

Now, Mr. Erdogan, the President of Türkiye, does not like the Kurds. I am not going to go into why. He is entitled to his opinion. But, right now, Mr. Erdogan has troops and tanks and weapons marshaled on the border between Türkiye and Syria.

As we know, the people in Syria finally had enough, and they overthrew Mr. Assad, their President. Predictably, Assad, who we think stole billions of dollars from the good people of Syria, is now, predictably, living in Russia. We are going to try to find his money.

Mr. Assad, like his father, is a butcher. He killed tens and tens of thousands of Syrians, and many of them he hurt the entire time they were dying.

To keep power and his money—a lot of which he made by dealing drugs—he used chemical weapons against his own people. And now the people in Syria are free of him.

Everybody else, stay out of Syria. President Trump has already talked about it. It doesn't mean we can't offer our advice, but we all need to stay out of Syria.

The defeat of Mr. Assad in Syria would not have happened but for Israel. We know that. You don't have to be a graduate of Cal Tech to know that. Israel destroyed Hezbollah, which was working with Iran, which was working with Russia to keep Assad in power.

Russia and Iran and Hezbollah were on the side of the butcher. But Russia is tied up in Ukraine. Hezbollah was holding down the fort while Russia was tied up in Ukraine. And Israel ignored the advice of many and just went out and destroyed Hezbollah.

Thank you, Israel.

But that is why the people of Syria today are free, and they are entitled to self-determination.

Mr. Erdogan in Türkiye, I worry, is going to invade Syria. I am not accusing him of anything, but I worry that he is because we have intelligence that he has many soldiers and many tanks and much equipment and many weapons right now stationed on the border between Türkiye and Syria. And our Kurd friends are afraid that Mr. Erdogan, because of his hatred for the Kurds, is going to attack now. The Kurds live very peacefully in northeast Syria.

My message today is: President Erdogan, I don't want to mess in the affairs of your country, but don't do it. Leave the Kurds alone. Leave the people of Syria alone.

Türkiye has problems now. Türkiye is supposed to be our friend. Türkiye is a member of NATO. Lately, they haven't been acting like our friend. Türkiye has its own problems. If we think interest rates are high in America, they are close to 50 percent in Türkiye. Some people think they are in a recession. Their inflation is between 40 and 50 percent.

If you invade Syria and touch a hair on the head of the Kurds, I am going to ask this U.S. Congress to do some-

thing, and our sanctions are not going to help the economy of Türkiye. I don't want to do that. Leave the Kurds alone.

My work here is done. I will show myself to the door, and I will suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3324 and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills, en bloc: Calendar No. 277, S. 1097; Calendar No. 528, H.R. 2468; Calendar No. 530, H.R. 4094; Calendar No. 640, S. 5005; Calendar No. 660, H.R. 7332; and H.R. 3324.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged of the relevant bill, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bills, en bloc.

Mr. LEE. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment, where applicable, be agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The bills passed, en bloc, as follows:

CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ AND THE FARMWORKER MOVEMENT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

The bill (S. 1097), to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is in boldfaced brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is in italic.)

S. 1097

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 “César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

[(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

[(1) on October 8, 2012, the César E. Chávez National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 8884 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note) for the purposes of protecting and interpreting the nationally significant resources associated with the property in Keene, California, known as “Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz”;

[(2) Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz—

[(A) served as the national headquarters of the United Farm Workers; and

[(B) was the home and workplace of César E. Chávez, the family of César E. Chávez, union members, and supporters of César E. Chávez;

[(3) while the César E. Chávez National Monument marks the extraordinary achievements and contributions to the history of the United States by César Chávez and the farmworker movement, there are other significant sites in the States of California and Arizona that are important to the story of the farmworker movement; and

[(4) in the study conducted by the National Park Service entitled “César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment” and submitted to Congress on October 24, 2013, the National Park Service—

[(A)(i) found that several sites associated with César E. Chávez and the farmworker movement—

[(I) are suitable for inclusion in the National Park System; and

[(II) depict a distinct and important aspect of the history of the United States not otherwise adequately represented at existing units of the National Park System; and

[(ii) recommended that Congress establish a national historical park to honor the role that César E. Chávez played in lifting up the lives of farmworkers; and

[(B)(i) found that the route of the 1966 march from Delano to Sacramento, California, meets National Historic Landmark criteria;

[(ii) recommended that the potential for designation of the route as a national historic trail be further explored; and

[(iii) indicated that the National Park Service could work with partner organizations and agencies to provide for interpretation programs along the route of the 1966 march from Delano to Sacramento, California.

[(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park—

[(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement;

[(2) to interpret and provide for a broader understanding of the extraordinary achievements and contributions to the history of the United States made by César Chávez and the farmworker movement; and

[(3) to support and enhance the network of sites and resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement.]

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park—

(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement;

(2) to interpret and provide for a broader understanding of the extraordinary achievements and contributions to the history of the United States made by César Chávez and the farmworker movement; and

(3) to support and enhance the network of sites and resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “historical park” means the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park established by section 4.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Cesar E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park Proposed Boundary”, numbered 502/179857B, and dated September 2022.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATES.—The term “States” means—

- (A) the State of California; and
- (B) the State of Arizona.

(5) STUDY.—The term “Study” means the study conducted by the National Park Service entitled “César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment” and submitted to Congress on October 24, 2013.

SEC. 4. CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ AND THE FARMWORKER MOVEMENT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The César E. Chávez National Monument established on October 8, 2012, by Presidential Proclamation 8884 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note) is redesignated as the “César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park”.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the monument referred to in paragraph (1) shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the monument referred to in paragraph (1) shall be considered to be a reference to the “César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park”.

(b) BOUNDARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the historical park shall include the area identified as “César E. Chávez National Monument” in Keene, California, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL SITES.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary may include within the boundary of the historical park the following sites, as generally depicted on the map:

- (A) The Forty Acres in Delano, California.
- (B) Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, Arizona.
- (C) McDonnell Hall in San Jose, California.

(3) CONDITIONS FOR INCLUSION.—A site described in paragraph (2) shall not be included in the boundary of the historical park until—

(A) the date on which the Secretary acquires the land or an interest in the land at the site; or

(B) the date on which the Secretary enters into a written agreement with the owner of the site providing that the site shall be managed in accordance with this Act.

(4) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary includes a site described in paragraph (2) in the historical park, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the addition to the historical park.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the area generally depicted on the map as “Proposed NPS Boundary” by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and public interpretation of historic sites, museums, and

resources on land not administered by the Secretary relating to the life of César E. Chávez and the history of the farmworker movement.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the States, local governments, public and private organizations, and individuals to provide for the preservation, development, interpretation, and use of the historical park.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) ADDITIONAL SITES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The general management plan prepared under paragraph (1) shall include a determination of whether there are—

(i) sites located in the Coachella Valley in the State of California that were reviewed in the Study that should be added to the historical park;

(ii) additional representative sites in the States that were reviewed in the Study that should be added to the historical park; or

(iii) sites outside of the States in the United States that relate to the farmworker movement that should be linked to, and interpreted at, the historical park.

(B) RECOMMENDATION.—On completion of the preparation of the general management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives any recommendations for additional sites to be included in the historical park.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan under paragraph (1) shall be prepared in consultation with—

(A) any owner of land that is included within the boundaries of the historical park; and

(B) appropriate Federal, State, and Tribal agencies, public and private organizations, and individuals, including—

- (i) the National Chávez Center; and
- (ii) the César Chávez Foundation.

SEC. 5. FARMWORKER PEREGRINACIÓN NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(50) FARMWORKER PEREGRINACIÓN NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Farmworker Peregrinación National Historic Trail, a route of approximately 300 miles taken by farmworkers between Delano and Sacramento, California, in 1966, as generally depicted as ‘Alternative C’ in the study conducted by the National Park Service entitled ‘César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment’ and submitted to Congress on October 24, 2013.”.

The committee reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1097

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 “César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park Act”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park—

(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement;

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(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the monument referred to in paragraph (1) shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the monument referred to in paragraph (1) shall be considered to be a reference to the “César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park”.

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(B) RECOMMENDATION.—On completion of the preparation of the general management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives any recommendations for additional sites to be included in the historical park.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan under paragraph (1) shall be prepared in consultation with—

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Peregrinación National Historic Trail, a route of approximately 300 miles taken by farmworkers between Delano and Sacramento, California, in 1966, as generally depicted as ‘Alternative C’ in the study conducted by the National Park Service entitled ‘César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment’ and submitted to Congress on October 24, 2013.”.

MOUNTAIN VIEW CORRIDOR COMPLETION ACT

The bill (H.R. 2468) to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Utah certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of Camp Williams, Utah, and for other purposes, was ordered to a third reading, as read the third time, and passed.

GREAT SALT LAKE STEWARDSHIP ACT

The bill (H.R. 4094) to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to authorize expenditures for the conduct of certain water conservation measures in the Great Salt Lake basin, and for other purposes, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION SETTLEMENT ACT

The bill (S. 5005) to authorize additional funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 5005

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION SETTLEMENT ACT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SETTLEMENT.—Section 10009 of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1355) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “\$250,000,000” and inserting “\$750,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “\$250,000,000” and inserting “\$750,000,000”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FRIANT DIVISION IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 10203(c) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1367) is amended by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$75,000,000”.

UTAH STATE PARKS ADJUSTMENT ACT

The bill (H.R. 7332) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY TO COLLECT SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2029

The bills (H.R. 3324) to extend the authority to collect Shasta-Trinity Marina fees through fiscal year 2029, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

H.R. 5009

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, we are on the floor here in the U.S. Senate debating and discussing the National Defense Authorization Act—the NDAA, as we call it—one of the most important bills of the year because it sets our defense policy, defense spending numbers; it lays out the things that Congress wants to do, hopefully, to focus on modality for our troops; and it is about taking care of our military men and women and their families. So it is a very important bill.

We are here at the end of the year, unfortunately, and I am going to complain a little bit. We got this bill done in June in the Senate and never brought it to the Senate floor. I am just going to be a little blunt. It is the majority leader. Senator SCHUMER doesn't prioritize national defense. He doesn't. Every year, the NDAA, under his leadership, has come to the floor at the very end of the year—no chance to amend it; no Senate floor vote. It is wrong that we don't prioritize it. He doesn't prioritize national defense.

We are looking at one of the most dangerous periods that we have seen since World War II. Dictators are on the march around the world—Russia, China, Iran, North Korea. They are all working together. And look at what we are doing with regard to defense spending. We are hitting, with President Biden—look at that—3 percent of GDP. We have been at 3 percent of GDP or lower only three or four times since the end of World War II. That is not a number you should aspire to if you want a strong American defense, especially during a dangerous time, but we are going down—3 percent. The Biden budget would bring us to below 3 percent next year.

Again, this is being jammed through at the end of the year. We never debated it on the Senate floor.

We did a lot of good work in the U.S. Senate. I want to particularly do a shout-out to Senator WICKER, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee. He will be the chairman of the Armed Services Committee starting in January. That will be really great for our military, for our country.

In our bill, we got an additional \$25 billion added to the Biden budget to make our military stronger. One of the disappointments of the NDAA that we are debating now—that was a bipartisan addition to the budget. Remember, it is a Democratic-controlled Senate, a Democratic-controlled Armed Services Committee.