

Thune amendment No. 3962 (to amendment No. 3961), to change the enactment date.

Thune motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, with instructions, Thune amendment No. 3963, to change the enactment date.

Thune amendment No. 3964 (the instructions (amendment No. 3963) of the motion to refer), to change the enactment date.

Thune amendment No. 3965 (to amendment No. 3964), to change the enactment date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the motion to refer falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS COLLECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 1510 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1510) to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to strengthen the powers of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 1510) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and was passed, as follows:

S. 1510

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 "Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Reauthorization Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFYING THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE REVIEW BOARD.

(a) CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS REVIEW BOARD PRESUMPTION OF RELEASE.—It is the sense of Congress that all records of the Federal Government and State and local governments concerning civil rights cold cases should—

(1) carry a presumption of immediate disclosure; and

(2) eventually be disclosed to enable the public to become fully informed about the history surrounding the cases.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 3 of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (44 U.S.C. 2107 note; Public Law 115–426) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Upon request of a State or local government to the Review Board, the Review Board may reimburse the State or local government in full for any expense incurred by the State or local government for digitizing, photocopying, or mailing a civil rights cold case record for the purpose of transmitting such record to the Archivist for inclusion in the Collection."

(c) TRANSMISSION TO COLLECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS IN POSSESSION OF STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Section 3(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (44 U.S.C. 2107 note; Public Law 115–426) is amended by striking ", except in the case of a State or local government".

(d) NO APPLICATION OF SECTION 552(B)(6) TO CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1990.—Section 9(a)(2) of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (44 U.S.C. 2107 note; Public Law 115–426) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ", except in the case of information contained in a civil rights cold case record created on or before January 1, 1990."

SEC. 3. CIVIL RIGHTS COLD CASE RECORDS REVIEW BOARD EXTENSION OF TENURE.

Section 5(n)(1) of Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (44 U.S.C. 2107 note; Public Law 115–426) is amended—

(1) by striking "7 years" and inserting "11 years"; and

(2) by striking "7-year period" and inserting "11-year period".

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, in the summer of 1962, in Albany, GA, an effort was underway to desegregate the city, and a young woman named Marion King, participating in those efforts, carrying in her arms her 3-year-old daughter and 5 months pregnant at the time, was brutally beaten for demanding the desegregation of Albany, GA. That was July of 1962.

Just this week, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution announced that the Cold Case Records Review Board, whose purpose is to investigate civil rights cold cases—the beatings, the killings and lynchings, the intimidation; cases that were never investigated and never solved, especially in the Deep South, especially in the State of Georgia during the civil rights movement—that review Board will soon release the full investigative files from the beating of Marion King in Albany, GA, in July of 1962.

There is no expiration date on justice. And Mrs. King—who was a Spelman College graduate, married to a prominent Albany civil rights organizer, Slater King—she still deserves justice, and the work of the Civil Rights Cold Case Review Board is helping take a step toward justice in this case.

In 2022, Senator CRUZ and I worked together to pass into law a bipartisan bill that extended the work of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, this vital work pursuing justice in cases that were swept under the rug, some of the most brutal crimes in our Nation's history targeting Black Americans in the American South in the Jim Crow era and during the civil

rights movement. We passed that bill in 2022.

I am grateful for the unanimous, bipartisan support of the Senate tonight in passing the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Reauthorization Act. The Senate has just passed this bill, which Senator CRUZ and I, again, have offered to continue this vital work pursuing justice in civil rights cold cases.

As divided and bitter and hateful as American politics is today, for the U.S. Senate—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents—to stand together with one united voice demanding justice for the victims of these civil rights crimes is a much needed breath of fresh air.

We must continue working for justice for these victims, for these survivors, for these families—especially the families of those who were killed—and continue our work to safeguard civil and human rights in the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

REMEMBERING SISTERS OF MERCY PAT AND JOANN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this year, Pope Leo XIV asked us to reflect on chapter 25 of Matthew's gospel. This passage details the questions that will be posed to determine the contents of a person's soul. They will be asked, "How did you receive the foreigner? Did you welcome him or not?" At this moment of judgement, I know two people who would feel confident in their answer: Sisters of Mercy JoAnn Persch and Patricia Murphy. So well-known among immigration groups that they were known simply as "the Sisters," these two women collectively spent nearly two centuries doing God's work here on Earth. Sadly, both sisters passed away earlier this year, leaving a legacy of strength, kindness, and grace.

Sister Pat was born on April 20, 1929, in Chicago, and Sister JoAnn was born on June 27, 1934, in Milwaukee. Although both women entered the Sisters of Mercy in Des Plaines at a young age, their paths would not converge until they both arrived to teach in Fox Point, WI. This meeting of two kindred spirits sparked a decades-long advocacy effort that began in the 1980s.

That was a period of violent upheaval in Central America's Northern Triangle. Civil wars and conflict in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras were displacing thousands of people every month, and many of these refugees came to the United States to avoid persecution. But once these immigrants arrived in America, many of them

found the asylum system completely inaccessible. Mass rejections of asylum applications threatened to return immigrants to the violence they had just fled. Witnessing this injustice, the Sisters became involved with the immigrant sanctuary movement to demand that the United States protect immigrants from chaos in their home countries.

As the Sisters advocated for immigration reform, they simultaneously worked to provide charity and housing for those applying for asylum. In 1990, the Sisters established the Su Casa Catholic Worker House, a home for refugees in Chicago. The Sisters lived at Su Casa for 7 years, helping families and children fleeing war, torture, and unspeakable violence find a home in Chicago. Because this didn't keep them busy enough, during their time at Su Casa, the Sisters helped a single mother with a mental health condition raise her daughter. They became foster moms for 13-year-old Clarice, sharing their love while dropping her off at her dance class and song lessons.

The Sisters left Su Casa in 1997 to go to Casa Notre Dame, a different shelter that provided housing and protection to women fleeing domestic violence. Sister Pat was 68, and Sister JoAnn was 61. One would think, at this stage of their lives, these two sisters would want to slow down after what were already four decades of service to others. But only a few short years after arriving at Casa Notre Dame, the Sisters were asked to become justice coordinators with the Sisters of Mercy, taking on a larger leadership position in the movement for immigration reform.

In their role as justice coordinators, the Sisters were called one January day in 2007 to go to the Broadview ICE facility and pray for a group of detainees there who were to be deported from the United States. They arrived early in the morning, with temperatures plunging to negative 20 degrees, not that it would stop them. The two stood outside Broadview and prayed for the immigrants who were about to be deported. Seeing the grief and powerlessness experienced by these immigrants, the Sisters decided to return to Broadview every Friday and pray for its detainees. For more than 20 years, they honored this commitment. Through pouring rain and sweltering heat, the Sisters would be outside Broadview, offering support for immigrants and their families.

Soon after they began this mission, the Sisters walked up to the front doors at Broadview and rang the bell. They wanted to go inside to speak directly to the detainees and offer them comfort. Their request was quickly denied. But what the ICE employees did not know at the time was that these were two women who, peacefully and respectfully, never took no for an answer. Together, the Sisters founded the Interfaith Committee for Detained Immigrants, or ICDI. This group ventured to Springfield the next year to lobby

for the Access to Religious Ministry Act, a bill that would allow immigrant detainees in State and county facilities to consult with a religious worker regarding their spiritual needs. Less than a month after their visit to the State capitol, the bill passed both chambers unanimously.

As Sister Pat said, "The divine and the sacred are the ordinary human things of life. It's love, life, death, eating, sleeping, socializing with people." I had the great fortune of going to Broadview with Sister Pat and Sister JoAnn where we shared in these sacred moments. As these immigrants' lives were turned upside, sometimes there was nothing to be done but offer our support, our prayer for their situation. The Sisters helped counsel hundreds of immigrants amid their grief and offer them what little comfort they could. Even the guards at Broadview grew to appreciate the Sisters' presence, and they began to invite the Sisters to some of their office parties. Very few people could leave an interaction with these two women without being touched by their love for humanity.

The decades of kindness that the Sisters showed immigrants, activists, and anyone in their path continues to leave a mark on Chicago. There are still dozens of people who show up outside of Broadview every day to offer prayer and hope for those inside. There are still those in Springfield and Washington, DC, who are fighting against the inhumane separation of immigrants from their lives and families. In their actions, the spirits of Sisters Pat and JoAnn live on. In each person's decision to welcome the stranger, the Sisters' memory is honored.

MEMBERS ENTITLED TO ADMISSION TO THE 119TH CONGRESS DAILY PRESS GALLERY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the list of members entitled to admission to the Daily Press Gallery for the 119th Congress.

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

Abdalla, Jihan: National (The); Abe, Mineko: Yomiuri Shimbun; Abe, Shinji: Yomiuri Shimbun; Abels, Grace: PolitiFact; Abott, Richard: Defense Daily; Aboulenein, Ahmed: Thomson Reuters; Abtar, Rana: Asharq Al-Awsat; Ackerman, Andrew: Washington Post; Adams, Matthew: Stars and Stripes; Adams, Rebecca: KFF Health News; Adamy, Janet: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Ahmann, Timothy: Thomson Reuters; Ahmed, Akbar: Huffington Post; Akagi, Shunsuke: Nikkei; Alandete Ballester, David: ABC Newspaper; Alcantara, Christopher: Washington Post; Alfaro, Mariana: Washington Post; Ali, Idrees: Thomson Reuters; Allam, Hannah: ProPublica; Allen, Arthur: KFF Health News.

Allen, Michael: Axios; Allen, Nicholas: DailyMail.com; Allison, Natalie: Washington Post; Allison, William: Bloomberg News; Alonso, Nahiara: Agence France-Presse; Alper, Alexandra: Thomson Reuters; Al-

Rikabi, Ramsey: Bloomberg News; Alvarez Jacobs, Gabriel: Washington Post; Amenabar, Edwin: Washington Post; Amiri, Farnoush: Associated Press; Anastacio, Nicholas: National Journal; Anderson, Zachary: USA Today; Andrea, Lawrence: USA Today; Andrews, Natalie: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Anglin, Tara: New York Times; Aoyama, Ryo: Asahi Shimbun; Appelbaum, Binyamin: New York Times; Appleby, Julie: KFF Health News; Aratani, Lori: Washington Post; Archambault, Haley: Asahi Shimbun.

Armour, Stephanie: KFF Health News; Arnsdorf, Isaac: Washington Post; Asher-Schapiro, Aviel: ProPublica; Ashizuka, Tomoko: Nikkei; Askarim, Leah: Associated Press; Athey, Philip: National Journal; Atkinson, Estelle: Global Investigations Review; Aukofer, Frank: Artists & Writers Syndicate; Avis, Daniel: Agence France-Presse; Ayyub, Rami: Thomson Reuters; Azhar, Aman: Inside Climate News; Babcock, Caitlin: Christian Science Monitor; Bacon, Erin: CQ Roll Call; Bade, Gavin: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Badger, Emily: New York Times; Bado, Kirkpatrick: National Journal; Bagchi, Aysha: USA Today; Bain, Benjamin: Bloomberg News; Baker, Peter: New York Times; Baker, Samuel: Axios.

Balandin, Roman: Itar-Tass News Agency; Baldor, Lolita: Associated Press; Balingit, Moriah: Associated Press; Ball, Emily: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Ball, Michael: Argus Media; Ballard, Mark: Baton Rouge Advocate; Balls, Kathryn: Times of London; Balz, Daniel: Washington Post; Banks, Adelle: Religion News Service; Baptiste, Nathalie: Huffington Post; Barber, Charles: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Barber, Rachel: USA Today; Barker, Jeffrey: Baltimore Sun; Barnes, Julian: New York Times; Barone, Michael: Washington Examiner; Barrett, Raymond: S & P Global; Bartash, Jeffrey: MarketWatch; Bastow, Keely: Washington Examiner; Basu, Zachary: Axios; Battaglia, Danielle: McClatchy.

Baumann, Nicholas: Washington Post; Beard, Katherine: Asahi Shimbun; Beattie, Anita: Agence France-Presse; Beavers, Olivia: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Becker, Amanda: The 19th; Bedard, Paul: Washington Examiner; Bedford, Sarah: Washington Examiner; Beggin, Riley: Washington Post; Behrmann, Savannah: National Journal; Beinart, Matthew: Defense Daily; Belaud, Cyril: Agence France-Presse; Bell, Alistair: Thomson Reuters; Bellier, Ulysse: Agence France-Presse; Benac, Nancy: Associated Press; Bender, Michael: New York Times; Bendery, Jennifer: Huffington Post; Benjaminson, Wendy: Bloomberg News; Benner, Katie: New York Times; Bennett, Abbie: S & P Global; Bennett, Alison: LRP Publications.

Berg, Kirsten: ProPublica; Bergengruen, Vera: Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones; Berkowitz, Bonnie: Washington Post; Berkowitz, Steven: USA Today; Berman, Jillian: MarketWatch; Berman, Mark: Washington Post; Berry, Deborah: USA Today; Berry, Lynn: Associated Press; Bettelheim, Adriel: Axios; Beynon, Steven: Military.com; Beyoud, Lydia: Bloomberg News; Bidgood, Jessica: New York Times; Biesscker, Michael: Associated Press; Bilski, Christina: Nikkei; Binkley, Collin: Associated Press; Birenbaum, Gabby: Texas Tribune; Birle, Jack: Washington Examiner; Birnbaum, Emily: Bloomberg News; Blake, Jessica: Inside Higher Ed; Blanco Ramos, Adrian: Washington Post.

Bland, Melissa: Thomson Reuters; Blumenthal, Paul: Huffington Post; Boak, Joshua: Associated Press; Bobic, Igor: Huffington Post; Bogage, Jacob: Washington Post; Bohan, Caren: USA Today; Bolzen, Stefanie: Die Welt; Bonnell, Courtney: Associated Press; Borenstein, Seth: Associated