

Whereas the D-Day landing was the largest combined arms amphibious assault in history, consisting of—

- (1) approximately 132,600 members of the Allied Expeditionary Force, including 57,500 members of the United States Armed Forces;
- (2) more than 23,000 airborne troops supporting the seaborne landings;
- (3) approximately 7,000 naval vessels; and
- (4) more than 14,000 sorties by Allied aircraft;

Whereas soldiers of 6 divisions (3 from the United States, 2 from the United Kingdom, which included troops of Free France, and 1 from Canada) and 3 British armored brigades stormed ashore in 5 main landing areas on beaches in Normandy, which were code-named “Utah”, “Omaha”, “Gold”, “Juno”, and “Sword”;

Whereas, of the approximately 10,000 Allied casualties incurred on the first day of the landing, more than 6,000 were members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Allied assault and following operations were supported by ships, aircraft, and troops from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Free Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the Polish Armed Forces in the West;

Whereas the advanced age of the last remaining veterans of, and the gradual disappearance of any living memory of, World War II and the Normandy landings make it necessary to increase activities intended to pass on the history of those events, particularly to younger generations;

Whereas the young people of Normandy and the United States have displayed unprecedented commitment to, and involvement in, celebrating—

- (1) the veterans of the Normandy landings; and
- (2) the freedom brought by those veterans in 1944;

Whereas the significant material remains of the Normandy landings found on the Normandy beaches and at the bottom of the sea in the territorial waters of France, such as shipwrecks and various items of military equipment, bear witness to the remarkable and unique nature of the material resources used by the Allied forces to execute the Normandy landings;

Whereas 5 Normandy beaches and a number of sites on the Normandy coast, including Pointe du Hoc, were the scene of the D-Day landings and constitute, and will for all time constitute—

- (1) a unique piece of world heritage; and
- (2) a symbol of peace and freedom, the unspoiled nature, integrity, and authenticity of which must be protected at all costs; and

Whereas the world owes a debt of gratitude to the members of the “Greatest Generation” who assumed the task of freeing the world from Nazi and Fascist regimes and restoring liberty to Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 80th anniversary of the amphibious landing of the Allies on D-Day, June 6, 1944, at Normandy, France, during World War II;

(2) expresses gratitude and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the D-Day operations;

(3) thanks the young people of Normandy and the United States for their involvement in events celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Normandy landings with the aim of making future generations aware of the acts of heroism and sacrifice performed by the Allied forces;

(4) recognizes the efforts of France and the people of Normandy to preserve for future generations the unique world heritage represented by the Normandy beaches and the

sunken material remains of the Normandy landings by inscribing those beaches and remains on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List; and

(5) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the 80th anniversary of the Normandy landings with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the sacrifices made by their fellow countrymen to liberate Europe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 723—CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING

Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 723

Whereas, in 1975, Congress enacted the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142; 89 Stat. 773), later renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), to support States and localities in protecting the rights of, and meeting the individual needs of, infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities, and their families;

Whereas the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) has helped students with disabilities receive an education in neighborhood schools, rather than in separate schools and institutions, and efforts have since grown to make education programs more effective and inclusive for all learners;

Whereas, in 1984, uniform Federal accessibility standards were established to improve access to, and function of, public walkways, transportation, housing, and other public services;

Whereas Federal accessibility standards for Universal Design for Learning help ensure that all people can use public services to the greatest extent possible without the need for adaptation, specialization, or retrofitting;

Whereas dedicated education researchers, neuroscientists, and experts in child development have applied the principles of Universal Design for Learning to educational settings by exploring ways to use new technologies, flexible methods, and varied learning materials to provide better educational experiences for students with disabilities;

Whereas the Universal Design for Learning framework—

(1) is intentional in ensuring that learning experiences and environments harness technology, the learning sciences, and instructional practices to remove barriers to learning in all settings, such as physical, digital, or blended, and recognizes that not all individuals learn in the same way;

(2) is based on the 3 principles of multiple means of engagement, multiple representations of content or recognition, and multiple means of action and expression;

(3) supports creating flexible learning environments and experiences that anticipate learner variability and acknowledge that variability across all learners is the norm rather than the exception; and

(4) supports educators in their professional learning and application of new skills in all K-16 teaching environments, including general and special education, career and technical education, and science, technology, engineering, and math;

Whereas Congress has recognized the value of Universal Design for Learning in—

(1) the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315; 122 Stat. 3078);

(2) the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114-95; 129 Stat. 1802);

(3) the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.); and

(4) the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Public Law 115-224; 132 Stat. 1563); and

Whereas the Department of Education, Department of Labor, and National Science Foundation, in partnership with public and private organizations and State and local entities, demonstrate the principles of Universal Design for Learning through programs and initiatives—

(1) to support the professional learning of K-16 administrators and classroom instructors in general education, special education, English language education, career and technical education, and science, technology, engineering and math education;

(2) to expand educational opportunity and reengage youth, young adult, and adult learners with significant or multiple barriers to learning;

(3) to increase postsecondary opportunities for adults seeking new or expanded opportunities and completion of 2-year and 4-year career and technical education, and science, technology, engineering, and math programs;

(4) to expand the knowledge of postsecondary and career and technical education faculty and adult literacy instructors of Universal Design for Learning to ensure greater engagement and success of adult learners;

(5) to strengthen K-16 and adult learning experiences and improve education and career outcomes through use of blended learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the important role of Universal Design for Learning in professional development for all educators to help break down barriers to learning for all children, youth, and adults;

(2) commends the leadership, innovation, and commitment of several generations of researchers, educators, parents, and others committed to expanding access and opportunity to education and employment for all individuals, including those historically marginalized due to race, language, income, or disability; and

(3) celebrates 40 years of innovative research and practice leading to the creation and widespread adoption of Universal Design for Learning in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 724—DESIGNATING MAY 2024 AS “NATIONAL BRAIN TUMOR AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 724

Whereas it is estimated that more than 90,000 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in 2024, and an estimated 94,390 individuals in the United States were diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in 2023;

Whereas it's estimated that more than 1,000,000 individuals are living with a brain tumor in the United States;

Whereas, in the United States, brain tumors are—

(1) the leading cause of death from cancer in children who are under 14 years of age and teens who are under 19 years of age; and

(2) the second-leading cause of death from cancer in young adults who are between 15 and 39 years of age;

Whereas the average 5-year survival rate for an individual in the United States following the diagnosis of a primary malignant brain tumor is only 35.7 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that 18,870 individuals in the United States will die as a result of a malignant brain tumor in 2024;

Whereas brain tumors may be malignant or benign, but can be life-threatening in either case;

Whereas treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the fact that more than 100 types of brain tumors exist;

Whereas the treatment and removal of brain tumors present significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain;

Whereas brain tumors affect the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but the actions of every other organ and limb in the body, leading to brain tumors being described as a disease that affects the whole individual;

Whereas brain tumor research is supported by several private, nonprofit research foundations and by Federal medical research institutions;

Whereas basic research may fuel advancements and the development of new treatments for brain tumors;

Whereas obstacles to the development of new treatments for brain tumors remain and there are limited strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors;

Whereas, despite the high number of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor every year and the devastating prognosis for those individuals, only a few treatments have been approved for malignant brain tumors since the 1980s;

Whereas none of the treatments for malignant brain tumors extend survival by more than 2 years on average or are considered to be curative;

Whereas the mortality rates associated with brain tumors have changed little during the 30 years preceding the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas there is a need for greater public awareness of brain tumors, including the difficulties associated with research on brain tumors and the opportunities for advances in brain tumor research and treatment; and

Whereas May 2024, during which brain tumor advocates nationwide unite in awareness, outreach, and advocacy activities, is an appropriate month to recognize as “National Brain Tumor Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2024 as “National Brain Tumor Awareness Month”;

(2) encourages increased public awareness of brain tumors to honor the individuals who have lost their lives to a brain tumor or currently live with a brain tumor diagnosis;

(3) supports efforts to develop better treatments for brain tumors that will improve the quality of life and the long-term prognosis of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor;

(4) expresses its support for individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals; and

(5) urges a collaborative approach to brain tumor research, which is a promising means of advancing understanding of, and treatment for, brain tumors.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2071. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4381, to protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a

health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2072. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. TILLIS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3237, to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to ensure claimants are adequately informed regarding filing a Federal cause of action.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2071. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4381, to protect an individual's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ ACCURATE VITAL STATISTICS DATA FOR ACCESS TO CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this section as the “Director”), in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies, State, local, Tribal and territorial health officials, and relevant stakeholders, shall update—

(1) the United States Standard Certificate of Live Birth to include attempted abortion as a method of delivery; and

(2) abortion surveillance data collection tools to include data on attempted abortions that resulted in a live birth.

(b) GUIDANCE.—The Director shall develop and issue guidance and training materials to facilitate adoption of the updates under subsection (a) by State, local, Tribal, and territorial health officials and relevant health care entities.

(c) REFERRAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Director, shall develop a program for abortion survivors identified by States and territories through vital statistics and data collection tools described in subsection (a) to enable such States and territories to connect such survivors with applicable Federal programs related to the provision of health care and social services for vulnerable newborn and infant children.

SA 2072. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for Mr. TILLIS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3237, to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to ensure claimants are adequately informed regarding filing a Federal cause of action; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Patriot Bill of Rights”.

SEC. 2. INFORMATION REGARDING VETERANS' BENEFITS TO VETERANS BRINGING FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION RELATING TO WATER AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 (28 U.S.C. 2671 note prec.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—

“(1) GUIDANCE AND ADVICE SERVICES.—A veteran, or the legal representative of a veteran, bringing a cause of action under sub-

section (b) shall sign a written acknowledgment, provided by the attorney, indicating that the veteran or legal representative bringing the action understands that the veteran or legal representative may seek guidance and advice on any disability awards, payments, or benefits, in addition to and separate from rights provided under this Act, to which the veteran may be entitled under any program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, free of charge from—

“(A) organizations recognized under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code;

“(B) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and

“(C) the congressional representatives of the individual or legal representative.

“(2) APPLICATION TO PENDING MATTERS.—For any cause of action brought under subsection (b) that is pending on the date of enactment of this subsection, not later than 90 days after such date of enactment, the veteran bringing the action, the legal representative of the veteran, or the attorney for the veteran or legal representative, as applicable, shall file the acknowledgments described in paragraph (1).”.

(b) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of the amendment made by subsection (a), or the application of such a provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of the amendment made by subsection (a), the other provisions of the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 (28 U.S.C. 2671 note prec.), and the application of the provision of the amendment made by subsection (a) held to be unconstitutional to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I have seven requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a subcommittee hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2024, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a briefing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the