

“SEC. 403. PROCESSOR CAREER TRAINING PROGRAMS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) **LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.**—The term ‘land-grant colleges and universities’ has the meaning given the term in section 1404 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103).

“(2) **SMALLER ESTABLISHMENT; VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT.**—The terms ‘smaller establishment’ and ‘very small establishment’ have the meanings given those terms in the final rule entitled ‘Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems’ (61 Fed. Reg. 38806 (July 25, 1996)).

“(3) **STRUCTURED APPRENTICESHIP.**—The term ‘structured apprenticeship’ means an apprenticeship program that—

“(A) provides most of the training on the job in a meat or poultry processing facility;

“(B) describes in detail—

“(i) all of the competencies necessary to work in a meat or poultry processing facility; and

“(ii) the competencies that are necessary to own and operate a meat or poultry processing facility that is a smaller establishment or a very small establishment;

“(C) describes the level of knowledge, skill, and ability the apprentice ought to attain in each competency;

“(D) includes a component for someone other than the trainer—

“(i) to assess competency attainment; and

“(ii) to assure that all competencies are being addressed during the apprenticeship;

“(E) includes an individualized plan for each apprentice that—

“(i) considers prior knowledge, skill, and ability; and

“(ii) allows for apprentices to opt out of competencies irrelevant to their career goals; and

“(F) focuses on individuals who will work in or operate meat or poultry processing facilities that are smaller establishments or very small establishments.

“(b) **PROCESSOR CAREER TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide competitive grants to junior or community colleges, technical or vocational schools, nonprofit organizations, worker training centers, and land-grant colleges and universities to establish or expand career training programs, including for structured apprenticeships, relating to meat and poultry processing.

“(2) **APPLICATIONS FOR SMALL GRANTS.**—The Secretary shall establish a separate, simplified application and reporting process for entities described in paragraph (1) applying for a grant under this subsection of not more than \$100,000.

“(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2030.”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1516. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Cahokia Mounds, Emerald Mounds, and Pulcher Mounds in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

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

S. 1516

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 “Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture Study Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the city of Cahokia—

(A) was inhabited from approximately A.D. 700 to 1400; and

(B) at its peak from A.D. 1050 to 1200—

(i) covered nearly 6 square miles; and

(ii) was home to 10,000 to 20,000 people;

(2) more than 120 mounds were built over time at the site of the city of Cahokia;

(3) the site of the city of Cahokia is named for the Cahokia subtribe of the Illinois Confederation, who moved into the area in the 1600s;

(4) the city of Cahokia was the central hub and largest city of the Mississippian culture that ruled and traded across half of North America, more than 1,250,000 square miles;

(5) the city of Cahokia—

(A) was the first known organized urbanization and government north of Mexico; and

(B) at its peak, was larger than most European cities, including London;

(6) some of the Cahokia Mounds, which were built from A.D. 900 to 1400, still stand as earthen monuments and remnants of Mississippian culture, which is the greatest prehistoric ancient culture in North America, the people of which are ancestors to many of today’s First People and Nations; and

(7) the Cahokia Mounds are designated as—

(A) a National Historic Landmark;

(B) an Illinois State Historic Site; and

(C) a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “Study Area” means—

(A) the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site;

(B) the Emerald Mounds in St. Clair County, Illinois; and

(C) the Pulcher Mounds in Monroe and St. Clair Counties, Illinois.

SEC. 4. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the Study Area.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the national significance of the Study Area;

(2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the Study Area as a unit of the National Park System;

(3) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the Study Area by—

(A) Federal, State, or local governmental entities; or

(B) private and nonprofit organizations;

(4) consult with—

(A) interested entities of the Federal Government or State or local governmental entities;

(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or

(C) any other interested individuals; and

(5) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives considered under paragraph (3).

(c) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to conduct the study required under subsection (a), 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 a report containing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**SENATE RESOLUTION 184—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 2025 AS “NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH”, AND THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH**

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 184

Whereas children are fundamental to the success of the United States and will shape the future of the United States;

Whereas elected representatives and leaders in the communities of the United States must be ever vigilant and proactive in support of evidence-based means to prevent child abuse and neglect, and to support families;

Whereas adverse childhood experiences (referred to in this preamble as “ACEs”) are traumatic experiences that occur during childhood with lasting effects and include experiences of violence, abuse, or neglect;

Whereas at least 5 of the top 10 leading causes of death are associated with ACEs;

Whereas preventing ACEs could reduce many health conditions and long-term negative effects on life, opportunity, and well-being, including—

(1) up to 21,000,000 cases of depression;

(2) up to 1,900,000 cases of heart disease; and

(3) up to 2,500,000 cases of overweight and obesity;

Whereas every child is filled with tremendous promise, and we all have a collective responsibility to prevent ACEs, foster the potential of every child, and promote positive childhood experiences;

Whereas preventing child abuse and neglect can reduce the costly lifetime economic burden associated with child maltreatment;

Whereas, in 2023, an estimated 7,782,000 children were referred to child protective services agencies, alleging maltreatment;

Whereas each year approximately 1 in 7 children in the United States experiences child abuse, neglect, or both;

Whereas reports indicate that 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 13 boys will become victims of child sexual abuse before their 18th birthday;

Whereas 93 percent of child sexual abuse victims are abused by a person they know and trust;

Whereas children who are sexually abused, especially when not provided appropriate treatment and support, often suffer lifelong consequences, such as physical and mental health challenges and higher risk of drug and alcohol misuse and suicide;

Whereas, in 2023, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s

CyberTipline received nearly 36,200,000 reports of suspected online child sexual exploitation, a 12-percent increase from 2022, the highest number of reports ever received in 1 year;

Whereas education and awareness of possible signs of child abuse and neglect should be prioritized for purposes of prevention; and

Whereas, by intervening to prevent adversity and build resilience during the most critical years of development of a child, voluntary, evidence-based, home-visiting programs have shown positive impact on—

(1) reducing the recurrence of child abuse and neglect;

(2) decreasing the incidence of low-birth-weight babies;

(3) improved school readiness for children; and

(4) increased high school graduation rates: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 2025 as “National Child Abuse Prevention Month”;

(2) expresses support for the goals and ideals of National Child Abuse Prevention Month;

(3) recognizes that child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse are preventable, and that a healthy and prosperous society depends on strong families and communities;

(4) supports efforts to increase the awareness of, and provide education for, the general public of the United States, with respect to preventing child abuse and neglect and building protective factors for families;

(5) supports the efforts to help survivors of childhood sexual abuse heal;

(6) supports justice for victims of childhood sexual abuse; and

(7) recognizes the need for prevention, healing, and justice efforts related to childhood abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 21 THROUGH APRIL 25, 2025, AS “NATIONAL HOME VISITING WEEK”

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

S. RES. 185

Whereas every child deserves the opportunity to live up to his or her potential;

Whereas the early childhood years are the most active period for the developing brain and a stable, secure relationship with a nurturing, caring adult is a key factor in the development of young children;

Whereas home visiting programs help parents meet the unique needs of their children, promote healthy development, strengthen family relationships, and reduce the risk of abuse and neglect;

Whereas, in 2023, evidence-based home visiting was implemented in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, 5 territories, 21 Indigenous communities, and 51 percent of United States counties;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2023, the Federal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program served over 139,000 parents and children and provided over 919,000 home visits;

Whereas more than 280,000 families received evidence-based home visiting services in 2023, over the course of more than 2,800,000 home visits;

Whereas more than 20,000 home visitors and supervisors delivered evidence-based services nationwide in 2023; and

Whereas home visitors provide practical, emotional, and educational support that helps families thrive, promotes positive par-

enting practices, and ensures children have a strong foundation for a healthy, successful life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports—

(1) the designation of the week of April 21 through April 25, 2025, as “National Home Visiting Week”;

(2) the goals and ideals of National Home Visiting Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF NATIONAL FENTANYL AWARENESS DAY IN 2025, INCLUDING INCREASING INDIVIDUAL AND PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE IMPACT OF FAKE OR COUNTERFEIT FENTANYL PILLS ON FAMILIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. RICKETTS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas drug traffickers are mass-producing fake or counterfeit pills and falsely marketing them as legitimate prescription pills to deceive the people of the United States;

Whereas many fake or counterfeit pills are made to look like prescription name-brand opioids, stimulants, or anxiety medications;

Whereas drug traffickers are using fake or counterfeit pills to exploit prescription drug misuse and the opioid crisis;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “DEA”) has observed a dramatic rise in the number of counterfeit pills containing not less than 2 milligrams of fentanyl, which is considered a deadly dose;

Whereas 5 out of every 10 pills with fentanyl tested by the DEA contain a potentially lethal dose;

Whereas counterfeit pills may also contain fentanyl-related substances and methamphetamine;

Whereas the number of counterfeit pills with fentanyl seized by law enforcement agencies in 2024 was 60,000,000;

Whereas, including the nearly 8,000 pounds of fentanyl powder seized in 2024, total fentanyl seizures are equivalent to more than 377,000,000 lethal doses of fentanyl;

Whereas fake or counterfeit pills have been identified in all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas illicit fentanyl has also been detected in illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, MDMA (ecstasy and molly), and methamphetamine;

Whereas, for the 12-month period ending in October 2024, more than 84,000 individuals in the United States died of drug-induced deaths, and more than 58,000 of those deaths involved illicit fentanyl and other synthetic opioids;

Whereas, over the last 20 years, drug-induced deaths among individuals 15 to 35 years of age have increased 5-fold, largely driven by the increase in illicit fentanyl drugs;

Whereas, for the 12-month period ending in June 2023, illicit fentanyl was involved in more deaths of individuals 55 years of age and under than any single other cause;

Whereas fake counterfeit pills are easily accessible and often sold on social media and e-commerce platforms, making them accessible to teens and youth;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is involved in more deaths of youths than all other drug types combined;

Whereas, between 2019 and 2021, drug overdose and poisoning deaths for individuals 14 to 18 years of age increased by 128 percent, a rate of increase which was 77 percentage points higher than the national rate and higher than the rate for any other 5-year age group;

Whereas, between 2019 and 2021, the number of deaths involving illicit fentanyl in drug overdose and poisoning deaths for individuals 14 to 18 years of age increased by 236 percent, a rate of increase which was 141 percentage points higher than the national rate and higher than the rate for any other 5-year age group over the age of 15;

Whereas, since 2021, the annual number of drug overdose and poisoning deaths and those deaths involving illicit fentanyl in drug overdose and poisoning deaths for individuals 14 to 18 years of age has increased;

Whereas, in the 12-month period ending June 2023, illicit fentanyl was involved in 81 percent of drug-induced deaths of individuals between 14 and 23 years of age, compared to 70 percent of drug-induced deaths of individuals of all ages;

Whereas, in 2024, only 65 percent of youth and 55 percent of teens in the United States were aware that fentanyl is being used to create counterfeit pills;

Whereas, in 2024, only 55 percent of youth and 50 percent of teens considered themselves knowledgeable about fentanyl; and

Whereas, in 2024, there were 51,010 reported overdose deaths involving illicit fentanyl and other synthetic opioids: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the recognition and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day, which include increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people;

(2) applauds the work of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that work to combat the proliferation of counterfeit pills;

(3) encourages the use of existing authorities to proactively stop and prevent the spread of illicit counterfeit pills; and

(4) designates April 29, 2025, as “National Fentanyl Awareness Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—CELEBRATING THE 153RD ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. RICKETTS, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 187

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities promotes civic participation and highlights the importance of planting and caring for trees and vegetation;