WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 9

Whereas March 10 has been established as a day to show appreciation for the essential, high-quality care that abortion providers and all staff provide to their communities and those traveling to their communities, and to celebrate their courage, compassion, and dedication to their work;

Whereas March 10 was selected for ''Abortion Provider Appreciation Day'' in honor of Dr. David Gunn, who was killed on March 10, 1993, outside his abortion clinic in Pensacola, Florida, by a White supremacist and anti-abortion extremist in the first known instance of the murder of an abortion provider;

Whereas abortions are provided in-person and through telehealth by facilities such as independent clinics, Planned Parenthood health care centers, hospitals, and private offices of doctors, and all of the staff working at those facilities are essential to ensuring patients receive needed care;

Whereas, on June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court of the United States erroneously overturned Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, 597 U.S. 215 (2022) (referred to in this preamble as ''the Dobbs decision''), reversing decades of legal precedent affirming the right to an abortion and unleashing devastation on an already precarious abortion access landscape;

Whereas States across the United States have moved to restrict access to abortion care, and 19 States have banned some or all access to an abortion as of March 2025;

Whereas, because of State abortion bans and restrictions, scores of clinics and health care centers in already underserved areas and maternal health deserts have closed, forcing more patients to remain pregnant against their will or to travel out-of-State for abortion care, increasing wait times, straining already thin resources, and pushing people farther and farther away from their homes;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff play a critical role in a world where it has become increasingly difficult for individuals to receive essential and time-sensitive care once those individuals have made decisions that are right for their bodies, lives, and futures;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff help to ensure that all individuals who can become pregnant can make their own decisions about their bodies and their pregnancies, and support the decisions of their patients by treating them with dignity, empathy, compassion, and respect, despite numerous challenges due to abortion bans and restrictions;

Whereas abortion providers and all staff play an essential role within the reproductive justice framework, which was created by 12 Black women in 1994, who formulated a human rights framework that demands every person has the human right to bodily autonomy, which includes the right to choose if, when, and how to have children and the right to parent children in safe and sustainable communities;

Whereas individuals seeking abortion care across the United States also rely on the work of abortion funds and practical support organizations to access abortion care for themselves and their families;

Whereas abortion funds and practical support organizations that rely on donations face increasing demand following the Dobbs decision as individuals are forced to travel longer distances, find childcare or lodging, and raise money to cover the ever-increasing costs of an abortion and wraparound support;

Whereas the network of abortion funds, clinics, providers, and supporters that work to ensure access to abortion is being strained beyond capacity;

Whereas restrictions on abortion care have far-reaching consequences that deepen existing inequities and worsen health outcomes for pregnant people, people giving birth, and their families;

Whereas people who are denied abortion care are more likely to experience high blood pressure and other serious medical conditions during the end of pregnancy, remain in relationships where interpersonal violence is present, and experience poverty;

Whereas research shows that States that have more abortion restrictions are also States that have poorer maternal health outcomes;

Whereas the effects of the Dobbs decision were immediate and disastrous, with 12 States completely banning access to abortion care as of March 2025;

Whereas more than 25,000,000 women of reproductive age, plus more trans and nonbinary people, do not have access to abortion where they live;

Whereas restricting and banning access to abortion care—

(1) limits the ability of current and future providers to obtain necessary education and training in abortion care;

(2) exposes the remaining abortion providers and all staff to increased levels of harassment, violence, and politically motivated restrictions; and

(3) creates and increases the out-of-pocket costs and logistical burdens that patients face to get care to a level that is sometimes insurmountable, forcing patients to remain pregnant;

Whereas the 2022 Violence and Disruption Report of the National Abortion Federation found an alarming escalation in incidents of obstruction, vandalism, and trespassing at abortion clinics, with abortion providers reporting an alarming rate of death threats and threats of harm, and documented 218 of such incidents in 2022;

Whereas Black, indigenous, and other providers and patients of color face heightened levels of threats, harassment, and violence as compared to their White counterparts;

Whereas the current administration has emboldened individuals and groups to continue to harass and threaten the ability of abortion providers and all staff to serve their patients;

Whereas the Dobbs decision has emboldened antiabortion individuals and groups to continue to harass providers and the patients they care for;

Whereas the Dobbs decision threatens the ability of abortion providers and all staff to serve their patients; and

Whereas, in the face of multifaceted attacks on their work, abortion providers remain an essential and valued part of their communities, providing high-quality, compassionate, and necessary health care, and courageously delivering that care despite pressures, restrictions, political interference, and violent threats to their personal safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes ''Abortion Provider Appreciation Day'' on March 10, 2025, to celebrate the courage, compassion, and high-quality care that abortion providers and staff offer to patients and their families across the United States;

(2) lauds communities across the United States who are proud to be home to abortion providers and staff;

(3) affirms the commitment of Congress to ensuring the safety of abortion providers, the ability of abortion providers to continue providing the essential care their patients need, and the right of patients to access abortion care no matter where they live, free from fear of violence, criminalization, or stigma;

(4) condemns the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the actions of the current administration and anti-abortion extremists, to limit and stigmatize abortion care, which has had a devastating impact on abortion providers and the communities they care for, threatening the work and livelihoods of providers and staff, and worsening the strain on providers who work in States where abortion is still available; and

(5) declares a vision for a future liberated from all abortion restrictions and bans, where everyone has full access to the care they need without fear of penalty or stigma, and affirms the commitment of Congress to working toward that goal in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1237. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

SA 1238. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1239. Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1240. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1241. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1242. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1243. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1244. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1237. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 5(a)(1), strike ''6'' and insert ''7''.

SA 1238. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. KID PROOF PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use (referred to in this section as the ''Assistant Secretary''), may, as appropriate and within a relevant existing program, carry out a pilot program and make awards, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to prevent, or reduce the risk of, suicide and drug overdose by children, adolescents, and young adults, including by addressing the misuse of lethal means commonly used in overdose or suicide.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive an award under this section, an entity shall—

(1) be a State, political subdivision of a State, territory, or Indian Tribe or Tribal organization (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)); and

(2) submit to the Assistant Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Assistant Secretary may require, including a description of the geographic location and settings in which such entity proposes to carry out activities under such award and the demonstrated need of such geographic location and settings.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity shall use amounts provided under this section to implement evidence-based practices to prevent, or reduce the risk of, overdose and suicide among children, adolescents, and young adults, including promoting education and awareness among parents or legal guardians on relevant best practices and providing appropriate supplies to parents or legal guardians to prevent, or reduce the risk of, the misuse of lethal means commonly used in overdose or suicide.

(d) PARTNERSHIPS.—Recipients of funding under this section may partner with health care facilities to carry out activities under subsection (c).

(e) EVALUATION; REPORT.—

(1) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which awards under this section are first issued, the Assistant Secretary shall carry out an evaluation to measure the efficacy of the program under this section. The evaluation shall include—

(A) a description of any specific education and awareness activities carried out through the pilot program under this section;

(B) the number and types of supplies provided to parents or legal guardians to prevent, or reduce the risk of the misuse of, lethal means commonly used in overdose or suicide; and

(C) an assessment of the efficacy of the pilot program in preventing, or reducing the risk of, overdose and suicide.

(2) REPORT.—The Assistant Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1).

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on September 30, 2029.

SA 1239. Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. CONTINGENT EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notwithstanding section 7(a), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not take effect until the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies that the grant program for State and Tribal response to opioid use disorders under section 1003 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–3a) is funded at an adequate level, not less than the amount made available for such program for fiscal year 2024, to address the incidence of opioid use disorder in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SA 1240. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. COMBATING ILLICIT XYLAZINE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this title, the term ''xylazine'' has the meaning given the term in paragraph (60) of section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, as added by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) is amended—

(A) by redesignating the second paragraph (57) (relating to serious drug felony) and paragraph (58) as paragraphs (58) and (59), respectively; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(60) The term 'xylazine' means the substance xylazine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible.''.

(b) ADDING XYLAZINE TO SCHEDULE III.—Schedule III of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of xylazine.''.

(c) AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) is amended by striking paragraph (27) and inserting the following:

''(27)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'ultimate user' means a person who has lawfully obtained, and who possesses, a controlled substance for the use by the person or for the use of a member of the household of the person or for an animal owned by the person or by a member of the household of the person.

''(B)(i) In the case of xylazine, other than for a drug product approved under subsection (b) or (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355), the term 'ultimate user' means a person—

''(I) to whom xylazine was dispensed by—

''(aa) a veterinarian registered under this Act; or

''(bb) a pharmacy registered under this Act pursuant to a prescription of a veterinarian registered under this Act; and

''(II) who possesses xylazine for—

''(aa) an animal owned by the person or by a member of the household of the person;

''(bb) an animal under the care of the person;

''(cc) use in government animal-control programs authorized under applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; or

''(dd) use in wildlife programs authorized under applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or local law.

''(ii) In this subparagraph, the term 'person' includes—

''(I) a government agency or business where animals are located; and

''(II) an employee or agent of an agency or business acting within the scope of their employment or agency.''.

(2) FACILITIES.—An entity that manufactures xylazine, as of the date of enactment of this Act, shall not be required to make capital expenditures necessary to install the security standard required of schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) for the purposes of manufacturing xylazine.

(3) LABELING.—The requirements related to labeling, packaging, and distribution logistics of a controlled substance in schedule III of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) shall not take effect for xylazine until the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) PRACTITIONER REGISTRATION.—The requirements related to practitioner registration, inventory, and recordkeeping of a controlled substance in schedule III of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) shall not take effect for xylazine until the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. A practitioner that has applied for registration during the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act may continue their lawful activities until such application is approved or denied.

(5) MANUFACTURER TRANSITION.—The Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration shall facilitate and expedite the relevant manufacturer submissions or applications required by the placement of xylazine on schedule III of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

(6) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this title, or the amendments made by this title, shall be construed to require the registration of an ultimate user of xylazine under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) in order to possess xylazine in accordance with subparagraph (B) of section 102(27) of that Act (21 U.S.C. 802(27)), as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(d) ARCOS TRACKING.—Section 307(i) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 827(i)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''or xylazine'' after ''gamma hydroxybutyric acid'';

(B) by inserting ''or 512'' after ''section 505''; and

(C) by inserting ''respectively,'' after ''the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,''; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''or xylazine'' after ''gamma hydroxybutyric acid''.

(e) SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend its sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary applicable to persons convicted of an offense under section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) or section 1010 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960) to provide appropriate penalties for offenses involving xylazine that are consistent with the amendments made by this title. In carrying out this subsection, the Commission should consider the common forms of xylazine as well as its use alongside other scheduled substances.

(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON XYLAZINE.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, acting

through the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration and in coordination with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall submit to Congress a report on the prevalence of illicit use of xylazine in the United States and the impacts of such use, including—

(A) where the drug is being diverted;

(B) where the drug is originating; and

(C) whether any analogues to xylazine, or related or derivative substances, exist and present a substantial risk of abuse.

(2) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, acting through the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration and in coordination with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall submit to Congress a report updating Congress on the prevalence and proliferation of xylazine trafficking and misuse in the United States.

SA 1241. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. INVEST TO PROTECT GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DE-ESCALATION TRAINING.—The term ''de-escalation training'' means training relating to taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office.

(3) ELIGIBLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ''eligible local government'' means—

(A) a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level that employs fewer than 175 law enforcement officers; and

(B) a Tribal government that employs fewer than 175 law enforcement officers.

(4) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term ''law enforcement officer'' has the meaning given the term ''career law enforcement officer'' in section 1709 of title I the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10389).

(5) OFFICE.—The term ''Office'' means the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Office a grant program to—

(1) provide training and access to mental health resources to local law enforcement officers; and

(2) improve the recruitment and retention of local law enforcement officers.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall award grants to eligible local governments as a part of the grant program established under subsection (b).

(d) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) BARRIERS.—The Attorney General shall determine what barriers exist to establishing a streamlined application process for grants under this section.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that includes a plan to execute a streamlined application process for grants under this section under which an eligible local government seeking a grant under this section can reasonably complete the application in not more than 2 hours.

(B) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required under subparagraph (A) may include a plan for—

(i) proactively providing eligible local governments seeking a grant under this section with information on the data eligible local governments will need to prepare before beginning the grant application; and

(ii) ensuring technical assistance is available for eligible local governments seeking a grant under this section before and during the grant application process, including through dedicated liaisons within the Office.

(3) APPLICATIONS.—In selecting eligible local governments to receive grants under this section, the Director shall use the streamlined application process described in paragraph (2)(A).

(e) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—An eligible local government that receives a grant under this section may use amounts from the grant only for—

(1) de-escalation training for law enforcement officers;

(2) victim-centered training for law enforcement officers in handling situations of domestic violence;

(3) evidence-based law enforcement safety training for—

(A) active shooter situations;

(B) the safe handling of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals;

(C) rescue situations;

(D) recognizing and countering ambush attacks; or

(E) response to calls for service involving—

(i) persons with mental health needs;

(ii) persons with substance use disorders;

(iii) veterans;

(iv) persons with disabilities;

(v) vulnerable youth;

(vi) persons who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or trafficking; or

(vii) persons experiencing homelessness or living in poverty;

(4) the offsetting of overtime costs associated with scheduling issues relating to the participation of a law enforcement officer in the training described in paragraphs (1) through (3), (9), and (10);

(5) a signing bonus for a law enforcement officer in an amount determined by the eligible local government;

(6) a retention bonus for a law enforcement officer—

(A) in an amount determined by the eligible local government that does not exceed 20 percent of the salary of the law enforcement officer; and

(B) who—

(i) has been employed at the law enforcement agency for not fewer than 5 years;

(ii) has not been found by an internal investigation to have engaged in serious misconduct; and

(iii) commits to remain employed by the law enforcement agency for not less than 3 years after the date of receipt of the bonus;

(7) a stipend for the graduate education of law enforcement officers in the area of mental health, public health, or social work, which shall not exceed the lesser of—

(A) $10,000; or

(B) the amount the law enforcement officer pays towards such graduate education;

(8) providing access to patient-centered behavioral health services for law enforcement officers, which may include resources for risk assessments, evidence-based, trauma-informed care to treat post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, peer support and counselor services and family supports, and the promotion of improved access to high quality mental health care through telehealth;

(9) the implementation of evidence-based best practices and training on the use of lethal and nonlethal force;

(10) the implementation of evidence-based best practices and training on the duty of care and the duty to intervene; and

(11) data collection for police practices relating to officer and community safety.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish reasonable reporting requirements specifically relating to a grant awarded under this section for eligible local governments that receive such a grant in order to assist with the evaluation by the Office of the program established under this section.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In establishing requirements under paragraph (1), the Director shall consider the capacity of law enforcement agencies with fewer than 175 officers to collect and report information.

(g) DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION BONUSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which an eligible local government that receives a grant under this section awards a signing or retention bonus described in paragraph (5) or (6) of subsection (e), the eligible local government shall disclose to the Director and make publicly available on a website of the eligible local government the amount of the bonus.

(2) REPORT.—The Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report that includes each signing or retention bonus disclosed under paragraph (1) during the preceding year.

(h) GRANT ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All grants awarded by the Director under this section shall be subject to the accountability provisions described in this subsection.

(2) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ''unresolved audit finding'' means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has used grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

(B) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this section that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this section during the first 3 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

(D) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an eligible local government is awarded grant funds under this section during the 3-fiscal-year period during which the eligible local government is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the fiscal year during which audits commence under paragraph (2)(B), the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an annual certification—

(A) indicating whether—

(i) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice under paragraph (2) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

(ii) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (2)(C) have been issued; and

(iii) all reimbursements required under paragraph (2)(D) have been made; and

(B) that includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (2) from the previous year.

(i) PROGRAM EVALUATION.—Not less frequently than annually, the Attorney General shall analyze the information provided by eligible local governments pursuant to the reporting requirements established under subsection (f)(1) to evaluate the efficacy of programs funded by the grant program under this section.

(j) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Director awards a grant to an eligible local government under this section, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded by the Attorney General to determine if grant awards are or have been awarded for a similar purpose.

(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose, whether through the grant program under this section or another grant program administered by the Department of Justice, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) a list of all such grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any such grants awarded; and

(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded multiple grants to the same applicant for a similar purpose.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030.

SA 1242. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REMOVAL FROM SCHEDULE I OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Section 201 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) REMOVAL FROM SCHEDULE I OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.—

''(1) DETERMINATION RESULTING IN REMOVAL FROM ALL SCHEDULES.—If the Secretary determines, taking into consideration the factors set forth in paragraph (3), that a fentanyl-related substance has a potential for abuse that is less than the drugs or other substances in schedule V—

''(A) the Secretary shall submit to the Attorney General a scientific and medical evaluation of that fentanyl-related substance supporting that determination;

''(B) the Secretary shall submit any such evaluation and determination in writing and include the bases therefor;

''(C) the scientific and medical matters contained in the evaluation of the Secretary shall be binding on the Attorney General; and

''(D) except as provided in paragraph (4), not later than 90 days after receiving such evaluation and determination, the Attorney General shall issue an order removing such fentanyl-related substance from the schedules under section 202.

''(2) DETERMINATION RESULTING IN RESCHEDULING.—If the Secretary determines, taking into consideration the factors set forth in paragraph (3), that a fentanyl-related substance has a potential for abuse that is less than the drugs or other substances in schedules I and II—

''(A) the Secretary shall submit to the Attorney General a scientific and medical evaluation of that fentanyl-related substance supporting that determination;

''(B) the Secretary shall submit any such evaluation and determination in writing and include the bases therefor;

''(C) consistent with subsection (b), the scientific and medical matters contained in the evaluation of the Secretary shall be binding on the Attorney General; and

''(D) except as provided in paragraph (4), not later than 90 days after receiving such evaluation and determination, the Attorney General shall issue an order removing such fentanyl-related substance from schedule I and controlling such substance under schedule III.

''(3) EVALUATION FACTORS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In making a determination under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary—

''(i) shall consider the factor listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (c), as established by the assessment described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph;

''(ii) shall consider the factors listed in paragraphs (1), (3), and (6) of subsection (c); and

''(iii) may consider the factors listed in paragraphs (4), (5), and (7) of subsection (c) if the Secretary finds that evidence exists with respect to those factors.

''(B) CONSIDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE OF PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), consideration by the Secretary of the results of an assessment consisting of the studies described in clause (ii) of this subparagraph shall only suffice to constitute consideration of the factor listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) if—

''(I) each such study is performed according to scientific methods and protocols commonly accepted in the scientific community; and

''(II) the Secretary determines that such assessment is adequate for such purposes.

''(ii) DESCRIBED STUDIES.—The studies described in this clause include the following:

''(I) One or more receptor binding studies that can—

''(aa) demonstrate whether the substance has affinity for the human mu opioid receptor and assess the duration and intensity of the binding; and

''(bb) establish displacement by antagonists such as naloxone.

''(II) One or more in vitro functional assays that can demonstrate whether the substance has agonist activity at the human mu opioid receptor.

''(III) One or more in vivo animal behavioral studies that can demonstrate whether the substance has abuse-related drug effects consistent with mu opioid agonist activity, such as demonstrating similarity to the effects of morphine.

''(iii) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Halt All Lethal Trafficking of Fentanyl Act, the Secretary shall publish guidance describing the parameters for studies that meet the criteria established under clause (ii).

''(4) ATTORNEY GENERAL REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding a determination by the Secretary resulting in removal or rescheduling under paragraph (1) or (2), the Attorney General may not issue an order of removal or rescheduling if, not later than 90 days after receiving the applicable evaluation and determination from the Secretary, the Attorney General finds under the processes described in subsection (h) that maintaining the scheduling of the substance is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.

''(B) TEMPORARY SCHEDULING.—Upon a finding under subparagraph (A), the substance shall be deemed temporarily scheduled for the time period described in subsection (h)(2), which may be extended as provided in that subsection.

''(C) EXPIRATION OF TEMPORARY SCHEDULING.—Not later than 30 days after the expiration of the time period described in subparagraph (B) and any extension thereof as described in that subparagraph, the Attorney General shall issue an order to remove or reschedule the substance pursuant to the Secretary's determination unless the substance has otherwise been scheduled under the processes described in this section.

''(5) NOTICE FROM SECRETARY TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

''(A) NOTICE OF INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary initiates proceedings to evaluate a substance under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of the initiation of the proceedings.

''(B) ADVANCE NOTICE REGARDING EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION.—Not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary sends the Attorney General an evaluation and determination under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General with respect to the evaluation and determination.

''(6) EXCEPTION FOR TREATY OBLIGATIONS.—If a fentanyl-related substance is a substance that the United States is obligated to control under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on the date of enactment of the Halt All Lethal Trafficking of Fentanyl Act, this subsection shall not require the Attorney General—

''(A) to remove such substance from control; or

''(B) to place such substance in a schedule less restrictive than that which the Attorney General determines is necessary to carry out such obligations.

''(7) IDENTIFICATION OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.—If the Attorney General determines that a substance is a fentanyl-related substance, the Attorney General shall—

''(A) not later than 30 days after the date of such determination, notify the Secretary;

''(B) include in such notification the identity of the substance, its structure, and the basis for the determination; and

''(C) as soon as practicable, publish in the Federal Register an updated list under subsection (e)(4) of schedule I that includes the fentanyl-related substance, unless good cause exists not to do so.

''(8) PETITIONS FOR TRANSFERRING A FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCE UNDER THE DRUG SCHEDULES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person petitions the Attorney General to remove a fentanyl-related substance from schedule I, to reschedule a fentanyl-related substance to another schedule, or to place a fentanyl-related substance under schedule I, the Attorney General shall consider such a petition in accordance with the procedures and standards set forth in—

''(i) subsections (a) and (b) of this section; and

''(ii) section 1308.43 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

''(B) ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INFORM SECRETARY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of accepting a petition described in subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall forward a copy of the petition to the Secretary.

''(C) DETERMINATION PROCEDURE NOT PRECLUDED BY FILING OF PETITION.—The filing of a petition described in this paragraph shall not preclude the Secretary from making a determination and sending an evaluation under paragraph (1) or (2).

''(9) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the Attorney General from—

''(A) transferring a substance listed in schedule I to another schedule, or removing such substance entirely from the schedules, pursuant to other provisions of this section and section 202; or

''(B) transferring a fentanyl-related substance from a schedule other than schedule I to schedule I if information supports such a transfer.

''(10) SUBSEQUENT CONTROLLING OF REMOVED SUBSTANCE.—A substance removed from schedule I pursuant to this subsection may, at any time, be controlled pursuant to the other provisions of this section and section 202 without regard to the removal pursuant to this subsection.

''(11) EVALUATIONS OR STUDIES.—The Secretary may enter into contracts or other agreements to conduct or support evaluations or studies of fentanyl-related substances.

''(12) ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall review fentanyl-related substances identified under paragraph (7), including a review of available evidence and any analysis or data in the possession of the Attorney General with regard to those substances.

''(B) EVALUATION FOR REMOVAL OR RESCHEDULING.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines, with respect to a fentanyl-related substance, that removing the fentanyl-related substance from the schedules under section 202 or rescheduling the fentanyl-related substance may be appropriate, the Secretary shall evaluate the fentanyl-related substance for potential removal or rescheduling under paragraphs (1) and (2).''.

SA 1243. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ANNUAL REPORTING.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''fentanyl-related substance'' has the meaning given that term under subsection (e) of schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), as added by this Act.

(b) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that, for the year before the year during which the report is submitted—

(1) indicates the number of fentanyl-related substances identified by the Attorney General and lists the scientific names of each newly identified fentanyl-related substance;

(2) describes the extent of scientific and medical evaluation by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, if any, of each substance that was determined to be a fentanyl-related substance;

(3) identifies any fentanyl-related substance for which results of the scientific and medical evaluation, if any, by the Secretary of Health and Human Services found the fentanyl-related substance to have some accepted medical use or a lower potential for abuse than substances included in schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) and, for each such fentanyl-related substance, the control status of the substance; and

(4) for each fentanyl-related substance, indicates the number of criminal cases in which an offense involving the fentanyl-related substance was charged.

SA 1244. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 331, to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. OVERCOMING PREVALENT INADEQUACIES IN OVERDOSE INFORMATION DATA SETS.

(a) ACCURATE DATA ON OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSES.—The Attorney General may award grants to States, territories, and localities to support improved data and surveillance on opioid-related overdoses, including for activities to improve postmortem toxicology testing, data linkage across data systems throughout the United States, electronic death reporting, or the comprehensiveness of data on fatal and nonfatal opioid-related overdoses.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may award grants to local law enforcement agencies and forensic laboratories in communities with high rates of drug overdoses for the purpose of—

(A) training to help officers identify overdoses;

(B) upgrading essential systems for tracing drugs and processing samples in forensic laboratories to provide timely, accurate, and standard data reporting to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System; or

(C) training to better trace criminals through the darknet.

(2) FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS.—Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers shall provide training to State and local law enforcement agencies on how to best coordinate with State and Federal partners for tracking drug-related activity.

(3) COPS GRANTS.—Section 1701(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (24), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(25) to provide training and resources for containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other substances for first responders.''.

(c) OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REFORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Drug Enforcement Administration shall develop uniform reporting standards for inputting data into the National Forensic Laboratory Information System for purity, formulation, and weight to allow for better comparison across jurisdictions and between agencies and the sharing of data.

(2) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to require the creation of new or increased obligations or reporting requirements on State or local laboratories.

(d) DEA TESTING.—The Drug Enforcement Administration shall submit to Congress, as part of the annual budget process, a specific line item for the level of funding necessary for the Fentanyl Signature Profiling Program.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that Robert Goldman, Nicholas Kikuta, and Jordan Foley—fellows in my office—be granted floor privileges through December 31, 2025.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 924

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 924) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORENO. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 2025

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 11; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Calendar No. 26; further, that at 11:45 a.m., the Senate vote on cloture on the Bradbury nomination; that following the cloture vote, the Senate recess until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings; and that at 2:15 p.m., if cloture is