

agenda for the next time Democrats led the committee. When the pandemic hit, the committee stepped up and sprung into action. We came up with historic legislation to support workers and small businesses to prevent an economic collapse.

More recently, with the good work, particularly done by Senator BROWN and Senator BENNET, Senator CASEY, Senator BOOKER—my colleagues—the Finance Committee led the effort to pass the largest reduction in child poverty ever to come from one bill.

The President of the Senate knows we worked for a full decade—a full decade—to pass the largest clean energy bill in U.S. history, a major step in the fight against climate change.

It does not happen, it simply does not happen without the gentleman sitting next to me, Mike Evans.

Medicare is going to start delivering a big dose of price relief for prescription drugs. So seniors are going to benefit. In fact, Mike Evans always told me: Let's make sure you can get help to people soon. That means in literally a couple of days, on October 1, because of Mike's good work, we are going to start seeing penalties for price gouging by big pharmaceutical companies. They are going to have to write out checks to Medicare for the amount over inflation. Mike Evans led the fight on those issues, right at the center of our major accomplishments.

In the column of ongoing priorities, we said: Something is not right. If nurses and firefighters in Maine or Mississippi or any other State pay taxes with every paycheck, billionaires can pay what they want, when they want to. And we have been saying we want everybody to be successful. My goodness, that is what America is about. But we also want everybody to pay their fair share.

And I am really pleased that the President has been talking about a billionaire minimum income tax. We have been coming together all in the name of fairness. And Mike looks specifically at how to do that and address the parliamentary and legal concerns.

I would be on the floor until break-fast time tomorrow—and I see our friend from Mississippi has something that is important to him—and I just want to close with one last point.

You know, I think if you walked into a coffee shop in Maine or Oregon or Mississippi and you said: "Well, let me talk to you a little bit about reconciliation," people would be a little baffled with you, but maybe they would say, I hope the couples can work it out, or something; and haven't thought of this reconciliation too much.

Well, we know here in the Senate reconciliation is a briar patch of tricky rules and procedures; get something wrong, and all the work you have done to come up with a good policy goes by the boards.

So you have to comply with the Byrd rule, which is something resembling English, and Mike, of course, speaks

this unique tongue of the whole Byrd rule world. It means scrubbing your legislation for Byrd rule violations, writing tomes of legal memoranda. Then you have to go before the Senate Parliamentarian to make sure your bill stands up to scrutiny.

I see the Parliamentarian right there, and as she knows, we are very appreciative of her professionalism. Mike and I, I think, would be the first to say you don't win all the calls. That is kind of the way it works, but the Parliamentarian has always been professional. And somehow I think Mike Evans and the Parliamentarian, wherever they are going to be in the years ahead, they are going to be battling around the ideas of what it takes to move legislation forward in the Senate.

This is as much a compliment to Mike and the Parliamentarian as to say this is, for all its flaws, part of what you have to do to get issues addressed and do it fairly. Nobody in this country is more experienced on this floor than Mike Evans.

If you want to think about remembering Mike as I will, opposing counsels sort of weep when Mike Evans walks through the door because they know that with that full stack of binders and materials, he is ready. If I can go back to my basketball roots, when you are dealing with Mike Evans, you better come to play because he is ready every single time out.

Typically, these arguments are handled by brilliant staff before the Parliamentarian. On one occasion, I gathered, a Senator kind of strutted into the room and challenged Mike to a debate. I am not sure how it ended, but Mike is pretty much undefeated against colleagues on the other side who actually have election certificates.

In all seriousness, the many hours of work he has put into these Byrd rule arguments—work that I know feels like a real slog—it is part of making life better for people, and we appreciate Mike doing it.

Last point I want to make is about Mike's character. He has a great sense of humor. He is wonderful to be around. He is kind. He is a mentor to younger staff. He is the only person I know who can pepper Shakespeare quotes and Springsteen lyrics into the same discussion of dense economic policy.

Some people get lost around here in the jargon of what happens up here. Mike is about helping the real people get ahead in life, particularly somebody who doesn't have power and clout and somebody who just deserves a fair shake. He has never lost sight of that. It is his loadstar. We are so thankful for his years of service.

Last announcement, just to wrap up. I think Mike feels, and I do, too, if you are going to step into big shoes—and these are NBA-style shoes, they are big—we are really thrilled that Tiffany Smith will be the new Finance Committee chief counsel starting next week. She is a 15-year veteran of the Finance Committee. She has been our

chief tax counsel since 2016. She leads the best and most effective tax team there is. She has been in the trenches with Mike for years, and I think she is going to reflect very well on the Finance Committee and the Senate. She has a huge record of accomplishments as well. You will see those talents in action soon. She is going to hit the ground running.

I just say, as I see my friend from Mississippi here, if any colleagues on the other side of the aisle think they are going to get a break in reconciliation debates when Mike retires, they have another thing coming with Tiffany Smith. She is somebody who is going to be able to fill his shoes very well.

Mike can now get on to the season passes that apparently he wants to the Folger; he can go tour with the Boss; and he can catch all the Red Sox and Celtics games he wants. But I have said this before, staff can leave our office, but they don't get to leave our special family.

With enduring thanks to Mike Evans, enduring thanks to the good work he has done that has made lives better in this country, Mike, big thanks. Godspeed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD RECOGNITION DAY

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to call attention to the Mississippi National Guard on the eve of the 60th anniversary of their largest ever deployment.

We have been fortunate since before Mississippi actually became a State to have a strong National Guard dating back actually to 1798. The Mississippi National Guardsmen have served honorably in armed conflicts, including the War of 1812, both World Wars, the Korean war, and the Global War on Terror. They have also been the backbone of disaster relief, responding to hurricane, floods, and tornadoes.

But what I want to talk about today is what they did to keep the peace at a time of civil unrest 60 years ago tomorrow, September 30, 1962. Many of us remember this. No doubt, the Presiding Officer remembers this. On September 30, 1962, a riot erupted at the University of Mississippi, my alma mater, as James Meredith arrived on campus. James Meredith would become the first African-American student to gain admission at Ole Miss.

James Meredith is being recognized in Mississippi this week, as he rightly should be. My wife Gayle attended a very impressive event last night on the campus of the University of Mississippi at our beautiful Gertrude Ford Center with Mr. Meredith present. We are glad he is still with us, and he was rightly recognized.

Today, for the first time, we have an opportunity to finally recognize those

young Mississippians and young Americans who were called up by President Kennedy and maintained the peace and did their duty. The soldiers arrived in Oxford on September 30. They came from small towns and rural communities across Mississippi, and like Mr. Meredith, some of them are still with us.

As we mark the 60th anniversary of that Ole Miss riot, it is right that today we honor the citizen soldiers who stood in harm's way to answer the call of the President to protect life and property. It was clear even before the violence erupted that many agitators—a vast number of them from out of State—were going to cause trouble.

There was a retired general in Texas named Edwin Walker. He issued a radio call from Texas suggesting that 10,000 people from across the region descend on the Ole Miss campus. In response, our Mississippi National Guard prepared for the worst. They responded to President Kennedy's call in the great tradition of our military dating back to the time of George Washington. The civilian leadership gave an order, and our military saluted and did their duty.

As night fell, the crowds grew increasingly violent, and the need for reinforcements became dire. At the command of Mississippi Brigadier General Charles Billingslea, the National Guard dispatched two battle groups from the 155th Infantry Regiment and one group from the 108th Armored Cavalry Regiment, a total of 3,086 men out of Laurel, Amory, and Tupelo, MS.

These young soldiers immediately met resistance as they arrived on campus. Rioters actually assaulted General Billingslea, along with his deputy, General John Corley, and his aide, Captain Harold Lyon, and set their vehicle on fire. These three soldiers managed to escape by crawling 200 yards to the Lyceum building, our administration building, while under gunfire. Hours later, additional troops were called in from Pontotoc, Water Valley, to quell rioters who surrounded the Lyceum. By morning, some 25,000 servicemembers had arrived to restore order.

Tragically, there were two fatalities during this 15-hour riot, but there could have been a lot more. Dozens more were wounded, including 40 of the soldiers. As a precaution, the National Guard troops were kept in place for several weeks. And by the end of their deployment, more than 30,000 soldiers had been mobilized. These citizen soldiers did their duty, and following the orders of their Commander in Chief, they prevented a crisis from becoming much worse.

This riot was an ugly chapter in our history, but it was one of the Mississippi National Guard's finest hours.

As the decades have proceeded, and we recognized the other people who were involved, this is the first time that the Senate will have had an opportunity to recognize the young Americans who came and restored order.

My colleague Senator CINDY HYDE-SMITH and I have joined to introduce a resolution honoring the Mississippi National Guard for their heroic actions and designating tomorrow, September 30, 2022, as Mississippi National Guard Recognition Day.

The following day in Mississippi, the University of Mississippi has designated it as "James Meredith Recognition Day."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 809, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 809) designating September 30, 2022, as "Mississippi National Guard Recognition Day".

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

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 809) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

AFFORDABLE INSULIN ACT NOW— Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask unanimous consent that I, Senator LEAHY, and Senator SCHUMER be permitted to complete our remarks prior to the scheduled vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5765 TO AMENDMENT NUMBERED 5745

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5765 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 5765 to amendment No. 5745.

The amendment is as follows:
(Purpose: To amend chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, to create requirements for calling an Article V Convention, and for other purposes)

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION H—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 101. DEFINITION.

In this division:

(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term "Archivist" means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) ARTICLE V CONVENTION.—The term "Article V Convention" means a convention as

described in Article V of the Constitution of the United States that is called by Congress and organized by the Archivist on the application of the legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the several States for proposing amendments that shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the several States, or by conventions in $\frac{3}{4}$ thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Article V of the Constitution of the United States requires that "The Congress . . . on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments" to the Constitution of the United States.

(2) Since the first application approved by a State for an Article V Convention in 1788, 42 States in total have submitted applications.

(3) The Constitution of the United States states that an Article V Convention shall be called upon the active application of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the States. Such application occurs when a State, through its legislature, approves a petition for an Article V Convention. The threshold of applications from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the States to require an Article V Convention has been met several times, as—

(A) in 1979, there were 39 active applications;

(B) in 1983, there were 40 active applications; and

(C) not less than 34 States have filed active applications as recently as 2021.

(4) Alexander Hamilton in The Federalist No. 85 stated that "The Congress 'shall call a convention'. Nothing in this particular is left to the discretion of that body".

(5) Beginning in 1979, the Federal Government failed in its constitutional duty to count applications and organize an Article V Convention. Since that time, the debt of the United States has increased to more than \$30,000,000,000,000 from \$830,000,000,000.

(6) The unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court in *Chiafalo v. Washington*, 140 S. Ct. 2316, 2328 (2020) stated, "electors . . . have no ground for reversing the vote of millions of its citizens. That direction accords with the Constitution—as well as with the trust of the Nation that here, We the People rule."

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF ARCHIVIST RELATING TO STATE APPLICATIONS FOR CALLING FOR CONVENTIONS OF STATES FOR PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—Chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 106b the following:

"§ 106c. Duties relating to State applications calling for Article V Conventions

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ARCHIVIST.—The term 'Archivist' means the Archivist of the United States.

"(2) ARTICLE V CONVENTION.—The term 'Article V Convention' means a convention as described in Article V of the Constitution of the United States that is called by Congress and organized by the Archivist on the application of the legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the several States for proposing amendments that shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the several States, or by conventions in $\frac{3}{4}$ thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

"(b) CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after receiving an application of a State calling for an Article V Convention, the Archivist shall authenticate, count, and publish,