

back then with the Crow to Thomas yacht and jet travel undisclosed gifts.

That episode I would describe as a decent burial, but it is not clear now that, with Thomas back as a repeat offender with the same types of gifts from the same billionaire, that he will get the same courtesies from his fellow judges as he did in episode one of Crow to Thomas yacht and jet travel gifts. Indeed, the latest report from the Judicial Conference—they put out two reports a year. This is their report of proceedings for this past fall; i.e., this is their most recent report of proceedings, dated September 12 of last year. It has this rather Delphic sentence in it:

The Committee was also updated on the status of the ongoing review of public written allegations of errors or omissions in a filer's financial disclosure reports that were referred to it since the Conference's last session.

I don't know of any other judge or Justice who has received public written allegations of errors or omissions in that filer's financial disclosure reports other than Justice Thomas. So although there is no name mentioned here, it looks very much like the Thomas investigation is alive and well in the Judicial Conference. If they should determine that there is a question of willfulness in his failure to file, particularly to the extent that it may involve similar failures in tax filings, it is their legal obligation to present that question to the Attorney General. So it appears that the matter remains under active review, and I would conclude by saying that this is to be continued.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, conversations are ongoing. Some issues still need resolution, but we are getting very close on the national security supplemental.

The national security supplemental is so important to enabling us to address multiple crises around the globe. Vladimir Putin has waged war against Ukraine and against Western democracy for nearly 2 years, and America must step up. Israel suffered its bloodiest day last fall at the hands of the terror group Hamas, and millions of innocent Gaza civilians are in need of aid. The Chinese Communist Party threatens to increase tensions in the Indo-Pacific. Our southern border is in urgent need—in urgent need—of fixing.

Addressing these challenges is not easy, but we cannot simply shirk from our responsibilities just because a task is difficult.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

So, for the information of Senators, the Senate will be in session and will hold a vote on Monday, February 5. There is no longer a no-vote day. While we are respectful of Members' schedules and try to limit inconveniences, these challenges at the border, in

Ukraine, and in the Middle East are just too great, and we will need to be here working.

Next, as I said, discussions are going well, so I want Members to be aware that we plan to post the full text of the national security supplemental as early as tomorrow, no later than Sunday. That will give Members plenty of time to read the bill before voting on it.

As for the timing of the vote, I plan to file cloture on the motion to proceed to the vehicle on Monday, leading to the first vote on the national security supplemental no later than Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 486.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kurt Campbell, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 486, Kurt Campbell, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

Charles E. Schumer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Alex Padilla, Tammy Baldwin, Jeff Merkley, Mazie Hirono, Tim Kaine, Richard Blumenthal, Tina Smith, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jack Reed, Margaret Wood Hassan, Richard J. Durbin, Chris Van Hollen, Christopher A. Coons, Jeanne Shaheen, Christopher Murphy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 473.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Amy M. Baggio, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 473, Amy M. Baggio, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Mazie K. Hirono, Tina Smith, Gary C. Peters, Amy Klobuchar, Raphael G. Warnock, Catherine Cortez Masto, Alex Padilla, Mark R. Warner, Tim Kaine, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, February 1, be waived.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

IRAN

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, tensions in the Middle East have escalated dramatically since Hamas, an Iranian-backed terrorist organization, launched its war on Israel on October 7 of last year, killing innocent men, women, and children and taking and still holding up to 132 hostages.

Over the last few months, another Iranian proxy—Iran-backed militias—intensified their attacks throughout the region.

There are Houthis in Yemen, there is Hezbollah in Lebanon, and, of course, as I mentioned, there are the attacks against Americans and American interests by Iranian proxies in Iraq and Syria. These conflicts are playing out thousands of miles away from here, but we are not just a distant and disinterested spectator. Thousands of American troops are stationed in the region—not engaged in combat operations but in carrying out a range of security and intelligence missions and helping the residents and citizens of those nations defend themselves and

provide a stabilizing force against what is the No. 1 state sponsor of terrorism, which is the Iranian regime.

The presence of these American troops is vital to the stability of the region and, as I said, our own security interests. We may engage in wishful thinking, thinking that what happens over there doesn't affect us here. You would think that after 9/11—albeit it occurring some 23 years ago now—it would have awakened us to the reality that what does happen in the Middle East does not stay in the Middle East. So it is important for us to provide stability operations and assistance, train-and-assist operations, for our allies in the region in a very dangerous neighborhood.

Since mid-October, Iranian-backed militia groups have attacked U.S. troops in the region more than 165 times—165 times. In less than 4 months, U.S. troops have been targeted 165 times.

This last weekend, the situation escalated dramatically when Iranian proxies targeted a U.S. military post in Jordan known as Tower 22. Tragically, these proxies of the Iranian regime—these militias—used a drone to attack the base, killing three American heroes as they slept.

SGT William Rivers, SGT Kennedy Sanders, and SGT Breonna Moffett made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country that night.

These brave individuals were the first American servicemembers killed by enemy fire since the start of the Israel-Hamas war last October, but they are not the first Americans who have been targeted by the Iranian regime.

The truth is, as you look back at the changes in Iran since the revolution in 1979, the Iranian regime has been in what you might call a low-grade war against America and American interests for the last 45 years.

Last month, two Navy SEALs were killed while seizing a vessel carrying Iranian-made arms intended for the Houthi rebels in Yemen. These brave SEALs and their comrades prevented the Houthis from receiving ballistic missiles and cruise missile components that could have been used to target U.S. forces or commercial traffic in the Red Sea or the nation of Israel.

Today, I know our country mourns alongside of the families of each of those heroes, and we pray for the safety of the servicemembers who continue to serve our Nation providing these stability missions in the Middle East.

But, as I said, the violence that we are seeing and experiencing in recent days is only a tragic continuation of Iran's decades-long proxy war against the United States. I said Iran is the No. 1 state sponsor of terrorism in the world. That is a fact. And the reason they operate through proxies is because they don't want to directly confront the United States because they fear American military might, as they should. But what they do is they will carry out terrorist attacks, having

been equipped and trained and provided weapons by the Iranian regime, against innocent civilians and American servicemembers in the region.

Of course, relations between the United States and Iran have been extremely fraught and violent since the 1979 Iranian Revolution, when the country quickly transformed from a pro-Western democracy to an anti-Western theocracy. Its Supreme Leader is driven by a radical ideology and a deep hatred of the United States and the freedoms that we enjoy. He even referred to the United States as the "Great Satan."

As we have witnessed over the last four-plus decades, that shift from a pro-democracy to an anti-American policy carried with it very serious consequences. Of course, many of us remember the Iranian hostage crisis. The movie "Argo" was written about getting some of the 52 Americans out of Iran who had been held hostage for up to a year.

Four years later, the Iranian-backed terror group Hezbollah in Lebanon bombed a Marine Corps barracks, killing 241 American servicemembers.

And then, in 1996, Iran orchestrated an attack on U.S. Air Force personnel in Khobar, Saudi Arabia. A truck bomb was detonated next to a building housing American troops, killing 19 U.S. Air Force personnel and a local Saudi citizen and wounding 498 others.

Then, during the war in Iraq, from 2003 to 2011, it became common knowledge that Iran was supplying the most dangerous form of munitions—explosively formed penetrators—that penetrate the armor of humvees and other up-armored vehicles that the U.S. forces were in and planted numerous IEDs, killing hundreds of American troops.

And today, as our country is mourning the troops who were killed in Jordan last weekend at the hand of Iranian proxies, we need to be absolutely clear-eyed about the fact that this is not a new innovation. This isn't something that just happened in the last 2 days. This has been going on for 45 years.

To be clear, this is not an exhaustive list of the violence Iran has unleashed against the United States and our interests. Sadly, this just scratches the surface. But it is important to look back at the history to understand the Iranian intentions toward the United States and our allies.

Tehran has consistently waged acts of war against the United States. It has gone to great lengths to export terrorism around the globe, and it has engaged in gross human rights violations against its own people.

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, otherwise known as IRGC, is the loyal henchman responsible for leading these efforts. It is a branch of the Iranian Armed Forces that tries to squash democracy movements, both at home and abroad, by pushing its extreme ideology beyond Iran's borders. They pro-

vide training and equipment to terrorists which they use to kill innocent civilians—not just in Israel, not just in Syria and Iraq, not just in Lebanon, but even in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, in Yemen.

The IRGC wields vast power and influence, and it uses its capabilities to spark turmoil throughout the Middle East. As I said, it provides arms, training, and foot soldiers to these terrorist groups.

As the world has seen in recent months, those attacks are quickly intensifying. It is a grave cause for concern in a very dangerous neighborhood, the sort of escalation that we are seeing by Iran via its proxies. But the only responsible answer is for the United States to take swift and decisive action to respond to these attacks, because, if we don't, we are sure to be met with more.

Sadly, I don't think the Biden administration has responded to this attack with the sort of decisiveness that it needs. As far as we know, the administration hasn't taken any action to target Iran's leaders, the IRGC, or the Quds Force—militarily, financially, or otherwise.

We are told that the President has decided what he is going to do, but he is not sharing that with us. And, I fear, as more and more time goes by, the Iranian regime will not connect the killing of three American servicemembers in Iraq by Shia militias backed by Iran with whatever the subsequent kinetic attack against Iran's forces are.

We are all watching to see what the coming days may hold, but I would like to encourage President Biden that, when it comes to Iran, there is no benefit to applying anything less than maximum pressure.

Now, we are not talking about American boots on the ground. We are not talking about another war. We are talking about deterrence.

So if there is no price to be paid for these repeated attacks against civilians and American servicemembers, they are going to continue. This is not a cost-benefit analysis made by the regime; this is pursuant to their radical ideology where they want to destroy Israel. And they call America the "Great Satan"; so you know they don't mean us well.

Iran's leaders must learn that the attacks on U.S. servicemembers and American interests will be returned in kind. Regardless of who carries out an attack—Iran or its proxies—the Iranian regime must be brought to account. It is the head of the octopus, and the tentacles are the proxies they use to commit mayhem and terrorism around the region. The only way to achieve deterrence and to prevent this conflict from widening is to teach the Iranian regime that these sorts of unilateral terrorist attacks will not be tolerated.

Given the escalating tensions between our countries, President Biden can't continue promoting the same

weak policies that he has embraced over the last few years, trying to appease the Iranian regime because he wants to get them back in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, or the Iran nuclear deal, negotiated under President Obama.

He has lifted sanctions, which have allowed Iran to supply China and other countries oil, which has helped bolster their economy. They have continued to enrich uranium, getting closer and closer to a breakout for a nuclear weapon. As dangerous as Iran and its proxies are now, can you imagine what it would be like if they had a functioning nuclear weapon in the region?

What would the response be of countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, and other Arab countries that Iran has historically fought for control—not just geographic control but control as the leader of the Muslim world, according to their own brand of Islam.

Unfortunately, in the messages that President Biden has sent over the last few years, from the disastrous withdrawal in Afghanistan without even notifying our allies—just pulling the plug and having the Taliban march in without a shot being fired—to the attempts to appease Iran in order to get back to the Iran nuclear deal, to the foolish decision to unfreeze \$6 billion in Iranian assets, the Biden administration has projected an image of weakness when it comes to foreign policy.

These missteps have sent a message to the Supreme Leader that he can continue to push until we push back. The Supreme Leader will naturally continue to test the limits of this administration to see how far he can go. We know what his ultimate aims are. We know the methods by which they act, and we don't need—we don't want—any more dead Americans because Iran continues to attack Americans and American allies in the Middle East.

The root and foundation of all of this violence and instability in the Middle East is Iran. We can talk about Hezbollah, Hamas, the Houthis, and the Shia militias, but it is Iran that finances, equips, and trains these terrorists. That is true today, and it has been true literally for the last 45 years. From the Iran hostage crisis to the regime's outright support of terrorist groups in the Middle East, to the latest attack that killed three U.S. troops, Iran has demonstrated over and over and over again its unequivocal hatred of the United States.

President Biden cannot hit Iran with kid gloves or allow the attacks on our servicemembers to go unanswered. It is a lesson that we have to learn, apparently, from history, time and time again, that appeasement is not a viable strategy when it comes to autocrats and dictators and terrorists. Appeasement doesn't work, and it is time for the President to impose crippling consequences on the Iranian regime, and I am talking about on the instruments of their terrorism, which is the IRGC

and the Quds Force, which would be a good place to start.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington, the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate.

SUMMER EBT

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have been fighting for over a decade to establish a new summer nutrition program to help end child hunger, and I come to the floor today to celebrate the tremendous progress we have made in that effort because, this year, legislation I fought to pass in 2022 based on my Stop Child Hunger Act will go into effect, establishing a permanent summer nutrition benefit for struggling families—Summer EBT, electronic benefit transfer.

Basically, that means millions of parents who rely on free or reduced-price meals to feed their kids during the school year will get help feeding their kids over the summer too. This has been a long time coming, and it is a huge deal that now this program is becoming permanent.

Child hunger isn't just something I heard about from parents across my home State of Washington; it is personal to me. I remember what it was like when my family fell on hard times when I was young. Growing up, my parents had seven kids. It was never easy, but when my dad could no longer work because he was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, it wasn't just hard, it was impossible.

Fortunately for all of us, our country didn't just say "tough luck." We got support. Food stamps helped put food on our table until my mom was able to go back to school and get a job. That was the difference between our family getting by or going hungry.

I want to make sure that we are showing up for families today in the same way because the painful reality is that right now in this country, we have some 30 million kids for whom the free or reduced-price meals they get at school are the difference between them eating a real meal that day or going hungry.

When summer comes, instead of feeling relief at getting a break from homework, many of these kids and their parents are worried about where they are going to get their next meal, until school starts again.

It is heartbreaking, and in the richest country in the world, it is unacceptable. That is why back in 2010 I helped fund the first of its kind pilot program for summer EBT at USDA. The idea is pretty simple: Create a program that gives families benefits they can use at the grocery store to help feed their kids over the summer. One of the pilot sites was in Vancouver, WA. Do you know what? The program worked. Those benefits decreased the number of kids with very low food security by about a third and supported a much healthier diet because they got more fruits and vegetables.

So to build off the success of that pilot program, in 2014, I introduced my

Stop Child Summer Hunger Act. Rigorous evaluations made clear that benefit worked.

Still, even if it seems like common sense and basic humanity that kids shouldn't go hungry, it has been a very long journey to finally get this idea passed into law.

I reintroduced my bill several times with different colleagues. Then the pandemic struck and threw struggling families into even greater food insecurity. Everyone here remembers the enormous number of cars lined up outside food banks across the country in the early days of the pandemic.

So I started working with my colleagues to establish a temporary nutrition program to see families through that crisis in the relief packages that we passed during the worst of the pandemic. In doing so, we were also able to show how necessary that kind of support is and how effective it is and establish a foundation that we then built on to pass a permanent summer nutrition program into law as part of our omnibus government funding bill at the end of 2022.

I have to pause and really, really thank my great friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan. She chairs the Senate Agriculture Committee, and she led on negotiating this big win for kids.

Now that bill is going into effect, and what it means for families is that this summer, in participating States, like my home State of Washington, families whose kids qualify for free or reduced-price school meals during the school year will receive a preloaded nutrition benefits card worth about \$120 per child to buy groceries over the summer. Unlike the pandemic-era program we passed, this program is permanent. Those benefits will work similar to SNAP, which means parents can use them to buy food at grocery stores, farmers markets, and more.

In my home State alone, we are talking half a million kids who can benefit from this program. That is a meaningful step towards ending child hunger in America. But, as always, we have more work to do. No child should ever go hungry in the United States of America.

While I don't think that is a controversial idea, my message to all my colleagues who agree is that achieving this takes more than words; it takes action. That means giving a hand to families like mine who fall on hard times. It means making sure parents who rely on school lunches for their kids can keep them fed in the summer months and fully funding WIC, which is a lifeline to so many women and infants. That is something I am very focused on right now, and I will not let up until we see that through.

So I am here today not just to celebrate the important progress which I fought for years to make on fighting summer hunger but to make clear that I am not done fighting. I am going to keep pushing to make sure that no

child goes hungry—no child—and that every family gets the same kind of support my family got when I was growing up.

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.

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

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

ISRAEL

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, this is my 10th floor speech since the October 7 attack. Ten times I have stood here and told the hostages' stories. Ten times I have expressed their families' endless pain. But for every minute that I have stood here, the hostages and their families have lived lifetimes, an eternity in each moment.

I have met so many families whose entire universe has been paralyzed. I have met mothers who are despondent, fathers who are desperate. They are living between hope and despair. They are asking themselves: Is my father alive? Is my daughter being raped every day? Is my husband being mistreated? Is my sister being fed?

I recently met a family who says several of their loved ones were kidnapped by Hamas. Two escaped, and one was released, but one, 39-year-old Carmel Gat, is still being held captive.

She is an occupational therapist by training. Carmel had recently returned from a 3-month trip to India and was staying with her parents in Kibbutz Be'eri.

On the morning of October 7, terrorists broke into her home. They took her mother to a street corner in the kibbutz and brutally murdered her. A few minutes later, they put Carmel into a car and drove her by that corner. That is how she learned her mother was killed.

Released hostages who were with her told Carmel's family about the cruelty and the viciousness of the guards, but they also told them how brave Carmel was, defending and caring for the children being held in captivity, keeping them safe, teaching them how to turn within themselves, to meditate, to do yoga, to breathe, to give them some tools just to survive.

Carmel was expected to be released on the eighth day of the November cease-fire, but just a few hours before it was her time to come home, the deal collapsed. Her family said they still haven't heard anything about her condition—whether she is alive, whether she is suffering, whether she will come home.

Carmel is just one of the roughly 130 people still being held hostage by Hamas, including as many as 6 Americans. But she, like every other person whose life has been torn apart by this conflict, is not a statistic. She is a daughter. She is loved. Our hearts are

with her, and we will not rest until she is home.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, for centuries, Native people have had everything stolen from them—their lands, their water, their language, their children.

It wasn't that long ago it was the official policy of the U.S. Government to terminate—to terminate—the existence of Tribes and to forcibly assimilate their citizens. And a big part of that unrelenting, inhumane policy was that the remains of Native ancestors and culturally significant items were also taken from them, not with permission, but by force; not discovered, but stolen on battlefields and in cemeteries, under the cover of darkness or under guise of academic research.

Think about that. The U.S. Government literally stole bones. Soldiers and agents overturned graves and took whatever they could find. And these were not isolated incidents. They happened all across the country. In my home State of Hawaii, the remains of Native Hawaiians—or "iwi kupuna," as they are called—were routinely pillaged without regard for the sanctity of burials or Native Hawaiian culture.

All of it was brought to some of the most venerable institutions at home and abroad to be studied like biological specimens, displayed in museum exhibits as if they are paintings on loan or squirreled away in a professor's office closet never to be seen again.

The theft of hundreds of thousands of remains and items over generations was unconscionable in and of itself, but the legacy of that cruelty continues to this very day because these museums and universities continue to hold onto these sacred items in violation of everything that is right and moral and, more importantly, in violation of Federal law.

To remedy this injustice, Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA, in 1990. It required museums and universities to quickly return the remains and the items that they were holding that belonged to Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

At the time, the Congressional Budget Office anticipated that it would take about 5 years to complete the process of repatriation. Thirty-four years later, it is nowhere close to being done. In fact, experts recently estimated that at the current rate, it may take up to 70 more years to complete the process. Why? Because these institutions, all otherwise well-respected and sought after, have done everything in their power to obstruct and obfuscate when confronted about their collections.

They act as if this is some sort of impossible task, either administratively or determining the lineage or provi-

dence of an item. They purposefully mischaracterize items as "culturally unidentifiable." Culturally unidentifiable.

They engage with Native communities as little as possible. They "borrow" collections from one another so they can never actually be held responsible for them. And maybe the most outrageous of all excuses, they claim that Tribes and Native groups lack the ability to take care of their own things—lack the ability to take care of their own items of cultural patrimony, bones stolen from graves.

This smells of the worst kind of colonialism, with a thin veneer of progressive ideology and verbiage. University provosts and presidents can do all of the land acknowledgements that they want. They can post lengthy statements about equity on their websites and champion any number of progressive causes, but that rings hollow when they are at the same time clinging onto vast collections of stolen items because of a perverse, patronizing sense of ownership.

This is not morally ambiguous. There is nothing to ponder here. The fact is these items do not belong in museums or universities or to science or academia. They belong to the Native people from which they came, which is why the Committee on Indian Affairs, where I am chair, held an oversight hearing on this issue almost 2 years ago and demanded explanations from the foremost offenders about their delays in repatriating these items.

They are located all over the country: Ohio History Connection; the Illinois State Museum; Harvard University; University of California, Berkeley; and Indiana University. Together, these five institutions still hold at least 30,000 Native ancestral remains. These institutions have been responsive, and many have accelerated their repatriation efforts since.

Earlier this month, Harvard, which has the third largest collection of these items in the country, pledged to cover the travel expenses of Native leaders to facilitate the repatriation process. Other museums, including the American Museum of Natural History and the Field Museum, have recently announced steps to finally comply with the Federal law. And yet there are still more than 70 other institutions holding almost 58,000 ancestral remains. That is not counting the additional hundreds of thousands of cultural items in their collections.

These museums and universities are everywhere: the University of Tennessee; the University of Kentucky; the University of Alabama; the University of Arizona; the University of Florida; the University of Missouri, Columbia; the University of Oklahoma; the Center for American Archaeology in Illinois; the University of Texas at Austin; the Milwaukee Public Museum; and so on. This is just a small sample, and I will enter the full list into the RECORD.

But the point is this: We are not done. Our work is not over. These are

supposedly liberal institutions who have no problem parroting whatever progressive expression is in vogue. And yet at the same time, they continue a colonial project against the explicit and repeated wishes of Native people. If you say you are for equal justice, for doing right by people of all backgrounds, then act like it. Return these remains and items to the Native people they belonged to all along.

Some of the challenges when it comes to addressing past injustices in American history can seem so big as to be totally overwhelming. Where do you

start? But this is not one of them. Returning these items matters, and the good news is it is imminently doable, but doable only if we collectively agree that getting this right is a necessary condition for justice to be restored.

Doing this alone will not right past wrongs or somehow erase a long and brutal history of injustice. Of course, it won't. Native people still need money for water and electricity and healthcare. They still, as ever, need the unimpeded right to self-determination. But the least we can do—and I mean that, the least we can do—is enable

them to tell their own stories and to define themselves, for themselves, to the rest of the world.

Give the items back. Comply with Federal law. Hurry. Devote resources to this. Demonstrate in three dimensions that you care about the values that you espouse.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the list of institutions in possession of the repatriated remains be printed in the RECORD.

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

Rank	Institution	Unrepatriated Ancestral Remains	Percent of National Total (97,622)
1	Ohio History Connection	7167	7.34
2	Illinois State Museum	7110	7.28
3	Harvard University	5680	5.82
4	University of California, Berkeley	4959	5.08
5	Indiana University	4838	4.96
6	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	3929	4.02
7	University of Kentucky	2807	2.88
8	Department of the Interior	3672	3.76
9	University of Alabama	2732	2.80
10	University of Arizona	2624	2.69
11	University of Florida	2620	2.68
12	University of Missouri, Columbia	2451	2.51
13	University of Oklahoma	2324	2.38
14	Department of Defense	1950	2.00
15	Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville Archaeological Center	1947	1.99
16	University of Texas at Austin	1905	1.95
17	American Museum of Natural History	1882	1.93
18	Milwaukee Public Museum	1600	1.64
19	Florida Department of State	1447	1.48
20	Field Museum	1298	1.33
21	State Museum of Pennsylvania	908	0.93
22	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	846	0.87
23	Arizona State University	786	0.81
24	University of Michigan	781	0.80
25	Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	779	0.80
26	Department of Agriculture	769	0.79
27	Auburn University	767	0.79
28	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	761	0.78
29	Virginia Department of Historic Resources	711	0.73
30	Carnegie Museum of Natural History	646	0.66
31	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	641	0.66
32	New York State Museum	584	0.60
33	Univ. of New Mexico	583	0.60
34	Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History	551	0.56
35	Cincinnati Museum Center	520	0.53
36	Florida State Univ.	508	0.52
37	Nassau County Dept. of Parks and Recreation	488	0.50
38	Cleveland Museum of Natural History	477	0.49
39	Univ. of Kansas	458	0.47
40	Dayton Museum of Natural History	438	0.45
41	San Jose State Univ.	429	0.44
42	Natural History Museum of Utah	416	0.43
43	Univ. of Pennsylvania	402	0.41
44	Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site	383	0.39
45	Museum of Texas Tech Univ.	377	0.39
46	Tennessee Dept. of Env't and Conservation	374	0.38
47	Yale Univ.	366	0.37
48	West Virginia Division of Culture and History	365	0.37
49	West Texas A and M Univ.	362	0.37
50	California Dept. of Parks and Recreation	359	0.37
51	San Francisco State Univ.	359	0.37
52	Western Kentucky Univ.	351	0.36
53	Los Angeles County Natural History Museum	343	0.35
54	Kansas State Historical Society	305	0.31
55	Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources	301	0.31
56	Univ. of Texas at San Antonio	294	0.30
57	Gilcrease Museum	271	0.28
58	Sonoma State Univ.	267	0.27
59	North Carolina Office of State Archaeology	262	0.27
60	Univ. of South Carolina, SCIAA	261	0.27
61	Univ. of Louisville	259	0.27
62	Ball State Univ.	240	0.25
63	Wisconsin Historical Society	239	0.24
64	Indiana State Univ.	232	0.24
65	Univ. of Toledo	210	0.22
66	Univ. of Alaska Museum of the North	197	0.20
67	Mississippi State Univ.	196	0.20
68	Missouri Dept. of Transportation	196	0.20
69	Maryland Historical Trust	190	0.19
70	California Univ. of Pennsylvania	183	0.19
71	Univ. of California, Davis	172	0.18
72	HistoryMiami Museum	160	0.16
73	Univ. of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	159	0.16
74	East Carolina Univ.	152	0.16
75	Beloit College	145	0.15
Total		87,721	89.86
Grand Total		97,622	

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon