

are seeking a hunting license. He is a champion of our New Hampshire values of responsible stewardship and respecting our wildlife.

Sam is also deeply involved in environmental preservation in his community. In addition to his long history of volunteering with the Fish and Game Department, Sam serves as chair of the Nottingham Conservation Commission and on the board of the New Hampshire Wildlife Federation. Granite Staters know that the natural splendor of our State is not maintained on its own, and through the volunteer efforts of Sam and others like him, Granite Staters will be able to enjoy New Hampshire's woods, rivers, and mountains for years to come.

Sam's decades of volunteering for Fish and Game, the Nottingham Conservation Commission, and the New Hampshire Wildlife Federation exemplify the New Hampshire spirit of respecting and honoring our beautiful natural resources. Through his life's work, he has reminded us that it is nothing less than a privilege to call beautiful New Hampshire our home. For his commitment to our environment, our State, and our country, I am honored to name him July's Granite Stater of the Month.●

#### TRIBUTE TO LAURIE BONER

● Ms. LUMMIS. Madam President, with the August work period just around the corner, preparations are being made and events are being scheduled for several weeks back home in Wyoming. The Cowboy State is truly wonderful all 12 months of the year, but August brings a lot of opportunities for outdoor activities, family gatherings, and one of my favorite events of the year: the Wyoming State Fair.

For more than 120 years, the Wyoming State Fair has taken place in Douglas and has been the perfect place to take in a rodeo, play carnival games, eat some terrific fair food, and celebrate Wyoming agriculture. As a lifelong rancher, the Wyoming State Fair has always held a special place in my heart. It is a place to welcome and witness the next generation of ranchers and to honor those who have made so much of a difference to agriculture in Wyoming with an induction into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

Today, I have the distinct honor to welcome Laurie Boner of Glenrock, WY, to the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

In every walk of life, the Hall of Fame is synonymous with excellence. Not only in one's profession, but also in their character. It is traditionally a place reserved for those who have made significant contributions to ensure growth in their industry and who have left a lasting impact for future generations to look up to. Laurie personifies all of these attributes, and being inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame is a fitting and well-deserved honor and recognition for her.

It did not take long for Laurie to begin showing an interest in agriculture. At a young age, she would spend time with her grandparents who raised sheep and cattle and grew up with quarter horses, which were raised and trained by her mother. The influence and knowledge they shared ultimately sparked an interest in Laurie's heart which has since developed into a passion for ranching and agriculture in addition to her love for Wyoming.

This passion soon transitioned into a career. After her graduation from the University of Wyoming, Laurie spent more than 15 years working for the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, where she was able to use her knowledge and expertise to guide Federal and State agriculture policies in Wyoming. Laurie, however, felt she had more to offer and so much more she could do.

This led her to join numerous associations to help advocate for Wyoming's ranching and agriculture industries. She has served on the Wyoming Quarter Horse Association (WQHA), Wyoming Wool Growers Association (WWGA), Converse County Stock Growers, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust Board, the Wyoming State Fair Board, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association (WSGA), and was appointed by the Governor to the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB), where she served for 6 years. During her busy career, she still found the time to start up LB Designs, a business specializing in website design and print-ready promotional materials. That is a resume that truly stands out and clearly is representative of someone who wants what is best for agriculture in her State and is willing to put in whatever needs to be done.

Laurie is also no stranger to awards and recognitions. In 2021, she was honored as the recipient of the Heart of Agriculture Award. When I learned of this, I wrote her and told her how special it is to be recognized by your neighbors and peers who have decided that you are part of what makes living, working, and just being a part of agriculture in Wyoming so wonderful. I pushed her to use that award as a catalyst to continue to challenge herself to make a difference. I do not think she needed my advice as she was already well on the path to success, and I can't think of anyone more deserving of this hall of fame recognition than Laurie Boner.

I look forward to welcoming Laurie to the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. While I do not anticipate her slowing down anytime soon, the legacy she has established is truly remarkable and an example for others to aspire to. I tip my hat to her.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to section 1 of the Library of Congress Trust Fund

Board Act (2 U.S.C. 154), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a 5-year term: Mr. Saul Aaron Fox of Miami Beach, Florida.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 114(b) of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1103), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development for a term of 6 years: Mr. Michael Joseph Sommers of Alexandria, Virginia.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-5448. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report in accordance with sections 107 and 502 of the Foreign Intelligence Act of 1978, as amended, 50 U.S.C. section 1801 et seq., and section 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended; to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Judiciary; and Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-5449. A communication from the Chief Regulatory Officer, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "International Entrepreneur Program: Fiscal Year 2025 Automatic Increase of Investment and Revenue Amount Requirements" (RIN1615-AC75) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 25, 2024; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5450. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Attorney General's Second Quarterly Report of Fiscal Year 2024 on the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-5451. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Civil Monetary Penalties—2024 Adjustment" (Docket No. EP 716) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 25, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5452. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to Regulations for Expedited Relief for Service Emergencies" ((RIN2140-AB57) (Docket No. EP 762)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 25, 2024; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-156. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Illinois urging the federal government to publish and certify without delay the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and urging the United States Congress to pass a joint resolution, affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20

Whereas, in 1972, the Ninety-second Congress of the United States of America, at its Second Session in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, adopted the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America:

Joint Resolution Resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (Two-Thirds of Each House Concurring Therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

## "Article—

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.";

Whereas, Article V of the Constitution of the United States sets forth a two-step amending procedure; and

Whereas, The first step of the Article V amending procedure is proposal of an amendment either by two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or by a convention called by application of two-thirds of the States; and

Whereas, The second and final step of the Article V amending procedure is ratification of an amendment by three-fourths of the States; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States does not limit the time for States to ratify an amendment; and

Whereas, The time limit within the internal resolution used by Congress in 1972 to propose the Equal Rights Amendment is, thus, without force or effect, and

Whereas, The so-called Madison Amendment, relating to Compensation of Members of Congress, is the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, In 1789, by two-thirds vote of each house of the First Congress, the Madison Amendment completed the proposal step of Article V; and

Whereas, Approximately 203 years later, the Madison Amendment completed the ratification step of Article V through ratification by three-fourths of the States; and

Whereas, In 1992, having met the requirements of Article V, the Madison Amendment was published and certified by the Administration of President George H.W. Bush as the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Following publication of the Madison Amendment, Congress affirmed the

Madison Amendment as the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, As of January 27, 2020, three-fourths of the States have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment; and

Whereas, In contrast to the Madison Amendment which took 203 years to ratify, the Equal Rights Amendment took a mere 48 years to ratify; and

Whereas, The Equal Rights Amendment now meets the requirements of Article V of the Constitution of the United States to be added as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment; therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the one hundred third general assembly of the state of Illinois, the Senate Concurring Herein, That the General Assembly urges the Administration of President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. to publish and certify without delay the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the General Assembly urges the Congress of the United States to pass a joint resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the General Assembly calls on other States to join in this action by passing the same or similar resolutions; and be it further*

*Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, to Members of the United States Congress, and to the Archivist of the United States.*

POM-157. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland urging the federal government to publish, without delay, the federal Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the United States Congress to pass a joint resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-eighth Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Whereas, in 1972, the 92nd Congress of the United States, at its second session, in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, adopted the following proposition to amend the U.S. Constitution:

"Joint resolution resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

## ARTICLE

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.";

Whereas, Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides a two-step procedure for the adoption of an amendment; and

Whereas, The first requirement for the adoption of an amendment under Article V is the proposal of an amendment either by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, or by a convention called by application of two-thirds of the states; and

Whereas, The second requirement for the adoption of an amendment under Article V is

ratification of an amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, The U.S. Constitution does not limit the time for states to ratify an amendment and does not grant Congress the authority to unilaterally limit the time by which an amendment may be ratified; and

Whereas, A time limitation for the ratification of amendments by the states would be a substantive change to the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, To have full force and effect, a substantive change to the U.S. Constitution must be within the text of an amendment so that it may be ratified by the states as part of the requirements of Article V; and

Whereas, The time limitation on state ratifications was in the preamble section of the resolution by Congress and not within the text of the amendment presented to states for state approval; and

Whereas, Because of the placement of the time limitation, the states ratified the text of the Equal Rights Amendment but did not ratify the time limit by Congress; and

Whereas, A time limit was approved in the Equal Rights Amendment by Congress in 1972, but has not been subsequently approved by the states and thus is without force or effect; and

Whereas, in comparison, in 1978, Congress passed the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, which included a time limitation within the text of the Amendment offered to the states for ratification; and

Whereas, The time limitation for the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment ended before ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, Because the time limit was within the text of the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, the time limit had full force and effect and the amendment expired in 1985; and

Whereas, In comparison, the Twenty-first Amendment and the Twenty-second Amendment include time limitations within the text of each amendment, and the timelines were ratified by three-fourths of the states in accordance with the text of the amendments; and

Whereas, In 1789, the First Congress proposed, in accordance with Article V, the Madison Amendment relating to compensation of members of Congress; and

Whereas, Over 202 years later, the Madison Amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the states; and

Whereas, In 1992, having finally met the requirements of Article V, the Madison Amendment was published as the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by the Archivist of the United States during the Administration of President George H.W. Bush; and

Whereas, Following publication of the Madison Amendment by the Archivist of the United States, Congress affirmed the Madison Amendment as the Twenty-seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and

Whereas, As of January 27, 2020, three-fourths of the states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment; and

Whereas, Unlike the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, the Equal Rights Amendment does not contain a time limit in its text where it would be of full force and effect; and

Whereas, In contrast to the Madison Amendment, which took 203 years to ratify, the Equal Rights Amendment took only 48 years to ratify; and

Whereas, The text of Article V of the U.S. Constitution grants the states the power of ratification, not rescission; and

Whereas, Samuel Johnson's dictionary of 1755 defines "ratify" as "to confirm; to settle"; and