

Whereas screening with low-dose computed tomography can detect lung cancer in its earliest stages and ultimately save lives, yet only 3 to 7 percent of individuals in the United States at high risk for lung cancer undergo lung cancer screening;

Whereas geographic availability of facilities and transportation barriers are persistent challenges to lung cancer screening;

Whereas nearly 70 percent of adults are not familiar with lung cancer screening and the low-dose computed tomography scan;

Whereas lung cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in veterans;

Whereas veterans are 25 percent more likely to develop lung cancer compared to the general public, and, although approximately 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 veterans have an elevated risk of lung cancer and are eligible for screening, less than 3 percent of veterans get screened;

Whereas Black men have the highest incidence of lung cancer and the highest mortality rate from lung cancer in the United States, and non-White individuals are 14 to 17 percent less likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer early;

Whereas changes made to the United States Preventive Services Task Force lung cancer screening guidelines in 2021 increased the number of individuals in the United States who are recommended to receive screening from 8,000,000 to 14,500,000;

Whereas the stigma surrounding lung cancer—

(1) creates barriers to early diagnosis, treatment, and research;

(2) has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of lung cancer patients; and

(3) hinders funding into lung cancer risk factors unrelated to smoking;

Whereas lung cancer research is leading to breakthroughs in biomarker identification and the development of immunotherapies and targeted therapies that are highly effective for some cancer subtypes, yet accessing cutting edge testing as part of the lung cancer diagnostic process can be difficult; and

Whereas educational efforts can increase awareness of lung cancer and lung cancer screening among the general public, patients and their families, and health care workers, thereby increasing the early detection of lung cancer: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2023 as “National Lung Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) designates the first week of November 2023 as “National Women’s Lung Cancer Awareness Week”;

(3) designates the second Saturday of November 2023 as “National Lung Cancer Screening Day”;

(4) supports the purposes and ideals of National Lung Cancer Awareness Month;

(5) promotes efforts to increase awareness of, education about, and research on—

(A) mitigation of risk factors;

(B) lung cancer screening;

(C) treatment of lung cancer;

(D) lung cancer affecting minorities and individuals who have never smoked; and

(6) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Lung Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 513—RECOGNIZING DECEMBER 17 AS “WRIGHT BROTHERS DAY” AND COMMEMORATING THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST POWERED FLIGHT

Mr. TILLIS (for Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VANCE,

Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. YOUNG)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 513

Whereas, on December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright (referred to in this preamble as the “Wright Brothers”) of Dayton, Ohio, performed the first powered, controlled, sustained, heavier-than-air flight, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina;

Whereas the Wright Brothers continued their experiments and flights in the United States and throughout Europe for people to see the miracle of flight;

Whereas the successful first flight by the Wright Brothers launched a new era of exploration, from the solo transatlantic flight by Charles Lindbergh, to the Apollo 11 moon landing by Neil Armstrong, and beyond;

Whereas people of the United States achieved the first supersonic flight less than 50 years after the first flight by the Wright Brothers, and achieved manned spaceflight less than 60 years after the first flight by the Wright Brothers;

Whereas the modern commercial aviation system that links the world through commerce, trade, and travel owes its existence to the work of the Wright Brothers;

Whereas the 3-axis control system devised for the “Wright Flyer” remains the standard for fixed-wing aircraft;

Whereas the original “Wright Flyer” remains on display at the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution on the National Mall;

Whereas the Wright Brothers National Memorial in Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina, welcomes more than 400,000 visitors annually to the location of the first flight by the Wright Brothers;

Whereas the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in Dayton, Ohio, welcomes more than 90,000 visitors annually to the locations where the Wright Brothers lived, worked, and conducted many test flights;

Whereas the Wright Brothers gave rise to a world of aviation supported and enjoyed by enthusiasts, hobbyists, and aeronautical professionals across the world;

Whereas the Wright Brothers finally realized the ancient and universal human aspiration to defy gravity;

Whereas, in 1959 and 1961, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, joint resolutions designating December 17 as “Wright Brothers Day”;

Whereas, in 1963, Public Law 88-209 (36 U.S.C. 143) permanently designated December 17 each year as “Wright Brothers Day”;

Whereas the inventive, courageous, and perseverant nature of the Wright Brothers exemplifies the spirit of the United States and the people of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes December 17 as “Wright Brothers Day”;

(2) commemorates December 17, 2023, as the 120th anniversary of the first flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to observe “Wright Brothers Day” with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 514—CONGRATULATING THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SEMINOLES FOR WINNING THE 2023 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN’S SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. THUNE (for Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 514

Whereas, on December 4, 2023, the Florida State University Seminoles women’s soccer team won the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Women’s Soccer Championship;

Whereas the Seminoles defeated the Stanford University women’s soccer team by a score of 5 goals to 1 in the NCAA Division I Women’s Soccer College Cup;

Whereas this marks the fourth NCAA Division I Women’s Soccer Championship the Seminoles have won;

Whereas the Seminoles finished the season undefeated for the first time in school history with a record of 22 wins, 0 losses, and 1 tie;

Whereas the Seminoles are 1 of only 4 schools to finish a season undefeated in NCAA history;

Whereas this marks the 18th national title for the Florida State University Seminoles Athletics program;

Whereas the Seminoles had 6 ACC All-Conference selections and 5 NCAA Division I Women’s All-Americans on the first, second, and third teams;

Whereas Seminoles senior midfielder Onyi Echegini—

(1) earned 2023 ACC Offensive Player of the Year and was selected to the ACC All-Conference First Team;

(2) was named the 2023 Ally ACC Women’s Soccer Championship Tournament Most Valuable Player; and

(3) was selected to the 2023 United Soccer Coaches NCAA Division I Women’s All-America First Team;

Whereas Seminoles freshman forward Jordynn Dudley—

(1) earned 2023 ACC Freshman Player of the Year and was selected to the ACC All-Conference First Team;

(2) was selected to the 2023 United Soccer Coaches NCAA Division I Women’s All-America First Team; and

(3) earned the 2023 Women’s College Cup Most Outstanding Offensive Player Award;

Whereas Seminoles Head Coach Brian Pensky—

(1) won his first Division I Women’s Soccer Championship and is only the second coach in school history to win a national championship; and

(2) was named ACC Coach of the Year; and

Whereas the following players, coaches, and support staff contributed to the NCAA Division I Women’s Soccer Championship victory: Assistant Coaches Bobby Shuttleworth, Aaron Brunner, Olivia Garcia, and Andrew Hudson; Director of Operations Sarah Buckley; athletic trainer Alora Sullivan; strength and conditioning coach Elisa Angeles; equipment manager Frankie Grizzle-Malgrat; and players Cristina Roque, Taylor Huff, Maggie Taitano, Onyi Echegini, Ran Iwai, Lauren Flynn, Beata Olsson, Jody Brown, Jordynn Dudley, Leilanni Nesbeth, Peyton Nourse, Kaitlyn Zipay, Sophia Nguyen, Mimi Van Zanten, Maria Alagoa, Heather Gilchrist, Olivia Lebdaoui, Claire Rain, Adelyn Todd, and Leah Pais: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Florida State University women's soccer team and the students, alumni, faculty, staff, and trustees of Florida State University, on winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Soccer Championship; and

(2) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of Florida State University, Richard McCullough;

(B) the Athletic Director of Florida State University, Michael Alford; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Florida State University women's soccer team, Brian Pensky.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 1147

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1147) to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program under such Act to serve whole milk.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

#### OVERTIME PAY FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3427 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3427) to extend the authority to provide employees of the United States Secret Service with overtime pay beyond other statutory limitations, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 3427) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3427

*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 "Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023".

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF OVERTIME PAY EXCEPTION THROUGH 2028 FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 2 of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "2023" and inserting "2028";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "DEFINITION" and inserting "DEFINITIONS";

(B) by striking "In this section, the term" and inserting the following: "In this section—

"(1) the term"; and

(C) by striking "2023." and inserting the following: "2028; and

"(2) the term 'protective services' does not include routine administrative or technical work that supports the daily operations of the United States Secret Service."; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "during each of calendar years 2016 through 2023" and inserting "for protective services during each of calendar years 2016 through 2028".

(b) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after December 31, 2023, the amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on December 31, 2023.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(i) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(iii) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(iv) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(v) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(vi) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives; and

(vii) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(B) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the United States Secret Service.

(2) REPORT ON PLANS TO REDUCE OVERTIME USAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the steps that the United States Secret Service is taking to address the increased protective service demands placed upon United States Secret Service personnel.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) An analysis of the current (as of the date on which the report is submitted) operational demands and staffing levels with respect to the United States Secret Service.

(ii) Recommended strategies for reducing overtime requirements for United States Secret Service personnel, including—

(I) the appointment of additional personnel;

(II) solutions such that sufficient resources are available throughout each year without the need for exceptions to, or waivers of, premium pay limitations;

(III) the redistribution of workload among United States Secret Service personnel; and

(IV) other improvements in operational efficiency with respect to the United States Secret Service.

(3) ANNUAL PROJECTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) REQUIREMENT.—In accordance with the schedule described in clause (ii), the Director shall submit to the appropriate committees

of Congress a report that contains projections for the information described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 2(c) of the Secret Service Recruitment and Retention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-160; 132 Stat. 1246), which shall be divided by calendar quarter.

(ii) SCHEDULE DESCRIBED.—The schedule described in this clause is as follows:

(I) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report with respect to calendar year 2024.

(II) Not later than December 31 of each of calendar years 2024 through 2027, a report with respect to the calendar year following the calendar year in which the report is submitted.

(B) QUARTERLY UPDATES.—With respect to each annual report required under subparagraph (A), the Director shall, on the last day of each calendar quarter of the calendar year that is covered by the report, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an updated version of that report that contains projections for the information described in that subparagraph for the remainder of that calendar year, which shall be divided by calendar quarter.

(C) DETERMINING OF PERIOD.—Solely for the purposes of a report required under this paragraph, a reference in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 2(c) of the Secret Service Recruitment and Retention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-160; 132 Stat. 1246) to a numerical value for a previous calendar year shall be deemed to be a projection of that numerical value for an upcoming calendar year or for the remainder of a calendar year, as applicable.

(4) EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.—Not later than January 30 of each of calendar years 2025 through 2029, the Director shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effects of the amendments made by subsection (a), which shall include, with respect to the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the report is submitted, the following:

(A) The information described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 2(c) of the Secret Service Recruitment and Retention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-160; 132 Stat. 1246).

(B) A comparison between the final data reported under subparagraph (A) and the annual projections reported for that calendar year under paragraph (3)(A), including an explanation for any substantial variance between that final data and those annual projections.

#### DISASTER CONTRACT IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration Calendar No. 64, S. 310.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 310) to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.