

Whereas, in 2020, sudden cardiac arrest accounted for over 436,000 deaths in the United States;

Whereas approximately every 40 seconds an individual in the United States will have a heart attack;

Whereas heart disease and stroke are the leading causes of maternal death among women in the United States, accounting for more than 1 in 3 pregnancy-related deaths between 2011 and 2015;

Whereas congenital heart defects are—

(1) the most common types of birth defects in the United States; and

(2) the leading killer of infants with birth defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of CVD, including—

(1) high blood pressure;

(2) high blood cholesterol;

(3) smoking tobacco products;

(4) exposure to tobacco smoke;

(5) physical inactivity;

(6) obesity; and

(7) diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of CVD through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors for CVD can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas under section 101(1) of title 36, United States Code, the President is requested to issue an annual proclamation designating February as American Heart Month;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate National Wear Red Day during February by “going red” to increase awareness about CVD as the leading killer of individuals in the United States; and

Whereas, every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as “American Heart Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2024 as “American Heart Month”;;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month;

(3) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to fighting cardiovascular disease by—

(A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of cardiovascular disease;

(B) supporting research on cardiovascular disease; and

(C) improving access to affordable, high-quality, and innovative care to reduce long-term disability and mortality;

(4) recognizes and supports efforts to address the long-term implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on cardiovascular health and mortality rates;

(5) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Heart Month; and

(6) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about their risk for cardiovascular disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 561—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 16, 2024, AS “NATIONAL ELIZABETH PERATROVICH DAY”

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 561

Whereas Elizabeth Wanamaker Peratrovich, Tlingit, was a member of the Lukaax̂.ádi clan in the Raven moiety with the Tlingit name of ax̂ galaat (referred to in this preamble as “Elizabeth”) who fought for social equality, civil liberties, and respect for Alaska Native and Native American communities;

Whereas Elizabeth, who was born in 1911 in Petersburg, Alaska, experienced discrimination as a Tlingit woman, and dedicated her life to creating a better future for Alaska Natives;

Whereas, more than 6,000 patriotic Alaska Natives protected the United States alongside non-Native Servicemen and women during World War II, despite suffering from unjust discrimination;

Whereas, in 1941, Elizabeth and her husband, Roy Peratrovich, moved to Juneau, the capital city of Alaska, to campaign tirelessly for the passage of the anti-discrimination legislation of Ernest Gruening, the Governor of Alaska, which would later result in the passage of the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945;

Whereas, in campaigning for the passage of anti-discrimination legislation, Elizabeth persevered for several years traveling across the Alaska Territory enabling, rallying, and uniting Alaska Natives to fight for recognition that they are created equal to others and equally endowed with “unalienable Rights”;

Whereas Elizabeth was a powerful orator who envisioned unity and then spoke it into existence through community advocacy and the support of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and the Alaska Native Sisterhood;

Whereas Elizabeth testified strongly before the Alaska Territorial legislature vote on the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945, passionately asking the legislature, “Have you eliminated larceny or murder by passing a law against it? No law will eliminate crimes but, at least you as legislators, can assert to the world that you recognize the evil of the present situation and speak your intent to help us overcome discrimination.”;

Whereas the Alaska Territorial Legislature passed the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 on February 16, 1945, which was the first anti-discrimination law enacted in the history of the United States;

Whereas Elizabeth dedicated the rest of her life to creating a better Alaska for future generations;

Whereas Elizabeth tragically died of cancer in 1958, but her legacy has not been forgotten;

Whereas, beginning in 1988, the State of Alaska has recognized February 16 as Elizabeth Peratrovich Day; and

Whereas, in 2020, the United States Mint released the Elizabeth Peratrovich \$1 coin to commemorate the significant impact that Elizabeth had on advancing equality under the law in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 16, 2024, as “National Elizabeth Peratrovich Day”;

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Elizabeth Peratrovich Day by remembering the work of Elizabeth Wanamaker Peratrovich and other civil rights leaders; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States and Members of Congress to commemorate the life and civil rights advocacy of Elizabeth Wanamaker Peratrovich by continuing the important work of ensuring equality for Alaska Natives and Native Americans.

SENATE RESOLUTION 562—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GEORGE F. MCGINNIS

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 562

Whereas George F. McGinnis was born on August 12, 1950;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was on the unbeaten Indianapolis Washington High School team that won the 1969 State Basketball Championship;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was Indiana’s Mr. Basketball in 1969;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was well known for his 53-point and 30-rebound performance in the Indiana All Stars victory over Kentucky in Louisville’s Freedom Hall;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis led the Big Ten in scoring and rebounding as a sophomore at Indiana University, averaging 29.9 points and 14.7 rebounds per game;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis became the first sophomore in league history to lead the Big Ten in both points and rebounds per game;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was named to the Associated Press All-American Third Team and added to the All-Big Ten First Team;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis bypassed his final 2 seasons of National Collegiate Athletic Association eligibility as a hardship case after the sudden loss of his father, Burnie;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis played for his hometown Indiana Pacers for the first 4 seasons of his professional career;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis helped guide the Pacers to 2 of their 3 American Basketball Association championships in 1972 and 1973;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was the American Basketball Association’s co-most valuable player, sharing the title with Julius Irving, in the 1974–1975 American Basketball Association season;

Whereas, in the 1975 American Basketball Association playoffs, Mr. McGinnis averaged 32.3 points, 15.9 rebounds, and 8.2 assists per game;

Whereas, during his 4-year American Basketball Association stint, Mr. McGinnis was named as a 3-time American Basketball Association All-Star, received 3 All-American Basketball Association selections, and was selected to the American Basketball Association All-Rookie First Team;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis then later played with the Philadelphia 76ers, Denver Nuggets, and Indiana Pacers in the National Basketball Association;

Whereas, during his time in the National Basketball Association, Mr. McGinnis earned 3 National Basketball Association All-Star selections, was named to the All-National Basketball Association First Team in 1976, and was voted to the All-National Basketball Association Second Team in 1977;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis compiled 17,009 points and 9,233 rebounds in his 11-year pro basketball career;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis is 1 of 4 Indiana Pacers to have their jersey number retired;

Whereas, in 1997, Mr. McGinnis was selected to the American Basketball Association All-Time Team;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in 2017;

Whereas Mr. McGinnis was inducted into the Indiana University Athletics Hall of Fame on September 22, 2023; and

Whereas Mr. McGinnis passed away on December 14, 2023; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of George F. McGinnis, including the dedication of Mr. McGinnis—

(A) in particular, to the game of basketball and fans in the Hoosier State; and

(B) to his work on and off the court in Indianapolis and in the State Indiana;

(2) recognizes the success of Mr. McGinnis as a source of continuing pride for the entire State of Indiana;

(3) gives a heartfelt thank you to Mr. McGinnis for all of the memories and will continue to remember his legacy; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Mr. McGinnis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 563—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HULMAN CENTER

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 563

Whereas the Hulman Center was funded by donation and bond issues after an initial \$2,500,000 gift from the philanthropist Tony Hulman, the patriarch of the Hulman family;

Whereas construction started on the Hulman Center, initially named the Hulman Civic University Center, in Terre Haute, Indiana on December 14, 1971;

Whereas the Hulman Center can hold up to 10,000 people;

Whereas, on December 14, 1973, the facility opened and held its first game, a men's basketball game between the Indiana State Sycamores and the Purdue Boilermakers;

Whereas the Hulman Center is home to the Indiana State Sycamores basketball teams;

Whereas the Indiana State Sycamores men's basketball team's first season was in 1896, making it one of the oldest basketball teams in the NCAA, along with Bucknell University, the University of Minnesota, the University of Washington, and Yale University;

Whereas the Hulman Center has served as the site of several NCAA championship events, including the 1974 Midwest Region of the NCAA Tournament;

Whereas the Hulman Center was the site of the 1975 NCAA Gymnastics National Championship;

Whereas the Hulman Center was home to Indiana State men's basketball team's most memorable season, 1978-1979, when most of the games were standing-room-only;

Whereas, during the 1978-1979 season, National Player of the Year Larry Bird led an undefeated team to its first-ever NCAA Division I Tournament, as well as the Associated Press and United Press International titles;

Whereas the Hulman Center is the site of the 1979 Missouri Valley Conference men's basketball tournament title game;

Whereas the Indiana State Sycamores men's basketball team was runner-up in the 1979 NCAA National Championship and was nationally recognized as the best team in the country, including by the Associated Press;

Whereas, in its first 5 years, the Hulman Center hosted 95 concerts;

Whereas, over the years, the Hulman Center has hosted many concerts, including performances by Elvis Presley, Van Halen, Frank Sinatra, Johnny Carson, Kiss, John

Denver, Bob Dylan, Aerosmith, Earth Wind and Fire, Willy Nelson, Styx, John Mellencamp, Sheryl Crow, and many memorable musical acts; and

Whereas, from 2018 to 2020, Indiana State University underwent a renovation of the Hulman Center; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the Hulman Center has played a significant role in the history of the city of Terre Haute, Indiana State University, and the State of Indiana;

(2) recognizes that the Hulman Center continues to be an important and valuable gathering space to its visitors and Hoosiers; and

(3) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Hulman Center.

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL ON FEBRUARY 14, 2018

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 564

Whereas, on February 14, 2018, a mass shooting that took the lives of 17 teachers and students took place at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were affected by this tragedy;

Whereas the Parkland community has shown strength, compassion, and unity over the past 6 years; and

Whereas February 14, 2024, marks 6 years since the horrific attack; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the survivors of the attack and pledges continued support for their recovery;

(3) recognizes the strength and resilience of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School community; and

(4) expresses gratitude to the emergency medical and health care professionals of the Parkland community for their efforts in responding to the attack and caring for the victims and survivors.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT TO USE APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY FORCE TO LIBERATE UNITED STATES CITIZENS BEING HELD BY HAMAS

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas Hamas, an Iranian-backed terrorist organization, carried out a coordinated series of surprise terrorist attacks against Israel on October 7, 2023;

Whereas, during the attacks of October 7, 2023, Hamas brutally claimed the lives of

more than 1,200 Israelis and foreign nationals, including 35 United States citizens;

Whereas, during the attacks of October 7, 2023, Hamas took an estimated 240 Israelis and foreign nationals hostage;

Whereas, after a temporary pause in hostilities in November 2023, during which some hostages were released in exchange for the release of Palestinian prisoners, Hamas continues to hold approximately 130 people hostage in Gaza, including 6 United States citizens;

Whereas the hostages who were released from Gaza in November 2023 have provided harrowing reports of the brutality they faced at the hands of Hamas terrorists, including starvation, sexual assault, and other forms of torture;

Whereas Presidential Policy Directive 30, issued on June 24, 2015, states, "The United States will use every appropriate resource to gain the safe return of U.S. nationals who are held hostage. But the United States Government will make no concessions to individuals or groups holding U.S. nationals hostage.";

Whereas article II of the Constitution of the United States empowers the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to direct the use of military force in self-defense, including the defense of United States citizens;

Whereas section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541(c)) further states that the article II powers of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to introduce the Armed Forces into situations of hostilities or imminent hostilities can be exercised in the event of "national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.";

Whereas Executive Order No. 14078 (relating to bolstering efforts to bring hostages and wrongfully detained United States nationals home), issued on July 19, 2022, declared a national emergency to address the "unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States" posed by the wrongful detention and hostage-taking of United States citizens and other persons abroad; and

Whereas, since 1980, the United States has utilized military force at least ten times for the rescue or attempted rescue of United States citizens and other persons held hostage overseas; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the act by Hamas of taking United States citizens hostage on October 7, 2023, constitutes an attack on the United States and its citizens;

(2) the President has the authority under article II of the Constitution of the United States to use appropriate and necessary force to liberate United States citizens being held hostage by Hamas; and

(3) such authority should be utilized.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 815

Mrs. MURRAY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 29

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 815, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: "Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.".