

“(II) a United States partner; or

“(ii) to contract for the movement or delivery of defense articles transferred to such ally or partner through the President’s draw-down authorities in connection with such response;

provided that the United States is not a party to the hostilities; and

“(B) submits to the congressional defense committees written notification of the use of such procedures within one week after such use.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “and (7)” and inserting “(7), and (8)”.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4806. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern in Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern in Guam.

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

S. 4806

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Guarding against Unexploded Arms and Munitions Act” or the “GUAM Act”.

SEC. 2. USE OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR REMOVAL OF MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN IN GUAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam.

(b) MONITORING OF REMOVAL.—The Secretary shall monitor and assess the removal by the Department of munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam and shall constantly update processes for such removal to mitigate any issues relating to such removal.

(c) REPORT ON AMOUNTS NECESSARY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report indicating the amounts necessary to conduct removal of munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN.—The term “munitions and explosives of concern” has the meaning given that term in section 179.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 754—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 13, 2022, AS “NATIONAL WARRIOR CALL DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CONNECTING WARRIORS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES NECESSARY TO TRANSITION FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 754

Whereas establishing an annual “National Warrior Call Day” will draw attention to the members of the Armed Forces whose connection to one another is key to the veterans and first responders in the United States who may be dangerously disconnected from family, friends, and support systems;

Whereas the rate of suicide for members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty increased from 20.3 per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to 28.7 per 100,000 individuals in 2020;

Whereas the suicide rate for veterans has steadily increased since 2006, with 6,261 veterans taking their own lives in 2019;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2019 was 31.6 per 100,000 individuals, substantially higher than the rate among adults in the United States who are not veterans at 16.8 per 100,000 individuals;

Whereas more veterans have died by suicide in the last 10 years than members of the Armed Forces who died from combat in Vietnam;

Whereas many of the veterans who take their own lives have had no contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues to lead to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can mirror many mental health conditions, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment;

Whereas additional research is needed to highlight the connection between traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

Whereas November 13, 2022, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Warrior Call Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day”; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States, especially members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and veterans, to call up a warrior, have an honest conversation, and connect them with support, understanding that making a warrior call could save a life; and

(3) implores all individuals in the United States to recommit themselves to engaging with members of the Armed Forces through “National Warrior Call Day” and other constructive efforts that result in solutions and treatment for the invisible scars they carry.

SENATE RESOLUTION 755—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 11, 2022, AS A “NATIONAL DAY OF SERVICE AND REMEMBRANCE”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 755

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, the United States endured violent terrorist attacks and events (referred to in this preamble as the “attacks”) in New York City, Washington, DC, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, leading to the tragic deaths and injuries of thousands of innocent United States citizens and others from more than 90 different countries and territories;

Whereas, in response to the attacks, firefighters, uniformed officers, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, military personnel, and other first responders immediately rose to service in the heroic attempt to save the lives of the individuals in danger;

Whereas, in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, thousands of recovery workers, including trades personnel, iron workers, equipment operators, and many others, joined with uniformed officers and military personnel to help search for and recover victims lost in the attacks;

Whereas, in the days, weeks, and months following the attacks, thousands of individuals in the United States spontaneously volunteered to help support rescue and recovery efforts, braving both physical and emotional hardship;

Whereas many first responders, rescue and recovery workers, volunteers, and survivors of the attacks continue to suffer from serious medical illnesses and emotional distress related to the physical and mental trauma of the attacks;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of brave individuals continue to serve every day, answering the call to duty as members of the Armed Forces, with many having given their lives or suffered injury—

(1) to defend the security of the United States; and

(2) to prevent further terrorist attacks;

Whereas the people of the United States witnessed and endured the tragedy of September 11, 2001, and, in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, came together under a remarkable and inspiring spirit of unity, service, and compassion;

Whereas, in the years immediately following the attacks, there was a marked increase in volunteerism and national service among the people of the United States, which continues to this day;

Whereas, in 2009, with the support of members of the community affected by the attacks, Congress passed, and President Barack Obama signed, the bipartisan Serve America Act (Public Law 111-13; 123 Stat. 1460), which—

(1) established Federal recognition of September 11 as a “National Day of Service and Remembrance” (commonly referred to as “9/11 Day”) as a way to annually and forever encourage all people of the United States to remember and pay tribute on the anniversary of the attacks through acts of service, including volunteerism, and to keep the promise to “Never Forget”; and

(2) charged the Corporation for National and Community Service (commonly known as “AmeriCorps”), the Federal agency for community service and volunteerism, with leading the annual day of service; and

Whereas, since the establishment of September 11 as a National Day of Service and

Remembrance, millions of individuals in the United States have observed that date by uniting together across differences and engaging in a wide range of service activities and private forms of prayer and remembrance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes, commends, and honors the selfless dedication to fellow citizens displayed through the heroic actions of first responders and other citizens in New York City, Washington, DC, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania;

(2) calls on the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and all people of the United States, to observe September 11, 2022, as a “National Day of Service and Remembrance”, with appropriate and personal expressions of service and reflection, which may include performing good deeds, displaying the United States flag, participating in memorial and remembrance services, and engaging in volunteer service or other charitable activities—

(A) in honor of the individuals who lost their lives, were injured in, or continue to be medically ill as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and

(B) in tribute to the individuals who rose to service—

(i) to come to the aid of those individuals in need; and

(ii) in defense of the United States; and

(3) urges all people of the United States to continue to live their lives throughout the year with the same spirit of unity, service, and compassion that was exhibited throughout the United States following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

SENATE RESOLUTION 756—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE AND CELEBRATING THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVING AND DEFENDING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 756

Whereas, on August 1, 1907, the Aeronautical Division of the Army Signal Corps, consisting of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men, began operation under the command of Captain Charles deForest Chandler with the responsibility for “all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects”;

Whereas, in 1908, the Department of War contracted with the Wright brothers to build 1 heavier-than-air flying machine for the Army and, in 1909, the Department of War accepted the Wright Military Flyer, the first military airplane in the world;

Whereas pilots of the United States, flying with both Allied air forces and with the Army Air Service, performed admirably during the course of World War I, the first air war in history, by participating in pursuit, observation, and day and night bombing missions;

Whereas pioneering aviators of the United States, including Mason M. Patrick, William “Billy” Mitchell, Benjamin D. Foulois, Frank M. Andrews, Henry H. “Hap” Arnold, James H. “Jimmy” Doolittle, and Edward “Eddie” Rickenbacker, were among the first individuals to recognize the military potential of airpower and, in the decades following

World War I, courageously laid the foundation for the creation of an independent arm for the air forces of the United States;

Whereas General Henry H. “Hap” Arnold drew upon the industrial prowess and human resources of the United States to transform the Army Air Corps from a force of 22,400 men and 2,402 aircraft in 1939, into an entity with a peak wartime strength of 2,400,000 personnel and 79,908 aircraft;

Whereas, on June 20, 1941, the Department of War established the Army Air Forces as the aviation element of that Department and, shortly thereafter, the Department made the Army Air Forces co-equal to the Army Ground Forces;

Whereas the standard for courage, flexibility, and intrepidity in combat was established for all airmen during the first aerial raid in the Pacific Theater on April 18, 1942, when Lieutenant Colonel James “Jimmy” H. Doolittle led 16 North American B-25 Mitchell bombers in a joint operation from the deck of the USS Hornet to strike the Japanese mainland in response to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), signed into law by President Harry S. Truman, realigned and reorganized the Armed Forces to establish the Department of the Air Force and the United States Air Force (referred to in this preamble as the “USAF”) as separate from other military services;

Whereas, on September 18, 1947, W. Stuart Symington became the first Secretary of the newly formed and independent Air Force, marking the date on which the USAF was established;

Whereas the Air National Guard was also created by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and has played a vital role in guarding the United States and defending freedom in nearly every major conflict and contingency since its creation;

Whereas, on October 14, 1947, the USAF demonstrated the historic and ongoing commitment of the USAF to technological innovation when Captain Charles “Chuck” Yeager piloted the X-1 developmental rocket plane to a speed of Mach 1.07, becoming the first flyer to break the sound barrier in a powered aircraft in level flight;

Whereas the Air Force Reserve, created on April 14, 1948, is comprised of citizen airmen who serve as unrivaled wingmen of the active duty USAF during every deployment and on every mission and battlefield around the world in which the USAF is engaged;

Whereas the USAF carried out the Berlin Airlift in 1948 and 1949 to provide humanitarian relief to post-war Germany and has established a tradition of offering humanitarian assistance when responding to natural disasters and needs across the world;

Whereas the Tuskegee Airmen served the United States with tremendous dignity and honor, overcame segregation and prejudice to become one of the most highly respected fighter groups of World War II, and helped to establish a policy of racial integration within the ranks of the USAF, as, on April 26, 1948, the USAF became the first military branch to integrate, a full 3 months before an executive order integrated all military services;

Whereas, in the early years of the Cold War, the arsenal of bombers of the USAF, such as the long-range Convair B-58 Hustler and B-36 Peacemaker, and the Boeing B-47 Stratojet and B-52 Stratofortress, served as the preeminent deterrent of the United States against the forces of the Soviet Union and were later augmented by the development and deployment of medium range and intercontinental ballistic missiles, such as the Titan and Minuteman, developed by General Bernard A. Schriever;

Whereas, on April 1, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation establishing the United States Air Force Academy, the mission of which is to educate, develop, and inspire men and women to become aerospace officers and leaders of impeccable character and knowledge, and which, as of 2022, has graduated 64 classes and commissioned 53,491 officers into the USAF and United States Space Force (referred to in this preamble as the “USSF”);

Whereas, during the Korean War, the USAF employed the first large-scale combat use of jet aircraft, helped to establish air superiority over the Korean Peninsula, protected ground forces of the United Nations with close air support, and interdicted enemy reinforcements and supplies;

Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the USAF engaged in a limited campaign of airpower to assist the South Vietnamese government in countering the communist Viet Cong guerillas and fought to disrupt supply lines, halt enemy ground offensives, and protect United States and Allied forces;

Whereas, on April 3, 1967, former prisoner of war Paul W. Airey, a career radio operator, aerial gunner, and First Sergeant, became the first Chief Master Sergeant of the USAF;

Whereas, in recent decades, the USAF and coalition partners of the United States have supported successful actions in Grenada, Panama, Iraq, Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, and many other locations around the world;

Whereas USAF Special Operations Forces have served with honor and distinction around the world since their activation in 1990, providing the United States with specialized airpower across the broad spectrum of conflicts in any place and at any time;

Whereas, for over 3 decades beginning in 1990, airmen engaged in continuous combat operations from Operation Desert Shield to Operation Inherent Resolve, demonstrating an air and space expeditionary force of outstanding capability that is ready to fight and win wars and deter aggression whenever and wherever called upon;

Whereas, when terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, fighter and air refueling aircraft of the USAF took to the skies to fly combat air patrols over major cities of the United States and protect the people of the United States from further attack;

Whereas, on December 20, 2019, in recognition that space had become a warfighting domain, former President Donald Trump signed legislation establishing the USSF as an independent service to ensure that the space domain remained open to all countries;

Whereas, on May 30, 2020, in collaboration and engagement with interagency and commercial partners, the USSF provided unparalleled space launch capabilities in support of the first manned spaceflight from American soil in 9 years;

Whereas, in 2021, in a step toward organizing the forces of the USSF to meet the needs of an independent military service devoted to space, the USSF activated Space Operations Command, Space Systems Command, and Space Training and Readiness Command;

Whereas, to establish a unique and enduring culture for the USSF, the Department of the Air Force redesignated certain Air Force Bases and Air Force Stations supporting the USSF mission as Space Force Bases and Space Force Stations and graduated its first-ever basic military training course taught completely by USSF training instructors;

Whereas space capabilities provide the foundation for everything the United States