How do I know that? I know that because I work with DHS, and I am fully aware of what their process is. We fingerprint individuals, and we see if they are on the Terror Watchlist; that is, we know them, we have been tracking them internationally, or if they are on the Interpol international criminal list.

But if they are on a list in their own country, we don't know that. Last week, Victor Antonio Martinez was picked up in my State, in Tulsa, OK, sitting in a sports bar in Tulsa, where he had left out from Maryland after murdering Rachel Morin, a mother of five.

Now, he had fled to Maryland because he had carried out acts of violence in Los Angeles in a violent home invasion in Los Angeles. So he carried out an act of violence in Los Angeles, went to Maryland, murdered a mom there, then was headed to Tulsa. What do you think was about to happen in Tulsa?

Oh, by the way, did I mention, he fled from El Salvador because he murdered someone in El Salvador. So he fled El Salvador, came to our southern border, requested asylum, came into the United States, attacked a family in Los Angeles, murdered a mom in Maryland, and then was arrested in my State, in Tulsa.

Please don't tell my folks in Tulsa, there is nothing to worry about on illegal immigration, this is all going fine at the border. We don't believe it because a violent, multiperson murderer was on a national crime spree, and my State was next before he was picked up and arrested, now extradited back to Maryland for the crime there.

In New York, earlier this year, Raul Castro-Mata from Venezuela shot at two New York police officers. He is one of those folks from Venezuela that had come across asking for asylum. Earlier this month in Texas, an illegal immigrant was arrested when he had broken into a private business and had committed a pretty large robbery there. In Florida, a SWAT team got into a shootout with an illegal alien who had killed a police officer just a few months ago.

In Washington State, an illegal alien from Mexico was driving, and he killed a Washington State police officer. The car was going 107 miles an hour. He was under the influence of marijuana at the time.

Listen, I am fully aware that not everyone that crosses the border is going to carry out acts of criminal activities. I am fully aware of that. All I am doing is asking a simple question: Are we checking criminal history at the border for the thousands of people that are coming across the border? And the answer is no.

For the eight people that were picked up last week that were ISIS terrorist connected, those eight are individuals that were listed as special interest aliens. They are 8 of the 53,000 special interest aliens that had entered our country this year across the southern border.

Oh, and if you think that number is big, last year the number was 70,000 special interest aliens were released into our country last year.

These are individuals that this DHS has declared, at the border, a potential national security risk. Yet instead of detaining them, the vast majority of them have been released on their own recognizance around the country somewhere.

Listen, this body knows full well I am willing to work with anyone on either side of the aisle to be able to solve this issue. Between now and the election, we are going to have another million and a half people illegally cross into our country—between now and the end of the year.

We have had 10 million people illegally cross in the last 3½ years—10 million. If we don't stop this, every day we have folks that are coming in to find work, to connect with families, and folks that are also coming in to commit criminal acts. They are not fleeing from poverty. They are fleeing from the law in their own country, and they are carrying out acts of violence in ours.

When we can't tell the difference between the two, why are we defaulting to open rather than defaulting to closed? Why are we literally telling the people in my State: That guy sitting next to you at the sports bar—we didn't know if he was a criminal or not, so we just let him in. We didn't know if he had committed murder in his own country, so we just let him in.

Why are we doing that? Why is that happening today on our southern border, and what are we going to do to stop it? I am going to continue to come to this floor to bring this up because it is not getting better.

The Executive action the President took 2 weeks ago to declare they are going to put new limits in place—everybody here should check the facts on it. We had the same number of crossings yesterday that we had 4 weeks ago before that Executive action went into place. That Executive action hasn't changed the numbers. What has changed is the way they are counting the numbers. They are now not including in the count the people who come to a port of entry who are not legally present. They are now not being included, so the numbers look smaller, but look at the asterisk and the fine print of who now is no longer being counted in the publicly released numbers. The numbers haven't changed; the way they are publishing the numbers has changed.

Then this week, the President announced a new amnesty program for folks who are here in the country. That is now his 95th Executive action announcing to the world that if you get across our border, you can stay. It is inviting people to be able to come into our country illegally. That is the wrong message to the world. It is a message we need to address, and we shouldn't just wait around until it gets better on its own.

TRIBUTE TO MICHELLE ALTMAN

Mr. President, I was first elected to the House of Representatives in 2010. I had no political background at all—none. I was a voter and a youth pastor. I was someone who loved our country and felt called to this task. When I ran for election, we figured out everything we could all the way through the campaign time period, trying to figure out what to do and what to do next.

I was elected in 2010 by the folks in Central Oklahoma to represent the Fifth District of Oklahoma in the House of Representatives. In November, I came up for orientation, and I started doing interviews to try to figure out who were going to be staff for this very green Member of Congress that was walking in.

There was a group of folks I met with over a couple of days to be able to interview. One of them—her name was Michelle Altman. She had already worked on the Hill. She had worked for

my predecessor, Mary Fallin. She had done a great job there. She worked as a staff assistant. That is the person answering the phones. That is the entry-level position into the office.

She graduated from college and determined that she wanted to be able to serve our country. She came to Washington, DC, worked for a Member of Congress she didn't know at that time at all, and landed her first job on the Hill and went to work.

Michelle Altman, one of my very first hires that I had as a brandnew House Member in 2010, is now leaving my staff as my chief of staff. She has literally worked her way through the office, from answering the phones at the front desk all the way to being in the top leadership position on my team.

In supervising individuals on my team, she knows how to supervise all of them because she has done just about every task in the office. She continues to be able to work and to engage with people to be able to mentor and help others in the office be better at what they do. It is a gift to every young staff member that comes in to be able to have somebody that knows what they are talking about and has a passion for my State of Oklahoma.

She knows half the people in my State of 4 million people, and she gets to interact with people on the phone. She tracks what is happening in the news. Although she lives up here, she stays in close contact with what is actually happening in my State of Oklahoma. She has loved the State of Oklahoma and served in ways that Oklahomans will never know in the tasks that she has taken on for now the last 14 years in serving alongside of me.

She is tenaciously competitive. She is a person that plays golf and wants to be able to win. She is an avid horseback rider and loves to be able to get on her horse. If she is going to escape from the craziness of Washington, DC, it is going to be riding a horse somewhere.

She also is quite a shot with a shotgun as well. My team—when we get together on our staff retreats, we will often do trap shooting or skeet shooting. When we get out there, we will do a competition among all of our staff. So when all of our staff—both from instate and Washington, DC—all compete for the best shots, it often ends up Michelle and I end up in the very final round, and I am not embarrassed to tell you that in the final rounds, she has beaten me before in trap and skeet shooting.

She is tenaciously competitive but also incredibly gregarious. She loves to study policy. She loves to engage in the politics of the conversation. I am also not afraid to be able to note that she knows politics better than I do. She is a student of how things actually move and has done a great job.

She knows the lyrics to every song, but don't ask her to quote a single movie—she can't tell you. In fact, at one point, among all of our staff, there was this ongoing dialogue about different quotes from the movie ''Princess Bride'' that just moved among our staff for a couple of months, different random statements from the movie ''The Princess Bride,'' and she had a blank stare long enough that one of us looked at her and said: You have never seen this, have you? She had to admit that she had never seen the movie ''The Princess Bride.'' So I literally brought her a copy—this was an old-school DVD—and handed it to her and said: Your assignment as my chief of staff is to watch ''The Princess Bride'' this weekend and come back and give me a report on the movie. She now understands all of the jokes among the staff on the movie ''The Princess Bride.''

She has been through a countless number of vote-aramas, BRACs. She was here during the Affordable Care Act conversation, debate, fiscal cliffs, debt ceiling, an endless number of late-night votes where all they could do was watch us here on the floor as they were back in the office, trying to be able to track everything going on.

I am grateful to have had a chief of staff that has worked so hard, so remarkably for the State of Oklahoma and has been a person that has been able to be beside me for years now.

She is leaving. She is starting a consulting firm. Her skills will still be used to be able to support the Nation and the task at hand. I know Michelle's faith. She will be a person that will continue to walk with God and follow God's leadership in the days ahead as she follows what she sensed as a calling to be able to do.

But I have been grateful to be able to have the time, and my State of Oklahoma is grateful to Michelle Altman for what she has taken on for the sake of our State and the Nation.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Texas.

NOMINATION OF MUSTAFA TAHER KASUBHAI

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have served on the Senate Judiciary Committee my entire time in the Senate. As the Presiding Officer knows, one of the responsibilities of the Judiciary Committee is to vet and to vote on a President's nominees for judicial office.

These are unique jobs because they last literally a lifetime, so it is very, very important that we vet these nominees. In my case, in the case of Texas, Senator CRUZ and I have appointed a group of the best lawyers in the State of Texas on something we call the Federal Judicial Evaluation Committee to help us screen the people who want to serve on the Federal bench, and so we are then in a position to enter a conversation with the White House, whether it is a Republican or a Democrat, about whether or not we will vote for and support that nominee for the Federal judiciary.

There is something called the blue slip which is unique to the Senate Judiciary Committee where, if a home State Senator does not return a blue slip on somebody that the President has nominated, the committee will not process that nominee.

So the Judiciary Committee has a very important role and one I think consistent with the responsibilities of vetting and considering these lifetime-tenure judges.

For 13 years, I was a judge myself on the State court bench in Texas, so I have some strong views about the qualities that make for a good judge. A good judge is not a policymaker wearing a black robe, because judges don't stand for election—or at least Federal judges do not.

So I have been watching very closely President Biden's judicial nominees to make sure they meet at least the minimum standard to serve on the Federal bench, but I have to say that President Biden's unqualified judicial nominees are a problem. Not all of them but some of them stand out, and one in particular continues to face big problems in this Chamber.

Earlier this week, the Senate was expected to vote on Judge Mustafa Kasubhai, who was nominated to serve on the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon. He was set to receive a vote on Tuesday, but Senator SCHUMER pulled that down. He is the one who sets the schedule in the Senate. He pulled that down at the last minute because he obviously did not have the votes to confirm this nominee.

They were expected to push that vote to today because perhaps there would be enough Senators that would be absent the day after the Juneteenth holiday that it would actually change the outcome and make it more likely that he would be confirmed. But then it became obvious that this nominee was so controversial that even a poor attendance day would not lead to his confirmation. All I have to say to that is, thank goodness.

Our colleagues have delayed Judge Kasubhai's confirmation vote again, and I sincerely hope this will mark the end of the road for this particular nominee. Given everything we know about the judge, it is clear that he is not fit for a lifetime appointment to the Federal bench. Maybe there is some other job in government he would be qualified to do but not serve as a Federal judge.

When nominees appear before the Judiciary Committee, of course, they are asked about their judicial philosophy. They are asked about their ideology, their world views, and how they would operate if confirmed. This is basic stuff.

With Judge Kasubhai, we don't have to wonder how he would function as a judge because he has a long record on the bench as a U.S. magistrate, and he also previously served as a circuit court judge in Oregon. He has been on the bench since 2007, so he has an extensive record that we can look to as a way of predicting how he will behave,

how he will perform the duties if confirmed on the Federal bench. That is exactly what we evaluated in the Judiciary Committee, and we quickly spotted a number of red flags.

One of the most critical qualities for a judge is impartiality. Good judges are like good referees. They don't pick sides, they don't play favorites, and they don't make decisions that are essentially a result-oriented process. In other words, they start as a blank slate, consider the law and evidence, and then make a decision, not the other way around.

Judges should make decisions based solely on the law and the evidence presented in a courtroom—that is pretty basic stuff—nothing more, nothing less. In recent years, though, we have seen a disturbing trend of judicial activism.

That is entirely appropriate if you are an elected representative because the voters get to vote on you, but if you are a lifetime-tenure judge, to basically usurp the role of the political branches and to make policy yourself is an abuse of that power. That happens when judges inject their personal beliefs and biases in their decision-making process, and unfortunately this nominee has a record of doing that.

Throughout his career, he has repeatedly shown that he has an agenda, and I question his ability to give litigants a fair shake. That is the most basic responsibility of a judge. If you are someone, let's say, charged with a crime or maybe a civil litigant or maybe just any other one of a number of different types of cases, you want to be able to walk into the courtroom knowing that the judge has not already decided the case against you.

So when the judge, for example, requires all the people in his courtroom to announce their preferred pronouns as part of the process, I think you begin to question, can this judge actually be fair and treat everybody the same?

Look, we live in a diverse country, and some people find that sort of question appropriate and others do not, which is fine. Everybody is entitled to their own beliefs. But I believe it is completely inappropriate to have a Federal judge who will effectively require this sort of proclamation by ordinary litigants or chill anyone who may have a religious or other objection from claiming a pronoun.

Imagine this same protocol but with a different question. What if a judge told the parties they had to declare their religious affiliation before the judge would hear the case? Imagine lawyers, litigants, and witnesses being told to announce before an entire courtroom if they identify as a Christian, a Muslim, a Jewish person, an atheist, or some other religion. We wouldn't tolerate that sort of outcome or question in a courtroom. Would that be viewed as an act of inclusion or would it be condemned as religious discrimination?

Our court system is and should remain blind to who you are, where you come from, how rich you are, or whom you represent. Everyone is entitled to a fair shake, no matter what. That is the minimum required under our Constitution. In order for that to happen, judges have to set aside their personal beliefs and apply the law as written. Judge Kasubhai has proven that he cannot and will not do that.

I am afraid the judge's woke courtroom policies won't end there. Clearly, his own liberal bias has infiltrated his ability to make rational decisions on the evidence.

Consider this: In an interview a few years ago, Judge Kasubhai said:

> We have to set aside conventional ideas of proof when we are dealing with the interpersonal work of equity, diversity, and inclusion.

Now, the standard of proof and what qualifies as evidence are things you learn about in law school that are applied to every single case. But now for the judge to say that we need to set aside those conventional ideas of proof when we are dealing with equity, diversity, and inclusion sends a very troubling signal. What I take that to mean is that he will disregard the facts, the law, and the applicable legal standard to get the results he wants.

Making matters worse, he later referred to diversity, equity, and inclusion as ''the heart and soul of the court system.'' I would argue that the ''heart and soul'' of our court system is the pursuit of justice and equal treatment under the law, not pursuit of diversity for its own sake.

I can't imagine anything more terrifying to a litigant than to walk into a courtroom where the judge has already put his finger on the scales of justice—a judge with an agenda.

Of course, judges are duty-bound by their oath to operate without fear or favor. They must base their decisions on the law, the evidence, and the facts before them, period. Based on Judge Kasubhai's history on the bench, I have no confidence that he will do that. He has a record of judicial activism. He has made it abundantly clear he is willing to set aside the facts and the law when considering some cases. He has proven that he values his own ideology more than he does his commitment to the rule of law or the evidence that is presented in court, and he has proven that he can't prevent his personal views from bleeding into his decisions as a judge.

Judge Kasubhai is not qualified for a lifetime appointment to the Federal bench. I know this, and I believe my Democratic colleagues know this too, which is why this vote had to be rescheduled a couple of times because Senator SCHUMER, who sets the agenda, wonders whether or not even enough Democrats will vote for the nomination to get him confirmed. The fact that Democratic leadership can't rally the votes among their own Members says everything you need to know about this nominee.

The American people, no matter where they live, deserve to have fair and unbiased judges on the bench, and they certainly deserve better than this nominee.

I believe the majority of Senators oppose this nomination, and I hope this marks the end of the road for this unqualified nominee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2023

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I appreciate the recognition.

I rise today to talk about an issue that is a disaster. Earlier this week, we saw a water diversion project, that takes water from the St. Mary drainage and puts it in the Milk River, literally blow up. That siphon that blew up had been around for over 100 years. It is critical for Northern Montana. The project is near a town called Babb, MT.

The siphon failure caused thousands of gallons of water to flood the surrounding area, leading to extensive damage to local businesses in that area, and will damage irrigation opportunities for 120,000 acres. What do I mean when I say ''damage irrigation''? They won't have any water to irrigate. It also provides water to four municipalities, two rural water systems, and two Tribes. It is a vital source of water for North Central Montana's water users and to so many farmers who feed the world.

Now, the timing of this could not be worse because there are literally hundreds of farmers and ranchers who are currently depending on the Milk River Project to irrigate their crops. Because of the severity of the situation, I immediately called on the Biden administration to work to ensure that the local community and irrigators have the resources they need to fix this problem and include the Milk River Project in the administration's domestic supplemental package.

That is what the administration can do, but Congress also has an opportunity and actually an obligation to do our job. Congress can unlock critical funding for the Milk River Project once again by passing the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement.

The Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act is a critically important piece of legislation that addresses a wide range of issues. I am not going to get into all the details, but I will say this: When finalizing this settlement, the Fort Belknap Indian Community recognized how important the St. Mary Canal is to all the water users in North Central Montana. Because of the leadership and the vision from Tribal leaders like President Stiffarm, the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement

was included and the St. Mary Canal project was included. Now, if this Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement passes, we can rehabilitate the St. Mary Canal, what exploded earlier this week.

The bipartisan bill passed the Senate earlier this Congress—this Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement—as an amendment to the NDAA, but Speaker JOHNSON and House Republicans stripped it from the final version.

For nearly a year, the House has failed to act to provide the North Central Montana water users the certainty they need. These folks are farmers that need to feed the country and entire world, but they are also businesses that will go broke without water.

Now is the time to move forward. The siphon failures that occurred earlier this week are a reminder that we must invest in infrastructure to protect water supply and food supply. So, today, the Senate hopefully will once again pass this critical water rights compact. This time, it is a stand-alone bill, not part of the NDAA.

I want to be clear: The House needs to pass this bill. The House needs to put aside the politics and pass this bill. Farmers' operations that have been generational in this region—their livelihoods are on the line. Water for municipalities is on the line. This is no time—no time—to play politics.

The siphon bursts that we saw earlier this week have left Montana families reeling. Congress can do its job. The Senate will do its job. It is time for the House to act responsibly too. Let's get this done so we can repair the Milk River Project and give the water users in North Central Montana the certainty and predictability they need to survive.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 1987 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1987) to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Tester-Daines substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 2074) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

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

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time and there being no further debate, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 1987), as amended, was passed.

Mr. TESTER. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

WINNEBAGO LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 2023

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, the Winnebago Land Transfer Act brings a simple issue of fairness to the Senate floor. I introduced this bill with my colleagues after hearing from members of the Winnebago Tribe about the trials they have faced over decades. These trials were sadly imposed by our own government, and that is why our government must resolve them.

In the mid-1800s, the government forcibly removed the Winnebago Tribe from their homeland. They settled in a new home in 1865—the Winnebago Indian Reservation in my home State of Nebraska.

The government promised that land to the Winnebago Tribe, and they promised it forever, but they did not keep that promise. In 1970, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers condemned 1,600 acres of the Tribe's reservation land for a proposed recreation project—a project that was never even started. The land seizure launched over half a century of legal battles between the Winnebago Tribe and the U.S. Government—battles that never brought this matter to a just resolution.

But America is defined by our striving toward the ideals of justice and equality. Our government was established to protect these ideals, and that is what we will do by passing the Winnebago Land Transfer Act. Our legislation will restore the Tribe's rightful land, transferring the remaining tracts of land back from the U.S. Army Corps.

The House of Representatives passed this legislation earlier this year, and that is the version we are voting on today. They passed it because, like I said, it is a simple issue of fairness—one that all of us, no matter our political party, can get behind.

I am hopeful that today the Senate will follow suit, that we will uphold those ideals of justice and of equality. I am hopeful that we will pass this bill to return the land to its rightful owner, the Winnebago Tribe.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 411, H.R. 1240.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1240) to transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to take such lands into trust for the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mrs. FISCHER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mrs. FISCHER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no further debate and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 1240) was passed.

Mrs. FISCHER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 380.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Patricia L. Lee, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2027.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 380, Patricia L. Lee, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2027.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mark Kelly, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tammy Baldwin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Jeanne Shaheen, Chris Van Hollen, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Peter Welch, Mark R. Warner, Christopher A. Coons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 536.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Robin Michelle Meriweather, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 536, Robin Michelle Meriweather, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Peter Welch, Laphonza R. Butler, Richard Blumenthal, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Christopher A. Coons, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Sheldon Whitehouse, Gary C. Peters, Catherine Cortez Masto, Jeanne Shaheen, Tammy Duckworth, Tina Smith, Chris Van Hollen.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 512.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Charles J. Willoughby, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 512, Charles J. Willoughby, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Alex Padilla, Laphonza R. Butler, Christopher A. Coons, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mazie K. Hirono, Sherrod Brown, Tina Smith, Catherine Cortez Masto, Jeff Merkley.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that our rollcall vote begin immediately.

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

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 legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 597, Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Tina Smith, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr. Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael G. Warnock, Laphonza R. Butler, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Massachussetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) would have voted ''nay'' and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) would have voted ''nay.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 43, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 202 Ex.]

YEAS—43

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

NAYS—27

Blackburn	Cotton	Hawley
Boozman	Cruz	Hoeven
Capito	Ernst	Kennedy
Cassidy	Fischer	Lankford
Collins	Graham	Lee
Cornyn	Grassley	Lummis

McConnell	Rounds	Thune
Mullin	Schmitt	Wicker
Paul	Scott (SC)	Young

NOT VOTING—30

Barrasso	Johnson	Romney
Braun	Manchin	Rubio
Britt	Markey	Sanders
Budd	Marshall	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Menendez	Sinema
Crapo	Moran	Sullivan
Daines	Murkowski	Tillis
Fetterman	Murray	Tuberville
Hagerty	Ricketts	Vance
Hyde-Smith	Risch	Warnock

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 43, the nays are 27, and the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

KIDS ONLINE SAFETY ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, I see my friend Senator BLUMENTHAL is on the floor, and I would ask him to engage in a colloquy on a very important issue, a top priority of mine, and a bill that I am a proud cosponsor of—the Kids Online Safety Act, or KOSA.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Thank you to my colleague, Leader SCHUMER. The leader has been working tirelessly to get this bill done. I have seen the work up close, and I have seen the benefit. After pushing and cajoling, we are much closer to ultimate success.

This bill, which has nearly 70 cosponsors, is a set of safeguards and accountability measures to protect kids from the clear and horrific harms created by social media and other online platforms. The bill is responsive to the countless stories that we have heard from bereaved parents and young people about the terrible consequences these platforms have had on their lives.

And just to repeat, I want to thank my colleague, Leader SCHUMER. The leader has been working tirelessly to get this bill done. I have seen the work up close, and I have seen the benefits. After pushing and cajoling, we are much closer to ultimate success.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thank my colleague.

Like him, I have personally met with the families that have been harmed. I have seen their terrible stories, and I am committed, completely, to work with them to get KOSA across the finish line. With the hard work of Senator BLUMENTHAL and Senator BLACKBURN, KOSA has passed through the Commerce Committee unanimously and has gotten up to 70 cosponsors.

Last month, I put together a plan to get KOSA done through unanimous consent for a time agreement on the floor. I personally helped resolve issues and mitigated unintended consequences of the bill. That effort has significantly reduced the opposition, but there are still holdouts.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. As the leader said, we have made significant progress in resolving outstanding issues. This work is hard, but I think it is, without doubt, that we are closer under his leadership.

I also thank my partner in this effort, Senator BLACKBURN, as well as the amazing parents and youth advocates who have worked so hard on this bill.

Put plainly, I am confident, based on my conversations with Leader SCHUMER, that we are going to get this bill done.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thank my colleague once again for his good work. After weeks of work, we have made real progress in removing objections to this bill. Sadly, objectors remain. I hope the progress can continue over the coming days.

If the objectors refuse to come to a resolution, we must pursue a different legislative path to get this done.

I yield the floor.

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am back with my trusty, battered ''Time to Wake Up'' chart, and the last time I spoke on the Senate floor on this subject, I reviewed some recent warnings from the Economist magazine, from the Potsdam Institute, and from the consulting firm Deloitte that climate change is poised to cause tens of trillions of dollars in damage around the world—tens of trillions of dollars. Much of it, of course, right here in the United States.

Well, not surprisingly, the insurance industry has concern about forecasts of damages in the tens of trillions. The Senate Budget Committee recently held a hearing examining insurance, property, and mortgage markets in Florida, a State that is on the leading edge of climate-related risks.

Insurance, property, and mortgage markets are intertwined. To buy property, most people need a mortgage. To get a mortgage, you need insurance.

In our hearing, Dr. Ishita Sen, a professor of finance at the Harvard Business School, told about the danger to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, our Federal mortgage giants. They require insurance from insurers that have a financial strength rating from a ratings agency, to assure that the mortgages they purchase are protected by reputable, financially solid insurers.

Bad insurance increases their risk of homeowner default, as homeowners are way more likely to walk away from properties if their insurance company can't pay claims or won't pay quickly.

Dr. Sen's research in Florida found several disturbing things. First, she found that larger, stronger insurers are exiting Florida and being replaced by smaller, less financially sound companies and by Citizens Property Insurance, the State-backed insurer of last resort.

Second, she found that these smaller private insurance companies were all receiving their financial ratings, required by Fannie and Freddie, from the same ratings agency, known as Demotech. If you haven't heard of it, it is because it hasn't been around long.

Third, she found that Demotech ratings appeared to systematically overestimate the financial strength of the rated insurers. Nineteen percent—nearly 1 in 5—of Demotech insurers in Florida became insolvent between 2009 and 2022.

Fourth, she found that mortgage lenders were loading up those mortgages insured by Demotech-rated insurers to Fannie and Freddie, compared to properties with insurers using other rating agencies.

What does that mean? It means Florida's mortgage risk is being transferred to the taxpayer and to pension funds for millions of Americans that commonly purchase mortgage-backed securities. All of this should ring a bell—a hell of a bell.

Remember the 2008 financial crisis. It, too, began in the residential real estate and mortgage markets. It too had Florida as its epicenter. It too involved ratings agencies handing out inflated ratings. It too involved mortgage-backed securities, securitized by Fannie and Freddie and sold around the world.

That 2008 financial crisis led to the great recession, in which millions of Americans lost their jobs, their homes, and much of their household wealth. Unemployment topped 10 percent. Five trillion dollars was piled on our national debt.

So when we start seeing parallels to things that went awry back then, we should wake up and take them seriously.

Dr. Sen said this about the climate risk we face:

> Not only do we need to harden our homes, but we need to harden our financial institutions, our banks, and our insurance companies in order to make them withstand really large climate shocks that are for sure coming their way.

Well, when she talks about ''really large climate shocks that are for sure coming their way,'' that means they are for sure coming our way, because just like 2008, if this goes down, everyone suffers.

At this point, we have dawdled on climate for far too long. We have let the fossil fuel industry for decades obstruct action on climate change.

Now, with financial warnings in the trillions, the Deloitte report said:

> The global economy needs to execute a rapid, coordinated and sequenced energy and industrial transition.

Well, I promised in my last ''Time to Wake Up'' speech that I would discuss how best to execute that rapid transition. So let me turn to that.

I will begin by acknowledging that Democrats took the first serious legislative step on climate in 2022 with the Inflation Reduction Act, or the IRA. The IRA was modeled to reduce emissions by around 40 percent by 2030, compared to a 2005 baseline, which is great. But we need to reduce emissions not by 40 percent but by 50 percent by 2030, and to get to net zero emissions by 2050, if we are going to hold warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Even if we do that, the climate havoc we are already seeing will get worse.

The climate havoc we are already seeing is at about 1.2 degrees Celsius.

So what more do we need to find a pathway to climate safety? And how do we do it globally, knowing that the United States only now accounts for about 12 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions?

Well, for years now, my team and I have been in constant communication with economists and other climate modelers who specialize in predicting the effects of various emissions reduction policies. Study after study, group after group, expert after expert have said the same thing: An economywide carbon price will drive the deepest emissions reductions—which makes sense.

The cost of a product's harms, under economic principles, should be reflected in the price of the product. When they are not, it is a subsidy.

And fossil fuel floats on the fattest subsidy in human history, now clocked at over $700 billion a year in the United States alone. Put a price on that free pollution, and markets emerge to reduce emissions in the most efficient way, whether by fuel type, new technology, efficiency measures, or preventing or capturing emissions.

Here is an example of how that works. This graph from 2021, before the passage of the IRA, examines emissions trajectories in a variety of policy scenarios. The green line here, at the top, is business as usual then, which assumed no new emissions-reducing policies, and, of course, had virtually no effect.

Drop down to this orange line. It is a package of clean energy tax credits very similar to what was ultimately included in the IRA. As you can see, those tax credits result in substantial, though insufficient, emission reductions through 2030, which is here, and then they more or less flatline.

The gray line below it here is a clean electricity standard, which would have incentivized cleaner electricity generation and penalized dirtier generation in the power sector. It does slightly better than the tax credits, but it also wanes in efficacy after 2030.

Yellow line, just below it, is those tax credits, plus that clean electricity standard. It is a bit better, but it is still pretty impotent after 2030.

Then you have this light-blue line, which represents a relatively modest carbon fee starting at around $15 per ton of emissions and remaining relatively low for the first 6 years and then ramping up in outyears to roughly $80 per ton. This model actually exempts unleaded gasoline. Yet even with that exemption, it drives dramatically deeper emissions reductions, particularly after 2030. Indeed, by 2040, it almost doubles the emissions reductions of the other two policies combined.

And the lowest line, this dark-blue line, represents doing it all. And the anchor of that outcome is that modest carbon price, which is ultimately far more potent at driving emissions reductions than all other policies.

Here is another study. This one was done this year after the IRA was passed, and it reaches similar conclusions. This top yellow line—which doesn't come close to our targets—represents what would happen if, as our Republican friends have threatened, the IRA were to be repealed and EPA's recently finalized emissions rules for powerplants, cars, and trucks were struck down or rescinded. As you can see, emissions very slowly trend down due, largely, to continued deployment of wind and solar—which are now the cheapest forms of energy—and to different States' decarbonization policies.

This next line, which gets to our targets around 2040, represents a scenario in which the Inflation Reduction Act stays, but the EPA rules are voided or rescinded. Again, we don't hit our targets for 2030 until 2040, a very dangerous decade to miss.

The next line, the red line, is essentially our new business as usual. It is the IRA and the EPA rules remaining in force, and there we hit our decarbonization targets around 2037, still off by 7 years.

This light-green and light-blue line, which are very hard to distinguish, respectively increase the value of the IRA power sector clean energy tax credits by 50 percent and add a clean electricity standard. Both result in delays hitting our 2030 target until 2035.

This purplish line here adds carbon pricing, similar to the one I just discussed, with repeal of the nonpower sector tax credits in the IRA.

So even with repeal of some of the IRA clean energy tax credits, adding a modest carbon fee results in emissions reductions that are the best in class so far, hitting our 2030 targets as early as 2033.

And the dark-green line, that just adds the carbon price. It nearly hits our 2030 target very close, and it drives, by 2040, an additional billion metric tons over the emissions reductions expected from the IRA and EPA's rules.

And let me show you one more chart. This one here was from Brookings. This one here is from the Potsdam Institute.

Together with the Washington Post, Potsdam Institute looked at over 1,200—one thousand two hundred—climate policy scenarios that have been run in recent years, and they found that of 1,200 policy scenarios that experts have run, there are only 11 left—only 11 left—that allow us to hit our 1.5 degrees Celsius target. And of those 11, every one requires a price on carbon pollution.

So the upshot of all of this is that you simply cannot continue allowing polluters to pollute for free, not if you want to find a pathway to climate safety. All of those other pathways without a carbon price have been foreclosed by our dawdling and our indolence and the pressure from the fossil fuel industry to do nothing.

One other point, as you can see, almost all of them overshoot. So if you want to get back to safe climate levels, you absolutely are going to need carbon capture technology and direct air capture to be specific because you are going to have to claw back excess emissions. At this point, it is not enough just to stop.

Happily, a carbon price gives carbon capture a revenue proposition. So it will dramatically encourage that technology.

Here is the other huge advantage of a carbon price: We can export it via carbon border adjustment. The European Union has just launched its carbon border adjustment mechanism called its CBAM—carbon border adjustment mechanism, CBAM—and it is about to be joined by the UK as well, and they will assess a carbon tariff on imported goods to the EU and the UK. Less carbon-intensive goods will pay a lower carbon levy; more carbon-intensive goods will pay a higher levy.

And that levy creates a powerful global incentive for clean manufacturing wherever products are made for export to EU and UK markets.

If we joined in, if the United States of America joined in and implemented a similar policy here at home, the downward pressure on global emissions—particularly Chinese emissions, which currently represent roughly a third of global emissions—would be even more powerful. A carbon border adjustment would be a big win for cleaner American manufacturing.

On average, the Chinese economy is about three times more carbon-intensive than the U.S. economy. So if a domestically produced good paid a $1 carbon levy, the equivalent good imported from China would pay, on average, a $3 carbon levy, which would help to reshore to the United States steel, aluminum, and chemical production, and all the well-paid manufacturing jobs that they generate.

Now, the fossil fuel industry, of course, complains that such a policy would harm consumers, the same consumers they happily gouge, but when it comes to remedy and climate, suddenly, they are interested in consumers. Well, A, these companies already make so much profit they could absorb the tariffs for their customers, and, B, we can spend tariff revenues in ways that boost consumers; for instance, return revenues earned from polluters to consumers as dividends, as Chairman CANTWELL has proposed, for consumers to spend how they please. Indeed, I have got a bill that would do just that.

One of the big lies of the fossil fuel industry is to pretend the costs their pollution foists on the American public don't exist. In fact, Americans are already paying for the polluters' pollution and for their obstruction of climate action. We pay in higher home and auto insurance premiums, now exploding through Florida; higher grocery bills; higher home prices due to

lumber shortages; higher prices for goods tangled in climate-related supply chain snarls. Americans are already paying the climate pollution price. It is just a very dumb one that does nothing to reduce the pollution and shifts the burden of harm from polluters to everyday Americans.

A carbon price would send a correct price signal into markets. It would reward innovators and innovation. It would rectify the fundamentally unfair situation of an industry passing the cost of its pollution onto ordinary Americans, and, as these various graphs all show, it would actually work at providing a pathway to global climate safety.

Opportunities are coming. Next year, a large swath of the Trump tax cuts, which were disproportionately skewed toward large corporations and the very wealthy, will expire and good riddance. This gives us an opportunity to make the Tax Code more fair, to reduce income inequality, and to use revenues from big polluters to reinstate, for instance, the Child Tax Credit, to do good things.

Taxing polluters could also help to improve the Nation's fiscal position. And another reconciliation bill is possible if voters take climate risk seriously and don't put fossil fuel flunkies in charge of their government.

In short, carbon pricing makes sense from all angles. It is the single most effective policy at reducing carbon pollution and heading off the massive, looming tens of trillion-dollar financial risks that we see coming from climate change, as Dr. Sen said, ''that are for sure coming our way.''

It provides a tool to help us tackle global emissions that will also spur domestic manufacturing and jobs. It raises real revenue to help Americans shoulder the burden we carry as a result of decades of fossil fuel industry pollution, denial, and obstruction, and it could even help reduce the budget deficit.

We have got no time left to waste. In the next Congress, you can be sure that I will do everything in my power to make sure that we finally embrace the winning policy that we should have implemented decades ago, back when we were first warned about the costs and dangers associated with carbon pollution.

It is well past time to make fossil fuel polluters pay for the harms they cause, and it is well past time for Congress to wake up.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2023

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Rhode Island for his dedication and perseverance on these important issues, and I also appreciate his mentioning the dividend concept because, obviously, we want consumers to be kept whole here and to make a transformation that they too want to make. So I thank him for his leadership.

Madam President, I come to the floor today to call attention to the high prices Americans are paying for their prescription medication and the urgent need to pass what is called the Pharmacy Benefit Manager Transparency Act in the Senate that I have cosponsored along with my colleague from Iowa Senator GRASSLEY.

At the beginning of this decade, the United States spent more on prescription drugs than any other country in the world, reaching an average of $1,432 per person per year.

So 6 out of every 10 adults are currently taking at least one prescription drug. More than a quarter of us take four or more prescriptions. So when drug prices go up, it really does stretch the family budget, cuts into our savings, and it puts us into health challenges if we can't afford those prescriptions.

About one in four residents in my State—the State of Washington—have either rationed or stopped taking prescription drugs because of costs. Families should not have to make this choice.

One of the factors driving up the price of prescription drugs is pharmacy benefit managers and their profit-driven business model that is not transparent as to the price-setting and is causing pharmacies great harm. Pharmacy benefit managers operate behind the scenes but have a stake in just about every part of the drug distribution chain and exert extraordinary influence in the prices that Americans are paying for their medication.

PBMs decide which lifesaving medications most Americans will have access to through their insurance plans. They decide how much copay will be for prescriptions. They decide how much a pharmacy will be reimbursed for dispensing these drugs and whether the pharmacy will lose money when they fill a prescription.

PBMs don't actually handle or distribute the drugs, but they siphon off the profit at every step in the process, from the drug manufacturers and all the way up to the pharmacy counter. That is because the PBM market, these pharmacy benefit manager middlemen—think of them almost as the insurance company that is setting the price—are extremely consolidated, giving consumers no choice in which PBM they use. Just three PBMs control 80 percent of the market.

Can you imagine anybody controlling 80 percent of the market? But just three of these companies control 80 percent of the market. And, effectively, they have unchecked power on their ability to distort the market and engage in unfair and abusive practices.

So what are we trying to do, Senator GRASSLEY and myself? We are trying to stop those unfair and manipulative practices.

Not only is the PBM market consolidated, but the vertical integration of PBMs, pharmacies, and insurers is worrisome. The three largest PBMs are each part of companies that include insurers and large pharmacies. So this gives them the opportunity to increase their profits by companies steering patients to pharmacies they own and then lowering the reimbursement rates to competing pharmacies.

Americans are feeling this pinch. They are seeing that they have higher drug costs, and they are seeing that PBMs are thriving. The three biggest PBMs are astoundingly profitable. Last year, Optum Rx raked in $116 billion for its owner, United Healthcare Group, contributing about 30 percent of the company's total revenue.

PBMs have leveraged their market power and lack of transparency to benefit themselves at the expense of patients and certainly—certainly—at the expense of independent pharmacies. They are happy to try to help the pharmacies in their vertical integration but certainly not the independent pharmacies, if you will, trying to put them out of business.

PBMs enrich themselves by manipulating the market for prescription drugs at every turn. We cannot be fooled when the PBM claims to reduce the cost of drugs by negotiating rebates from the drugmakers in charge in exchange for favorable insurance coverage through an insurance company they probably own.

I have been so frustrated by this in the past. It is like our organization—take, for example, King County. Someone comes to them and says: We will negotiate for King County employees a drug benefit, and we will give you a discount. But then they pocket two-thirds of the discount themselves—the PBM. That is what is going on here.

These rebates are part of their manipulative scheme to inflate and extract the value from the prescription drug market.

In a market that is free of this kind of manipulation or competition, you would have drugmakers, and they would be setting the formulary cost. They would help drive down price by having competition.

But we know the market isn't working right when the least expensive version of a drug is the least dispensed. That is right. You can tell how a market functions or if it is a great functioning market because—why?—when prices are too high and there is supply, people put more supply in the market. But if the least expensive drug isn't being dispensed, that means somebody is trying to artificially keep those costs high.

This happens because PBMs control which drugs are included on a formulary, and they get a bigger cut through a larger rebate and higher copays when more expensive drugs are put on the list. This incentivizes drugmakers to inflate the prices of their drugs to appeal to the PBMs.

Who bears the brunt of all these inflated costs? The American consumer.

Another way PBMs manipulate the market is through abusive practices like spread pricing or clawbacks. Spread pricing is when a PBM reimburses a pharmacy one amount for filling a prescription and then charges the health plan a higher price and keeps the difference.

That is the scheme. That is the scheme of how they are making money. They basically say: Oh, this is the price. And they then charge the plan a higher amount.

This creates two problems: One, neither the pharmacy nor the plan knows what the other paid or was charged. So both parties lack the data on what a true price for the drug is. Second, this practice allows PBMs to squeeze more money out of the supply chain without anyone knowing how much.

They also claw back reimbursements from pharmacies after a claim is settled through direct and indirect remuneration fees, or what I call DIR fees, which have generic effective rates, or GER.

So, for example, an independent pharmacy in Seattle actually had to close because the PBMs said that this independent pharmacy owed $538,000 in reimbursements in a single year from these PBMs. They just came up with a number and said this is how much you owe us. So it is not surprising that independent pharmacies can't stay open with these kinds of tactics.

In just the last 18 months, 83 pharmacies in the State of Washington have closed. These practices have contributed to the creation of pharmacy deserts. In fact, Fortune magazine just wrote a story about this particular problem in the State of Washington.

There are now 86 towns in my State that are more than 10 miles from the nearest pharmacy. That means that roughly 450,000 people in my State live in an area where they have to drive 10 miles just to go to a pharmacy.

And we now rank sixth among all States for poor access to pharmacies. According to the Washington State Pharmacy Association, there are no more 24-hour pharmacies left in the city of Seattle.

So I am very concerned about the number of independent and community pharmacy closures in my State. I am also concerned about how insurance company middlemen and their unfair business practices have contributed to these closures.

Some might ask why hasn't anyone discovered these schemes or done something about it. Well, that is because PBMs shield their practices and profits by claiming that their data that they have is considered proprietary information.

But we must have laws on the books that make sure that the legal, manipulative schemes can help stop these players in the marketplace who have too much of a concentrated power.

PBMs cannot continue to operate in the dark while Americans see their prescription drugs rise and rise year after year. And that is why Senator GRASSLEY and I introduced the Pharmacy Benefit Manager Transparency Act, to shine light on these harmful practices, increase the transparency, and increase the accountability for pharmacy benefit managers.

The Pharmacy Benefit Manager Transparency Act directs the Federal Trade Commission to crack down on unfair and abusive schemes, such as the spread pricing or reimbursement clawbacks. It also mandates transparency for these PBMs and that they submit a report about these activities so that we can understand how they are basically moving other products that are not on the formulary placements. That is exactly how some of these schemes have operated.

It is important to have this help from the Federal Trade Commission. It is their job to stop these unfair practices. It is their job to hold PBMS accountable for manipulation of practices or prices and give the Agency more insight into this marketplace.

We cannot wait any longer to get this legislation passed. My bill has come out of the Commerce Committee with good bipartisan support, and it has bicameral support as well.

So we must keep the momentum going. I hope my colleagues here in the Senate will bring this Pharmacy Benefit Manager Transparency Act to the Senate floor when we return. Americans are hurting, and so are our pharmacists.

Our pharmacies themselves are places where information about our prescriptions are held to a high standard. I would hate to see Americans in such a concentrated market that all of our prescription drugs are bought online from one or two big suppliers, and that somehow is our delivery system.

I think pharmacists are a key part of our delivery system. Pharmacies are a key part of communities. And we shouldn't have big, concentrated players manipulating the prices of drugs and putting pharmacies out of business and raising these unbelievable prices on our consumers.

So I thank the President, and I hope our colleagues will consider getting this legislation in front of the Senate when we return.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

LGBTQ+ PRIDE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the 54th anniversary of Pride Month. I would first like to take a moment to acknowledge how much progress has been made in the span of just a half century.

The first Pride was born out of the Stonewall Uprising, which took place in 1969 after police conducted a violent raid at the Stonewall Inn, a New York City bar known as a place of refuge for members of the LGBTQ+ community. The raid and the ensuing riot in response nearly destroyed the Stonewall Inn and sparked a series of protests against the police's brutality that night.

In the face of such violence and discrimination, a group of gay rights organizers responded by commemorating the first anniversary of the uprising with a march to celebrate the resilience of the LGBTQ+ community. Five decades later, we continue to strive toward equality and inclusion for this community in all aspects of life. While we have many victories to celebrate, such as the 2015 Supreme Court Obergefell decision guaranteeing marriage equality, we still have much to do.

I am proud to represent a State that is known to be welcoming to members of the LGBTQ+ community. Last year, Maryland Governor Wes Moore issued an executive order to protect access to gender-affirming care, a huge win for transgender and nonbinary Marylanders.

This year, Maryland is hosting over a dozen local Pride parades and celebrations, from Hagerstown to Salisbury and everywhere in between. And this past weekend, we celebrated Pride in my home city of Baltimore, which has one of the longest running Pride celebrations in the nation.

However, I am dismayed by a growing movement across the country to suppress the rights of LGBTQ+ people and reverse our Nation's hard-won progress. We have a responsibility to uphold the rights and freedoms of all Americans. Therefore, we must not stand by idly as legislative attacks on this community increase across the country. Laws that aim to codify hate and discrimination are despicable. We must challenge this hate not only with our hearts, but through the proactive protection of civil rights.

In particular, we must defend transgender children, their parents, and the right to access gender-affirming care and other support services.

There have been recent efforts by some Members of Congress to use the annual appropriations bill as a vehicle to ban the use of Federal funds for gender-affirming care and DEI initiatives. I urge my colleagues to remember the commitment we have to our Nation to ensure liberty and justice for all. Attacks on personal autonomy that use the mantle of religious freedom to

sanction official discrimination are unacceptable. In 2024, we as the U.S. Congress must rebuke these efforts not only with words, but with action.

The energy with which an alarming number of local and State legislators craft legislation that targets transgender individuals should be channeled into other efforts that would help, not harm, our people.

I am proud to support several pieces of legislation that would expand LGBTQ+ individuals' access to a wide range of resources and protections. I am particularly proud to be a cosponsor of Senator MURRAY's Therapeutic Fraud Prevention Act. We hear a lot of talk about the importance of protecting our children but have yet to take serious action to hold so-called ''conversion therapy providers'' accountable for abuse and fraud.

The scientific literature increasingly agrees that ''conversion therapy,'' which claims to be able to change a person's sexual or gender identity through various interventions, simply does not work.

Furthermore, these practices are strongly associated with adverse mental health effects, such as anxiety, depression, and suicide, in people who have been through conversion programs. With Senator MURRAY's Bill, we can—and will—prevent further traumatization of our LGBTQ+ youth and their families.

Another bill I am proud to support is the bipartisan Safe Schools Improvement Act, led by Senator CASEY, that would ensure K–12 students across America could receive age-appropriate education to prevent all forms of bullying and harassment. Bullying can lead to tragic outcomes like the loss of Nex Benedict, a nonbinary teenager who died this March after being severely bullied at school for their gender identity.

We already know statistically that LGBTQ+ children and teens across America are at disproportionate risk of depression, anxiety, and suicidality. Instead of enabling the discrimination that is so damaging to our kids' mental health, we should be working to turn those statistics around so that more children, like Nex, get the chance to grow up and pursue their dreams.

Eradicating homophobia in our Nation starts with an honest education on the past and present of the LGBTQ+ community. Senator CASEY's bill presents an opportunity to protect our youth from ignorance and its dire consequences.

I am also proud to cosponsor the Equality Act, offered by Senator MERKLEY. This legislation would prohibit discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, or gender identify with respect to businesses, employment, housing, federally funded programs, and other settings.

All Americans should be treated equally under the law—no matter who they love or how they identify. LGBTQ+ individuals deserve to be afforded every right and protection granted to their neighbors. Members of this community should feel safe enough to be themselves and are entitled to the respect and recognition we expect for every human being.

I am a proud ally who will continue to fight all forms of attack against the LGBTQ+ community. No hate crimes or State-sanctioned discrimination will ever be tolerated by myself, and I expect the same of my colleagues and fellow Americans. The U.S. Senate must challenge intolerance and safeguard civil rights for LGBTQ+ individuals everywhere.

Our Nation must not allow individual opinions to derail the right to dignity to which every American is entitled. It is imperative the United States of America uphold the values of tolerance, compassion, and freedom upon which we claim to stand.

And we certainly cannot overshadow the bravery, joy, and resistance to societal regression that so many LGBTQ+ individuals and activists have demonstrated. I am committed to growing Federal support and increasing resources to safeguard civil rights for this community. I believe that I have an obligation, not just as a Senator from Maryland, but as a human being, to do so. And I look forward to continuing to work, not just this Pride Month but every day of the year, toward equality for all.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW BROWN

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

Matthew is a graduate of Brandon Valley High School in Brandon, SD. Currently, he is attending Augustana University in Sioux Falls, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in business administration and finance. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

TRIBUTE TO HENRY HAFT

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

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

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

TRIBUTE TO NATHAN LAW

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

Nathan is a graduate of Wall High School in Wall, SD. Currently, he is attending Dakota State University in Madison, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in cyber operations. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

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

TRIBUTE TO ELLE WESTRA

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

Elle is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of St. Thomas in Saint Paul, MN, where she is pursuing a degree in business management. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING DOMINGA BUSTAMANTE

• Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise today to celebrate the life of Dominga Bustamante, a selfless community leader and an adored mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, who passed away in May at the age of 89.

Dominga Bustamante's family first migrated to California in search of agricultural work and settled in the town of Dinuba, CA, in Tulare County. It was there that she would meet her high school sweetheart and the love of her life, Cruz Bustamante Jr., with whom she would have six children: Cruz, Belinda, Dorothy, Ron, Andrew, and Naomi.

But it was further west in San Joaquin, CA, where Dominga would make her biggest impact. Though she held no elected office and had no formal obligation to serve, her personal moral convictions and her deep religious values made her a relentless force for good.

She was the unofficial ''Welcome Host'' to Hindu and Sikh families moving to town, an ally to families trying

to secure Social Security benefits, and a friend to seniors who needed a ride to appointments. She split her time between serving as a bilingual instructional aide, a San Joaquin Teen Club adviser and teen anxiety first responder, and even a law enforcement interdiction advocate. She was also a devout Catholic, serving for years as a Catechism teacher in San Joaquin and Fresno.

For her dedication, she was recognized by California Latina Leaders in Action with the Lifetime Achievement Award and by the Diocese of Fresno with the Bishop's Catechist Appreciation Certificate.

Whether seeking her help after just moving to town, praying alongside her in church, or even joining for her tamale-making parties, countless people felt welcome in California because of Dominga Bustamante.

My wife Angela and I pray for Dominga and the entire Bustamante family, and our hearts go out to her 6 children, 13 grandchildren, and 24 great-grandchildren.●

REMEMBERING RAUL PORTO SR.

● Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise today to celebrate the life of Raul Porto Sr., a loving husband, father, and grandfather and the name behind the beloved Southern California institution, Porto's Bakery.

While today, Porto's is synonymous with southern California, Raul Porto Sr. was raised over 2,000 miles away in Cuba. But after Raul met and married the love of his life Rosa, hardship hit the Porto family. Rosa lost her job, and Raul was forced to work at a labor camp during the early years of Fidel Castro's rule. It was during that time that Rosa first began baking, making local Cuban favorites and selling them to support the family.

But like so many others in Cuba at that time, they dreamed of a better life—a dream that often started on a long waiting list, but ended with a ''Freedom Flight'' that brought them to the United States.

For the Portos in 1971, that meant packing up and flying west to make Los Angeles their home. Even in America, while Raul worked shifts as a janitor, Rosa continued to sell baked goods from their new home. Soon enough, after baking through late nights and even co-opting the kids' beds for extra counter space, their business grew enough to support their first official storefront property at a local strip mall in 1976, the first of what would become six shops across Southern California, with a seventh on the way.

For anyone who has ever been lucky enough to have walked into Porto's, to have met Raul or Rosa, or to have tasted one of their famous potato balls or guava and cheese strudels, it is easy to see why they became so successful. In California, the Porto family didn't just bring an affordable slice of home to a growing Cuban American community. They expanded to both add to and reflect the diversity of the region, eventually serving fruit tarts, croquetas, tres leches, and more.

Today, at any Porto's location, you will likely find a line out the door of customers eagerly waiting to pick up one the iconic pastry boxes that bear Rosa's face. You might find one of Raul and Rosa's three children—and now coowners—Beatriz; Raul, Jr.; or Margarita working. And if you talk to any Californian lucky enough to have a Porto's nearby or the countless others thousands of miles away who order Porto's shipped across the country, they will tell you the same thing: to them, Porto's is home.

On a personal note, Porto's has filled the tables of Padilla family gatherings for years. My wife Angela and I were even proud to celebrate our wedding with a cake from Porto's in April of 2012.

Raul and Rosa's story is one of family, of struggle, and of perseverance. But most of all, it is a story of immigrants bold enough and brave enough to still chase the American dream. Because of it, Californians will always remember Raul Porto, Sr.

Today, our hearts go out to his three children, his grandchildren, and the entire Porto family.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OSSOFF, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4595. A bill to improve the structure of the Federal Pell Grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 4596. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a public awareness and education campaign to provide information regarding the benefits of, risks relating to, and the prevalence of artificial intelligence in the daily lives of individuals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 4597. A bill to provide relief for employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation who were subjected to discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 4598. A bill to require any person that maintains an internet website or that sells or distributes a mobile application that is owned, wholly or partially, by a foreign adversary country, by a foreign adversary country-owned-entity, or by a non-state-owned entity located in a foreign adversary country, or that stores and maintains information collected from such website or application in a foreign adversary country, to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads or otherwise uses such website or application; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHMITT:

S. 4599. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Gateway Arch Park Foundation to host private events in Gateway Arch National Park buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 4600. A bill to require the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs to provide a briefing on the status of establishing a course of education on authentication of digital content provenance and a briefing on a pilot program on authentication of digital content provenance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4601. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the construction of a consolidated communication facility at Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4602. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the construction of a National Guard and Reserve Center at Fort Eisenhower, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4603. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the construction of a dining hall and services training facility at Savannah Air National Guard Base, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4604. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the construction of a trident refit facility expansion at Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4605. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the construction of a battle management combined operations complex at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. 4606. A bill to authorize the appropriation of amounts for the planning and design of a civil engineering group facility at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 4607. A bill to designate the America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 4608. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to authorize the use of individual training accounts for certain youth; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 4609. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on vessel fires and responses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4610. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate the bald eagle as the national bird; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 4611. A bill to require retrofitting of anti-lock brake system and electronic stability control kit for certain Army vehicles; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 4612. A bill to ensure that the background check system used for firearms purchases denies a firearm to a person prohibited from possessing a firearm by a lawful court order governing the pretrial release of the person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 4613. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish the Office of LGBTQI Inclusion and a rural outreach grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 4614. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education to coordinate and distribute educational materials and resources regarding artificial intelligence and social media platform impact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 4615. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish a Federal energy efficiency resource standard for electricity and natural gas suppliers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 4616. A bill to establish a public health plan; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 4617. A bill to exempt National Guard Bilateral Affairs Officers from active-duty end strength limits and to clarify the congressional committees to which the Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report on security cooperation activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. ROSEN:

S. 4618. A bill to limit the closure or consolidation of any United States Postal Service processing and distribution center if the United States Postal Service has failed to meet certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BUTLER, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 4619. A bill to revise sections 552, 1461, and 1462 of title 18, United States Code, and section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1305), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4620. A bill to modify the premerger notification requirements under the Clayton Act with respect to certain acquisitions of residential property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the application of the income tax on cash tips through a deduction allowed to all individual taxpayers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 4622. A bill to establish an Air Force Technical Training Center of Excellence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 4623. A bill to clarify rules regarding the display of the United States flag for patriotic and military observances for purposes of promoting military recruitment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 4624. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report on the status and timeline for completion of the redesigned Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry 2.0; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4625. A bill to provide for the designation of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 4626. A bill to standardize and improve safety training specific to electric vehicles for firefighters and other emergency response providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 4627. A bill to authorize additional appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for solid waste disposal systems of the Army, with an offset; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 4628. A bill to improve wildfire mitigation, management, and recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 4629. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender , and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S.J. Res. 100. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to ''New Source Performance Standards for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and Group I & II Polymers and Resins Industry.''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. ERNST:

S. Res. 742. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that President Joseph R. Biden must dismiss Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg from his employment at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. Res. 743. A resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States promoting the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons in the United States and around the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. Res. 744. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 28, 2024, as ''Stonewall Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. Res. 745. A resolution expressing support for and celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the ''G.I. Bill''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida)):

S. Res. 746. A resolution commemorating the passage of 3 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. Res. 747. A resolution recognizing the importance of pollinators to ecosystem health and agriculture in the United States by designating June 16 through June 22, 2024, as ''National Pollinator Week''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. Res. 748. A resolution expressing that the United States should not enter into any bilateral or multilateral agreement to provide security guarantees or long-term security assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. Res. 749. A resolution recognizing June 2024, as ''LGBTQ Pride Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 750. A resolution commending the Professional Women's Hockey League Minnesota for winning the inaugural Professional Women's Hockey League title on May 29, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 618

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to establish the United States Foundation for International Conservation to promote long-term management of protected and conserved areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1135

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1135, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1349

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1349, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

S. 1418

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1418, a bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and teens, and for other purposes.

S. 1909

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 1909, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the illegal modification of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1975

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1975, a bill to require a GAO study on the compliance of discharge review boards with statutory provisions and directives related to liberal consideration of certain conditions, and for other purposes.

S. 2728

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2728, a bill to encourage reduction of disposable plastic products in units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 3232

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3232, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the standards for accreditation of an institution of higher education to assess the institution's adoption of admissions practices that refrain from preferential treatment in admissions based on an applicant's relationship to alumni of, or donors to, the institution, to authorize a feasibility study on data collection, and for other purposes.

S. 3369

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3369, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to restrict the possession of certain firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 3651

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3651, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure coverage of mental health services furnished through telehealth.

S. 3876

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3876, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to establish a national registry of Korean American divided families, and for other purposes.

S. 4137

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4137, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 4276

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4276, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Project ECHO Grant Program, to establish grants under such program to disseminate knowledge and build capacity to address Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, and for other purposes.

S. 4317

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4317, a bill to appropriate funds for the Federal Communications Commission's ''rip and replace'' program and Affordable Connectivity Program, to improve the Affordable Connectivity Program, to require a spectrum auction, and for other purposes.

S. 4371

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4371, a bill to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes.

S. 4425

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4425, a bill to support democracy and the rule of law in Georgia, and for other purposes.

S. 4458

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4458, a bill to reauthorize the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006, and for other purposes.

S. 4464

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4464, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to apply certain requirements when closing a processing, shipping, delivery, or other facility supporting a post office, and for other purposes.

S. 4499

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr.

CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4499, a bill to reauthorize grants to the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, the Boy Scouts of America, the National 4-H Council, and the National FFA Organization to establish pilot projects to expand the programs carried out by the organizations in rural areas and small towns, and for other purposes.

S. 4513

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4513, a bill to expand eligibility for Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit participation.

S. 4539

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4539, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain provisions with respect to qualified ABLE programs permanent.

S. 4569

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4569, a bill to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the ''Equal Rights Amendment'' has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment without delay.

S.J. RES. 91

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 91, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Minimum Staffing Standards for Long-Term Care Facilities and Medicaid Institutional Payment Transparency Reporting''.

S. RES. 569

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 569, 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. 638

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 638, 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.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 742—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN MUST DISMISS CHAIRMAN MARTIN J. GRUENBERG FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT AT THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Ms. ERNST submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 742

Whereas, on November 13, 2023, the Wall Street Journal published an expose entitled ''Strip Clubs, Lewd Photos and a Boozy Hotel: The Toxic Atmosphere at Bank Regulator FDIC'' detailing the extremely toxic, misogynistic, workplace culture rife with sexual harassment and other serious misconduct at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (referred to in this preamble as ''FDIC'');

Whereas, on November 16, 2023, the Wall Street Journal published a second expose entitled ''FDIC Chair, Known for Bad Temper, Ignored Bad Behavior in Workplace'';

Whereas, following the public revelation of this scandal, the FDIC enlisted a third-party fact-finding team to investigate the workplace culture of the FDIC;

Whereas the FDIC published the report of the third-party investigators on May 7, 2024;

Whereas the report of the third-party investigators found that, under the leadership of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, ''the FDIC has failed to provide a workplace safe from sexual harassment, discrimination, and other interpersonal misconduct'';

Whereas, under the leadership of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, FDIC employees fear retaliation and do not trust the FDIC to investigate or address allegations of improper workplace conduct;

Whereas investigators determined not a single FDIC employee faced serious discipline after being found to have engaged in workplace misconduct;

Whereas investigators determined Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg routinely acts with inappropriate anger and antagonism toward his employees;

Whereas reports indicate Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg and his leadership team have been directly involved in high-level examples of sexism, harassment, and discrimination and failed to properly discipline those individuals responsible;

Whereas investigators determined the anger and antagonism of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg ''may hinder his ability to establish trust and confidence in leading meaningful culture change, and so too may his apparent inability or unwillingness to recognize how others experience certain difficult interactions with him''; and

Whereas investigators determined that for the current challenges plaguing the FDIC to be overcome, there must be a change in leadership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns those employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (referred to in this resolution as ''FDIC''), known and unknown, who turned the FDIC workplace culture toxic or looked the other way while others did so;

(2) demands that President Joseph R. Biden dismiss Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg from employment at the FDIC immediately, as he no longer holds the confidence of the Senate or of the people of the United States; and

(3) calls on those individuals remaining in FDIC leadership positions to take all appropriate steps to investigate all allegations of criminality and impropriety to hold bad actors accountable for their actions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 743—REAFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES PROMOTING THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 743

Whereas June 20, 2024 is an international day designated by the United Nations as ''World Refugee Day,'' to recognize refugees around the globe and celebrate the strength and courage of people who have been forced to flee their homes to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2024 is the 73rd anniversary of the adoption of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, held at Geneva on July 28, 1951, which defines the term ''refugee'' and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of nation states to protect such rights;

Whereas in 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this resolution as ''UNHCR'') reported that—

(1) at the end of 2023, there were more than 117,000,000 displaced people who had been forced from their homes worldwide, which is more displaced people than at any other time in recorded history, including more than 31,600,000 refugees, 6,900,000 asylum seekers, and 68,300,000 internally displaced persons;

(2) 75 percent of all refugees worldwide are hosted in low- and middle-income countries and fewer than 1 percent of refugees are ever resettled;

(3) 73 percent of the world's refugees originate from 5 countries, namely Afghanistan, Syria, Venezuela, Ukraine, and Sudan;

(4) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (approximately 13,800,000 people) have been displaced since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in 2011, either exiting Syria across an international border or going to other areas within Syria;

(5) as of June 2024, 9,700,000 Ukrainians are displaced as a result of Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine, which is an estimated ⅙ of Ukraine's pre-war population, including more than 6,400,000 Ukrainian refugees;

(6) there are an estimated 6,400,000 Afghan refugees around the world, of whom 90 percent are hosted in either Iran or Pakistan;

(7) Latin America and the Caribbean currently host 84 percent of the more than 7,000,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants globally, and the Americas currently host approximately 20,000,000 refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless people from around the world;

(8) as of June 2024, more than 9,000,000 people are displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, including nearly 2,000,000 refugees who have fled to neighboring countries, many of whom are women or children;

(9) as of May 2024, more than 360,000 people were internally displaced in Haiti due to widespread violence in the prior year;

(10) between October 2023 and June 2024, approximately 75 percent of the population of Gaza (approximately 1,700,000 people) have been internally displaced;

(11) as of April 2024, there were approximately 6,800,000 internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of violence between armed groups;

(12) as of May 2024, nearly 1,000,000 Rohingya refugees resided in Bangladesh, with thousands more refugees throughout the region, and an estimated 45,000 newly displaced Rohingya people fled to the border of Burma and Bangladesh in 2024 amidst renewed violence in Rakhine State, with the potential for increased refugee flows in the coming months as violence continues; and

(13) as of May 2024, in the Sahel region, which encompasses Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, nearly 4,800,000 people have been forced to flee their homes;

Whereas welcoming people from around the world who have been oppressed and persecuted is a tenet of our Nation, and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who contribute to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas since seeking asylum is a protected right under United States domestic and international law, the United States is legally obligated to contribute to the maintenance of a humane and functioning international asylum system;

Whereas the principle of non-refoulement is also a central tenet of the United States refugee and asylum systems, and thousands of people living in the United States who immigrated from countries around the world would be subject to harm if they were deported to their countries of origin due to widespread conflict or persecution in such countries;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980—

(1) is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts;

(2) advances United States national security and foreign policy goals; and

(3) supports regional host countries;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote regional stability, and strengthen United States national security;

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

Whereas the United States supports the efforts of the UNHCR to increase protection for, and the global resettlement of, LGBTQI+ refugees overseas;

Whereas women and girls have an increased risk of sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking while they are traveling to seek safe living conditions;

Whereas through the United States Refugee Admissions Program—

(1) the number of refugees who have arrived in the United States increased from only 11,411 during fiscal year 2021 to 60,014 during fiscal year 2023;

(2) as of May 31, 2024, more than 60,000 refugees had arrived in the United States during fiscal year 2024; and

(3) the Biden Administration continues to actively pursue its stated goal of 125,000 refugee admissions during fiscal year 2024;

Whereas refugee resettlement organizations, businesses, and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States, and groups of private citizens are now supporting newly arrived refugees through Welcome Corps, the refugee sponsorship initiative under the United States Refugee Admissions Program;

Whereas, between 2005 and 2019, refugees and asylees in the United States contributed an estimated $581,000,000,000 in total revenue across all levels of government;

Whereas robust funding for international and domestic protection and assistance for refugees and other displaced populations bolsters United States national security, foreign policy, economic, and humanitarian interests; and

Whereas most refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient members of their respective communities by joining the workforce, paying taxes, supporting local commerce, helping to address labor demand in critical industries, and creating new jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the urgency to establish and follow comprehensive, fair, and humane policies to address forced migration and refugee challenges;

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

(3) recognizes the many individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or on behalf of nongovernmental organizations or international agencies, such as UNHCR, to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people around the world who have been displaced from their homes;

(4) reaffirms the imperative to fully restore United States asylum protections enshrined in the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–212) by rejecting harmful bans and restrictions that limit refugees' access to protections and due process at the United States border;

(5) reaffirms the importance of the United States Refugee Admissions Program as a critical tool of the United States Government—

(A) to strengthen national and regional security; and

(B) to encourage international solidarity with host countries; and

(6) calls upon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations—

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

(B) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts, prevent new conflicts from emerging, and tackle the root causes of involuntary migration;

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

(D) to continue to alleviate pressures, through humanitarian and development assistance, on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world's refugees, while effectively advocating for refugee well-being, including access to education and livelihoods;

(E) to meaningfully include refugees and displaced populations in creating and achieving the policy solutions affecting them;

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

(G) to implement the United States' pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum held in Geneva in December 2023 to expand refugee protection;

(H) to address barriers faced by refugees with disabilities by ensuring accessible infrastructure and the availability of disability-related services and social protection schemes; and

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

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, today on World Refugee Day, I am here to honor the tens of millions of people worldwide who have been forced to flee their homes. World Refugee Day was first held in June of 2001 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Refugee Convention and to shine a light on the needs and rights of refugees while giving voice to their aspirations.

At that time, in 2001, the number of forcibly displaced persons globally was close to 20 million. Today that number stands at 120 million people, according to the U.N. Refugee Agency. This staggering figure, the highest in recorded history, means that 1.5 percent of the entire world's population has been forced to flee their homes as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or natural disasters like drought, crop failures, or famine.

In the past 10 years, the number of forcibly displaced persons has more than doubled as new conflicts have arisen and longstanding crises have gone unresolved, made worse by the impacts of climate change, food insecurity, and poverty.

Of this 120 million, there are more than 31 million refugees who have crossed international borders to seek safety in another country—31 million people who are not safe from prosecution in their own country of origin. There are more than 68 million internally displaced persons, the majority of whom are women and children, forced from their homes but still within the country's borders.

In every region of the world, we see people pushed from their homes: in the Sudan, where the brutal and altogether avoidable conflict between the Rapid

Support Forces and Sudan Armed Forces has forced more than 9 million people to flee their homes, and without a ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement, these numbers will only continue to grow; in Ukraine, where Putin's illegal full-scale invasion has pushed nearly 10 million Ukrainians from their homes, including more than 6 million refugees; in Gaza, where approximately 75 percent of the population—1.7 million people—has been displaced and displaced multiple times since last October; and in Haiti, where widespread violence has uprooted more than 360,000 people in the past year.

Even as crises fades from the headlines, the impact to people's lives do not: for nearly 14 million displaced Syrians representing over half the country's population to the estimated 6.5 million Afghan refugees around the world, to the more than 6 million Venezuelan refugees, the long tail of conflict and crisis has left millions displaced year after year.

Behind every number is a story of a life uprooted, but there is also a story of courage, of resilience and hope for a brighter future, the hope of a refugee mother for her child to receive an education, the hope of a refugee woman to someday become a doctor, the hope of a family caught in the crosshairs of war to return to their homes and live in peace.

Achieving this brighter future requires urgent and sustained support from the United States and the international community. Massive cuts proposed by House colleagues to the Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts for fiscal year 2025 would turn our back and imperil the lives of those most at risk.

That is why this day I will be introducing, along with 21 of my Senate colleagues, a resolution reaffirming the importance of promoting the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons in the United States and around the world.

This means upholding the long history of the United States welcoming people from around the world who have been oppressed and persecuted. Our U.S. Refugee Admission Program, established in 1980, remains a lifesaving pillar for resettling the most vulnerable refugees.

It means further tapping into the deep generosity of Americans, as demonstrated by the U.S. Government's welcome tour through which private citizens are supporting newly arrived refugees themselves.

It means supporting host communities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where 75 percent of all refugees are hosted while advocating for refugee inclusion. It means continuing U.S. leadership by the State Department, USAID, and NGO partners in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance and protection for forcibly displaced persons that are at risk of gender-based violence, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses.

It means working in partnership with the international community to resolve conflicts, to address climate change that is destroying lands and livelihoods, and to hold human rights abusers accountable so that people can return to their homes.

In taking these steps, we will not only uplift the lives of vulnerable people around the world, we will also promote regional stability and strengthen U.S. national security.

So on World Refugee Day, let us all join together to mitigate the causes that have forced refugees to leave their homes and help these individuals who are displaced to have an opportunity for a peaceful future.

SENATE RESOLUTION 744—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 28, 2024, AS ''STONEWALL DAY''

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 744

Whereas, on June 28, 1969, a police raid at Stonewall Inn sparked a days-long community protest that brought the long and ongoing fight for the equality, rights, and freedoms of individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual (referred to in this resolution as ''LGBTQIA+'') to national attention;

Whereas the United States recognizes the impact of the Stonewall Inn riots (commonly referred to as the ''Stonewall Rebellion'' or ''Stonewall Uprising'') and its significance in LGBTQIA+ history and the fight for equality;

Whereas, on June 28, 1970, the first Pride marches took place in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of the Stonewall Uprising and demonstrate for equal rights;

Whereas Marsha P. Johnson, Sylvia Rivera, Stormé DeLarverie, and Miss Major Griffin-Gracy were key leaders in the Stonewall Uprising, and the LGBTQIA+ movement has greatly benefitted from their contributions;

Whereas LGBTQIA+ people and their allies have worked together for more than 60 years to make progress towards achieving full equality for all people in the United States, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics;

Whereas LGBTQIA+ individuals still face discriminatory policies, barriers to critical government services, and disregard for their equitable rights across the United States in the realms of affirming health care, employment, education, housing, immigration, and the justice system;

Whereas transgender people and LGBTQIA+ people of color are disproportionately burdened by such barriers, including by facing increased violence and discrimination;

Whereas millions of LGBTQIA+ people—especially LGBTQIA+ youth and transgender individuals—still lack consistent legal protection against discrimination in key areas of life as a result of existing gaps in Federal and State civil rights laws;

Whereas, on June 24, 2016, the Stonewall National Monument was established as the 412th unit of the National Park System, making it the first in the country dedicated to LGBTQIA+ equality;

Whereas, on June 28, 2024, the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center will open at 51 Christopher Street, the location of the Stonewall Uprising, for the purpose of celebrating and honoring the legacy of the Stonewall Rebellion and the birth of the modern LGBTQIA+ civil rights movement;

Whereas Pride Live is a nonprofit organization committed to raising awareness and support for the LGBTIQA+ community and preserving and advancing equality;

Whereas Pride Live has worked with the LBGTQIA+ community to establish Stonewall Day and the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center, which honor the legacy of the Stonewall Rebellion and celebrate the progress made by the LGBTQIA+ civil rights movement;

Whereas the Members of the 118th Congress support the rights and well-being of LGBTQIA+ individuals and recognize the need to dismantle State-sanctioned and government-funded discrimination against LGBTQIA+ people; and

Whereas June 28, 2024, would be an appropriate date to designate as ''Stonewall Day'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the equal rights and protections of all people, including LGBTQIA+ people;

(2) recognizes the significance of the Stonewall Uprising and its historic role in the equal rights movement for LGBTQIA+ people;

(3) supports the designation of June 28, 2024, as ''Stonewall Day'';

(4) acknowledges that Pride Live will operate the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center as a place where people can learn about and connect with the LGBTQIA+ community's ongoing struggle for civil rights and liberties; and

(5) encourages the celebration of ''Stonewall Day'' to commemorate the significance of the grand opening of the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center and the long and ongoing fight for equality.

SENATE RESOLUTION 745—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR AND CELEBRATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE ''G.I. BILL''

Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. RES. 745

Whereas, on July 28, 1943, in seeking a solution to integrate returning members of the Armed Forces into civilian life, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called for a comprehensive set of veterans benefits during a fireside chat saying, ''While concentrating on military victory, we are not neglecting the planning of the things to come . . . . Among many other things we are, today, laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the Armed Services.'';

Whereas, on June 22, 1944, in demonstration of the full support of the United States

for the transition of members of the Armed Forces to civilian life, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268);

Whereas the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was the culmination of the tireless work and advocacy of veterans service organizations and Members of Congress;

Whereas the Act made immediate financial support, transformative educational benefits, and home loan guarantees available to the approximately 16,000,000 veterans who served in the Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas the Act helped approximately 7,800,000 veterans enroll in post-secondary education or training, helped to democratize higher education in the United States, and caused total post-secondary education enrollment to grow exponentially from 1,676,856 in 1945, with veterans accounting for 5.2 percent of total post-secondary education enrollment, to 2,338,226 in 1947, with veterans accounting for 49.2 percent of the total;

Whereas the Act contributed approximately 450,000 engineers, 240,000 accountants, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, 122,000 dentists, 17,000 writers and editors, and thousands of other professionals to the workforce of the United States and expanded the middle class more than at any other point in the history of the United States;

Whereas the Act expressed the duty, responsibility, and desire of a grateful United States to see to it that those who served on active duty in the Armed Forces are afforded every opportunity to become disciplined forces for prosperity and progress in the United States through economic opportunity and investment;

Whereas Congress passed subsequent Acts to provide educational assistance to new generations of veterans, including the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–358), the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1977 (title IV of Public Law 94–502), the Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984 (title VII of Public Law 98–525), the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 (title V of Public Law 110–252), and the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–48);

Whereas, since the enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the Department of Veterans Affairs has paid more than $400,000,000,000 in educational assistance to approximately 25,000,000 veterans and their families who continue to excel academically in post-secondary education;

Whereas the Act created the home loan guarantee program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, which, since 1944, has provided a pathway for more than 28,000,000 veterans to purchase a home guaranteed by the Department, the majority of which are purchased with no down payment;

Whereas the Act improved health care opportunities for veterans by transferring medical facilities from the Army and the Navy and providing funding for hospitals of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas this combination of opportunities changed the social and economic fabric of the United States for the better, with a 1988 report from the Subcommittee on Education and Health of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress concluding that for every $1 the United States invested pursuant to the Act, $6.90 was returned in growth to the economy of the United States;

Whereas recipients of benefits under the Act include 14 Nobel laureates, 24 Pulitzer Prize-winners, and three Supreme Court justices;

Whereas nearly 1,300 Members of Congress served in the Armed Forces on or after June 22, 1944, and directly benefitted from the enactment of the Act;

Whereas Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kansas, a former National Commander of The American Legion and for whom the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–48), commonly known as the ''Forever GI Bill'', was named, is credited with drafting the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; and

Whereas June 22, 2024, is the 80th anniversary of the date on which President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 into law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the achievements of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268), commonly known as the ''G.I. Bill'', in democratizing higher education, increasing home ownership, establishing greater citizenship through economic empowerment, and empowering a generation that would serve for decades to guide the transformation of the United States into a global force for good;

(2) considers the veterans benefitting from the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 on the 80th anniversary of its enactment—

(A) to be equal to the challenge of creating a lasting prosperity for the United States as their forebears; and

(B) to have the opportunity to become the heirs to the Greatest Generation;

(3) affirms the responsibility of Congress to be a faithful steward of educational assistance provided under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that such assistance endures as an honorable investment of public dollars; and

(4) encourages all people of the United States to celebrate June 22, 2024, as the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SENATE RESOLUTION 746—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 3 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr.RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida)) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 746

Whereas June 24, 2024, marks 3 years since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) 1 of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across the State of Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 3 years since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 747—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POLLINATORS TO ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES BY DESIGNATING JUNE 16 THROUGH JUNE 22, 2024, AS ''NATIONAL POLLINATOR WEEK''

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 747

Whereas pollinators like native bees, butterflies and moths, birds and bats, and beetles play a vital role in agriculture throughout the United States and help to produce a healthy and affordable food supply while also maintaining the health and diversity of ecosystems;

Whereas various native pollinator species help to reproduce at least 80 percent of flowering plants, making pollinators indispensable for sustaining the biodiversity of natural ecosystems;

Whereas enhancing native pollinator and honey bee populations can result in improved and essential pollination services for neighboring land, including agriculture and wildlife ecosystems;

Whereas it is in the strong economic interest of agricultural producers and consumers in the United States to help ensure healthy, sustainable, pollinator populations, as pollinators add more than $18,000,000,000 in revenue to crop production in the United States each year, including more than 100 crops that either need or benefit from native pollinators;

Whereas pollinators also contribute to clean air and water, stable soil, and a diversity of wildlife needed for healthy and productive natural ecosystems;

Whereas more than ¼ of North American bumble bees are facing risk of extinction, while iconic species like the North American migratory monarch butterfly and the American bumble bee have declined by 85 percent and 90 percent respectively due to dwindling habitat, disease, and other threats;

Whereas the Western monarch butterfly population has significantly declined from nearly 10,000,000 butterflies in the 1980s to fewer than 2,000 butterflies in 2020, and while numbers have made modest gains in the last

few years, the population of this iconic species remains perilously small and vulnerable to yearly fluctuations;

Whereas nearly 70 native pollinator species are listed by the Federal Government as threatened or endangered, with the rusty patched bumble bee, the Powesheik skipperling, and the Dakota skipper listed within the past decade; and

Whereas declines in the health and population of native pollinators potentially pose a substantial threat to global food webs, ecological diversity, and human health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation June 16 through June 22, 2024, as ''National Pollinator Week'';

(2) acknowledges the significance that all types of pollinators play in sustaining agriculture, promoting biodiversity, and maintaining the overall health of natural ecosystems;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Pollinator Week with appropriate ceremonies and conservation and educational activities; and

(4) intends to—

(A) continue working to conserve native pollinator species and their various habitats; and

(B) work to improve the overall understanding of the importance of native pollinators.

SENATE RESOLUTION 748—EXPRESSING THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT ENTER INTO ANY BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE SECURITY GUARANTEES OR LONG-TERM SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE

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

S. RES. 748

Whereas the United States has provided more than $175,000,000,000 in assistance to Ukraine since February 2022;

Whereas Ukraine is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nor party to a mutual defense treaty with the United States that has been ratified by the Senate;

Whereas the Joint Strategic Oversight Plan for Ukraine Response admitted in January 2023 that commingling United States funds in international organization accounts reduces oversight and transparency;

Whereas the publicly available Integrated Country Strategy for Ukraine acknowledged in August 2023 that corruption has been a historic and endemic concern in Ukraine;

Whereas the Department of Defense admitted in January 2024 that the Department of Defense was not able to complete required monitoring for 59 percent of defense articles designated for enhanced end-use monitoring, nearly $1,700,000,000 of United States-origin equipment;

Whereas Ukrainian President Volodymr Zelensky's presidential term expired on May 20, 2024, Ukraine has not held elections, and President Zelensky remains in office;

Whereas Ukraine has used United States provided weapons to strike targets within Russian territory since June 2024 without congressional authorization;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Kiev acknowledged in June 2024 that Ukraine is restricting freedom of movement and may prevent United States-Ukrainian citizens from leaving Ukraine;

Whereas the Biden administration has not provided Congress with a defined strategy or goals for United States engagement in Ukraine for more than 2 years;

Whereas the founders of the United States purposefully designed the power to make peace to be shared between the executive and legislative branches;

Whereas the Biden administration announced the signing of the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine, done at Puglia June 13, 2024 (referred to in this preamble as the ''Bilateral Agreement'');

Whereas Article XI of the Bilateral Agreement expresses that any additional implementing agreements or arrangements will remain in effect even if the Bilateral Agreement is terminated, thereby bypassing Congress and tying the hands of future Presidential administrations;

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement underscores a broad and ''shared commitment to a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace'';

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement is dismissive of United States strategic interests and patently inconsistent with the regional prioritization contained in the National Defense Strategy of the United States;

Whereas the preamble of the Bilateral Agreement emphasizes the ''importance of holding Russia to account for its aggression . . . consistent with international law'';

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement states that ''[i]t is the policy of the Parties... to deter and confront any future aggression against the territorial integrity of either Party'';

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement leaves open the possibility of United States military engagement in Ukraine;

Whereas the President must seek authorization from Congress for the use of military force for the defense of Ukraine;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement seeks to commit the United States to ''building a Ukrainian future force that maintains a credible defense and deterrence capability'', including through provision of defense articles and services;

Whereas the indefinite commitment of United States defense articles to Ukraine is inconsistent with defense industrial base capacity and jeopardizes United States military readiness;

Whereas Article II of the Bilateral Agreement expresses that the Biden administration intends to seek additional appropriations from Congress for Ukraine;

Whereas Article V of the Bilateral Agreement commits the United States to Ukraine until ''its sovereignty and territorial integrity are fully restored'';

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement concerningly asserts that Ukraine's future is in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement states the United States commits to ''deepening partnerships between national guard and border security services'' in Ukraine;

Whereas the Biden administration is neglecting to secure the southern border of the United States and is engaged in securing the borders of a foreign nation;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement reduces access by members of the Armed Forces to professional military education and training by increasing Ukrainian attendance at Department of Defense institutions of professional military instruction;

Whereas Department of Defense institutions of professional military instruction should prioritize attendance and training for members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement states that the United States intends to ''explore all possible avenues by which immobilized Russian sovereign assets could be made use of to support Ukraine'';

Whereas any use of Russian sovereign assets as a form of support to Ukraine is escalatory , unprecedented in peacetime, empowers Chinese and Russian alternatives to the Western global financial system, and places United States sovereign assets at risk of Russian retaliation;

Whereas Article VII of the Bilateral Agreement maintains that disputes regarding application of the Bilateral Agreement shall not be referred to ''any national or international court, tribunal, or similar body, or any third party for settlement,'' thereby bypassing Congress;

Whereas Article IX of the Bilateral Agreement states that it may be ''extended by mutual written agreement of the parties,'' thereby bypassing Congress;

Whereas the Biden administration reportedly maintains that the Bilateral Agreement is an ''executive agreement'', an extraneous and unconstitutional designation carrying no legal weight absent an Act of Congress; and

Whereas the Bilateral Agreement circumvents the requirements of the Treaty Clause of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses that—

(A) the United States should not enter into any bilateral or multilateral agreement to provide security guarantees or long-term security assistance to Ukraine; and

(B) the Bilateral Security Agreement Between the United States of America and Ukraine, done at Puglia June 13, 2024 (referred to in this resolution as the ''Bilateral Agreement''), will have no force of law until it is submitted to the Senate for ratification as a treaty consistent with the requirements of the Treaty Clause of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate with two-thirds of Senators concurring; and

(2) does not recognize the Bilateral Agreement as a bridge to Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 749—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2024, AS ''LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH''

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. CARPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. OSSOFF, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. REED, Mr. KELLY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 749

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to

in this preamble as ''LGBTQ'') include individuals—

(1) from all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) from all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Space Force honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the ''Lavender Scare'', threatened and intimidated Federal public servants from employment due to their sexual orientation by alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, preventing many more from entering the workforce;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell'' policy that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people were banned from military service from at least 1960, and were not permitted to serve without restriction until 2021;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, a LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that ''[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family'';

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as ''AIDS'') has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ individuals in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatments for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as ''HIV'') during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 16 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace;

Whereas 18 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in housing;

Whereas 21 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in public accommodations;

Whereas 31 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in credit and lending services;

Whereas, as a result of discrimination, LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

(1) suicide;

(2) homelessness;

(3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and

(4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 28 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas State legislatures across the country have introduced and passed harmful legislation specifically targeting LGBTQ youth, particularly transgender youth, and their ability to obtain access to healthcare, participate in athletic activities, and learn about race, gender, and sexuality in schools;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

(2) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(3) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of the world, including State-sponsored violence like in Uganda, where LGBTQ people live under threat of the death penalty;

Whereas, in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ individuals around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Chile, Slovenia, Andorra, Cuba, Greece, and Estonia have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples, the most recent country-wide extensions of those rights in the world;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all individuals in the United States from crimes motivated by their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ individuals in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ individuals in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas, in June 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117–228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a person of the opposite sex; and

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as ''LGBTQ'') individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as ''LGBTQ Pride Month'' in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 750—COMMENDING THE PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE MINNESOTA FOR WINNING THE INAUGURAL PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE TITLE ON MAY 29, 2024

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 750

Whereas the inaugural season of the Professional Women's Hockey League (referred to in this preamble as the ''PWHL'') began on January 1, 2024;

Whereas 6 teams, located in Montréal, Toronto, New York, Boston, Ottawa, and Minneapolis–Saint Paul, competed in the PWHL inaugural season;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota won the 2024 Walter Cup, defeating PWHL Boston 3–0 in game 5 of the PWHL Finals;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota is the first ever PWHL champion;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota captain Kendall Coyne Schofield enters history as the first player ever to lift the Walter Cup;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota forward Taylor Heise was voted the Ilana Kloss Playoff Most Valuable Player after leading the PWHL Playoffs in goals by scoring 5 goals and finishing tied for first in points by scoring 8 points;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota goalie Nicole Hensley made 17 saves in game 5 of the PWHL Finals, marking the second time in the PWHL Finals that she prevented an opposing team from scoring any goals;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota recorded 4 playoff wins in which the opposing team failed to score any goals;

Whereas PWHL Minnesota forward Grace Zumwinkle won the inaugural Rookie of the Year Award after scoring 11 goals and 19 points in 24 games and tying for the lead in points among first-year professionals in the PWHL; and

Whereas the innovative and competitive play of the entire PWHL inspired the people of the United States and Canada and led the PWHL to set multiple attendance records throughout the 2024 season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Professional Women's Hockey League (referred to in this resolution as the ''PWHL'') Minnesota for winning the inaugural PWHL title;

(2) recognizes the dedication, perseverance, hard work, and togetherness of the players, coaches, and staff in winning a championship;

(3) congratulates the fans, players, coaches, and staff of PWHL Minnesota for a great season;

(4) recognizes the dedication, perseverance, and hard work of the players, coaches, staff, and league administration in creating and operating a professional sports league; and

(5) congratulates the fans, players, coaches, and staff of the entire PWHL for a great first season.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2074. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1987, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2074. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1987, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of claims to water rights in the State of Montana for—

(A) the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; and

(B) the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and allottees;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the water rights compact entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the State, to the extent that the Compact is consistent with this Act;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary—

(A) to execute the Compact; and

(B) to take any other actions necessary to carry out the Compact in accordance with this Act;

(4) to authorize funds necessary for the implementation of the Compact and this Act; and

(5) to authorize the exchange and transfer of certain Federal and State land.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an individual who holds a beneficial real property interest in an allotment of Indian land that is—

(A) located within the Reservation; and

(B) held in trust by the United States.

(2) BLACKFEET TRIBE.—The term ''Blackfeet Tribe'' means the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

(3) CERCLA.—The term ''CERCLA'' means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(4) COMMISSIONER.—The term ''Commissioner'' means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(5) COMPACT.—The term ''Compact'' means—

(A) the Fort Belknap-Montana water rights compact dated April 16, 2001, as contained in section 85–20–1001 of the Montana Code Annotated (2021); and

(B) any appendix (including appendix amendments), part, or amendment to the Compact that is executed to make the Compact consistent with this Act.

(6) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date described in section 11(f).

(7) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Community'' means the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana, a federally recognized Indian Tribal entity included on the list published by the Secretary pursuant to section 104(a) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131(a)).

(8) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Council'' means the governing body of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(9) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project'' means the Federal Indian irrigation project constructed and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, consisting of the Milk River unit, including—

(i) the Three Mile unit; and

(ii) the White Bear unit.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project'' includes any addition to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project constructed pursuant to this Act, including expansion of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, the Pumping Plant, delivery Pipe and Canal, the Fort Belknap Reservoir and Dam, and the Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project.

(10) IMPLEMENTATION FUND.—The term ''Implementation Fund'' means the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Settlement Implementation Fund established by section 13(a).

(11) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(12) LAKE ELWELL.—The term ''Lake Elwell'' means the water impounded on the Marias River in the State by Tiber Dam, a feature of the Lower Marias Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665).

(13) MALTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—The term ''Malta Irrigation District'' means the public corporation—

(A) created on December 28, 1923, pursuant to the laws of the State relating to irrigation districts; and

(B) headquartered in Malta, Montana.

(14) MILK RIVER.—The term ''Milk River'' means the mainstem of the Milk River and each tributary of the Milk River between the headwaters of the Milk River and the confluence of the Milk River with the Missouri River, consisting of—

(A) Montana Water Court Basins 40F, 40G, 40H, 40I, 40J, 40K, 40L, 40M, 40N, and 40O; and

(B) the portion of the Milk River and each tributary of the Milk River that flows through the Canadian Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(15) MILK RIVER PROJECT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Milk River Project'' means the Bureau of Reclamation project conditionally approved by the Secretary on March 14, 1903, pursuant to the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), commencing at Lake Sherburne Reservoir and providing water to a point approximately 6 miles east of Nashua, Montana.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Milk River Project'' includes—

(i) the St. Mary Unit;

(ii) the Fresno Dam and Reservoir; and

(iii) the Dodson pumping unit.

(16) MISSOURI RIVER BASIN.—The term ''Missouri River Basin'' means the hydrologic basin of the Missouri River, including tributaries.

(17) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—The term ''operations and maintenance'' means the Bureau of Indian Affairs operations and maintenance activities related to costs described in section 171.500 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(18) OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT.—The term ''operations, maintenance, and replacement'' means—

(A) any recurring or ongoing activity associated with the day-to-day operation of a project;

(B) any activity relating to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance of a project; and

(C) any activity relating to repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating a feature of a project.

(19) PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROGRAM.—The term ''Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program'' means the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665)).

(20) PMM.—The term ''PMM'' means the Principal Meridian, Montana.

(21) RESERVATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Reservation'' means the area of the Fort Belknap Reservation in the State, as modified by this Act.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''Reservation'' includes—

(i) all land and interests in land established by—

(I) the Agreement with the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation, ratified by the Act of May 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 113, chapter 212), as modified by the Agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation of October 9, 1895 (ratified by the Act of June 10, 1896) (29 Stat. 350, chapter 398);

(II) the Act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1355, chapter 135); and

(III) Public Law 94–114 (25 U.S.C. 5501 et seq.);

(ii) the land known as the ''Hancock lands'' purchased by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council Resolution No. 234–89 (October 2, 1989); and

(iii) all land transferred to the United States to be held in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 6.

(22) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(23) ST. MARY UNIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''St. Mary Unit'' means the St. Mary Storage Unit of the Milk River Project authorized by Congress on March 25, 1905.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''St. Mary Unit'' includes—

(i) Sherburne Dam and Reservoir;

(ii) Swift Current Creek Dike;

(iii) Lower St. Mary Lake;

(iv) St. Mary Canal Diversion Dam; and

(v) St. Mary Canal and appurtenances.

(24) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Montana.

(25) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—The term ''Tribal water code'' means the Tribal water code enacted by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to section 5(g).

(26) TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''Tribal water rights'' means the water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, as described in Article III of the Compact and this Act, including the allocation of water to the Fort Belknap Indian Community from Lake Elwell under section 7.

(27) TRUST FUND.—The term ''Trust Fund'' means the Aaniiih Nakoda Settlement Trust Fund established for the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 12(a).

SEC. 4. RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.

(a) RATIFICATION OF COMPACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As modified by this Act, the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—Any amendment to the Compact is authorized, ratified, and confirmed to the extent that the amendment is executed to make the Compact consistent with this Act.

(b) EXECUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that the Compact does not conflict with this Act, the Secretary shall execute the Compact, including all appendices to, or parts of, the Compact requiring the signature of the Secretary.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary from approving any modification to an appendix to the Compact that is consistent with this Act, to the extent that the modification does not otherwise require congressional approval under section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) or any other applicable provision of Federal law.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact and this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable provisions of—

(A) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(B) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(C) other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(2) COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the Compact and this Act, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall prepare any necessary environmental documents, except for any environmental documents required under section 8, consistent with all applicable provisions of—

(i) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(ii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4231 et seq.), including the implementing regulations of that Act; and

(iii) all other applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(B) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

(i) independently evaluate the documentation submitted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) be responsible for the accuracy, scope, and contents of that documentation.

(3) EFFECT OF EXECUTION.—The execution of the Compact by the Secretary under this section shall not constitute a major Federal action for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(4) COSTS.—Any costs associated with the performance of the compliance activities described in paragraph (2) shall be paid from funds deposited in the Trust Fund, subject to the condition that any costs associated with the performance of Federal approval or other review of such compliance work or costs associated with inherently Federal functions shall remain the responsibility of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

(a) CONFIRMATION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribal water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(2) USE.—Any use of the Tribal water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Compact and this Act.

(3) CONFLICT.—In the event of a conflict between the Compact and this Act, this Act shall control.

(b) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress to provide to each allottee benefits that are equivalent to, or exceed, the benefits the allottees possess on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, taking into consideration—

(1) the potential risks, cost, and time delay associated with litigation that would be resolved by the Compact and this Act;

(2) the availability of funding under this Act and from other sources;

(3) the availability of water from the Tribal water rights; and

(4) the applicability of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), and this Act to protect the interests of allottees.

(c) TRUST STATUS OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribal water rights—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and allottees in accordance with this Act; and

(2) shall not be subject to loss through nonuse, forfeiture, or abandonment.

(d) ALLOTTEES.—

(1) APPLICABILITY OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.—The provisions of section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), relating to the use of water for irrigation purposes, shall apply to the Tribal water rights.

(2) ENTITLEMENT TO WATER.—Any entitlement to water of an allottee under Federal law shall be satisfied from the Tribal water rights.

(3) ALLOCATIONS.—An allottee shall be entitled to a just and equitable allocation of water for irrigation purposes.

(4) CLAIMS.—

(A) EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES.—Before asserting any claim against the United States under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), or any other applicable law, an allottee shall exhaust remedies available under the Tribal water code or other applicable Tribal law.

(B) ACTION FOR RELIEF.—After the exhaustion of all remedies available under the Tribal water code or other applicable Tribal law, an allottee may seek relief under section 7 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390, chapter 119; 25 U.S.C. 381), or other applicable law.

(5) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall have the authority to protect the rights of allottees in accordance with this section.

(e) AUTHORITY OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall have the authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the Tribal water rights for use on the Reservation in accordance with the Compact, this Act, and applicable Federal law.

(2) OFF-RESERVATION USE.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may allocate, distribute, and lease the Tribal water rights for off-Reservation use in accordance with the Compact, this Act, and applicable Federal law—

(A) subject to the approval of the Secretary; or

(B) pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations consistent with the requirements of subsection (f).

(3) LAND LEASES BY ALLOTTEES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an allottee may lease any interest in land held by the allottee, together with any water right determined to be appurtenant to the interest in land, in accordance with the Tribal water code.

(f) TRIBAL WATER LEASING REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, any water lease of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Tribal water rights for use on or off the Reservation shall not require the approval of the Secretary if the lease—

(A) is executed under tribal regulations, approved by the Secretary under this subsection;

(B) is in accordance with the Compact; and

(C) does not exceed a term of 100 years, except that a lease may include an option to renew for 1 additional term of not to exceed 100 years.

(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OVER TRIBAL WATER LEASING REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to approve or disapprove any Tribal water leasing regulations issued in accordance with paragraph (1).

(B) CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve any Tribal water leasing regulations issued in accordance with paragraph (1) if the Tribal water leasing regulations—

(i) provide for an environmental review process that includes—

(I) the identification and evaluation of any significant effects of the proposed action on the environment; and

(II) a process for ensuring that—

(aa) the public is informed of, and has a reasonable opportunity to comment on, any significant environmental impacts of the proposed action identified by the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(bb) the Fort Belknap Indian Community provides responses to relevant and substantive public comments on those impacts prior to its approval of a water lease; and

(ii) are consistent with this Act and the Compact.

(3) REVIEW PROCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1) are submitted to the Secretary, the Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove the regulations.

(B) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary disapproves the Tribal water leasing regulations described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall include written documentation with the disapproval notification that describes the basis for this disapproval.

(C) EXTENSION.—The deadline described in subparagraph (A) may be extended by the Secretary, after consultation with the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if the Fort Belknap Indian Community carries out a project or activity funded by a Federal agency, the Fort Belknap Indian Community—

(A) shall have the authority to rely on the environmental review process of the applicable Federal agency; and

(B) shall not be required to carry out a tribal environmental review process under this subsection.

(5) DOCUMENTATION.—If the Fort Belknap Indian Community issues a lease pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1), the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall provide the Secretary and the State a copy of the lease, including any amendments or renewals to the lease.

(6) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not be liable in any claim relating to the negotiation, execution, or approval of any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement, including any claims relating to the terms included in such an agreement, made pursuant to Tribal water leasing regulations under paragraph (1).

(B) OBLIGATIONS.—The United States shall have no trust obligation or other obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Fort Belknap Indian Community as consideration under any lease or exchange agreement or storage agreement; or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds.

(g) TRIBAL WATER CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding Article IV.A.2. of the Compact, not later than 4 years after the date on which the Fort Belknap Indian Community approves the Compact in accordance with section 11(f)(1), the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall enact a Tribal water code that provides for—

(A) the administration, management, regulation, and governance of all uses of the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this Act; and

(B) the establishment by the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the conditions, permit requirements, and other requirements for the allocation, distribution, or use of the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this Act.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary, the Tribal water code shall provide—

(A) that use of water by allottees shall be satisfied with water from the Tribal water rights;

(B) a process by which an allottee may request that the Fort Belknap Indian Community provide water for irrigation use in accordance with this Act, including the provision of water under any allottee lease under section 4 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 856, chapter 431; 25 U.S.C. 403);

(C) a due process system for the consideration and determination by the Fort Belknap Indian Community of any request of an allottee (or a successor in interest to an allottee) for an allocation of water for irrigation purposes on allotted land, including a process for—

(i) appeal and adjudication of any denied or disputed distribution of water; and

(ii) resolution of any contested administrative decision;

(D) a requirement that any allottee asserting a claim relating to the enforcement of rights of the allottee under the Tribal water code, including to the quantity of water allocated to land of the allottee, shall exhaust all remedies available to the allottee under Tribal law before initiating an action against the United States or petitioning the Secretary pursuant to subsection (d)(4)(B);

(E) a process by which an owner of fee land within the boundaries of the Reservation may apply for use of a portion of the Tribal water rights; and

(F) a process for the establishment of a controlled Groundwater area and for the management of that area in cooperation with establishment of a contiguous controlled Groundwater area off the Reservation established pursuant to Section B.2. of Article IV of the Compact and State law.

(3) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which a Tribal water code described in paragraphs (1) and (2) is enacted, the Secretary shall administer, with respect to the rights of allottees, the Tribal water rights in accordance with the Compact and this Act.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Tribal water code described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not be valid unless—

(i) the provisions of the Tribal water code required by paragraph (2) are approved by the Secretary; and

(ii) each amendment to the Tribal water code that affects a right of an allottee is approved by the Secretary.

(C) APPROVAL PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the Tribal water code or an amendment to the Tribal water code by not later than 180 days after the date on which the Tribal water code or amendment to the Tribal water code is submitted to the Secretary.

(ii) EXTENSIONS.—The deadline described in clause (i) may be extended by the Secretary, after consultation with the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(h) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) NO ALIENATION.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall not permanently alienate any portion of the Tribal water rights.

(2) PURCHASES OR GRANTS OF LAND FROM INDIANS.—An authorization provided by this Act for the allocation, distribution, leasing, or other arrangement entered into pursuant to this Act shall be considered to satisfy any requirement for authorization of the action required by Federal law.

(3) PROHIBITION ON FORFEITURE.—The nonuse of all or any portion of the Tribal water rights by any water user shall not result in the forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss of all or any portion of the Tribal water rights.

(i) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, nothing in this Act—

(1) authorizes any action by an allottee against any individual or entity, or against the Fort Belknap Indian Community, under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; or

(2) alters or affects the status of any action brought pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(j) PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROGRAM POWER RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy, shall make available the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program irrigation project pumping power rates to the Fort Belknap Indian Community, the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, and any projects funded under this Act.

(2) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES.—The power rates made available under paragraph (1) shall be authorized for the purposes of wheeling, administration, and payment of irrigation project pumping power rates, including project use power for gravity power.

SEC. 6. EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER OF LAND.

(a) EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBLE LAND AND STATE LAND.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term ''eligible land'' means—

(i) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)) that are administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(ii) land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)) that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(B) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means, as applicable—

(i) the Secretary, with respect to the eligible land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to eligible land managed by the Forest Service.

(2) NEGOTIATIONS AUTHORIZED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned shall offer to enter into negotiations with the State for the purpose of exchanging eligible land described in paragraph (4) for the State land described in paragraph (3).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Any exchange of land made pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this subsection.

(C) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, give priority to an exchange of eligible land located within the State for State land.

(ii) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture under clause (i), during the 5-year period described in that clause, shall be limited to negotiating with the State an acceptable package of land in the National Forest System

(as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))).

(3) STATE LAND.—The Secretary is authorized to accept the following parcels of State land located on and off the Reservation:

(A) 717.56 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.
(B) 707.04 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.
(C) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 36.
(D) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(E) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(F) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(G) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(H) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(I) 640 acres in T. 27 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(J) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(K) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(L) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(M) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(N) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(O) 640 acres in T. 28 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(P) 94.96 acres in T. 28 N., R. 26 E., sec. 36, under lease by the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council on the date of enactment of this Act, comprised of—
(i) 30.68 acres in lot 5;
(ii) 26.06 acres in lot 6;
(iii) 21.42 acres in lot 7; and
(iv) 16.8 acres in lot 8.
(Q) 652.32 acres in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16, excluding the 73.36 acres under lease by individuals who are not members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, on the date of enactment of this Act.
(R) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(S) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(T) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 24 E., sec. 16.
(U) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(V) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(W) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 25 E., sec. 36.
(X) 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16.
(Y) 663.22 acres in T. 30 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16, excluding the 58.72 acres under lease by individuals who are not members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date of enactment of this Act.
(Z) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(AA) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(BB) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(CC) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 24 E., sec. 16.
(DD) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 24 E., sec. 36.
(EE) 640 acres in T. 30 N., R. 25 E., sec. 16.
(FF) 275.88 acres in T. 30 N., R. 26 E., sec. 36, under lease by the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council on the date of enactment of this Act.
(GG) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 22 E., sec. 36.
(HH) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 23 E., sec. 16.
(II) 640 acres in T. 31 N., R. 23 E., sec. 36.
(JJ) 34.04 acres in T. 31 N., R. 26 E., sec. 16, lot 4.
(KK) 640 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 16.

(4) ELIGIBLE LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the reservation of easements or rights-of-way deemed necessary to be retained by the Secretary concerned, and the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized and directed to convey to the State any eligible land within the State identified in the negotiations authorized by paragraph (2) and agreed to by the Secretary concerned.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall exclude from any conveyance any parcel of eligible land that is—

(i) included within the National Landscape Conservation System established by section 2002(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(a)), without regard to whether that land has been identified as available for disposal in a land use plan;

(ii) designated as wilderness by Congress;

(iii) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

(iv) designated in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan as a Research Natural Area.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary shall be responsible for meeting all substantive and any procedural requirements necessary to complete the exchange and the conveyance of the eligible land.

(5) LAND INTO TRUST.—On completion of the land exchange authorized by this subsection, the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the enforceability date, take the land received by the United States pursuant to this subsection into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(6) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) EQUAL VALUE.—The values of the eligible land and State land exchanged under this subsection shall be equal, except that the Secretary concerned may—

(i) exchange land that is of approximately equal value if such an exchange complies with the requirements of section 206(h) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(h)) (and any regulations implementing that section) without regard to the monetary limitation described in paragraph (1)(A) of that section; and

(ii) make or accept an equalization payment, or waive an equalization payment, if such a payment or waiver of a payment complies with the requirements of section 206(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)) (and any regulations implementing that section).

(B) IMPACTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In identifying eligible land to be exchanged with the State, the Secretary concerned and the State may—

(i) consider the financial impacts of exchanging specific eligible land on local governments; and

(ii) attempt to minimize the financial impact of the exchange on local governments.

(C) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(i) ELIGIBLE LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Any eligible land conveyed to the State under this subsection shall be subject to any valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.

(II) ASSUMPTION BY STATE.—The State shall assume all benefits and obligations of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management, as applicable, under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in subclause (I).

(ii) STATE LAND CONVEYED TO THE UNITED STATES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Any State land conveyed to the United States under this subsection and taken into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community subject shall be to any valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.

(II) ASSUMPTION BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall—

(aa) assume all benefits and obligations of the State under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in subclause (I); and

(bb) disburse to the Fort Belknap Indian Community any amounts that accrue to the United States from those rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, after the date of transfer from any sale, bonus, royalty, or rental relating to that land in the same manner as amounts received from other land held by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(D) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any improvements constituting personal property, as defined by State law, belonging to the holder of a right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way on land transferred to the United States under this subsection shall—

(I) remain the property of the holder; and

(II) be removed not later than 90 days after the date on which the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way expires, unless the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the holder agree otherwise.

(ii) REMAINING PROPERTY.—Any personal property described in clause (i) remaining with the holder described in that clause beyond the 90-day period described in subclause (II) of that clause shall—

(I) become the property of the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(II) be subject to removal and disposition at the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(iii) LIABILITY OF PREVIOUS HOLDER.—The holder of personal property described in clause (i) shall be liable for costs incurred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in removing and disposing of the personal property under clause (ii)(II).

(7) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of land owned by the State under paragraph (3), the State may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the State parcels to be exchanged.

(8) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide $10,000,000 of financial or other assistance to the State and the Fort Belknap Indian Community as may be necessary to obtain the appraisals, and to satisfy administrative requirements, necessary to accomplish the exchanges under paragraph (2).

(b) FEDERAL LAND TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and the requirements of this subsection, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (2) shall be held by the United States in trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as part of the Reservation on the enforceability date.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PARCELS.—

(i) 59.46 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 4, comprised of—
(I) 19.55 acres in lot 10;
(II) 19.82 acres in lot 11; and
(III) 20.09 acres in lot 16.
(ii) 324.24 acres in the N½ of T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 5.
(iii) 403.56 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 9, comprised of—
(I) 20.39 acres in lot 2;
(II) 20.72 acres in lot 7;
(III) 21.06 acres in lot 8;
(IV) 40.00 acres in lot 9;
(V) 40.00 acres in lot 10;
(VI) 40.00 acres in lot 11;
(VII) 40.00 acres in lot 12;
(VIII) 21.39 acres in lot 13; and
(IX) 160 acres in SW¼.
(iv) 70.63 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 13, comprised of—
(I) 18.06 acres in lot 5;
(II) 18.25 acres in lot 6;
(III) 18.44 acres in lot 7; and
(IV) 15.88 acres in lot 8.
(v) 71.12 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 14, comprised of—
(I) 17.65 acres in lot 5;
(II) 17.73 acres in lot 6;
(III) 17.83 acres in lot 7; and
(IV) 17.91 acres in lot 8.
(vi) 103.29 acres in T. 25 N., R. 22 E., sec. 15, comprised of—

(I) 21.56 acres in lot 6;
(II) 29.50 acres in lot 7;
(III) 17.28 acres in lot 8;
(IV) 17.41 acres in lot 9; and
(V) 17.54 acres in lot 10.
(vii) 160 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 1, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼ ; and
(II) 80 acres in the W½ of the SW¼.
(viii) 567.50 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 2, comprised of—
(I) 82.54 acres in the E½ of the NW¼;
(II) 164.96 acres in the NE¼; and
(III) 320 acres in the S½.
(ix) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 3, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼;
(II) 160 acres in the SW¼; and
(III) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SE¼.
(x) 120 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 4, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the SE¼; and
(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SE¼.
(xi) 200 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 5, comprised of—
(I) 160 acres in the SW¼; and
(II) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼.
(xii) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 6.
(xiii) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 8, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼;
(II) 160 acres in the NW¼; and
(III) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SE¼.
(xiv) 320 acres in the E½ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 9.
(xv) 640 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 10.
(xvi) 600 acres in T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 11, comprised of—
(I) 320 acres in the N½;
(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼;
(III) 160 acres in the SW¼; and
(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SE¼.
(xvii) 525.81 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 21, comprised of—
(I) 6.62 acres in lot 1;
(II) 5.70 acres in lot 2;
(III) 56.61 acres in lot 5;
(IV) 56.88 acres in lot 6;
(V) 320 acres in the W½; and
(VI) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼.
(xviii) 719.58 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 28.
(xix) 560 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 29, comprised of—
(I) 320 acres in the N½;
(II) 160 acres in the N½ of the S½; and
(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the SE¼.
(xx) 400 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 32, comprised of—
(I) 320 acres in the S½; and
(II) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼.
(xxi) 455.51 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 33, comprised of—
(I) 58.25 acres in lot 3;
(II) 58.5 acres in lot 4;
(III) 58.76 acres in lot 5;
(IV) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NE¼;
(V) 160 acres in the SW¼; and
(VI) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼.
(xxii) 88.71 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 1, comprised of—
(I) 24.36 acres in lot 1;
(II) 24.35 acres in lot 2; and
(III) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼.
(xxiii) 80 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 3, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in lot 11; and
(II) 40 acres in lot 12.
(xxiv) 80 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 11, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SW¼; and
(II) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼.
(xxv) 200 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 12, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the SW¼;
(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NW¼; and
(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼.
(xxvi) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 23.
(xxvii) 320 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 24, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NW¼;
(II) 160 acres in the NE¼;
(III) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SE¼; and
(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼.
(xxviii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 25, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the S½ of the NE¼; and
(II) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼.
(xxix) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 26.
(xxx) 160 acres in the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 27.
(xxxi) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 29.
(xxxii) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec 30.
(xxxiii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 33, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NE¼; and
(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼.
(xxxiv) 440 acres in T. 27 N., R. 21 E., sec. 34, comprised of—
(I) 160 acres in the N½ of the S½;
(II) 160 acres in the NE¼;
(III) 80 acres in the S½ of the NW¼; and
(IV) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼.
(xxxv) 133.44 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 4, comprised of—
(I) 28.09 acres in lot 5;
(II) 25.35 acres in lot 6;
(III) 40 acres in lot 10; and
(IV) 40 acres in lot 15.
(xxxvi) 160 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 7, comprised of—
(I) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the NE¼;
(II) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the SW¼; and
(III) 80 acres in the W½ of the NW¼.
(xxxvii) 120 acres in T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 8, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NW¼; and
(II) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼.
(xxxviii) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 9.
(xxxix) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 17.
(xl) 40 acres in the NW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 19.
(xli) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼ of T. 27 N., R22 E., sec. 20.
(xlii) 80 acres in the W½ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 31.
(xliii) 52.36 acres in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of T. 27 N., R. 22 E., sec. 33.
(xliv) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the SW¼ of T. 28 N., R. 22 E., sec. 29.
(xlv) 40 acres in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 7.
(xlvi) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of T. 26 N., R. 21 E., sec. 12.
(xlvii) 42.38 acres in the NW¼ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 6.
(xlviii) 320 acres in the E½ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 17.
(xlix) 80 acres in the E½ of the NE¼ of T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 20.
(l) 240 acres in T. 26 N., R. 22 E., sec. 30, comprised of—
(I) 80 acres in the E½ of the NE¼;
(II) 80 acres in the N½ of the SE¼;
(III) 40 acres in the SE¼ of the NW¼; and
(IV) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the NE¼.
(B) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The parcels of approximately 3,519.3 acres of trust land that have been converted to fee land, judicially foreclosed on, acquired by the Department of Agriculture, and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, described in clauses (i) through (iii).
(i) PARCEL 1.—The land described in this clause is 640 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., comprised of—
(I) 160 acres in the SW¼ of sec. 27;
(II) 160 acres in the NE¼ of sec. 33; and
(III) 320 acres in the W½ of sec. 34.
(ii) PARCEL 2.—The land described in this clause is 320 acres in the N½ of T. 30 N., R. 23 E., sec. 28.
(iii) PARCEL 3.—The land described in this clause is 2,559.3 acres, comprised of—
(I) T. 28 N., R. 24 E., including—
(aa) of sec. 16—
(AA) 5 acres in the E½, W½, E½, W½, W½, NE¼;
(BB) 10 acres in the E½ , E½, W½, W½, NE¼;
(CC) 40 acres in the E½, W½, NE¼;
(DD) 40 acres in the W½, E½, NE¼;
(EE) 20 acres in the W½, E½, E½, NE¼;
(FF) 5 acres in the W½, W½, E½, E½, E½, NE¼; and
(GG) 160 acres in the SE¼;
(bb) 640 acres in sec. 21;
(cc) 320 acres in the S½ of sec. 22; and
(dd) 320 acres in the W½ of sec. 27;
(II) T. 29 N., R. 25 E., PMM, including—
(aa) 320 acres in the S½ of sec. 1; and
(bb) 320 acres in the N½ of sec. 12;
(III) 39.9 acres in T. 29 N., R. 26 E., PMM, sec. 6, lot 2;
(IV) T. 30 N., R. 26 E., PMM, including—
(aa) 39.4 acres in sec. 3, lot 2;
(bb) 40 acres in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of sec. 4;
(cc) 80 acres in the E½ of the SE¼ of sec. 5;
(dd) 80 acres in the S½ of the SE¼ of sec. 7; and
(ee) 40 acres in the N½, N½, NE¼ of sec. 18; and
(V) 40 acres in T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, the NW¼ of the SE¼ of sec. 31.
(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—
(A) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Federal land transferred under this subsection shall be conveyed and taken into trust subject to valid existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way, unless the holder of the right, contract, lease, permit, and rights-of-way requests an earlier termination in accordance with existing law.
(ii) ASSUMPTION BY BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall—
(I) assume all benefits and obligations of the previous land management agency under the existing rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-way described in clause (i); and
(II) disburse to the Fort Belknap Indian Community any amounts that accrue to the United States from those rights, contracts, leases, permits, and rights-of-ways after the date of transfer from any sale, bonus, royalty, or rental relating to that land in the same manner as amounts received from other land held by the Secretary in trust for the Fort Belknap Indian Community.
(B) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Any improvements constituting personal property, as defined by State law, belonging to the holder of a right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way on land transferred under this subsection shall—
(I) remain the property of the holder; and
(II) be removed from the land not later than 90 days after the date on which the right, contract, lease, permit, or right-of-way expires, unless the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the holder agree otherwise.
(ii) REMAINING PROPERTY.—Any personal property described in clause (i) remaining with the holder described in that clause beyond the 90-day period described in subclause (II) of that clause shall—
(I) become the property of the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and
(II) be subject to removal and disposition at the discretion of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.
(iii) LIABILITY OF PREVIOUS HOLDER.—The holder of personal property described in clause (i) shall be liable to the Fort Belknap

Indian Community for costs incurred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in removing and disposing of the property under clause (ii)(II).

(C) EXISTING ROADS.—If any road within the Federal land transferred under this subsection is necessary for customary access to private land, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall offer the owner of the private land to apply for a right-of-way along the existing road, at the expense of the landowner.

(D) LIMITATION ON THE TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS.—Water rights that transfer with the land described in paragraph (2) shall not become part of the Tribal water rights, unless those rights are recognized and ratified in the Compact.

(4) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, effective on the date of enactment of this Act, all Federal land within the parcels described in paragraph (2) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(B) EXPIRATION.—The withdrawals pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date that the Secretary takes the land into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to paragraph (1).

(C) NO NEW RESERVATION OF FEDERAL WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph establishes a new reservation in favor of the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community with respect to any water or water right on the land withdrawn by this paragraph.

(5) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of Federal land in paragraph (2), the United States may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the parcels.

(6) SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community request an additional survey for the transferred land or a technical correction is made under paragraph (5), the description of land under this subsection shall be controlling.

(B) ADDITIONAL SURVEY.—If the United States or the Fort Belknap Indian Community requests an additional survey, that survey shall control the total acreage to be transferred into trust under this subsection.

(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide such financial or other assistance as may be necessary—

(i) to conduct additional surveys under this subsection; and

(ii) to satisfy administrative requirements necessary to accomplish the land transfers under this subsection.

(7) DATE OF TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall complete all land transfers under this subsection and shall take the land into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as expeditiously as practicable after the enforceability date, but not later than 10 years after the enforceability date.

(c) TRIBALLY OWNED FEE LAND.—Not later than 10 years after the enforceability date, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community all fee land owned by the Fort Belknap Indian Community on or adjacent to the Reservation to become part of the Reservation, provided that—

(1) the land is free from any liens, encumbrances, or other infirmities; and

(2) no evidence exists of any hazardous substances on, or other environmental liability with respect to, the land.

(d) DODSON LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as soon as practicable after the enforceability date, but not later than 10 years after the enforceability date, the Dodson Land described in paragraph (3) shall be taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as part of the Reservation.

(2) RESTRICTIONS.—The land taken into trust under paragraph (1) shall be subject to a perpetual easement, reserved by the United States for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, its contractors, and its assigns for—

(A) the right of ingress and egress for Milk River Project purposes; and

(B) the right to—

(i) seep, flood, and overflow the transferred land for Milk River Project purposes;

(ii) conduct routine and non-routine operation, maintenance, and replacement activities on the Milk River Project facilities, including modification to the headworks at the upstream end of the Dodson South Canal in support of Dodson South Canal enlargement, to include all associated access, construction, and material storage necessary to complete those activities; and

(iii) prohibit the construction of permanent structures on the transferred land, except—

(I) as provided in the cooperative agreement under paragraph (4); and

(II) to meet the requirements of the Milk River Project.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF DODSON LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Dodson Land referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is the approximately 2,500 acres of land owned by the United States that is, as of the date of enactment of this Act, under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation and located at the northeastern corner of the Reservation (which extends to the point in the middle of the main channel of the Milk River), where the Milk River Project facilities, including the Dodson Diversion Dam, headworks to the Dodson South Canal, and Dodson South Canal, are located, and more particularly described as follows:

(i) Supplemental Plat of T. 30 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 1 and 2.

(ii) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 25 E., PMM, sec. 13.

(iii) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 18, 19, 20, and 29.

(iv) Supplemental Plat of T. 31 N., R. 26 E., PMM, secs. 26, 27, 35, and 36.

(B) CLARIFICATION.—The supplemental plats described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) are official plats, as documented by retracement boundary surveys of the General Land Office, approved on March 11, 1938, and on record at the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the descriptions of the parcels of Federal land in subparagraph (A), the United States may, with the consent of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, make technical corrections to the legal land descriptions to more specifically identify the parcels to be transferred.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the enforceability date, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Malta Irrigation District, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall negotiate and enter into a cooperative agreement that identifies the uses to which the Fort Belknap Indian Community may put the land described in paragraph (3), provided that the cooperative agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, Bureau of Reclamation, the Malta Irrigation District, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including to modify the perpetual easement to narrow the boundaries of the easement or to terminate the perpetual easement and cooperative agreement.

(e) LAND STATUS.—All land held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section shall be—

(1) beneficially owned by the Fort Belknap Indian Community; and

(2) part of the Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to land held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian Tribe.

SEC. 7. STORAGE ALLOCATION FROM LAKE ELWELL.

(a) STORAGE ALLOCATION OF WATER TO FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall allocate to the Fort Belknap Indian Community 20,000 acre-feet per year of water stored in Lake Elwell for use by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for any beneficial purpose on or off the Reservation, under a water right held by the United States and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, as measured and diverted at the outlet works of the Tiber Dam or through direct pumping from Lake Elwell.

(b) TREATMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The allocation to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) shall be considered to be part of the Tribal water rights.

(2) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of the allocation to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) shall be the priority date of the Lake Elwell water right held by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall administer the water allocated under subsection (a) in accordance with the Compact and this Act.

(c) ALLOCATION AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving the allocation under this section, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary to establish the terms and conditions of the allocation, in accordance with the Compact and this Act.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The agreement under paragraph (1) shall include provisions establishing that—

(A) the agreement shall be without limit as to term;

(B) the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and not the United States, shall be entitled to all consideration due to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under any lease, contract, exchange, or agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d);

(C) the United States shall have no obligation to monitor, administer, or account for—

(i) any funds received by the Fort Belknap Indian Community as consideration under any lease, contract, exchange, or agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d); or

(ii) the expenditure of those funds;

(D) if the capacity or function of Lake Elwell facilities are significantly reduced, or are anticipated to be significantly reduced, for an extended period of time, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall have the same storage rights as other storage contractors with respect to the allocation under this section;

(E) the costs associated with the construction of the storage facilities at Tiber Dam allocable to the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall be nonreimbursable;

(F) no water service capital charge shall be due or payable for any water allocated to the

Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section or the allocation agreement, regardless of whether that water is delivered for use by the Fort Belknap Indian Community or under a lease, contract, exchange, or by agreement entered into by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (d);

(G) the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall not be required to make payments to the United States for any water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this section or the allocation agreement, except for each acre-foot of stored water leased or transferred for industrial purposes as described in subparagraph (H); and

(H) for each acre-foot of stored water leased or transferred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for industrial purposes—

(i) the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall pay annually to the United States an amount necessary to cover the proportional share of the annual operations, maintenance, and replacement costs allocable to the quantity of water leased or transferred by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for industrial purposes; and

(ii) the annual payments of the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect the actual operations, maintenance, and replacement costs for Tiber Dam.

(d) AGREEMENT BY FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may use, lease, contract, exchange, or enter into other agreements for the use of the water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under subsection (a) if—

(1) the use of water that is the subject of such an agreement occurs within the Missouri River Basin; and

(2) the agreement does not permanently alienate any water allocated to the Fort Belknap Indian Community under that subsection.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The allocation under subsection (a) takes effect on the enforceability date.

(f) NO CARRYOVER STORAGE.—The allocation under subsection (a) shall not be increased by any year-to-year carryover storage.

(g) DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY COSTS.—The United States shall not be required to pay the cost of developing or delivering any water allocated under this section.

SEC. 8. MILK RIVER PROJECT MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In complete satisfaction of the Milk River Project mitigation requirements provided for in Article VI.B. of the Compact, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner—

(1) in cooperation with the State and the Blackfeet Tribe, shall carry out appropriate activities concerning the restoration of the St. Mary Canal and associated facilities, including activities relating to the—

(A) planning and design to restore the St. Mary Canal and appurtenances to convey 850 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) rehabilitating, constructing, and repairing of the St. Mary Canal and appurtenances; and

(2) in cooperation with the State and the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall carry out appropriate activities concerning the enlargement of Dodson South Canal and associated facilities, including activities relating to the—

(A) planning and design to enlarge Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) rehabilitating, constructing, and enlarging the Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second.

(b) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary, prior to any adjustments provided for in section 14(b), shall not exceed $300,000,000 to carry out activities described in subsection (c)(1).

(c) SATISFACTION OF MITIGATION REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Compact, the mitigation required by Article VI.B. of the Compact shall be deemed satisfied if—

(1) the Secretary has—

(A) restored the St. Mary Canal and associated facilities to convey 850 cubic-feet per second; and

(B) enlarged the Dodson South Canal and headworks at the upstream end of Dodson South Canal to divert and convey 700 cubic-feet per second; or

(2) the Secretary—

(A) has expended all of the available funding provided pursuant to section 14(a)(1)(D) to rehabilitate the St. Mary Canal and enlarge the Dodson South Canal; and

(B) despite diligent efforts, could not complete the activities described in subsection (a).

(d) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—The costs to the Secretary of carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

SEC. 9. FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall rehabilitate, modernize, and expand the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019, which shall include—

(1) planning, studies, and designing of the existing and expanded Milk River unit, including the irrigation system, Pumping Plant, delivery pipe and canal, Fort Belknap Dam and Reservoir, and Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project;

(2) the rehabilitation, modernization, and construction of the existing Milk River unit; and

(3) construction of the expanded Milk River unit, including the irrigation system, Pumping Plant, delivery pipe and canal, Fort Belknap Dam and Reservoir, and Peoples Creek Flood Protection Project.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation, shall serve as the lead agency with respect to any activities carried out under this section.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall consult with the Fort Belknap Indian Community on appropriate changes to the final design and costs of any activity under this section.

(d) FUNDING.—The total amount of obligations incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section, prior to any adjustment provided for in section 14(b), shall not exceed $415,832,153.

(e) NONREIMBURSABILITY OF COSTS.—All costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary and the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall negotiate the cost of any oversight activity carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Reclamation under any agreement entered into under subsection (j), subject to the condition that the total cost for the oversight shall not exceed 3 percent of the total project costs for each project.

(g) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall facilitate the formation of a project management committee composed of representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community—

(1) to review and make recommendations relating to cost factors, budgets, and implementing the activities for rehabilitating, modernizing, and expanding the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; and

(2) to improve management of inherently governmental activities through enhanced communication.

(h) PROJECT EFFICIENCIES.—If the total cost of planning, studies, design, rehabilitation, modernization, and construction activities relating to the projects described in subsection (a) results in cost savings and is less than the amounts authorized to be obligated, the Secretary, at the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall deposit those savings in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under section 12(b)(2).

(i) TREATMENT.—Any activities carried out pursuant to this section that result in improvements, additions, or modifications to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project shall—

(1) become a part of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; and

(2) be recorded in the inventory of the Secretary relating to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project.

(j) APPLICABILITY OF ISDEAA.—At the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Secretary shall enter into agreements with the Fort Belknap Indian Community to carry out all or a portion of this section.

(k) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) alters any applicable law under which the Bureau of Indian Affairs collects assessments or carries out the operations and maintenance of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project; or

(2) impacts the availability of amounts under section 14.

(l) SATISFACTION OF FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM REQUIREMENT.—The obligations of the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be deemed satisfied if the Secretary—

(1) has rehabilitated, modernized, and expanded the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project in accordance with subsection (a); or

(2)(A) has expended all of the available funding provided pursuant to paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(A)(iv) of section 14(a); and

(B) despite diligent efforts, could not complete the activities described in subsection (a).

SEC. 10. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The benefits provided under this Act shall be in complete replacement of, complete substitution for, and full satisfaction of any claim of the Fort Belknap Indian Community against the United States that is waived and released by the Fort Belknap Indian Community under section 11(a).

(b) ALLOTTEES.—The benefits realized by the allottees under this Act shall be in complete replacement of, complete substitution for, and full satisfaction of—

(1) all claims waived and released by the United States (acting as trustee for the allottees) under section 11(a)(2); and

(2) any claims of the allottees against the United States similar to the claims described in section 11(a)(2) that the allottee asserted or could have asserted.

SEC. 11. WAIVERS AND RELEASES OF CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY AND UNITED

STATES AS TRUSTEE FOR THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY.—Subject to the reservation of rights and retention of claims under subsection (d), as consideration for recognition of the Tribal water rights and other benefits described in the Compact and this Act, the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), shall execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the State that the Fort Belknap Indian Community, or the United States acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a State stream adjudication, on or before the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact and this Act.

(2) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE UNITED STATES AS TRUSTEE FOR ALLOTTEES.—Subject to the reservation of rights and the retention of claims under subsection (d), as consideration for recognition of the Tribal water rights and other benefits described in the Compact and this Act, the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, shall execute a waiver and release of all claims for water rights within the Reservation that the United States, acting as trustee for the allottees, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a State stream adjudication, on or before the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the Compact and this Act.

(3) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Subject to the reservation of rights and retention of claims under subsection (d), the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community (but not any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an allottee), shall execute a waiver and release of all claims against the United States (including any agency or employee of the United States)—

(A) first arising before the enforceability date relating to—

(i) water rights within the State that the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, asserted or could have asserted in any proceeding, including a general stream adjudication in the State, except to the extent that such rights are recognized as Tribal water rights under this Act;

(ii) foregone benefits from nontribal use of water, on and off the Reservation (including water from all sources and for all uses);

(iii) damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to loss of water or water rights, including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights, claims relating to interference with, diversion of, or taking of water, or claims relating to a failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water, water rights, or water infrastructure) within the State;

(iv) a failure to establish or provide a municipal rural or industrial water delivery system on the Reservation;

(v) damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to construction, operation, and management of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and other Federal land and facilities (including damages, losses, or injuries to Tribal fisheries, fish habitat, wildlife, and wildlife habitat);

(vi) a failure to provide for operation and maintenance, or deferred maintenance, for the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project or any other irrigation system or irrigation project;

(vii) the litigation of claims relating to any water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in the State;

(viii) the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the Compact (including appendices) and this Act;

(ix) the taking or acquisition of land or resources of the Fort Belknap Indian Community for the construction or operation of the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project or the Milk River Project; and

(x) the allocation of water of the Milk River and the St. Mary River (including tributaries) between the United States and Canada pursuant to the International Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (36 Stat. 2448); and

(B) relating to damage, loss, or injury to water, water rights, land, or natural resources due to mining activities in the Little Rockies Mountains prior to the date of trust acquisition, including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS.—The waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall take effect on the enforceability date.

(c) OBJECTIONS IN MONTANA WATER COURT.—Nothing in this Act or the Compact prohibits the Fort Belknap Indian Community, a member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, an allottee, or the United States in any capacity from objecting to any claim to a water right filed in any general stream adjudication in the Montana Water Court.

(d) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases under subsection (a), the Fort Belknap Indian Community, acting on behalf of the Fort Belknap Indian Community and members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, and the United States, acting as trustee for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the allottees shall retain—

(1) all claims relating to—

(A) the enforcement of water rights recognized under the Compact, any final court decree relating to those water rights, or this Act or to water rights accruing on or after the enforceability date;

(B) the quality of water under—

(i) CERCLA, including damages to natural resources;

(ii) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(iii) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and

(iv) any regulations implementing the Acts described in clauses (i) through (iii);

(C) damage, loss, or injury to land or natural resources that are—

(i) not due to loss of water or water rights (including hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights); and

(ii) not described in subsection (a)(3); and

(D) an action to prevent any person or party (as defined in sections 29 and 30 of Article II of the Compact) from interfering with the enjoyment of the Tribal water rights;

(2) all claims relating to off-Reservation hunting rights, fishing rights, gathering rights, or other rights;

(3) all claims relating to the right to use and protect water rights acquired after the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) all claims relating to the allocation of waters of the Milk River and the Milk River Project between the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Blackfeet Tribe, pursuant to section 3705(e)(3) of the Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1818);

(5) all claims relating to the enforcement of this Act, including the required transfer of land under section 6; and

(6) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to this Act or the Compact.

(e) EFFECT OF COMPACT AND ACT.—Nothing in the Compact or this Act—

(1) affects the authority of the Fort Belknap Indian Community to enforce the laws of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, including with respect to environmental protections;

(2) affects the ability of the United States, acting as sovereign, to carry out any activity authorized by law, including—

(A) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(B) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) CERCLA; and

(D) any regulations implementing the Acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (C);

(3) affects the ability of the United States to act as trustee for any other Indian Tribe or an allottee of any other Indian Tribe;

(4) confers jurisdiction on any State court—

(A) to interpret Federal law relating to health, safety, or the environment;

(B) to determine the duties of the United States or any other party under Federal law relating to health, safety, or the environment; or

(C) to conduct judicial review of any Federal agency action;

(5) waives any claim of a member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in an individual capacity that does not derive from a right of the Fort Belknap Indian Community;

(6) revives any claim adjudicated in the decision in Gros Ventre Tribe v. United States, 469 F.3d 801 (9th Cir. 2006); or

(7) revives any claim released by an allottee or member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community in the settlement in Cobell v. Salazar, No. 1:96CV01285–JR (D.D.C. 2012).

(f) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The enforceability date shall be the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(1) the eligible members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community have voted to approve this Act and the Compact by a majority of votes cast on the day of the vote;

(2)(A) the Montana Water Court has approved the Compact in a manner from which no further appeal may be taken; or

(B) if the Montana Water Court is found to lack jurisdiction, the appropriate district court of the United States has approved the Compact as a consent decree from which no further appeal may be taken;

(3) all of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 14 have been appropriated and deposited in the designated accounts;

(4) the Secretary and the Fort Belknap Indian Community have executed the allocation agreement described in section 7(c)(1);

(5) the State has provided the required funding into the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund pursuant to section 14(a)(3); and

(6) the waivers and releases under subsection (a) have been executed by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary.

(g) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim described in this section shall be tolled for the period beginning on

the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the enforceability date.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection revives any claim or tolls any period of limitations or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) EXPIRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall expire in any case in which—

(A) the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act have not been made available to the Secretary by not later than—

(i) January 21, 2034; and

(ii) such alternative later date as is agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary; or

(B) the Secretary fails to publish a statement of findings under subsection (f) by not later than—

(i) January 21, 2035; and

(ii) such alternative later date as is agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Secretary, after providing reasonable notice to the State.

(2) CONSEQUENCES.—If this Act expires under paragraph (1)—

(A) the waivers and releases under subsection (a) shall—

(i) expire; and

(ii) have no further force or effect;

(B) the authorization, ratification, confirmation, and execution of the Compact under section 4 shall no longer be effective;

(C) any action carried out by the Secretary, and any contract or agreement entered into, pursuant to this Act shall be void;

(D) any unexpended Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this Act, together with any interest earned on those funds, and any water rights or contracts to use water and title to other property acquired or constructed with Federal funds appropriated or made available to carry out the activities authorized by this Act shall be returned to the Federal Government, unless otherwise agreed to by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the United States and approved by Congress; and

(E) except for Federal funds used to acquire or construct property that is returned to the Federal Government under subparagraph (D), the United States shall be entitled to offset any Federal funds made available to carry out this Act that were expended or withdrawn, or any funds made available to carry out this Act from other Federal authorized sources, together with any interest accrued on those funds, against any claims against the United States—

(i) relating to—

(I) water rights in the State asserted by—

(aa) the Fort Belknap Indian Community; or

(bb) any user of the Tribal water rights; or

(II) any other matter described in subsection (a)(3); or

(ii) in any future settlement of water rights of the Fort Belknap Indian Community or an allottee.

SEC. 12. AANIIIH NAKODA SETTLEMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a trust fund for the Fort Belknap Indian Community, to be known as the ''Aaniiih Nakoda Settlement Trust Fund'', to be managed, invested, and distributed by the Secretary and to remain available until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury, consisting of the amounts deposited in the Trust Fund under subsection (c), together with any investment earnings, including interest, earned on those amounts, for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

(b) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Trust Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account.

(2) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account.

(3) The Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account.

(c) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit—

(1) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1), the amounts made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A)(i) of section 14(a);

(2) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2), the amounts made available pursuant to section 14(a)(2)(A)(ii); and

(3) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3), the amounts made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(A)(iii) of section 14(a).

(d) MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—On receipt and deposit of the funds into the accounts in the Trust Fund pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall manage, invest, and distribute all amounts in the Trust Fund in accordance with the investment authority of the Secretary under—

(A) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a);

(B) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(C) this section.

(2) INVESTMENT EARNINGS.—In addition to the amounts deposited under subsection (c), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts held in the Trust Fund shall be available for use in accordance with subsections (e) and (g).

(e) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated to, and deposited in, the Trust Fund, including any investment earnings, including interest, earned on those amounts shall be made available—

(A) to the Fort Belknap Indian Community by the Secretary beginning on the enforceability date; and

(B) subject to the uses and restrictions in this section.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)—

(A) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited for uses described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (g)(1);

(B) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2) shall be made available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited and the Fort Belknap Indian Community has satisfied the requirements of section 11(f)(1), for the uses described in subsection (g)(2)(A); and

(C) amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3) shall be available to the Fort Belknap Indian Community on the date on which the amounts are deposited for the uses described in subsection (g)(3)(A).

(f) WITHDRAWALS.—

(1) AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may withdraw any portion of the funds in the Trust Fund on approval by the Secretary of a Tribal management plan submitted by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Tribal management plan under this paragraph shall require that the Fort Belknap Indian Community spend all amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund, and any investment earnings accrued through the investments under the Tribal management plan, in accordance with this Act.

(C) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary—

(i) to enforce the Tribal management plan; and

(ii) to ensure that amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Fort Belknap Indian Community under this paragraph are used in accordance with this Act.

(2) WITHDRAWALS UNDER EXPENDITURE PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community may submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw funds from the Trust Fund pursuant to an approved expenditure plan.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to withdraw funds under an expenditure plan under this paragraph, the Fort Belknap Indian Community shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the Trust Fund that the Fort Belknap Indian Community elects to withdraw pursuant to this paragraph, subject to the condition that the funds shall be used for the purposes described in this Act.

(C) INCLUSIONS.—An expenditure plan under this paragraph shall include a description of the manner and purpose for which the amounts proposed to be withdrawn from the Trust Fund will be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community in accordance with subsections (e) and (g).

(D) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall approve the expenditure plan if the Secretary determines that the expenditure plan—

(i) is reasonable; and

(ii) is consistent with, and will be used for, the purposes of this Act.

(E) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce an expenditure plan under this paragraph to ensure that amounts disbursed under this paragraph are used in accordance with this Act.

(g) USES.—Amounts from the Trust Fund shall be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community for the following purposes:

(1) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY TRIBAL IRRIGATION AND OTHER WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be used to pay the cost of activities relating to—

(A) planning, studies, and design of the Southern Tributary Irrigation Project and the Peoples Creek Irrigation Project, including the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019;

(B) environmental compliance;

(C) construction of the Southern Tributary Irrigation Project and the Peoples Creek Irrigation Project, including the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir;

(D) wetlands restoration and development;

(E) stock watering infrastructure; and

(F) on farm development support and reacquisition of fee lands within the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and Fort Belknap Indian Community irrigation projects within the Reservation.

(2) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER RESOURCES AND WATER RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account established under subsection (b)(2), the principal and investment earnings, including interest, may only be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community to pay the costs of activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) as follows:

(A) $9,000,000 shall be used for the establishment, operation, and capital expenditures in connection with the administration of the Tribal water resources and water rights development, including the development or enactment of a Tribal water code.

(B) Only investment earnings, including interest, on $29,299,059 shall be used and be available to pay the costs of activities for administration, operations, and regulation of the Tribal water resources and water rights department, in accordance with the Compact and this Act.

(C) Only investment earnings, including interest, on $28,331,693 shall be used and be available to pay the costs of activities relating to a portion of the annual assessment costs for the Fort Belknap Indian Community and Tribal members, including allottees, under the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project and Fort Belknap Indian Community irrigation projects within the Reservation.

(3) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY CLEAN AND SAFE DOMESTIC WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS, AND LAKE ELWELL PROJECT ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account established under subsection (b)(3), the principal and investment earnings, including interest, may only be used by the Fort Belknap Indian Community to pay the costs of activities relating to—

(A) planning, studies, design, and environmental compliance of domestic water supply, and sewer collection and treatment systems, as generally described in the document of Natural Resources Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Comprehensive Water Development Plan'' and dated February 2019, including the Lake Elwell Project water delivery to the southern part of the Reservation;

(B) construction of domestic water supply, sewer collection, and treatment systems;

(C) construction, in accordance with applicable law, of infrastructure for delivery of Lake Elwell water diverted from the Missouri River to the southern part of the Reservation; and

(D) planning, studies, design, environmental compliance, and construction of a Tribal wellness center for a work force health and wellbeing project.

(h) LIABILITY.—The Secretary shall not be liable for any expenditure or investment of amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Fort Belknap Indian Community pursuant to subsection (f).

(i) PROJECT EFFICIENCIES.—If the total cost of the activities described in subsection (g) results in cost savings and is less than the amounts authorized to be obligated under any of paragraphs (1) through (3) of that subsection required to carry out those activities, the Secretary, at the request of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, shall deposit those savings in the Trust Fund to be used in accordance with that subsection.

(j) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Fort Belknap Indian Community shall submit to the Secretary an annual expenditure report describing accomplishments and amounts spent from use of withdrawals under a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan described in this section.

(k) NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No principal or interest amount in any account established by this section shall be distributed to any member of the Fort Belknap Indian Community on a per capita basis.

(l) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act entitles the Fort Belknap Indian Community to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether to approve a Tribal management plan under subsection (f)(1) or an expenditure plan under subsection (f)(2), except as provided under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

SEC. 13. FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a nontrust, interest-bearing account to be known as the ''Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Settlement Implementation Fund'', to be managed and distributed by the Secretary, for use by the Secretary for carrying out this Act.

(b) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Implementation Fund the following accounts:

(1) The Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account.

(2) The Milk River Project Mitigation Account.

(c) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit—

(1) in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account established under subsection (b)(1), the amount made available pursuant to paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(A)(iv) of section 14(a); and

(2) in the Milk River Project Mitigation Account established under subsection (b)(2), the amount made available pursuant to section 14(a)(1)(D).

(d) USES.—

(1) FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT SYSTEM ACCOUNT.—The Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project Rehabilitation Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be used to carry out section 9, except as provided in subsection (h) of that section.

(2) MILK RIVER PROJECT MITIGATION ACCOUNT.—The Milk River Project Mitigation Account established under subsection (b)(2) may only be used to carry out section 8.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Implementation Fund shall not be available to the Secretary for expenditure until the enforceability date.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts deposited in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account established under subsection (b)(1) shall be available to the Secretary on the date on which the amounts are deposited for uses described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 9(a).

(f) INTEREST.—In addition to the deposits under subsection (c), any interest credited to amounts unexpended in the Implementation Fund are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with the uses described in subsection (d).

SEC. 14. FUNDING.

(a) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subject to subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(A) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(1), $89,643,100, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(B) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(3), $331,885,220, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(C) for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 13(b)(1), such sums as are necessary, but not more than $187,124,469, for the Secretary to carry out section 9, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(D) for deposit in the Milk River Project Mitigation Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 13(b)(2), such sums as are necessary, but not more than $300,000,000, for the Secretary to carry out obligations of the Secretary under section 8, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit—

(i) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(1), $29,881,034, to be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury;

(ii) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Water Resources and Water Rights Administration, Operation, and Maintenance Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(2), $66,630,752;

(iii) in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Clean and Safe Domestic Water and Sewer Systems, and Lake Elwell Project Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(3), $110,628,407; and

(iv) in the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project System Account of the Implementation Fund established under section 13(b)(1), $228,707,684.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts deposited in the accounts under subparagraph (A) shall be available without further appropriation.

(3) STATE COST SHARE.—The State shall contribute $5,000,000, plus any earned interest, payable to the Secretary for deposit in the Fort Belknap Indian Community Tribal Irrigation and Other Water Resources Development Account of the Trust Fund established under section 12(b)(1) on approval of a final decree by the Montana Water Court for the purpose of activities relating to the Upper Peoples Creek Dam and Reservoir under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 12(g)(1).

(b) FLUCTUATION IN COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) and this subsection shall be—

(A) increased or decreased, as appropriate, by such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs occurring after the date of enactment of this Act as indicated by the Bureau of Reclamation Construction Cost Index—Composite Trend; and

(B) adjusted to address construction cost changes necessary to account for unforeseen market volatility that may not otherwise be captured by engineering cost indices as determined by the Secretary, including repricing applicable to the types of construction and current industry standards involved.

(2) REPETITION.—The adjustment process under paragraph (1) shall be repeated for each subsequent amount appropriated until the amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as adjusted, has been appropriated.

(3) PERIOD OF INDEXING.—

(A) TRUST FUND.—With respect to the Trust Fund, the period of indexing adjustment under paragraph (1) for any increment of funding shall end on the date on which the funds are deposited into the Trust Fund.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION FUND.—With respect to the Implementation Fund, the period of adjustment under paragraph (1) for any increment of funding shall be annually.

SEC. 15. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY BY THE UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in subsections (a) through (c) of section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666), nothing in this Act waives the sovereign immunity of the United States.

(b) OTHER TRIBES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act quantifies or diminishes any land or water right, or any claim or entitlement to land or water, of an Indian Tribe, band, or community other than the Fort Belknap Indian Community.

(c) ELIMINATION OF DEBTS OR LIENS AGAINST ALLOTMENTS OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY MEMBERS WITHIN THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT.—On the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cancel and eliminate all debts or liens against the allotments of land held by the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community due to construction assessments and annual operation and maintenance charges relating to the Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project.

(d) EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in this Act affects any provision of law (including regulations) in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to pre-enforcement review of any Federal environmental enforcement action.

(e) EFFECT ON RECLAMATION LAWS.—The activities carried out by the Commissioner under this Act shall not establish a precedent or impact the authority provided under any other provision of the reclamation laws, including—

(1) the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.); and

(2) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 991).

(f) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Nothing in this Act prohibits the Fort Belknap Indian Community from seeking—

(1) additional funds for Tribal programs or purposes; or

(2) funding from the United States or the State based on the status of the Fort Belknap Indian Community as an Indian Tribe.

(g) RIGHTS UNDER STATE LAW.—Except as provided in section 1 of Article III of the Compact (relating to the closing of certain water basins in the State to new appropriations in accordance with the laws of the State), nothing in this Act or the Compact precludes the acquisition or exercise of a right arising under State law (as defined in section 6 of Article II of the Compact) to the use of water by the Fort Belknap Indian Community, or a member or allottee of the Fort Belknap Indian Community, outside the Reservation by—

(1) purchase of the right; or

(2) submitting to the State an application in accordance with State law.

(h) WATER STORAGE AND IMPORTATION.—Nothing in this Act or the Compact prevents the Fort Belknap Indian Community from participating in any project to import water to, or to add storage in, the Milk River Basin.

SEC. 16. ANTIDEFICIENCY.

The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this Act, including any obligation or activity under the Compact, if—

(1) adequate appropriations are not provided by Congress expressly to carry out the purposes of this Act; or

(2) there are not enough funds available in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 10501(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407(a)) to carry out the purposes of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 20, 2024, at 9 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, June 20, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

AMENDING TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PROVIDE A GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION TO THE IMPOSITION OF FINES FOR FALSE ASSERTIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3960 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3960) to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide a good faith exception to the imposition of fines for false assertions and certifications, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 3960) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3960

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION TO THE IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN FINES.

Title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 41(j), by inserting ", unless the entity shows that the assertion was made in good faith," before "be subject"; and

(2) in section 123(f), by inserting ", unless the entity shows that the certification was made in good faith," before "be subject".

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POLLINATORS TO ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES BY DESIGNATING JUNE 16 THROUGH JUNE 22, 2024, AS NATIONAL POLLINATOR WEEK

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 747, submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 747) recognizing the importance of pollinators to ecosystem health and agriculture in the United States by designating June 16 through June 22, 2024, as "National Pollinator Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 747) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

APPOINTMENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 194(a), as amended by Public Law 101–595, and further amended by Public Law 113–281, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy:

the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), At Large.

APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the upcoming adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senators from Virginia and the Senators from Maryland be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from June 20, 2024, through July 8, 2024.

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

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2024, THROUGH MONDAY, JULY 8, 2024

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times: Friday, June 21 at 6:30 a.m.; Tuesday, June 25 at 11:30 a.m.; Friday, June 28 at 12 noon; Tuesday, July 2 at 12 noon; Friday, July 5 at 9 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, July 5, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 8; that on Monday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Maldonado nomination postcloture and that all time be considered expired at 5:30 p.m.; and that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen on Tuesday, July 9.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 6:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:15 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 21, 2024, at 6:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be major

SCOTT D. HOPKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JOHN C. REED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 9433(B) AND 9436(A):

To be colonel

ELIZABETH B. MATHIAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 9433(B) AND 9436(A):

To be colonel

MATTHEW I. HORNER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOSHUA A. KING

THE FOLLOWING NAMED WARRANT OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

MATTHEW F. FOUQUIER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

VEGAS V. COLEMAN
MATTHEW A. DUGARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

HANNAH E. CHOI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

STEVEN P. PERRY, JR.
REBECCA D. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ROY A. GEORGE
GARY I. GWYNN II
PAUL A. KESSENS
MICHAEL R. KOWALSKI
LUCAS J. LANCZY
JOHN S. LEAKE II
INGOLF D. MAURSTAD
RODERICK J. RICHARDSON
ANTHONY J. SMITHHART II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

GARY LEVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER IDENTIFIED BY CODE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

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THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

JESSE J. ADAMSON
MELISSA K. ANDERSON
KIMBERLY E. BAUMGARDNER
PARKER N. BENTON
ALLISON T. BERTONI
TAYLOR W. BIVENS
LEE A. BRETHOWER
JORDAN E. BROADDUS
ROSS H. CARROLL
JIMMY CHEN
STEPHANIE J. CHOE
MYUNGSO CHUNG
AARON N. COLAMARINO
KYLEE G. DEITER
DONALD R. DEMICHELE II
BURKE A. DEVLIN
CORBY M. DIXON
EMILY L. EICKHOFF
TIFFANY C. FORD
MICHAEL E. FRANCISCUS
ALAN R. GEORGE
AARON J. GRINGER
AMANDA J. HAAR
CHARLES J. HARDIN
PETER F. HEITMAN
SHANE C. HOFFNER
DAVID A. HORNAK
PETER C. HWANG
ALYSE M. KNUTH
TORIA L. KOUTRAS
GLORIA H. KWON
DAVID I. LIBERMAN
TIDA N. LIU
SAMUEL K. LO
CHARLES A. LONG
RACHEAL M. LONG
SCHULER P. LUCE
WAEL K. MABROUK
ELIZABETH M. MACKALL
AUSTIN T. MAJURE
PATRICE L. MARA
CAITLYN A. MENICUCCI
TRI M. NGUYEN
PAUL J. PARK
COOPER A. PASQUE
ADAM J. PINK
IAN N. PRINS
GREGORY J. RAMIREZ
ANDREW T. RAY
MARY E. RONDEAU
JOSEPH M. SARNELLE
KENDRICK J. SAWYERS
AUSTIN J. STUBBS
KATELYN M. SWEET
ROSS T. VANDERCREEK
CASSI L. VELAZQUEZ
ANDY VON BERGEN
ZACHARY D. WHITE
ELENA A. WISER
CHRISTOPHER M. WUNSCH
HEUNG S. YOO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

MATTHEW D. ATKINS
DEBORAH A. BROWN
JENNIFER J. COOPER
TIMOTHY G. CROSS
RANDALL P. CURRY
MICHAEL A. DERIENZO
JERRY D. HALL
JOHN V. O. IJEOMA
HYOKCHAN D. KIM
JAMES N. KLINE
JONATHAN J. KNOEDLER
ERIC W. LEETCH
JASON R. LORENZEN
NATHAN P. MCLEAN
BYUNG K. MIN
LIGHT K. SHIN
CHRISTOPHER W. WALLACE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

JOSEPH T. CONLEY III
GARY DETTLOFF
PHILLIP R. HEMMERT
RODNEY P. KELLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

RICHARD T. HILL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE

UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be colonel

TIMOTHY J. LEONE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

COLTON T. CASH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRADLEY J. MARRON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

RAMON R. GONZALEZ FIGUEROA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

IVAN J. SERPAPEREZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

ADAM R. MANN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 1211:

To be captain

CODY S. FOISTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

MICHAEL L. ABLE
CHRISTOPHER J. ALBERTS
JAMES W. ALEWINE
DEXTER C. ALLEN
EVAN J. ALLEN
ISIOMA D. AMAYO
ERICKSON G. ANDREWS
RYAN A. APGAR
KYLE S. ARDAVANIS
JOSHUA S. ARKIN
ZACHARY R. ARNOLD
AMY L. AUSTIN
JACK K. AYRES
KOURT E. BACON
ANDREW C. BAEK
MICHELLE L. BANDA
RAYAD H. BARAKAT
DAVID M. BARRA
STEPHANIE R. BARTIKOSKI
IAN R. BASTIAN
MAXIMILIAN N. BECKS
PATRICK J. BEDARD
MARISSA A. BEILING
CAITLIN C. BETTGER
AYMAN S. BODAIR
ALEXANDER S. BORGES
MICHAEL A. BORK
LUKE W. BOUCHER
CHANELL E. BOYD
ARTEM S. BOYEV
RYAN P. BRAM
STEPHANIE J. BRAVERMAN
SAMUEL P. BROWN
SCOTT M. BROWN
EMILY C. BUCK
KATHERINE C. BUECHNER
STEPHANIE M. BULDER
ADAM L. BUMGARDNER
BRITTANY L. BUMGARDNER
KEITH W. BURCZAK
TABITHA M. BURGER
JONATHAN M. CAMPBELL
PATRICK H. CAMPBELL
BENJAMIN T. CANIPE
NICHOLAS J. CARLIN
ADLEI B. CARLSON
KAYLA A. CARMAN
NICHOLAS J. CARTER
ELIZABETH G. CELENTE
SILAS CHAO
ANN B. CHARLOT
STEPHEN G. CHONG
ANNIE L. CHOW
BRANDON J. COBBINS
TANNER J. COLEMAN
MICHAEL T. COLESAR
KRISHNA F. CONSTANTINO
MARC A. COOK
JEREMY M. CRANE
JACOB D. CRAVENS
JANE A. CROTTEAU
PHILLIP A. CULP
JORDAN B. DAMSCHEN
HILLARY J. DARROW
ANNA C. DEFRANCESCO
COLE P. DENKENSOHN
LOGAN A. DOBBE
KYLE W. DOERR
ELIZABETH R. DOMAN
JARED M. EGBERT
NICOLE D. ENO
LINDSAY A. EROL
GARRETT R. EVANS
KYLE A. EVERSON
COLLEEN M. EZZELL
JOHNMARK A. FARLETT
LOYAL S. FARLEY
DIANE A. FERNANDES
SAMUEL J. FESENMEIER
BENJAMIN T. FICKE
JENNIFER B. FICKE
THOMAS M. FINSTEIN
VICTORIA E. FISCHER
MATTHEW A. FISHER
MEAGHAN J. FLATLEY
MADELINE R. FLEIT
WILLIAM M. FOWLER
ANDREW D. FRANCIS
ANDREW D. FRANCIS
MCKAY D. FRANDSEN
KRISTEN T. GARVIE
FRANCIS G. GAUSE IV
BETHANNY R. GLAHN
CASSANDRA M. GODAR
ANDREW K. GOODWIN
NICHOLAS F. GOULD
KATHRYN L. GOUTHRO
SAMANTHA R. GREEN
ERIC G. GRESHAM
RAUDEL GUERRA
ALEXANDER M. GWYNNE
JUSTIN G. HALE
VICTORIA R. HALL
JOSHUA M. HAMILTON
DAVID M. HAMM
JUSTIN M. HANNON
COLIN J. HARRINGTON
ERIC A. HASENKAMP
HORACE A. HAYES
JON T. HEALD
JOSEPH R. HITT
SCOTT T. HOECKELE
MICHAEL J. HOLCOMB
DEVYN J. HOLMSTEAD
JEFF K. HON
KODI J. HUMPAL
MARCUS J. HUNT
ALI HUSSAIN
OKE IKPEKPE–MAGEGE
MICHEAL C. IRELAN
ANDREW B. JACKSON
DEVIN M. JAGOW
WILLIAM B. JI
AUSTIN D. JONES
MARC S. JONES
JOSEPH W. JUDE
ARJUN G. KALRA
BENJAMIN M. KAY
SARAH E. KEMP
CHRISTOPHER D. KERR
UMAR A. KHAN
SUNYOUNG O. KIM
TIMOTHY S. KIM
MATTHEW J. KINNARD
ADAM J. KISLING
BRIELLE D. KLEIN
JORDAN E. KOPF
LYDIA G. KORE
ROBERT A. KOWTONIUK
OMIN KWON
CHARLES B. LARCOM
JUSTIN D. LAROCQUE
VICTOR C. LAU
CHRISTINA S. LEE
ALEXANDER J. LEEDS
CECILY M. LEHMAN
CLAYTON A. LESTER
WILLIAM E. LEWIS
JOY N. LIANG
JON K. LINDEFJELD
JEFFREY A. LING
STEFFEN E. LIS
DAVID E. LUBKIN
ALLEN H. LUTZ
SAMUEL S. LYON
JANE MA
DOUGLAS T. MACK
EMAD S. MADHA
JOHN M. MALOVRH
CODY L. MANNING
JOHN P. MARINELLI
LISA M. MARINELLI
DENZEL N. MASSEY
ANGELINA K. MATHERLY
ROBERT L. MAUGER III
CLAIRE A. MAXEY
CAMERON J. MAXON
EMILY J. MAXON
GRACE R. MCCLELLAN
MATTHEW M. MCCLENATHAN
JEREMY C. MCMURRAY
LAUREN E. MCNALLY
DAVID K. MECHAM
NATHAN S. MERCER
TYLER M. MIKLOVIC
DEAN W. MILLER
LUCAS A. MILLER
ANDREA Y. MOON
BRANDIS A. MOORE
FREDDY R. MOROCHO
LAUREN P. MURAMOTO
ALEX J. MYERS
BRINDA S. MYSORE
STEPHEN M. NELLIS
STEVEN P. NEMCEK
TAYLOR J. NEUMAN
ROBERT T. NIXON III
CHAD S. NORTON
ZACHARY S. NYGREN
KATHLEEN M. OBRIEN
THOMAS P. OBRIEN
DAVID D. ODINEAL
MICHAEL J. ORRICK
ALEXANDRA E. PALMER
KATHERINE J. PARK
MINDY S. PARK
SHYAM J. PATEL
COLBY J. PEARSON
JUSTIN G. PERDUE
ERIC M. PHILLIPS
EMILY E. PIERCE
JOSHUA D. POLLOCK
DANA M. POLONI
ELIZABETH K. POLSTON
CHARLESTON R. POWELL
KAVITHA PRASANNA
BENJAMIN S. PREWITT
BEAU J. PREY
THERESA R. PRICE
IAN M. PRICHARD
ALYSSA J. PROVAGNA
NICHOLAS S. PYSKIR
GRACE C. RAINES
AIMEE N. RAMBIE
ARIANA Y. RAMIREZ
JACOB L. RANSOM
RENATO O. RAPADA
ZACHARY D. REED
MADELINE B. RICHTER
KAYLA R. RIZZO
HANNAH N. ROBINSON
JOSE G. ROBLE
MEGAN E. ROGAHN
GABRIELLE E. ROHRER
LUCIANO S. ROMAN BANEGAS
ANNE J. ROSHONG
WILLIAM E. RUTAN
MATTHEW T. RYAN
MATHEW A. SAAB
RYAN M. SANTOS
CODY D. SCHLAFF
IAN G. SCHROEDER
ALAN P. SCHUMANN
ZACHARY E. SCHWARTZ
MORGAN E. SCHWOCH
JARED R. SEAMAN
ROBERT M. SGRIGNOLI
SHIKHAR H. SHAH
SHELBY L. SHEIDER
ARRON M. SMITH
KRISTEN L. SMITH
ADAM M. SPANIER
ROBERT E. SPILLER III
ANNA M. STACHURA
ALEXIS J. STCLAIRE
MATTHEW P. STEWART
KENNETH J. STRANSKY
GREGORY J. SUE
KELLY J. SUN
ERIC J. SUPER
SCOTT A. SZYMANSKI
BLAKE N. TANEFF
DANIELLE M. TERRILL
NATHAN P. THOMAS
NICOLE E. THOR
KRISTEN A. TOBIN
MICHAEL R. TOBIN
ASHLEIGH M. TOMKOVICH
CONNOR A. TREXLER
SIDDARDTH UMAPATHY
FRANKLIN A. VALDERA, JR.
CONNOR B. VENRICK
HAMILTON S. VERNON
NELSON E. VICK
AMY T. VU
STEPHANIE L. WACHS
KATRINA L. WACHTER
BENJAMIN P. WAGNER
CHRISTOPHER W. WAGNER
DEVIN M. WALTHER
NICHOLAS D. WALTHER
MARION M. WARD
KYLE C. WARREN
JOSHUA A. WAXENBAUM
MATTHEW E. WELLS
ANDREW L. WESKAMP
DANIEL J. WHITAKER
SCOTT B. WHITECAR
LEAH E. WILLIAMS
JEFFREY D. WISCHHUSEN
AARON M. WOLD
SAMANTHA A. WOLF
KIT R. WONG
TIMOTHY W. WRIGHT
ASHLEY S. YANO
IRENE YAU
ALVIN C. YIU
CHELSEA R. YOUNGHANS
LUANN L. ZAHND
CONNOR L. ZALE
RYAN J. ZIMMERMAN

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JUAN J. BARBA–JAUME

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

RICCARDO S. HICKS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

NATHAN K. MAGARE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMES E. BARCLAY
DAVID L. BRYANT
SAMUEL E. COATNEY
DAVID A. DOUCET
KENNETH E. EKHART, JR.
TANNER W. FEISTNER
MORRIS E. HAMPTON
CATHERINE L. HAYNES
GREGORY T. JOHNSON, JR.
MICHAEL A. KENNEDY
AARON N. LAMAY
JEREMIAH J. NELSON
CHRISTOPHER P. ROCHE
JUSTUS E. STECKMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ADAM M. BARONI
BRANDON R. CHRISTIAN
RICHARD S. COATES
GREGORY L. CRUM
PATRICIA R. CUNANAN
JULIUS G. DABU
SOPHIA A. GUERRA
BRENT E. RICKER
DAVID W. ROACH
JABBUR H. TOMA
JACOB A. UPTEGROVE
LOUDON A. WESTGARD III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DENNIS J. CRUMP
MICHAEL A. DENNISON
LAUREN A. GIRARD
BRENT W. KIMMEY
MATTHEW S. MAUPIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JOSEPH M. FEDERICO
BRYAN J. KAUFFMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER M. ANDREWS
RACHEL K. BARNETT
ANN C. BEDNASH
ALEXANDER S. BOGART
ROBERT L. BOND, JR.
MILLARD F. BOWEN
EVAN M. BOWER
CHRISTOPHER M. CASEY
JEANPAUL CHRISTOPHE
RYAN S. CLARK
SAMSON J. COVERT
TIFFANY D. CROSBY
TYLER A. DARR
STEVEN E. DORMAN
GEOFFREY A. ELLIS
CHANTEL M. FABIONAR
RYAN A. FISHER
ROBERT M. GOGGIN
MATTHEW D. GRAHAM
CHRISTOPHER K. HANNIFAN
DARCY A. HERBERICK
BRADLEY R. HOFFMAN
RITA M. JOHNSON
LARKIN M. JONES
KRISTEN M. KELSO
CHRISTOPHER S. KING
ANTHONY J. LICHI
ROGER W. LONG
ZACHARY J. LUNNEY
EDDIE L. MARTIN
ASHLEY A. MCCAWLEY
BROCK A. MCQUEEN
MEGAN C. MEADOR
ALICIA D. MENDOZA
CARL A. MURDOCK
WILLIAM N. MURRAY
LOUIS J. OCAMPO
THOMAS S. PARK
CHARLES S. PETERSON
RACHEL A. RUDRUD
ROBERT A. SABORSKY
SARAH A. SHEEHAN
UTSAV S. SOHONI
CONOR W. STEPHENS
AARON R. STOMSKI
LILLIAN E. TORTORA
CALEB S. TUCKER
MARCO E. VELA
SHANNON G. VESTAL
JESSICA R. WARNER
ZACHARY WASSERMAN
ANDREW C. WYMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RAFAL B. BANEK
EVANGELEINE H. BATES
MARY K. CRITTENDEN
MARY B. HENDRICKS
ROBIN E. HERRMANN
BRYON O. IVESON
JON A. JOHNSON
MARIO P. MARTINEZ
WILLIAM J. MCGINNIS, JR.
DARLENE MCMIDDLETON
MARY C. MURPHY
JAMEY R. WILSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

THOMAS P. BYRNES
BETH C. KONTNY
PATRICK K. KORODY
LARAH E. LEASERING
MICHAEL E. MAFFEI
RYAN C. MATTINA
JONATHAN C. MCKAY
MATTHEW S. POLAHA
RYAN J. SEARS
RAY L. WOLCOTT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

FRANCIS A. GOIRAN
DARREN KASAI
MATTHEW N. MERCER
CAROL M. OLDHAM
SARAH D. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JOHN F. LANDIS
ERIN E. MILLEA
RYAN MURPHY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JOSEPH E. ALLEN
SURESH J. ANTONY
NONYELU I. ANYICHIE
JOSEPH D. AYERS
THOMAS K. BARLOW
LUIS G. BAUTISTA
ERNEST BLOCK
ERIK D. BRINK
MARK A. CANNON
MICHAEL K. DONNELLY
JAMES M. FEENEY
JACK D. HAGAN
CHRISTOPHER M. JOHNSON
JENNIFER A. MURR
KEVIN A. PINKOS
ELLIOT M. ROSS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DAVID F. BELL
PAUL R. DILLON
AMY R. ELLISON
GILBERT C. ESPINOSA
JASON P. HOROWITZ
RUSSELL J. HUFF, JR.
KEVIN W. JACK
DALE A. MCCOMB
JERMAINE L. NICHOLS
PAUL M. NOVESS
NICHOLAS M. TAYLOR
KHALID TRADY
JOSEPH R. TULLIS III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

FREDERICK J. AUTH
JESSE P. COHEN
ANTHONY M. DEKEN
MARGARET L. DOYLE
CHAD A. HENDERSON
KORY L. KEYMER
ANDREW J. LAVIN
MICHAEL W. MARSCHALL
MATTHEW R. MERROW
JAVIER F. REMOTTI
REED R. SMITH, JR.
JUSTIN B. STEVENS
JASON T. SUTTON
JAYME L. WARREN
DENVER T. WHITE
NEIL W. WHITESELL
BRETT M. WOODARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

KWADWO S. AGYEPONG
ROBERT L. ALLEN
NICHOLAS B. ARTABAZON
MATTHEW D. BOUWENSE
IAN J. CAMPBELL
BENJAMIN O. CARROLL
BENJAMIN R. CARVER
KRISTJAN J. CASOLA
JOSEPH C. COLLINS
RYAN P. CONNER
LARISSA A. COTTRILL
KRISTOPHER K. DEVISSER
ROBERT T. FAUCI III
KEVIN M. GARLINGTON
BRANDI L. GILBERT
CALVIN S. HARGADINE
KARL R. HENKE
STEVEN M. KEMPER
DANIEL W. LESZCZYNSKI
TRAVIS A. LIPPMAN
LELAND E. MCCARTY
MICHELLE E. MCGAVRAN
MARK C. MUELLER
MATTHEW G. MURDOCK
JOHN A. OLDENKAMP
TIMOTHY M. OLSON
NATALIEROSE J. OXENDINE
CHRISTINA S. PRYNEAVILEZ
ELIZABETH T. RAJCHEL
JACOB E. RUSSELL
JOSEPH A. SCHNIEDERS
OLUYEMISI H. SERIKI
PATRICK D. SMITH
CHARLES SUNG
AMANDA J. TOWEY
JOSHUA H. VALIANI
ASHLEY M. WESSEL
JOSHUA N. WILLIAMS
RYAN D. ZACHAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

KELLY W. AGHA
JOHN C. ALLEN
NICHOLAS R. ALLEN
VERONICA Y. BAKER
JAMES E. BARFOOT
ALEJANDRO CALVO
SAMUEL L. H. CHEN
SIMON S. DAVIES
RYAN S. DECKER
AMERICA E. ESTEVEZGUERRERO
NICOLE P. EVANS
LUKE D. FREEMAN
HEATHER L. HUTCHISON
JACQUELINE N. KYZER
EMMANUEL E. MAMARIL
KATHERINE G. MARTINEZALVAREZ
ASHLEY C. MORRISON
DAVID J. MUNDELL
MATTHEW S. REISING
ROBERT J. TERRANOVA, JR.
ERIN M. THORPE
JONATHAN U. TIBBETTS
DONALD J. TODOROWSKI, JR.
MARK T. WILSON
AMY L. YOUNGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

NICHOLAS H. ABELEIN
TIMOTHY L. ADDUCE
JOSHUA D. ADKINS
DANIEL T. AGUILERA
NATHAN L. AHRENS
MATTHEW T. ALVAREZ
KIERIN W. A. ANDERSON
STUART B. ANDERSON
DOUGLAS R. ANDRADE
DANIEL ARMENTEROS
KYLE C. ARNESON
BENJAMIN J. ARNETT
DRAKE E. ARNOLD
STEPHEN L. ARNOLD
JUAN M. ARREDONDO, JR.
OSEI ASANTE
KYLE E. ATAKTURK
CAITY M. ATWOOD
MATTHEW J. ATWOOD
MICHAEL C. AXEL

IAN L. BALLARD
GEORGES E. BANKS, JR.
MONDRE X. BARNES
KAYLA J. BARRON
TIMOTHY C. BARTH
ROBERT H. BATTLE
BRANDON W. BEAM
BRIAN V. BEASLEY
JASON P. BEAUDWIN
MICHAEL A. BEDWELL
BENJAMIN L. BEITLER
JAMES R. BELL
KEVIN B. BELL
ANDREA R. BELLAVIA
COLLEEN M. BENJAMIN
ANTHONY J. BERES
ADAM H. BERGMAN
AMANDA M. BERLINSKY
NICHOLAS T. BERNARD
JARRETT G. BIBB
JOSEPH L. M. BIGCAS
KALIMARI M. BILLINGS
JOSEPH C. BIVANS
BRIAN W. BLACK
ROBERT A. BLACKWELL
JARROD S. BLAIN
ANDREW A. BLANCO
NICHOLAS S. BLANKENSHIP
PATRICK J. BOENSEL
BRETT A. BONDS
DEAN H. O. BONG
FRANKIE L. BONNER
CHRISTOPHER M. BORDINO
CAMERON M. BOUTON
GREGORY S. BOWLIN, JR.
SAMUEL J. BRADDOCK
DANIEL L. BRANNAN
DAKOTAH F. BRECHER
JEREMY J. BRICCO
STEVEN L. BRIGGS II
WILLIAM L. BRIGHT
BRAD J. BRINKLEY
STEVEN J. BRINKLEY
TYLER B. BRISTOL
BRADFORD C. BRODERSEN
JASON J. BROWN
GARETH A. BROWNHEBERT
AMANDA M. BUCK
MARGUERITE A. BUCKLES
PETER J. BUE
WHITNEY A. BUFFIN
WALTER S. BUITRAGO, JR.
JOHN B. BURBAGE
MATTHEW D. BURCHILL
JAMES T. BURT
CHRISTOPHER W. BUSCEMI
ALEXANDER T. BUSCHOR
DOYE A. BYRD
JANYSE CABATU
CLINTON R. CABE
CHRISTOPHER D. CADY
KHRISTIANNOE C. CAINDOY
WILSON M. CALLES
RYAN P. CAMPBELL
CAMERON Z. CARAWAY
CARLOS A. CARBALLO
BRANDEN T. CARPENTER
SCOTT A. CARPER
PHILIP R. CASKEN
RYAN W. CASKIE
LONEY R. CASON
MARLEY E. CASSELS
ANDREW W. CASSITY
MARIBEL CHALLBURG
THOMAS P. CHAMBERAS II
PETER A. CHAMIS
DAVID M. CHAPELLE
BRYAN R. CHAPMAN
TONY L. CHITWOOD, JR.
SCOTT B. CLARK
JEFFREY S. CLAUSER
JOHN J. CLOSE
ADAM R. COHEE
PATRICK D. COHEN
ALEX COLE
JOSHUA D. COLLINS
TRAVIS A. COLLINS
BRANDON J. COLVIN
STEVEN M. CONNELL
RUSSELL D. CONWAY
NAHUM C. COOK
PHILLIP A. COOK
JASON S. COONS
KEVIN D. COTTINGHAM
RICHARD L. COUNTS IV
JAMES C. COX, JR.
MARCUS CRANFORD
REBEKAH A. CRANOR
BRYAN T. CRIGER
MANTRAKO F. CROCKETT
VANTRAKO D. CROCKETT
JASON A. CROMWELL
FORREST S. CROWELL
MICHAEL J. CULLEN
JOHN P. CURRAN
RICHARD F. CURRY, JR.
DOUGLAS B. CUSTER
KEVIN C. DANESE
THOMAS E. DANNER
MATTHEW G. DAVIDSON
HARRY F. DAVIES
JAMES E. DAVIS
EDWARD E. DAWSON
JOSEPH H. DEBUCK
ANTHONY R. DEJOY
PAUL A. DELUCA
DANIEL R. DEMATTEO
JESSICA L. DENNEY
KATARINA G. DENTON
MATTHEW J. DEPPEN
DOMINIC E. DESTEFANO
JUSTIN A. DEVILLAR
BRYAN E. DIETEL
JOHN P. DIMOTAKIS
ERIC B. DITTMAN
AARON D. DIXON
JONATHAN M. DOBBINS
DEAN R. DOBRANSKY
RYAN P. DONOHUE
MATTHEW J. DORI
DEAN D. DOWNING
CHAD L. DUNCAN
CHRISTOPHER S. ECKEL
MATTHEW D. EGELAND
HEATHER C. EHRLICH
PAUL D. EKLUND
DARREN J. ELDER
NICHOLAS S. ELLIOTT
FRANK L. ELLIS
MICHAEL S. ELLWOOD
DAVID A. ELSENBECK
DANIEL A. EMMA
JAY C. ENGLISH
KRISTEN J. ERIKSEN
MATTHEW A. EVANS
ASHLEY M. FARINA
NATHAN C. FARISH
DANIEL P. FARRAR
BENJAMIN D. FASSEEL
CARL J. FEDEROFF
CHRISTOPHER M. FELDMANN
JUSTIN M. FELGAR
WILLIAM W. FENNIMAN II
DENNIS F. FERNANDEZ
MICHAEL H. FICK
MATTHEW L. FILLMORE
ALEXANDER S. FINNELL
BRIAN D. FISCHER
ANDREW P. FITZGERALD
DAVID W. FITZGERALD
BRIAN P. FLANAGAN
WILLIAM J. FLETCHER III
THOMAS A. FLYNN
JAMES N. FODOR
RYAN D. FRANTZ
MARCELLO J. FRIERSON II
CHARLES D. FUEHRER
MARSHALL J. FUGATE, JR.
JUSTIN T. FUJIMURA
JENNIFER L. GADZALA
VINCENT D. GARDNER
JOHN C. GASTER III
ANDREW T. GAYNOR
RICHARD G. GEER
AARON T. GETTY
JAMES A. GIBBONS, JR.
PATRICK B. GIBBONS
JARAD J. GILBERTSON
JOSEPH A. GIUDA
CHRISTOPHER E. GLACKEN
BRYAN W. GLOCK
DAMON A. GOODRICHHOUSKA
WILLIAM D. GOODYEAR
JASON P. GRAMMAR
NOAH J. GRAY
BENJAMIN T. GRAYBOSCH
RYAN P. GRIFFITH
DAVID R. GRZYWACZ
JORGE A. GUILLOTY
JEFFREY D. GUISE
PHILIP T. GURNEY
ANTHONY H. GUY
RICHARD D. HALEY
MATTHEW W. HALL
THOMAS C. HAM
ROSS F. HAMMERER
HURSEL B. HANKS
NICHOLAS R. HANLEY
CHASE E. HARDING
MARK F. HARDZINSKI
MICHAEL T. HARRIGAN
ANDREW J. HARRIS
JAKE B. HARRIS
ALLEN D. HARTLEY
MICHAEL T. HATCH
COREY A. HAUSMAN
JOSEPH P. HAVERTY
TYLER A. HAWKINS
MICHAEL E. HEATHERLY
KRISTA R. HEBENSTREIT
SEAN M. HEENAN
RYAN A. HEILMANN
PATRICK J. HEITMAN
DANIEL J. HEMMER
KEDISH O. HEMMINGS
SHAWN M. S. HENRY
KATHERINE V. HIRSCH
MARK A. HLOUSEK
THOMAS E. HOBBS, JR.
WILLIS W. V. HOBSON
BRENT T. HODGE
ERIC A. HODINA
JENNIFER K. HOFFEN
DONG I. HOPKINS
CHRISTOPHER J. HOREL
JONATHAN D. HORNE
MICHAEL A. HOSELTON
ADAM C. HOWE
DAVID T. HULSE
JACOB R. HUNTLEY
ANDREW L. HUTCHISON
DAVID INGEL
WESLEY I. JAHRAUS
ROBERT J. JAINDL III
KEIVAN R. JANBAZ
ELIZABETH L. JANCA
BLAKE K. JARDINE
AARON A. JEAN
AARON A. JOCHIMSEN
CHRISTOPHER W. JOHNSON
JOSEPH B. JOHNSON III
ROBERTO J. JOHNSON
STEVEN M. JOHNSON
WILLIAM J. JOHNSON
ALLAN D. JONES
CAMERON D. JONES
JOHN B. JUDY
BENJAMIN S. KALKWARF
KRISTOFER W. KALSTAD
ANDREW A. KAMM
ANTHONY M. KANIA
DAVID J. KEEGAN
RORY C. KEEL
JOHN P. KEILTY
JUSTIN A. KELCH
NATHAN E. KELLY
KYLE O. KENDALL
BRAZ M. KENNEDY
CHARLES R. KENNEDY
ELIZABETH A. KENNEDY
PATRICK T. KENNEDY
JORDAN M. KEOUGH II
THOMAS J. KILCLINE III
KEVIN M. KILLEEN, JR.
HYUNG I. KIM
AMANDA B. KINGERY
KENNETH A. KINGHORN
MATTHEW D. KIRBY
ANDREW P. KIRCHERT
ANDREW J. KLINGENSMITH
STEPHEN J. KLINGSEIS
EDWIN K. KLINKHAMMER
ROBERT M. KNAPP
GREGORY J. KNOPIK
MARK D. KNORR
DREW J. KOLLMANN
ANTHONY J. KORBELY
PETER S. KOWALCYK, JR.
JUSTIN L. KRAMER
DANIEL M. KRIER
ADAM T. KULCZYCKY
DANIEL E. KUTZ
TRAVIS A. LAIR
JUSTIN C. LANGAN
KELTY R. LANHAM
JOHN D. LAPE
RORY M. LARSON
RALPH L. LARY IV
JAMES P. LASCARA
JOSHUA F. LAWRENCE
ANDREW J. LEE
CHRISTOPHER M. LESTER
PETER R. LINDSTROM
SHAWN M. LINSE
THOMAS J. LITCHFIELD
EVAN S. LONG
STEVEN R. LOZANO
JAMES T. LYKINS
SCOTT T. MACDONALD
CHRISTIAN D. MACK
MYRON J. K. MAHER III
OLUSOLA J. MAHONEY
JOSEPH M. MANCINI
MATTHEW J. MANSHIP
AARON C. MARCHANT
SCOTT H. MARGOLIS
ROBERT J. MARTIN
SAMUEL Q. MARTIN
JOSHUA R. MARTINEZ
ROBERTO F. MARTINEZ
LISA M. MATTRELLA
MICHAEL C. MAXWELL
JEFFREY A. MAYER
MATHEW C. MAYO
ANDREW L. MAYS
KEVIN J. MCCABE
MUZIK M. MCCLINTON
DANIEL A. MCCRACKEN
WAYNE M. MCELMOYL
RYAN K. MCFADDEN
ANDREW S. MCFARLAND
WEIXIN M. MCFARLAND
AARON C. MCKEEN
ELIZABETH M. MCKENZIE
CALEB D. MCKINNON
CONNOR T. MCMURRAY
TIMOTHY MCNERNEY
BRANDON S. MCREYNOLDS
BRIAN J. MCSHEA
PETER J. MCVEY
BYRON C. MEEK
KEVIN M. MEIER
JAVIER O. MEJIA
DAVID J. MELENDEZ
IAN C. MEREDITH
ANDREW P. MILLER
DANIEL P. MIZELLE
WADE D. MOCKEL
JONATHAN L. MOCKER
GORDON L. MOHL, JR.
CARLOS A. MOLINA
GUY A. MOLINA
ANDREW Y. MOORE
RYAN E. MOORE
BARBARA K. MOREJON
CHRISTI E. MORRISSEY
GREGORY W. MOSLEY II
CHRISTOPHER E. MOZER
ALEJANDRO L. MUELA
KRISTINA F. MULLINS
CHARLES T. MUNRO

STUART A. MURPHY
TERENCE M. MURPHY
CHRISTOPHER M. MURRAY
NICHOLAS P. MURRAY
WILLIAM K. MURRAY
WESLEY F. MUSSELMAN
KEVIN K. MUTAI
ERIC L. MYERS
CHRISTOPHER R. NAPOLI
TIMOTHY J. NASTA
BRITTANY N. NELMS
LAUREN C. NELSON
RYAN T. NELSON
ERIK G. NEUBERGER
JOSEPH P. NEWMAN
CHRISTOPHER A. NIGUS
NICHOLAS A. NOVAK
THOMAS A. NOWREY IV
MATTHEW J. OBERLANDER
DANIEL C. OKEEFE
DUSTIN E. OLDFIELD
JUAN OQUENDO III
CHRISTOPHER P. OSBORNE
IAN J. OVERCASH
STEVEN H. PACE
JOSHUA M. PAINE
KAYRON M. PARRISH
ROBERT S. PATRICK III
ADAM R. PATTERSON
BRANDON M. PEARSON
DANIEL J. PEDROTTY
BRADLEY J. PENDOCK
ADAM P. PENNINGTON
AMERICO C. PEREZ, JR.
SAVANNAH J. PETERS
ANDREW D. PETERSEN
BENJAMIN M. PETRISIN
CHRISTINA M. PETRO
ANDREW J. PETTIT
MATTHEW B. PHILBIN
MARK J. PHILLIPS
RICHARD D. PINCE
CHRISTOPHER A. POLHEMUS
JOSEPH D. POLNASZEK
DANIEL L. POPE
KERWIN S. POST, JR.
ANDREW R. POULIN
JOHN E. POWERS
ZACHARY J. PREFONTAINE
EDWARD M. PRENDERGAST
NICHOLAS E. PRESLEY
MATTHEW J. QUINTERO
MICHAEL T. RAMIREZ II
JOSHUA D. RAYMOND
ADAM J. REDDICK
BENJAMIN P. REED
TIMOTHY A. REEVES II
MAX J. REITBLATT
WERNER R. RESCHMEIER
MARK S. RICE
SAMUEL D. RICHARDSON
WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON
KYLE A. RICKERT
RYAN A. RIOUFF
VANESSA C. RISEDORPH
JOSHUA M. ROAF
JASON M. ROBERSON
KRYSTAL M. ROBERTS
SCOTT B. ROBERTSON
DANIEL J. ROCHA
LIAM T. RODDY
ADAM J. ROGELSTAD
BENJAMIN W. ROGERS
BROOKS M. ROGERS
MICHAEL S. ROGERS
TOBIN J. ROLLENHAGEN
CHRISTIAN R. RONCKETTI
DANTE A. ROSS
RYAN A. ROSS
CRYSTAL N. ROTH
WILLIAM B. ROWNTREE
DANIEL I. RUFFIN
ANDREW J. RUISI
JUSTIN D. RUSSELL
JAMES T. RUSSO
EVAN S. RUTHERFORD
MARY L. RUTTUM
SEAN M. RYAN
BRANDON T. SALES
FRANCISCO SAMALOTROQUE
RAYMOND A. SANDERS, JR.
JOHN R. SCHAEFFER II
KARL SCHEIMREIF
MICHAEL A. SCHILLACI
DOUGLAS C. J. SCHLAEFER
ALEX D. SCHNEIDER
RILEY J. SCHOEN
JOHN V. SCHULTZ
MATTHEW J. SCHWAB
NICHOLAS A. SCHWARTZ
ARTHUR J. SCIORTINO
BARRY S. SCOTT
KENDALL S. SCOTT
EMIL W. SCOWN
ROBERT D. SEADER
SEAN P. SEEBERGER
DAVID E. SETYON
BRIAN P. SEYMOUR
MATTHEW J. SEYMOUR
DAVID G. SHAFFER
JACOB A. SHAFFER
CURTIS W. SHARP
KRISTIN L. SHAW
CURTIS L. SHELTON III
GREGORY M. SHINEGO
TAYLOR N. SHOPE
JAMES B. SHOWANES
EVAN M. SIEGRIST
DAMON A. D. SITGRAVES
CASEY A. SMITH
STEVEN P. SOARES
DOUGLAS F. SPENCE, JR.
ANDREW SPILSBURY
JACOB A. STAAB
CALVIN A. STARK
BRIER P. STEENBERGE
JEREMY R. STEFFEN
JEFFREY C. STEINER
ROBERT G. STEINER
FOSTER P. STENSON
MATTHEW J. STEPKO
NATHAN T. STEPP
GREGORY S. STEWART
KYLE R. STEWART
ALEX C. STONE
SHANE T. STONE
JAMES W. STRANGES
TODD D. STRONG
JOSEPH S. STURGES
JAMES F. SULLIVAN IV
JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN
MATTHEW F. SULLIVAN
GREGORY C. SUTTER
MICHAEL J. SWAN
RACHEL E. SZECHTMAN
RAFE E. TACKES
RUBEN M. TAPIA
IAN H. R. TAYLOR
MICHAEL J. TENAGLIA
AARON D. TERRELL
RICHARD G. THIEL
ALEXANDER C. THIESS
WILLIAM H. THOMAS
AUSTIN N. THOMPSON
GEORGE T. THOMPSON III
WILLIAM B. V. THORNLEY
AARON C. THURBER
JEREMY S. THURMAN
RICHARD A. TIBERIO
ALEX J. TIDEI
JEREMY C. TOPP
IAN L. TOPPING
THEODORE W. TORGESEN
TRAVIS R. TORLONE
SEAN M. TOTH
TRAVIS T. TRAVIS
BRAD J. E. TRIBLEY
ALEXANDER W. TYNDALL
JOHN D. ULETT
JOHN F. UNDERHILL
IAN C. URBAS
RICHARD A. VALENTA, JR.
THOMAS E. VANDECASTLE
CURTIS J. VANHOOSER
MARK J. VANORDEN, JR.
DAVID J. VASQUEZ
MICHAEL W. VAUGHN
ADAM T. VIEUX
SHAWN S. VILLAR
ANGELINA R. VIOLANTE
DAVID L. VISSER
GERHARD A. WALD
DANIEL K. WALKER
EMILY T. WALLIS
SETH E. WARNER
JACOB H. WEBB
ANDREW R. WEBSTER
KEVIN J. WEEKS
JEREMIAH K. WEERHEIM
KELLY A. WEHLE
ANDREW R. WEINER
AUSTIN G. WEINY
GREGORY R. WESTIN
JOSHUA T. WHITE
SHUN T. WHITE
JACOB R. WHITEHILL
NATHAN A. WHITELAW
PARKER A. WHITWORTH
PHILIP M. WICKER
VICTORIA L. WIEDMEIER
CHADWICK C. WILCOX
JUSTIN B. WILEY
DOUGLAS C. WILKINS
NATHAN J. WILLARD
GREGORY C. WILLIAMS
STEPHEN E. WILLOUGHBY
AVERY B. WILSON
DAVID A. WILSON
JAMES T. WILSON
MONCONJAY T. WOEWIYU, SR.
TIMOTHY WOYMA
STEVEN W. WRIGHT
ROBERT D. YAGER
HARRISON O. YELVERTON IV
ELENA U. YOSHIMURA
AARON T. YOUNG
CALEB M. YOUNG
LAWRENCE E. YOUNG IV
BRET A. YOUNT
TIMOTHY J. ZAKRISKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

GARRETT L. ADAMS
KEHINDE A. ADESANYA
NATALIE A. ALBERTSON
JOSHUA D. ALBRIGHT
BRUCE A. ANDREWS
JOSEPH A. BERRIOS
EVITA M. BURKS
BRIAN J. CAPLAN
ULRICK C. CODRINGTON, JR.
KYLE W. DECKER
RASHAUNDA L. HOLLOWAY
CHRISTOPHER R. JENNINGS
NICHOLAS L. KNIGHTS
MICHAEL J. LAWS
ASHLEY I. LEWIS
RYAN L. SEEBA
JORDAN A. SMITH
RYAN D. SMITH
STEPHEN SOMUAH, JR.
SHAREF H. TALBERT
CHRISTOPHER M. TAYLOR
MARK W. VEAZEY
WILLIAM VUE
JOHN C. WELLS, JR.
SHARON L. WILSON
IRIS P. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

BRANDON M. BECKLER
JAMES A. BERG
GEOFFREY S. BIEGEL
DANIEL A. BLUE
BRIAN P. CRAWFORD
MARK J. V. DEGUZMAN
PAUL E. DEREN
BO S. DORAN
SHENEQUA S. DUNN
PAUL T. EDELMAN
JONATHAN P. ERWERT
ROBERT R. GARY
JONATHAN D. KASEL
SEAN P. LEE
ERIC T. LENSMIRE
JASON S. MAENZA
PAUL S. MOE
MICHAEL B. MOORE
PATRICK C. MURRAY
ELIZABETH R. D. NORRELL
JASON A. PAWLAK
ADAM R. PETTUS
BRIAN A. PICKLER
BRETT L. RAJCHEL
BEAU J. REIMER
MICHAEL D. SCHWARTZ
LINDSAY M. SHEPHEARD
AUSTIN R. VANOLST
JAMES M. ZWEIFEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MICHAEL C. BECKER II
ROBERT B. CARTER
VINCENT D. CHAMBERLAIN
STEFANIE M. DRESSEL
AMANDA R. FROMM
JEFFREY S. GRABON
MIGUEL A. GREEN
ALONZO INGRAM, JR.
DARREN L. PASTRANA
ALAINA M. RAMSAUR
DYANNA L. RODRIGUEZ
ANDREW E. SWEENEY
WILLIAM N. ZINICOLALAPIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMES K. BROWN
KENDRA B. CARTER
VERNON R. DENNIS II
JOSHUA N. DURAN
KYLE E. DURRANT
WILLIAM EUCKER IV
DANIEL E. FOOSE
VERONICA M. KENNEDY
KIMBERLY R. LAHNALA
ROBERT D. MARSHALL
JANINE E. MILLER
HANG S. PHEIFFER
FREDERICK W. ROMBOUTS
JEREMIAH A. STIEFEL
JACQUES A. SUYDERHOUD
CASEY L. VERONIE
JONATHAN G. WACHTEL
DAVID K. ZIVNUSKA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DAVID M. GARDNER
CHRISTINA H. HOUGH
CHELSEA K. IRISH
JOSEPH P. KEILEY
PATRICIA A. KREUZBERGER
RICHARD C. MOORE
SHERRIE F. SCHLAHT
LAUREN M. SPAZIANO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

TYLER L. BRANHAM
ERIC L. CHITWOOD

MARCO DANO
JUSTIN B. DOSTER
DUSTIN L. FREEMAN
TIFFANY N. KIRTSEY
JAMAL D. SMYTH
TODD A. STEVENS
LEE R. THACKSTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

ERIC A. GARDNER
JAMES A. MCPEAKE II
JEREMY S. TALMADGE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JOHAN BAIK
BRETT CARTWRIGHT
TIMOTHY S. FOSTER
CRYSTAL G. MCPHAIL
DANIEL A. SORENSEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RICHARD A. BARKLEY
LEIA E. GUCCIONE
MARK C. SCHULTZ
JASON K. WARD
RICHARD B. WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER C. CADY
IVAN C. COLE
DONALD W. COPPING
EDWARD L. DAVIDSON, JR.
JAY L. ESTACIO
GREGORIO V. FAMILIA
RAUL R. GARCIA
SHANIQUE D. HOWARD
JERMAINE J. JEMMOTT
MATTHEW T. MCMAHON
BRIAN D. PARSONS
ROEL ROSALEZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MILTON G. CASASOLA
HOWARD R. CHASE
BRIAN J. GARCIA
MARK D. HODIO
SHAWN R. HORIGAN
TIMOTHY P. HUTCHISON
OSBALDO IBARRAVARELA
LAMAR T. JOHNEKINS
DOUGLAS A. KESTERSON
MICHAEL R. LOOMIS
ANTONIO R. MARTIN
ISSAC MEDINA
RANDY S. MENN
JASON Z. ONEAL
PETUNIA ORR
DENNIS J. POLLMEIER
DAVID QUANT
MATTHEW W. ROBERTSON
DENNIS A. SIMPSON, JR.
MICHAEL E. WILCKENS
PAUL S. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMES F. SULLIVAN IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER R. NAPOLI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ROSS C. HUDDLESTON

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be lieutenant colonel

LUCAS M. MALABAD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be major

DAVIN MAO
DANIEL S. TEEL

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C. , SECTION 2130:

To be captain

PHILIP J. GRANATI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C. , SECTION 2130:

To be lieutenant commander

DEREK A. WILLIAMS
DEVIN J. OGG
RYAN J. MAJOR
TRENT J. LAMUN

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 20, 2024:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STEPHANIE SANDERS SULLIVAN, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE AFRICAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.