

designate the mastodon as the national fossil of the United States.

S. 3598

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3598, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a comprehensive standard for timing between referrals and appointments for care from the Department of Veterans Affairs and to submit a report with respect to that standard, and for other purposes.

S. 3636

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3636, a bill to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish a pilot program to identify and refer veterans for potential employment with Federal land management agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 3666

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3666, a bill to amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to establish an additional reporting requirement, and for other purposes.

S. 3704

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3704, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve or deny applications for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of facilities to export or import natural gas, and for other purposes.

S. 3713

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3713, a bill to prohibit the Federal Government from conducting, funding, approving, or otherwise supporting any research involving human fetal tissue that is obtained pursuant to an induced abortion, and to prohibit the solicitation or knowing acquisition, receipt, or acceptance of a donation of such tissue.

S. 3714

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3714, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the President to set a minimum annual goal for the number of refugees to be admitted, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 45

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution

proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S.J. RES. 58

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 58, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces".

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3736. A bill to strengthen Federal data collection regarding the teacher and principal workforce; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3736

*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 "Strengthening Educator Workforce Data Act".

##### SEC. 2. CIVIL RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION ON THE EDUCATOR WORKFORCE.

(a) MANDATORY EDUCATOR WORKFORCE DATA COLLECTION.—In carrying out the civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall, as part of the data collection, collect and publish the data described in subsection (b) on the educator workforce with respect to teachers and principals.

(b) METRICS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A civil rights data collection described in subsection (a) shall include the following metrics from each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school that is required to respond to such data collection:

(A) PRINCIPAL DATA.—For each local educational agency, the following data regarding principals employed at public elementary schools and secondary schools served by the local educational agency:

(i) The number of full-time principals employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection—

(I) the median number of years of principal experience of full-time principals employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time principals employed, based on the following categories:

(aa) Less than 1 year of principal experience.

(bb) At least 1 year but less than 3 years of principal experience.

(cc) At least 3 years but less than 7 years of principal experience.

(dd) At least 7 years but less than 15 years of principal experience.

(ee) 15 or more years of principal experience.

(B) TEACHER DATA.—For each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school, the following data regarding teachers employed at all public elementary schools and secondary schools served by a local educational agency, and each such school, respectively:

(i) The number of full-time teachers employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection, but excluding student teaching and similar teaching preparation experiences—

(I) the median number of years of teaching experience of full-time teachers employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time teachers employed, based on the following categories:

(aa) Less than 1 year of teaching experience.

(bb) At least 1 year but less than 2 years of teaching experience.

(cc) At least 2 years but less than 5 years of teaching experience.

(dd) At least 5 years but less than 10 years of teaching experience.

(ee) At least 10 years but less than 20 years of teaching experience.

(ff) 20 or more years of teaching experience.

(iii) The number of full-time teachers employed who meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(iv) The number of full-time teachers employed who do not meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(v) The numbers of full-time teachers employed who meet all State license, certificate, and endorsement requirements in each of the following:

(I) Mathematics.

(II) Science.

(III) English as a second language.

(IV) Special education.

(2) DISAGGREGATION AND CROSS-TABULATION.—The Secretary shall collect the data described in paragraph (1) in a manner that allows the disaggregation and cross-tabulation of each data category (including each subcategory) described in such paragraph by race, ethnicity, and sex, subject to subsection (d).

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIAL REPORT.—Upon the conclusion of each civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department, shall prepare a special report regarding the educator workforce.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be accessible through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department;

(B) include information on—

(i) for each State, the total number of principals in the educator workforce, as calculated in the most recent civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(ii) for each State, the total number of teachers in the educator workforce, as calculated in such data collection, based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(C) for each category described in subparagraph (B), present in an easily accessible manner, such as through percentages or a graph or other visual representation, the—

(i) disaggregated results based on race, ethnicity, and sex; and

(ii) the disaggregated results based on the years of experience categories under subparagraph (A)(i)(II) or (B)(i)(II) of subsection (b)(1), as applicable.

(3) ACCESS TO DATA.—The Secretary shall make the underlying data used for the report under paragraph (1) accessible to the public through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department.

(d) DATA PRIVACY.—In carrying out data collection, disaggregation, cross-tabulation, and reporting in accordance with this section and under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall coordinate with the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department to ensure that teacher and principal privacy is protected and that individually identifiable information about teachers and principals remains confidential.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms “Department”, “elementary school”, “local educational agency”, “secondary school”, and “State” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) TEACHER.—The term “teacher” means an individual employed as a teacher, including a preschool teacher, at a public elementary school or secondary school.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply with respect to each civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act that begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 543—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF STATE GOVERNORS TO REPEL THE DANGEROUS ONGOING INVASION ACROSS THE UNITED STATES SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. MARSHALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 543

Whereas during a 2019 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden called for “all those people seeking asylum” to “immediately surge to the border”;

Whereas during a 2019 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden raised his hand when candidates were asked if their health plans will provide coverage for illegal immigrants;

Whereas during a 2020 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden pledged support for “sanctuary cities” when he stated that illegal immigrants arrested by local police should not be turned over to Federal immigration authorities;

Whereas on January 20, 2021, one of President Biden’s first actions as President was sending proposed legislation, the U.S. Citizenship Act, to Congress, which would provide a path to citizenship for an estimated 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 illegal immigrants who are currently residing in the United States;

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, President Biden issued a “Proclamation on the Termination Of Emergency With Respect To The Southern Border Of The United States And Redirection Of Funds Diverted To Border Wall Construction”, which halted construction of physical barriers along the international border between the United States and Mexico;

Whereas President Biden later terminated existing border wall construction contracts and failed to obligate more than \$1,000,000,000 that Congress had lawfully appropriated for border wall construction;

Whereas on January 20, 2021, President Biden halted enrollments in the Migrant Protection Protocols policy, which is commonly known as the “Remain in Mexico” program;

Whereas on February 6, 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken suspended and terminated the asylum cooperative agreements with the Governments of El Salvador, of Guatemala, and of Honduras;

Whereas in March 2022, the Department of Homeland Security began implementing the interim final rule titled “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” which authorizes U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to consider the asylum applications of individuals subject to expedited removal and violates the law enacted by Congress that requires asylum seekers to offer evidence to persuade a judge in an immigration court;

Whereas in August 2022, the Department of Homeland Security terminated the Migrant Protection Protocols (commonly known as the “Remain in Mexico” policy), which required aliens with pending asylum claims to wait in Mexico;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2023, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement executed 142,580 removals, which is significantly lower than the 226,000 to 410,000 removals that occurred every fiscal year between fiscal years 2008 through 2020;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2021, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—

(1) arrested 48 percent fewer convicted criminals than had been arrested during the prior fiscal year;

(2) deported 63 percent fewer criminals than had been deported in the prior fiscal year; and

(3) issued 56 percent fewer “detainer requests” to local authorities than had been issued in the prior fiscal year;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2023, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement arrested 74,000 aliens with pending charges or convictions, which is fewer than the more than 138,000 arrests of such aliens during fiscal year 2018;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2023, U.S. Customs and Border Protection made more than 2,400,000 apprehensions of illegal immigrants along the international border between the United States and Mexico, which is the highest level ever recorded;

Whereas, on April 1, 2022, President Biden announced the termination of a public health policy used to expel potentially infected illegal immigrants during the COVID-19 pandemic (commonly known as the “title 42 policy”);

Whereas, on September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Mayorkas, issued a memorandum titled “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law”, which stated that an alien’s illegal status in the United States should not be the sole basis of an enforcement action and prioritized for apprehension and removal aliens who are a threat to national security, public safety, or border security;

Whereas, on October 12, 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum titled “Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual”, which included Department-wide guidance to cease mass worksite operations, among other instructions;

Whereas, on October 27, 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum titled “Guidelines for Enforcement Actions in or Near Protected Areas”, which listed numerous protected areas where the enforcement of Federal immigration law should not occur;

Whereas, in December 2023, U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered 302,034 illegal immigrants along the international border between the United States and Mexico, which is the highest number of such encounters ever recorded in a single month;

Whereas President Biden’s fiscal year 2023 budget request aims to shift the Department of Homeland Security’s border management away from enforcement and toward “effectively managing irregular migration along the Southwest border”;

Whereas in November 2022, Texas Governor Greg Abbott—

(1) declared a state of invasion at the southern border; and

(2) increased security at the border to protect the state of Texas by invoking—

(A) section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States; and

(B) the invasion clauses in the Texas Constitution;

Whereas in March 2023, at a hearing of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, U.S. Border Patrol Chief Raul Ortiz told lawmakers that the Department of Homeland Security did not have operational control of the border;

Whereas in March 2023, at a hearing of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas stated that he does not use the statutory definition of operational control under section 2(b) of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-367; 8 U.S.C. 1701 note) when asked if the Department of Homeland Security had operational control of the border;

Whereas on January 6, 2023, the Biden Administration abused its parole authority under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) to create a new parole program for nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela;

Whereas on April 27, 2023, the Biden Administration further abused its parole authority by creating a new family reunification parole process, which grants parole to entire categories of aliens rather than granting parole on a case-by-case basis, as required under such section 212(d)(5);

Whereas the Biden Administration created a parole with conditions policy authorizing U.S. Border Patrol agents to release aliens through parole before they are given a Notice to Appear or entered into removal proceedings;

Whereas the Biden Administration has expanded the use of the CBP One app, allowing tens of thousands of aliens to enter the United States unlawfully to hide the mass immigration surge following the termination of the order of suspension issued by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention under section 362 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 265) as a result of the public health emergency relating to the COVID-19 pandemic (commonly known as the “title 42 order”);

Whereas drug cartels are receiving an estimated \$13,000,000,000 each year from their human smuggling operations across the southern border of the United States, which represents an enormous increase from the estimated \$500,000,000 the drug cartels received in 2018 from such operations;

Whereas during fiscal year 2023, according to the non-detained docket, an estimated 6,200,000 illegal aliens were at large in the United States, including more than 400,000 known criminal aliens;