

## BORDER SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, before I begin, there is something I want to address today. I just want to make an observation about this discussion we are having on our southern border. I would reiterate what I have been saying now for some time, and that is that it is no longer just a humanitarian crisis. It is every bit of that, but it is a national security crisis.

We see the numbers on a daily basis, the number of people who are apprehended at the southern border trying to come into the country illegally. In the last 3 days—the last 3 days—that is over 9,000 per day—over 9,000 per day, and that doesn't include the "got-aways" or the unknowns. That is the people who are apprehended coming across the border illegally. And we now know that, in the month of September, for example, there were a significant number of people—18, actually—apprehended coming across the southern border, who are on the Terrorist Watchlist.

People coming from all over the world have figured out that, if you want a portal, if you want to get into the United States, just come to the southern border, and we will wave you in, which is essentially what is happening today.

And the question I would ask is, In what universe does that make any sense?

I said this yesterday: We are a nation of immigrants. We have been a very welcoming country. We have ways of bringing people into this country legally, and we do that on an annual basis.

But we are a nation of laws, first and foremost. The rule of law is what distinguishes our country from many other countries around the world, and yet, at our southern border, that doesn't mean a thing.

Over 9,000 a day—annualize that. Think about what that means. That is 3 million people a year. And we have people who want to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to it.

We have an opportunity in this national security supplemental bill that will be on the floor perhaps as early as next week. It will deal with issues like Ukraine, issues like Israel—what is happening there—and the Indo-Pacific, where we have national security interests at stake. We have to deal with the national security crisis at our southern border.

This is insanity. I don't understand it. I don't understand the administration. I don't understand some of my colleagues here in the Senate who feel like this isn't something that we need to be dealing with or addressing. This is a national security crisis on a daily basis—over 9,000 the last 3 days in a row—and, again, some of which we know, because they are catching them, are people on the Terrorist Watchlist.

In what universe does what is being done at our southern border make sense to anybody, to any rational person?

It doesn't make sense to the mayor of New York City or the mayor of Chicago, where, as migrants arrive there, they are having to divert resources to address that. The mayor of New York City said he was going to freeze hiring police officers in New York City. That seems like that would be a problem, if I were a New York City resident. He said he was going to have to close libraries and cut funding for education.

That is what we are talking about. This is not just an issue that affects communities on the southern border, although I have been down there a number of times, and, believe me, they are profoundly affected. This is an issue where every State becomes a border State, as literally thousands of people on a daily basis are released into the interior of the United States—waved by, with no regard or respect for our heritage as a nation of laws in a country that is built upon a foundation of the rule of law.

It has to be fixed. It has to be done, and it needs to be done now, and I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and our folks at the White House understand that. We can't wait any longer. This is out of control.

## PHEASANT SEASON

Mr. President, on another subject, there are some things that are timeless, that are cherished by every generation, things that never get old, no matter how long they have been going on. In South Dakota, one of those things is our pheasant hunting tradition. It has been a part of South Dakota's way of life for over a century.

Over the years, as the pheasant population grew, so did the State's reputation as the "Pheasant Capital of the World." Today, hunters come from all over to participate in the annual hunting season, and the season opener, which falls on the third Saturday in October, is all but an official State holiday.

Pheasant hunting is a tradition in a lot of South Dakota families, including my own. I can't remember a time when I didn't look forward to the start of the pheasant season. We call it pheasant opener.

My dad would take my siblings and me out hunting. He taught us how to bag a rooster and work together as a team in the field. He wasn't one to miss a pheasant season, even into his late nineties.

Over the years, I have enjoyed sharing this tradition with my daughters and, later, with their husbands, and I am looking forward to passing it on to the next generation, when my grandchildren are old enough.

I was able to get out pheasant hunting over the Thanksgiving holiday, and I can say that there is nothing like a crisp fall day in South Dakota spent in our great outdoors with friends and family. I think that is what keeps so many hunters coming back every year. Of course, they also come for the challenge of the hunt and, hopefully, to limit out—in other words, to get a limit—on pheasants, roosters.

Like I said, folks come from all over for South Dakota's ringnecks. Last year, if you look at the actual number of people who came into South Dakota who hunt pheasants, there were 127,000 hunters who got licenses, came through our State, and bagged over a million roosters, and this year looks like it is going to be another great hunting season.

There is no shortage of satisfied hunters in South Dakota this time of year, but pheasant season's benefits go far beyond the hunters. For communities in the heart of pheasant country, the hunting season has a significant economic impact. In just over 100 days of hunting, pheasant season contributes hundreds of millions of dollars to our State's economy, and folks in a lot of these small towns, these small communities—places like the one I am from—always make sure that out-of-State hunters feel welcome. It is just part of who we are in South Dakota.

There could hardly be so many satisfied hunters each fall without the conservation efforts of so many landowners and agricultural producers in South Dakota. The size of our famed pheasant population is thanks, in no small part, to land conservation efforts that provide quality habitat for birds to roost.

A good hunting season in the fall depends on the spring nesting season and the ability of pheasants to hide their nests to protect their brood. And South Dakota's farmers and ranchers make sure there is habitat for that nesting.

A lot of the conservation efforts in our State are supported by the Conservation Reserve Program, which is the cornerstone of Federal conservation programs. It plays a critical role in South Dakota by supporting farmers who take environmentally sensitive land out of production.

Taking this land out of production protects against soil erosion, improves water quality, and provides habitat—including for pheasants—and it includes an economical alternative for farmers, who would otherwise have to invest in expensive fertilizers and other inputs to keep this land in production.

I have been a longtime supporter of the CRP, and I am working to make sure this program is strengthened and supported in the next farm bill so that more farmers and ranchers can access its benefits and, of course, so that future pheasant seasons are as good as seasons past.

It might seem that pheasant season is the pride of South Dakota, and we are certainly proud of that. But the pride of our State is really our way of life. It is our values, and it is our work ethic.

From the plains to the ponderosa pines and the Black Hills, there is so much to appreciate about our State and its people. South Dakotans cherish our freedoms, and we love our country, and we recognize that with freedom comes responsibility. We recognize that sometimes you have got to step up

and do the work and that you need to help your neighbors when they are in need.

These values have been forged in our small towns, the kind of places where everyone knows each other and everyone does their part. These are the timeless treasures that make life in South Dakota so good. They are a big part of what makes me proud to serve our State here in the U.S. Senate, and they are the values that my wife Kimberley and I have tried to instill in our daughters and that I am confident the next generation of South Dakotans will continue to uphold.

Whether gathered around a meal of fresh pheasant in our great outdoors or gathered around the Thanksgiving turkey, there is a lot to be thankful for as a South Dakotan, and I am grateful—very grateful—to be a son of our great State.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Oregon.

(The remarks of Mr. WYDEN pertaining to the introduction of S. 3367 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. WYDEN. 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.

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

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

#### NOMINATION OF SHANLYN A.S. PARK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Shanlyn A.S. Park to the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawai'i.

Born in Honolulu, HI, Judge Park received her B.A., cum laude, from Chaminade University in 1991 and her J.D. from the University of Hawai'i William S. Richardson School of Law in 1995. After graduating from law school, Judge Park served as a law clerk to the Honorable Francis I. Yamashita, magistrate judge for the District of Hawai'i. From 1996 to 1997, Judge Park worked on civil matters as an associate attorney at Hisaka Stone & Goto.

For the next two decades, Judge Park served as an assistant federal public defender and later as senior litigator in the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the District of Hawai'i. In these roles, Judge Park tried 10 felony jury trials and 10 misdemeanor bench trials to verdict. She also represented defendants through appeals

and argued several cases before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Prior to joining the bench, Judge Park worked in private practice as of counsel at Gallagher Kane Amai & Reyes and as partner and of counsel at McCorriston Miller Mukai MacKinnon LLP. At both firms, her practice centered on a variety of civil matters including commercial disputes, contested probate matters, real property disputes, and third-party insurance defense.

Since joining the State of Hawai'i's First Circuit Court in 2021, Judge Park has issued more than 100 written opinions and presided over 21 jury trials—17 in the family court criminal division and four in the circuit court criminal division.

The American Bar Association unanimously rated Judge Park as "qualified," and her nomination is strongly supported by her home State Senators, Mr. SCHATZ and Ms. HIRONO.

Once confirmed, Judge Park will become the first Native Hawai'i woman to serve on the Federal bench. I am proud to support this historic nomination and urge my colleagues to do the same.

#### VOTE ON PARK NOMINATION.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All postclosure time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Park nomination?

Ms. CANTWELL. 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 senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 324 Ex.]

##### YEAS—53

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

##### NAYS—45

Barrasso	Capito	Daines
Blackburn	Cassidy	Ernst
Boozman	Cornyn	Fischer
Braun	Cotton	Grassley
Britt	Crapo	Hagerty
Budd	Cruz	Hawley

Hoever	Moran	Scott (FL)
Hyde-Smith	Mullin	Scott (SC)
Johnson	Paul	Sullivan
Kennedy	Ricketts	Thune
Lankford	Risch	Tillis
Lee	Romney	Tuberville
Lummis	Rounds	Vance
Marshall	Rubio	Wicker
McConnell	Schmitt	Young

#### NOT VOTING—2

Cramer

Fetterman

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Irma Carrillo Ramirez, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

#### SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, we are nearly halfway through the 118th Congress—you know, it is hard to believe. And despite the challenges that confront this Chamber, working with the House and the President to get legislation passed, the Senate has managed to advance some great bipartisan bills this year.

All of this attention the media gives tends to focus on where we disagree. And there is no question there are a lot of disagreements. But there are areas where we have found the chance to work together to do important things.

While some of the bills I have talked about actually passed this Chamber unanimously and will have a positive impact on our constituents in communities from Maine to Texas to Nebraska and while a number of these bills have been signed into law, many are still awaiting action in the House. And I would like to provide a few examples.

Project Safe Childhood is a bill that I introduced with Senator KLOBUCHAR, the Senator from Minnesota, to provide greater protection for our children online. The anonymity and accessibility afforded in the digital realm have allowed predators to infiltrate our homes and target our children. This, of course, is the dark side of the internet, and it has been a problem since the advent of the digital age.

But it gets worse. Last year, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 32 million reports—32 million reports—of suspected child sexual exploitation, an alltime record.

One of our most valuable tools for combating these crimes is the Project Safe Childhood Program at the Department of Justice.

This program was created in 2006 to bolster law enforcement efforts and to