

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 Armed Forces do, from humanitarian efforts to combat operations;

Whereas, in 2022, following a ‘wings of hope and compassion’ tradition dating back more than a century, when airmen provided food and supplies to Texas flood victims in 1919, the USAF and coalition partners airlifted 124,334 people out of Afghanistan in the largest non-combatant evacuation airlift in United States history, spanning 17 days, 9 countries, 8 time zones, and more than 10 temporary safe havens;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, airmen and guardians have responded to Russian aggression against Ukraine by guarding the skies of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as “NATO”), transporting essential equipment to the Ukrainian military, and providing critical support from space;

Whereas women have played a prominent role in the evolution of the Department of the Air Force, courageously fighting alongside their male counterparts and dedicating their lives to protecting peace, liberty, and freedom around the world as they provide air and space power whenever and wherever needed;

Whereas the Department of the Air Force has made tremendous strides in the global warfighting domain of cyberspace by revolutionizing offensive and defensive capabilities and effects with speed, agility, and surgical precision, thereby ensuring the continuous command, control, and execution of operations in contested, degraded, and limited environments;

Whereas the Civil Air Patrol, as a Total Force partner and auxiliary of the USAF, has maintained a steadfast commitment to the United States and the communities of the United States through a proud legacy of service, from the earliest days of World War II, when the Civil Air Patrol protected the shorelines of the United States, through 2022, as the Civil Air Patrol executes emergency service missions and aerospace education programs;

Whereas the Department of the Air Force is steadfast in the commitment to fielding a world-class air and space expeditionary force by recruiting, training, and educating its officer, enlisted, and civilian corps comprising the active duty, Guard, and Reserve components of the Total Force;

Whereas airmen were imprisoned and tortured during several major conflicts, including World War I, World War II, the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Persian Gulf War, and, in the valiant tradition of airmen held captive, continued serving the United States with honor and dignity under the most inhumane circumstances;

Whereas airmen have earned the Medal of Honor 19 times, the Air Force Cross 203 times, the Distinguished Service Cross 42 times, and, since September 11, 2001, the Silver Star 92 times;

Whereas the USAF and the USSF are tremendous stewards of resources in developing and applying groundbreaking technology to manage complex acquisition programs for all air and space weapon systems throughout their life cycles;

Whereas talented and dedicated airmen and guardians will continue to make the investments necessary to accelerate transformation and modernization to counter the adversaries of the United States and meet the future challenges of an ever-changing world with limitless strength, resolve, and patriotism;

Whereas the USAF and the USSF are committed to accelerating change and preparing for the future, because failure is not an option;

Whereas, on every continent around the world, airmen and guardians have bravely fought for freedom, liberty, and peace, preserved democracy, and protected the people and interests of the United States;

Whereas the future success of the United States Armed Forces depends upon the ability to control the air and space domains;

Whereas airmen and guardians will continue to be a tremendous resource for the United States in fights across every domain and at every location, thereby ensuring the safety and security of the United States; and

Whereas, for 75 years, the airmen and guardians of the Department of the Air Force, through their exemplary service and sacrifice, have repeatedly proven their value to the United States, the people of the United States, the allies of the United States, and all free people of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Air Force; and

(2) remembers, honors, and commends the achievements of the United States Air Force and the United States Space Force in serving and defending the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 784—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON SEPTEMBER 12, 2022, AS “NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 784

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions that have a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of at least 25 percent Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions play an important role in educating many low-income and underserved students and creating opportunities and increasing access to higher education for such students;

Whereas, in the 2020-2021 academic year, 559 Hispanic-Serving Institutions operated in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, enrolling more than 3,500,000 Hispanic students, according to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities and Excelencia in Education;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are engines of economic mobility and a major contributor to the economic prosperity of the United States;

Whereas, according to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions represent 16 percent of all institutions of higher education,

yet serve 30.4 percent of all undergraduate students and 66.1 percent of all Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

Whereas the number of Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions, defined as institutions that do not yet meet the threshold of 25 percent Hispanic full-time equivalent enrollment but serve a Hispanic student population of between 15 and 24.9 percent, stands at 393 institutions operating in 38 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are actively involved in empowering and improving the communities in which the institutions are located;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are leading efforts to increase Hispanic participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (commonly known as “STEM”);

Whereas the top 10 institutions of higher education ranked by Third Way based on the economic mobility of the graduates are Hispanic-Serving Institutions;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-Serving Institutions to the United States strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

(2) designates the week beginning on September 12, 2022, as “National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 785—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2022, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 785

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017;

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

(11) Senate Resolution 377, 116th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2019;

(12) Senate Resolution 741, 116th Congress, agreed to September 30, 2020; and

(13) Senate Resolution 438, 117th Congress, agreed to February 25, 2022; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 786—RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL IN INDIANA

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 786

Whereas the All American Girls Professional Baseball League (referred to as the "League") has significant history in Indiana and the History Museum in South Bend holds the largest collection of memorabilia from the League;

Whereas the League was established during World War II to provide a morale boost and family entertainment to aid in the war effort and gained popularity throughout the 1940s;

Whereas, in 1943, South Bend, Indiana became the fourth city to have a team competing in the League, the first women's professional baseball league in the history of the United States;

Whereas South Bend was home to the Blue Sox for all 12 years of the existence of the League and the Blue Sox played at Bendix Field and Playland Park in South Bend, Indiana;

Whereas Fort Wayne was eager to bring a team to the city and the Fort Wayne Daisies debuted in 1945, with games held at North Side High School and later Memorial Park in Fort Wayne;

Whereas the South Bend Blue Sox were both the League and playoff champions for the 1951 season and were the playoff champions for the 1952 season;

Whereas the Fort Wayne Daisies were the league champions for the 1952, 1953, and 1954 seasons;

Whereas Dorothy "Dottie" Schroeder was the only woman who played all 12 seasons in the League and became a favorite player of fans of the South Bend Blue Sox, the Kenosha Comets, the Fort Wayne Daisies, and the Kalamazoo Lassies;

Whereas the 1992 American sports comedy-drama film about the League, "A League of Their Own" was partially filmed in Indiana and was added to the National Film Registry by the Library of Congress in 2012;

Whereas scenes from "A League of Their Own" of home games of the Rockford Peaches were filmed at League Stadium in Huntingburg, Indiana; and

Whereas the championship game between Rockford and Racine in "A League of Their Own" was filmed at Bosse Field in Evansville, Indiana, which is the third oldest baseball park in the country still in use for professional baseball, behind only Fenway Park and Wrigley Field: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that Indiana played a significant role in the history of the All American Girls Professional Baseball League during the existence of the league through the successful teams in Indiana: the South Bend Blue Sox and the Fort Wayne Daisies; and

(2) encourages people throughout Indiana to continue to honor and recognize the history and legacy of women's professional baseball through preservation of memorabilia, facilities, and events that highlight the era of such professional athletes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5507. Mr. LEE (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. LEE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5508. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-1, Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the "Montreal Protocol"), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the "Kigali Amendment"); which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5509. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5510. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5511. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5512. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5513. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5514. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5515. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5516. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5517. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5507. Mr. LEE (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. LEE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—USA FREEDOM Extension and Amici Curiae Reform Act of 2022

SEC. 1081. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "USA FREEDOM Extension and Amici Curiae Reform Act of 2022".

SEC. 1082. AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

SEC. 1083. APPOINTMENT OF AMICI CURIAE AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

(a) EXPANSION OF APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(i)(2) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) shall appoint 1 or more individuals who have been designated under paragraph (1), not fewer than 1 of whom possesses privacy and civil liberties expertise, unless the