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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, the center of our joy, we find our delight in You. Thank You for the gift of prayer, for the opportunity to come confidently and repeatedly to Your throne of grace. We praise You for Your promise to provide us with grace and mercy to help us in our times of need.

Lord, bless our lawmakers. Give them confidence in You that will free them from fear of an uncertain future. May they live lives that boldly proclaim that You are at work in our world.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WARNOCK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first a little bit of housekeeping, and then we will get to my remarks.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR EN BLOC—S. 214 AND S. 219

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 214) to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

A bill (S. 219) to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar, under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in America, when it is time to pay the bills, we do so without fail and without delay. That is what families must do, and that is what our government must do. It is one of the bedrock principles of this country—one that holds true no matter who is in the White House and which party holds majorities in Congress. Not even during the Trump administration was this solemn duty neglected even if many MAGA Republicans may feel differently today.

When I was minority leader here in the Senate, I sat down with President Trump to find a path to raise the debt ceiling multiple times. We didn't engage in hostage-taking. We didn't resort to blackmail or brinksmanship. By no means was it easy, and many on the other side didn't want to go along, but Democrats worked constructively with the Trump administration to get it done, and it happened three times. The same thing must happen again this year—no brinksmanship, no hostage-taking, no default on the national debt. Congress must raise the debt ceiling on a bipartisan basis without the hostage-taking, without the brinksmanship.

So I was very glad to hear President Biden reaffirm this truth after his meeting with Speaker MCCARTHY. He reiterated we ought to pass a clean debt ceiling extension. President Biden is correct—the American people expect us to do the right thing in the coming months because if we default on the debt, every single American is going to pay the price.

Later this morning, I will join with some of my Democratic colleagues to put a spotlight on the consequences of default because they are not remotely theoretical or abstract. The debt ceiling is not just an abstract exercise somewhere up there in the clouds. If we fail to renew it, it is going to affect every American family's pocketbook or wallet, with many, many dollars taken away.

A default on debt would create a crisis unlike any we have ever seen in our country. Mortgages, car loans, and credit card rates all will go shooting up. American families with adjustable rate mortgages or who are seeking to buy a house will pay thousands of dollars more each year—what a terrible nightmare at a time when costs are already too high in housing and everywhere else.

But just as terrible as that sounds, this is only the tip of the iceberg. If the U.S. defaults, retirement savings—the

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money that people have scrapped away, put away, so they might live in dignity toward the end of their lives—will be utterly devastated. By one measure, the typical retirement account could lose \$20,000 in value—\$20,000. We are talking about people's livelihoods, money that people have set aside little by little every month so they can reach retirement with some degree of dignity.

A default would rob Americans of that, and the devastation would go on and on and on. Social Security would suffer. Medicare would suffer. Over 18 million veterans could lose their hard-earned benefits, like disability compensation. America's reputation on the world stage would be permanently stained, and few things would hand the world over to the Chinese Communist Party more than a first-ever default by the United States of America.

So the bottom line is simple: Playing games with the debt ceiling is dangerous, destabilizing, and would spell disaster for every single American—dangerous, destabilizing, disaster. The last thing we should be doing in Congress is using the debt ceiling as a political bargaining chip. Instead, we need to come together and make sure the United States is able to pay its debts on time—without brinksmanship, without hostage-taking—just as we have done throughout our history.

BIG OIL

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, on Big Oil profits, last year, while soaring gas prices stretched the budgets of American families, Big Oil enjoyed a record—a record—year of profits. There were huge amounts of money made by these companies. Earlier this week, Exxon reported a \$56 billion—billion—net profit in 2022, setting a record high not just for Exxon but for Big Oil as an industry. And Exxon wasn't alone—Chevron reported \$35 billion.

While Americans were feeling the pain at the pump—driving their cars up to the gas stations and wondering how high it was going to be—the five top big oil companies brought in a record of nearly \$200 billion in total profits in 2022, taking advantage of what they called “favorable market” conditions. It is nothing short of repugnant for the biggest oil companies in America to celebrate dizzying profit margins that they earned by jacking up gas prices on hard-working Americans.

And what did the oil companies do with this tsunami of cash? They could have prioritized it by paying their workers better, but they did not. They could have made transformative investments in new clean tech and helped push the frontier in clean energy, which we all know is coming, but they did not. Maybe, best of all, they could have lowered gas prices, but they did not. Do you know what the oil companies did? This is just as galling—galling. They rewarded shareholders by implementing stock buybacks at near

record levels. Buybacks do no good for the economy. They don't help the worker. They don't help the consumer. They don't move us along to green energy. They don't even produce more oil. All they do is line the pockets of the already uberwealthy executives and shareholders.

Here is one example: Exxon announced they plan to spend \$35 billion—\$35 billion—on stock buybacks in the next 2 years, which is more than double their plans to invest in clean energy over the next 5 years. I want to say that again. For anyone who doesn't think corporate America is out of control and does whatever it wants and thumbs its nose at the needs of the globe or the workers or the citizens, Exxon announced they plan to spend \$35 billion on stock buybacks in the next 2 years—more than double their plans to invest in clean energy over the next 5 years. That is where Exxon's priorities are.

So Big Oil executives may claim they are good stewards or that they understand the climate crisis, but when it comes time to put their money where their mouth is, their actions tell a different story.

We must continue to take on entrenched oil interests, just as we did last year when we passed the Inflation Reduction Act. Doing so will have a tremendous benefit for our economy, for our environment, and for American families everywhere.

We Democrats will continue to make one thing clear: If oil companies are going to make record profits, they must do it not by manipulating prices to take advantage of hard-working Americans.

CHILE

Mr. SCHUMER. Now on Chile and the treaty, for more than a decade, Congress has been working on an important tax treaty with Chile that holds important and long-term consequences for American businesses and American competitiveness on the world stage.

Right now, nations around the world are racing to source important materials like lithium. Lithium is a key ingredient in everything from iPhones to EV batteries. Chile is one of the most important sources of these kinds of raw minerals, including lithium, and many U.S. companies have spent years building business partnerships with Chile and have grown their presence in that nation.

But these companies face a terrible problem. Because of current policy, American companies face double taxation due in Chile and are at a huge disadvantage compared to other nations like China. We don't want China to get this lithium. We need it.

So we have a taxation treaty at the ready that would remove this obstacle. It is very similar to the more than 60 other treaties we already have with nations around the world. This is nothing new. It is wildly supported by voices

across the political spectrum—the Biden administration, on one hand, but the pro-business Chamber of Commerce, on the other.

Here is the amazing thing. The U.S.-Chile treaty was already reported out of committee last year. It had, I believe—I am not certain of this, but I think it was passed by voice vote, meaning unanimous support. It had overwhelming support. Unfortunately, it has to go through committee again because of the new Congress, but Democrats are 100 percent ready and eager to get this important treaty moving.

Republicans in the past always have long supported moving it forward too, and I imagine most do. But, right now, this treaty has been delayed yet again because some want to add last-minute changes to the text that risk undermining it altogether.

Again, there are some who want to introduce last-minute changes to the treaty, even though this was reported by voice vote out of committee last year, was nearly added to our end-of-year accomplishments alongside the omnibus, and has been around for close to 10 years.

Let me be clear. These last-minute changes could delay or even end any chance of getting this treaty done. It at least could force us to renegotiate with other governments, and you know what a long, time-consuming, difficult, fraught-with-peril process that is.

We should move forward and ratify this treaty with the agreed-upon text without last-minute changes. The effort has been more than a decade in the works. It is time to finish the job.

Again, if we want to give China advantage to get Chilean lithium, instead of giving it to the United States, where we so desperately need it, that would be a disgrace and a shame. Moving this treaty quickly, without any last-minute changes, is the way to solve that problem.

So, please, let's move forward. Both sides should come together to move forward quickly and without any more delay. It is long enough.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President, quickly, on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, last month, the House passed a bill to prohibit the sale of oil from the Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China. I have seen the proposal, but here is my question: Why stop at China? What about Russia, North Korea, Iran?

If we are going to do this, why not do it right and see if we can add a few more countries to the list? It is certainly worth taking a look at.

So that is what we are doing. We are going to take a look at this proposal and, hopefully, find ways to make it stronger.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

VOTING LAWS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, at this time 1 year ago, the Democratic Party was in the middle of a hysterical meltdown over a new voting law in the State of Georgia.

The President of the United States declared that the State's modest changes to election procedures were "Jim Crow 2.0." He said the law was about "voter suppression and election subversion." He said citizens should doubt "whether your vote counts at all." The sitting President of the United States said lawmakers' positions on this bill would define—listen to this—whether we were "on the side of Dr. King or George Wallace . . . John Lewis or Bull Connor . . . Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis."

The Senate Democratic leader said his fellow U.S. Senators who are Republicans were "supporting the reenactment of those Jim Crow laws."

My colleague from New York, as the Senate majority leader, is supposed to safeguard and steward this institution. Instead, he tried to destroy the Senate and "nuke" the 60-vote threshold so that Democrats could take over all 50 States' election laws on a partisan basis. And, believe it or not, 47 of the other 49 Democrats went right along with him.

The liberal hysteria spread to the press and the private sector. Woke activists started talking about boycotting companies like Coca-Cola and Delta Airlines. Major League Baseball caved and moved the All-Star Game out of Atlanta, directly harming the local economy, all for the sake of symbolism.

Republicans said this was unhinged, phony outrage over a commonsense law that would make it both easy to vote and, of course, hard to cheat. Democrats said the new voting rules were evil and racist and the literal death of democracy.

Well, the facts are now in. We have hard evidence. After the new bill took effect in early 2022, the State of Georgia held a primary election. Do you know what happened? Record turnout for a primary.

Then, last November, Georgia had a general election. What happened? A new record for ballots cast in a midterm.

Oh, some might say: But that doesn't tell us anything about the voting conditions. Maybe there were terribly long

lines. Maybe there were sinister road blocks, and voters persevered in spite of them.

Ah, but alas, except an academic research center at the University of Georgia spent weeks—weeks—conducting a major survey of Georgia voters after the election. Let's take a look at what they found.

Seventy-two percent of all Georgia voters—and 73 percent of Black voters, specifically—said their voting experience was "excellent." Ninety-two percent of all voters—and 92 percent of Black voters, specifically—said either that voting had gotten easier since the prior election or that there was no difference. Ninety-two percent of all voters in Georgia said that voting had either gotten easier or that there was no difference between that election and prior elections. More than 70 percent of Black voters in Georgia said they waited less than 10 minutes to cast their ballot.

This is all with the supposed "Jim Crow" law in action: record-high turnout, lightning-fast voting lines, a supermajority of African-American voters rating their experience under the new voting rules as "excellent."

Ah, but here is the icing on the cake. The same Democratic Party that cheered Major League Baseball from moving the All-Star Game out of Atlanta—listen to this—now has Atlanta on the short list for the next Democratic National Convention.

Here is what happened. We were right, and they were wrong. But it goes beyond that. These people actually lied. They invoked our darkest history and slandered half the country because they wanted more power for themselves.

Some of the most powerful people in our entire country, including the President of the United States, staked their personal credibility to these claims. President Biden screamed from a podium that the bad old days of Jim Crow were back. Over this?

The majority leader from New York tried to destroy the Senate. Over this?

The American people were subjected to months of baseless, pointless, media haranguing. Over this?

And the country is supposed to go on pretending like nothing happened? We are all supposed to take the President, Vice President, and Senate Democrats seriously the next time they start shouting and waving their arms about the next supposed crisis? I don't think so. I don't think the American people will forget who kept their credibility and who lit theirs on fire.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, on an entirely different matter, today, Ranking Member CAPITO of the Environment and Public Works Committee will introduce an important resolution on behalf of millions of American farmers, ranchers, and builders.

Two years ago, the Biden administration picked up an Obama-era crusade to micromanage the small businesses that help feed, clothe, and power America. Literally, on President Biden's first day in office, he signed an Executive order that began tearing down the regulatory certainty that Republicans had worked hard to restore for American workers and entrepreneurs.

And in December, this crusade yielded a new rule from EPA that enacted a dizzying new definition of which temporary, tributary, and upland waterways fall under the Federal Government's authority. There is a case before the Supreme Court on this very subject right now. The Court's ruling in *Sackett v. EPA* will provide new clarity on just how far Federal bureaucrats can stretch their powers to meddle in working Americans' business under the Clean Water Act.

But instead of waiting to see whether a massive expansion of the regulatory state would be legal, the Biden EPA went ahead with their new rule. Can you imagine why Washington Democrats would be in such a rush to get ahead of the law?

So what does this latest power grab by Washington Democrats mean for working people out in our country? Well, for starters, it means that cattlemen, contractors, and all sorts of folks have now had to put up with three—three—major changes to Federal regulation on the lands where they do business in just the past 8 years.

Democrats' relentless attempts to step on State and local authorities in their own backyards has left small business owners across America chasing moving goalposts. The Biden administration's latest rule means it will be harder for farmers in Kentucky to figure out which ditches on their property are subject to the whims of Washington bureaucrats. It will create new headaches for builders in West Virginia trying to make sure they dot every "i" and cross every "t" on much needed development projects. It will mean ranchers out West may discover that every ditch and low-lying puddle they own—even ones that only hold water when it rains—is now the business of EPA.

And as every American who has tried to create jobs or build something knows, redtape doesn't just cost valuable time. Legal experts project the Biden administration's latest overreach would raise the cost of development and infrastructure projects near waterways by—listen to this—a million dollars an acre.

So while President Biden takes a victory lap on infrastructure projects made possible by bipartisan work, this latest salvo in Washington Democrats' war on working Americans would devastate the sort of small businesses that actually build the infrastructure projects.

But it isn't going unanswered. Twenty-five Governors, representing fully half the States in our country, have

condemned the EPA's waters of the United States rule. And here in the Senate, West Virginia's own Senator CAPITO has consistently led our efforts to cut the overreaching regulatory state back down to size. She sponsored the legislation that would have codified the last administration's common-sense fixes. She spearheaded Congress's brief to the Supreme Court as it considers this issue.

And today, she will introduce her Congressional Review Act resolution to give every one of our colleagues the opportunity to protect the future of transformative infrastructure, energy, and agriculture projects in their States.

West Virginia should be proud that one of their two Senators is committed to reforms that get more of Washington's messes out of their way. I am proud to support Senator CAPITO's resolution. I would urge each of my colleagues to do the same.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph Lee Falk, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Republican whip.

CONGRATULATING THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY JACKRABBITS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate unanimously approved my resolution with Senator ROUNDS formally congratulating the South Dakota State University football team on their championship season. And what a great season it was for the Jackrabbits. They ended the season 14 and 1 and never lost a game in their conference. They earned the No. 1 seed in the Football Championship Subdivision playoffs. And they brought home the FCS National Championship for the first time in program history with a 45-to-21 win against the North Dakota State Bison last month in Frisco, TX.

I happened to be on hand for that game. It was an extraordinary game and capped off an extraordinary season. I happened to be there for the semifinal game against Montana State, which the Jackrabbits won decisively. In each of those games, and their games

throughout the season, they demonstrated on the field not only great skill but just an incredible determination, resilience, and a willingness to play together as a team, which, really, I think, is what distinguished and differentiated their team from many others around the country this year. It really was an extraordinary team to watch on both sides of the ball. And as someone who has been a fan of sports for a long time, it was really exciting to see the success that they had not only throughout the course of the season but ultimately capping it off with the national championship.

That championship win was a fitting capstone to coach John Stiegelmeier's 26-season career leading the Jacks. Coach Stig, as he is affectionately known, is the heart and soul of Jack-rabbit football.

Like many South Dakotans, he learned his values from his dad. He worked on a family farm in Selby, SD. His dad told him: If you work hard and be a good person, you will have success. Work hard, be a good person, and you will have success.

I would say Coach Stig has done all three. His determination transformed SDSU's football team into what it is today. SDSU became a Division 1 program under his leadership, and former Jacks players have gone on to careers in the NFL. His calm, patience, and caring set the standard for the players and made the team a family.

He leaves as the winningest coach in SDSU history, the 2022 FCS Coach of the Year, and, of course, with a national title for the team that he has dedicated his career to making great.

Huge congratulations to the Jackrabbits on their season and to Coach Stig, and we wish you all the best in your retirement. You have earned it.

COMMITTEES

Mr. President, yesterday Republicans confirmed their committee assignments for the new Congress. And for the 118th Congress, I am excited to once again be serving South Dakotans on the Senate Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce Committees.

If any committee is a good fit for a South Dakota Senator, it is the Senate Agriculture Committee. Agriculture is the lifeblood of South Dakota, and day in and day out, one of my top priorities is addressing the needs of farmers and ranchers.

And my seat on the Senate Agriculture Committee gives me a particularly valuable platform from which to advocate for South Dakota producers. Over the years, thanks in part to my position on the committee, I have been able to help secure resources for farmers and ranchers whose herds and crops have been hit hard by adverse weather.

I have been able to strengthen the farm safety net through commodity programs like the Agriculture Risk Coverage Program. And I have been able to establish a safety net for livestock producers through programs like the Livestock Indemnity Program and the Livestock Forage Program. I have been able to make the Conservation

Reserve Program a more effective tool for producers. And more.

And 2023 is a particularly exciting time to be on the Ag Committee because 2023 is a farm bill year. During my time in Congress, I have been involved in drafting four farm bills, and I am eager to get to work on my fifth.

I have been gearing up for the 2023 farm bill since last year, when I began convening roundtables with farmers and ranchers and ag stakeholders to hear about their top priorities for this year's bill.

I have also introduced several pieces of legislation that I will work to get included in this farm bill, including legislation to strengthen and improve the Conservation Reserve Program, increase the information available on the impacts of conservation practices, and address the needs of South Dakota livestock producers.

In addition to focusing on the farm bill, I will be monitoring the evolving situation on the Obama-era Waters of the United States rule that President Biden's Environmental Protection Agency just resurrected, which would give the Federal Government sweeping jurisdiction over most water features in our State, from ephemeral streams to prairie potholes.

This would be a nightmare for South Dakota landowners and particularly farmers and ranchers, and I will be doing everything I can to keep the heavy hand of the Federal Government out of the business of regulating landowners' puddles.

I am also proud to continue serving on the Commerce Committee of which I am a long-term member, including 4 years as chairman. The Commerce Committee's jurisdiction is broad. It is the Senate's "planes, trains, and automobiles" committee and its oceans and space; it is the technology committee.

Our work is inherently forward-looking, and it is often some of the most interesting, relevant, and exciting work going on in the Congress. So it is no surprise that the Commerce Committee offers plenty of opportunity to deliver for South Dakotans.

With a reliable internet connection being increasingly essential for everyday life, closing the digital divide is more important than ever. And as a member of the Commerce Committee, expanding broadband access into unserved areas has long been a priority of mine.

I have worked to support broadband expansion, reduce unnecessary obstacles to building reliable networks, and, most recently, to hold Federal agencies accountable to ensure that Federal funding for rural broadband goes to its intended purpose, which is expanding broadband access to areas that currently lack it.

I also believe we need to hold Big Tech platforms accountable. South Dakotans and many other Americans are

frustrated by the lack of transparency in these companies' content moderation practices.

In this Congress, I will be working to advance my bipartisan legislation to increase transparency and due process for users on internet platforms.

I will continue working to ensure that rural States like South Dakota have a seat at the table when it comes to infrastructure investment.

I have spent my time on the Commerce Committee working to support rural States' unique transportation needs, especially maintaining reliable transportation for livestock and agricultural products.

Last year, I worked on a bipartisan fix to shipping bottlenecks that were interrupting exports of South Dakota agriculture products and other goods.

This year, we will need to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration and improvements to South Dakota's airport infrastructure and rural air service will be among my priorities.

My third committee assignment is on the Senate Finance Committee. Over at Finance, we focus on tax, trade, and health issues. Making sure that our tax system is serving our economy and American workers is something I take very seriously. And I am deeply committed to making sure that we keep a lid on the amount of money the Federal Government is taking out of Americans' paychecks.

I was proud to be involved in the Republican-led tax reform legislation that passed in 2017, which allowed Americans to keep more of their hard-earned money and helped ensure that American businesses can be competitive in the 21st century economy so that they can offer the best opportunities to American workers.

And one of my priorities right now is making sure that we extend, or make permanent, expiring provisions of the 2017 legislation so that American families and businesses aren't facing tax hikes in the near future.

Another priority of mine at the Finance Committee is making sure that we are opening new markets for American products and services abroad. And, of course, agriculture producers, in particular, are at the top of my mind. They have had a tough couple of years between inflation, shipping issues, meat-processing bottlenecks, and all the usual challenges that come with an industry where a single storm can wipe out a year's work. And opening up new market access opportunities for our ag producers to sell their products is one of my biggest Finance Committee priorities.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has done very little to advance U.S. trade leadership and create new markets for American products and services. So this year, I will be doing everything I can to ensure that we are advancing trade opportunities that benefit American producers and American workers.

It is the honor of my life to represent South Dakotans in the U.S. Senate.

And I am excited about the opportunities that I will have this year at the Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce Committees to serve the people of South Dakota and to help make life better for Americans around the country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, by all accounts, America has made a remarkable recovery in the last 2 years. When President Biden entered office, we faced the worst public health crisis in the history of our country, the most daunting economic challenge since the Great Depression, and a global upheaval that disrupted every aspect of our lives.

Two years later, America is coming back. Thanks to the work of our Democratic majority, the cost of living is finally coming down. But we are not out of the woods yet.

If you travel in my State of Illinois, which I have been doing over the last several weeks—especially in Central and Southern Illinois—you will notice the same sign hanging in one business after another: "Help Wanted." You can't help but notice in my hometown of Springfield, there is a franchise of Chicken Fingers that is going to be opening soon. There is a sign outside the soon-to-be completed building that says \$15 an hour, please call us to work in fast food.

While businesses are reopening their doors and demand for goods and services is rebounding, America is still struggling with a shortage of workers. I hear it everywhere, particularly in the healthcare sector, where the shortage of nurses and medical professionals really creates a hardship in the center city, as well as in urban areas, small towns, and large cities alike. This shortage of medical professionals is a national emergency, which I will address at another time.

In addition to that, we have to ask ourselves, what is the reason for the shortage? Make no mistake, the decision of the Trump administration to cut down legal immigration to the United States is one of the reasons. We usually have about 1 million immigrants a year, legal immigrants, come to work. During the Trump years, a total of 4 years, it was 1 million. So they cut the number by three-fourths. We wonder why we are still looking for workers.

Let's be very honest about it. Whether in the city of Chicago, Springfield, or downstate Illinois, these immigrant workers are willing to take jobs many

Americans will not take. They work harder at them and really do their best to help their families get started in this country. That is the story of America, and it is a story that needs to be repeated because immigration labor at this point is critical not just in the cities but in the agricultural areas, as the Presiding Officer from New Mexico knows well. We need workers, and we need good ones, and immigrants can be part of that workforce.

At the same time, there is a fundamental problem in our economy that we need to be addressing honestly. The work-life balance is out of whack. Today, fewer and fewer Americans are willing to work long hours for survival wages, especially when they have urgent, personal family responsibilities at home, like caring for an infirm parent or a newborn.

Last month, I received a letter from one of my constituents in Illinois. It speaks to the problems facing parents and caregivers, as well as many others.

She wrote:

My husband and I both have good jobs. . . . We have three children. [The cost of childcare accounts for] over a quarter of our monthly take home [pay]. All of our other bills combined don't even equal that. I can only imagine the burden on other families. . . . No wonder unemployment is so high. How are people able to afford or even find childcare[?]

This constituent asks if Congress has any plans to revive the enhanced child tax credit that we included in the American Rescue Plan. I wish I could tell her yes, but sadly the new Republican majority in the House of Representatives does not even mention this as a priority in the future. Daycare and childcare and caregivers are a critical part of family life for so many Americans. Yet, the Republicans, at least in the House of Representatives, are ignoring the reality.

Beyond the child tax credit, her letter makes one thing clear: Our safety net has too many holes in America, and if a parent working a full-time job can still fall through that, then clearly we have work to do.

I think about that constituent's story as we approach the 30th anniversary of the Family and Medical Leave Act this Sunday. Back in 1993, this law passed Congress with broad bipartisan support. In the decade since, more than 315 million workers have relied on that to take care of themselves and their family members. It is hard to imagine, but in the days before the Family and Medical Leave Act, America had zero Federal job protections for workers with a new baby or a sick family member at home.

This law was a massive victory for working families, but today, it is just not enough. The Family and Medical Leave Act guarantees 12 weeks of unpaid leave for workers. How does that help pay for the diapers, the formula, medications? Well, it just doesn't. Worse yet, many full-time workers are excluded from the law's basic job protections. In Illinois alone, nearly 60

percent of working adults don't qualify for unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act—6 out of 10 workers.

Here is the bottom line: If you want to get America back to work, you need to back them up. The Family and Medical Leave Act is a promising foundation, but it just isn't enough. We need to modernize the American safety net for a new generation of workers.

Think about this: Over the next decade, adults over the age of 65 are projected to outnumber children in America for the first time in our history. That is going to make life even more challenging for the 53 million Americans who are today already serving as caregivers for a family member or partner. This is particularly challenging for young Americans. One in four family caregivers is a millennial who, on average, spends 21 hours a week caring for a loved one at home. That is more than half of a full workweek, and they don't see a dollar for it.

These Americans, many of whom are also balancing a full-time job with full-time responsibilities as a caregiver, really need our help. They deserve it—at least a living wage to start with. Our Federal minimum wage is a starvation wage. There is not a single part of the country where \$7.25 an hour is enough—not even close. Let's raise it.

While we are at it, let's also revive that enhanced child tax credit that reduced child poverty in America by one-third. Think about that. Kids living in poverty—the total was reduced by one-third just from the child tax credit. That is breathing room for a lot of parents to make ends meet.

If we really want to help Americans get back to work, we should start by building on the success of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

(The remarks of Mr. DURBIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 242 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Texas.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, last weekend, the New York Times ran a story entitled "How a Drug Company Made \$114 Billion by Gaming the U.S. Patent System." This is an infuriating account of how a pharmaceutical company maintained a monopoly on a popular drug and the impact it has had on patients and taxpayers.

The company is AbbVie, and the drug is Humira, one of the most widely prescribed drugs in the world. It is an anti-inflammatory medication that is

commonly used to treat arthritis and other conditions.

Despite the fact that Humira has been available for two decades, its first competitor didn't hit the market until earlier this week. That wasn't due to a lack of interest by other companies or an inability to produce the biosimilar that could earn Food and Drug Administration approval. It was because AbbVie used a maze of overlapping patents and an aggressive litigation strategy to stave off any competition.

Unsurprisingly, this led to big earnings for the company—\$114 billion in revenue since 2016—and it has come at a high cost to patients who rely on this drug to maintain their health. The list price for Humira is more than \$80,000 per year, per patient. That is higher than the median household income in Texas.

So depending on the patient's insurance, that price could be lowered significantly for the consumer or the patient themselves. A woman in Kentucky said her employer's health insurance plan kept her payments at around \$60 a year. But, of course, we know that, if the insurance company is paying retail or some negotiated price, ultimately that price is going to be passed along in terms of higher insurance premiums for the consumer.

So there is a lot of bait and switch going on here. Once she retired and switched to Medicare, the cost skyrocketed to \$8,000 a year. So her private insurance kept her payments to \$60 a year, but when she changed to Medicare, it went to \$8,000 a year. This is, again, part of the shell game in healthcare and in pharmaceuticals.

I can't imagine anyone living on a fixed income who could afford such an expensive drug. The good news, at least for this specific drug, is that, at long last, Humira's monopoly has come to an end. Earlier this week, the first biosimilar came to market, and more are expected later this year.

Humira is one of the most egregious examples of patent abuse, but it is far from the only one. Other pharmaceutical companies are engaging in this practice every day, and there is nothing to prevent others from using this same playbook. I hope that will change soon.

Earlier this week, Senator BLUMENTHAL, the Senator from Connecticut, and I reintroduced a bill called the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act to put an end to this anti-competitive practice that keeps drug prices artificially high.

There are two practices in particular that this bill will address. One is called patent thicketing—patent thicketing—which involves building layers upon layers of patents to prevent competitors from ever hitting the market. That is what AbbVie did with Humira. The company has—or has had, until just now, with its monopoly ending—as many as 134 active patents for a single drug—134 patents.

Now, I am a firm believer in the patent system. I believe we ought to pro-

tect investments made in cutting-edge and lifesaving drugs, and we ought to reward those who invent these lifesaving drugs with an exclusive right to sell it for a period of time. That is what the patent law does, and it incentivizes more and more people—more and more scientists and medical researchers—to come up with new lifesaving drugs.

But getting 134 patents on the same drug should outrage all of us. Like I said, this drug has been available for 20 years. AbbVie has spent years and exorbitant amounts of money, but, apparently, they still profited. They spent a lot of money fighting competition off in court, all to maintain control of the market on this drug.

Like I said, patents and exclusivity periods are not inherently bad. Discovering new cures is a time-, labor-, and money-intensive process, and we don't want to discourage that. Before a company spends years and hundreds of millions—or even billions—of dollars researching a new cure, conducting clinical trials, and undergoing the regulatory review, it needs to know that it can recoup its investment and maybe—just maybe—make a profit.

And many of the new drugs that are invented and tried do not succeed. So success is certainly not guaranteed. That is why the United States offers robust protections for intellectual property through the patent system.

The patent system gives innovators the confidence they need to invest their time and resources into research and development. Once that new innovative drug hits the market, the manufacturer can enjoy a limited time period as the sole supplier before generic versions become available or other competitors.

Patents are the key behind the incredible medical innovation that occurs here in the United States, and we need to find the right balance between stopping the bad actors who will game the system and, at the same time, encouraging the development of future cures.

I believe the bipartisan bill that Senator BLUMENTHAL and I are reintroducing strikes that balance. It places a reasonable limit on the number of patents that a manufacturer can contest. That will deter gamesmanship while preserving the incentives necessary for the patent system and for innovation.

The other anticompetitive behavior this bill will address is something called product hopping, which occurs when a company develops a reformulation of a product that is about to lose exclusivity and then pulls the original product off the market.

This is done not because the new formula is more effective but because it prevents generic competitors. One example is the drug Namenda, which is used by patients with Alzheimer's, a terrible disease. Near the end of the exclusivity period, the manufacturer switched from a twice-daily drug to a once-daily drug. It didn't change the

basic molecules. It just changed the prescribed dosage and taking, instead of twice a day, to once a day.

That move prevented pharmacists from being able to switch patients to a lower cost generic, even though it is just as effective, so the company could continue to profit. The Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act puts an end to this practice by expressly prohibiting manufacturers from engaging in product hopping. It also facilitates market entry for generics and biosimilars, which lead to more options and lower prices for patients.

These reforms are, obviously, desperately needed. Patients in Texas and across the country are experiencing sticker shock at the pharmacy counter like never before. Many have tried to ration their critical medications, for example, in order to make them last longer. Some have been priced out of their medications entirely.

There is a clear need for Congress to step in and address the blatant abuse of the patent system, and I am optimistic that we will be able to do something important about it.

The Judiciary Committee will hold a markup next Thursday to consider this legislation and other bipartisan proposals to address sky-high drug prices. Last Congress, the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act passed the Judiciary Committee with unanimous bipartisan support, and I hope we will see the same level of support this go-round.

Over the last few years, we have held many hearings and advanced many drug pricing bills to the Senate floor, but, unfortunately, progress seems to often end there. We haven't had much success in getting those bills through the House and signed into law. I think I can speak on behalf of colleagues on both sides of the aisle and say I hope this year is different.

I have heard from many Texans who are frustrated by the lack of lower priced generic drugs. Given the impact of inflation on family budgets, that strain has only grown greater over the last few years. So there is a bipartisan desire to stop the anticompetitive behaviors that I have described here today that are costing patients and taxpayers a fortune, and I hope we can make progress this Congress and finally put a stop to some of the gamesmanship.

Senator BLUMENTHAL and I are committed to moving our bipartisan bill across the finish line, and we are eager to have others of our colleagues join us by cosponsoring this bill. But more important than that, it is important we actually get it across the finish line, get it through the House, and get it to the President's desk. So I hope this bill will continue to receive broad bipartisan support, and I am happy to work with anyone who has ideas to help us get there.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

INSULIN

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, last month, I received a message that reminded me of just how important the work we do here is for people and families in Michigan and all across the country.

Diane of Bloomfield Hills wrote to me about the cost of her prescription medicine. Diane is diabetic and she takes two types of insulin or four injections per day. Diane is retired. She is on Medicare, with a supplemental policy for prescriptions.

Diane told me that usually, when she goes to the pharmacy, she owes a copay of \$650, and sometimes more, for a 3-month supply of just one of her prescriptions.

But the good news is, not anymore.

Thanks to a unified Democratic majority last year, people on Medicare now have the cost of their insulin capped at \$35 a month—\$35 a month for anyone who is on Medicare.

Last month, Diane went to the pharmacy like usual. The pharmacist told her that her 3-month supply would now be \$105 instead of \$650.

She says:

I paid and walked away with a big smile.

She added this:

I know that for many seniors, the cost of insulin has been difficult, or impossible, to afford if they have a limited income or live on the margins.

Thank you for your support of this important legislation helping seniors (and others) by reducing the cost of insulin.

Mr. President, this \$35 cap per month on insulin is helping millions of people on Medicare breathe a little easier, and I know because of your strong "yes" vote, as well as mine, this is the reason we get up every day, to be able to help people, to be able to reduce costs, to be able to make sure that they can enjoy their life and actually have a life—save their life. Insulin is a serious medication.

And so this was a really important accomplishment that we came together on.

It was disappointing we didn't have one Republican colleague join us in the House or the Senate, but we stood together and were able to get that done.

Unfortunately, people who need insulin and aren't on Medicare are still paying outrageous prices for a medication their lives literally depend on.

We tried to cap insulin costs per month for everyone, for children. We know for children with juvenile diabetes, this is incredibly serious. We have families who come here to DC every year. We have a wonderful group from Michigan who comes every year to share their stories; the children sharing their stories, showing us pictures, talking about what it is for them to

manage this every day; their families talking about the cost. And we tried to cap their costs at \$35 a month as well.

But, unfortunately, because of budget rules, the Republicans were able to force that to be a 60-vote margin, and they blocked it. Shockingly to me, they blocked it. So they blocked a \$35 insulin cap for children.

Why?

Unfortunately, to protect pharmaceutical profits. I am going to repeat that. Democrats tried to ensure that families wouldn't have to spend more than \$35 a month on insulin that keeps their children alive. Republicans blocked it.

It was just one more gift to an industry that has received quite a few gifts in recent years from Republicans.

First, let me start with the fact that from 2010 to 2019, American taxpayers contributed more than \$230 billion in research funding that helped drug companies develop new medications. I support that. I support public-private partnerships. I support public financing of research. We want that. We want new medications.

But then you turn around and you look at between 2016 and 2020, drug companies spent \$577 billion on stock buybacks, 10 times more than they spent on research—10 times more than they spent on research.

And they also significantly increased executive compensation. Now, drug companies CEOs can definitely afford insulin for their children. We want it for all the children of America.

After the Trump tax giveaway, some giant, profitable drug companies now have an effective tax rate of under 10 percent. Republicans lowered it for all corporations to 21, but some of the big drug companies got even a bigger gift—below 10 percent for an effective tax rate. That is less than the tax rate a typical postal worker or a typical preschool teacher pays.

And between 2000 and 2018, big pharmaceutical companies raked in \$8.6 trillion in gross profit—trillion with "t"—trillion dollars in profits.

Here is the CliffsNotes version: Pharmaceutical companies employed 1,587 lobbyists last year, almost 16 for every Senator—almost 16 drug company lobbyists for every 1 Senator.

Then, Republicans provide huge tax cuts for them and block legislation that would help families afford medication that keeps their children alive.

It is clear whose side they are on—the wrong side, in my opinion.

Diane is lucky. She is on Medicare and can afford a \$35-per-month copay for insulin. A lot of Michigan families aren't so lucky.

Consider the Lockwoods. Three children in the Lockwood family have type 1 diabetes and take insulin—three children.

A change to their insurance coverage meant that the family went from paying no copay to paying \$600 a month in a copay for insulin for each child—\$1,800 a month in a copay for their three children.

They couldn't afford it so they began driving to Canada—not that far from Michigan—driving across the bridge to Canada, where the same medication costs \$71 because the Canadian Government negotiates the best price for Canadians.

Then the pandemic closed the border. Jim Lockwood needed to find a job with better health insurance, and he did—in Ohio.

American parents shouldn't be forced to either drive to Canada in order to pay for their children's prescriptions or they shouldn't be forced to uproot their families and move to another State in order to find a job with good insurance so they can afford their children's medicine.

It is time for Republicans to stop working on behalf of their wealthy buddies and join us in working on behalf of American families.

Children with diabetes, people under age 65 need a \$35-per-month cap on their insulin, just like we have been able to do as Democrats coming together for seniors, people on Medicare.

I think that is what we should be focused on here together and invite our Republican colleagues to join us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. KING assumed the Chair.)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, when I joined the Senate Armed Services Committee in 2013, I encountered a new world of information. Along with that information came a new world of security measures. As a member of that committee, I reviewed document after document apprising me of critical national security developments. I also received strict orders not to share the classified information that I encountered. The American people expect Senators tasked with this solemn duty to take our responsibility seriously.

Let me illustrate just how restrictive the rules are around these classified documents. When I receive classified information, I have to go to a secured place known as a SCIF to read the documents. There, a security manager and often a Capitol police officer will perform checks when I enter and when I exit.

My background on Armed Services is one of the many reasons that I am shocked at the news that classified documents dating back to President Biden's time in the Senate were found sitting haphazardly in his garage this month. The President's personal attorney confirmed that some of those documents came from the Senate, and they have apparently been collecting dust

next to the President's Corvette for years.

It is also concerning that the President's documents were found, in the first place, by personal lawyers without the necessary clearances to view those classified materials.

We have all learned recently that the executive branch has issues regulating documents. I have refrained from commenting on that issue because I have never been a part of that branch of our government, and so I cannot speak to their regulations. But in the Senate, we have strict protocols that protect classified information.

Based on the rigorous security standards of the Senate, it is important that we now ask hard questions. How did classified Senate documents make their way from the Capitol Complex past Senate security managers and all the way to the President's House in Delaware? I think most people believe that this demonstrates incompetence, at best. If a newly elected Nebraska Senator in 2013 could figure out how these security procedures work, surely, a career politician like then-Senator Joe Biden could do so.

As chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, former Senator Biden likely had access to information that could have jeopardized lives, especially those of patriots serving in sensitive roles overseas. President Biden should know that leaked information puts people in danger. This affects all Americans, including the many Nebraskans that are serving abroad, not to mention that it impedes our national security here at home.

Of course, we have no idea what is in the Senate documents that found their way to Wilmington, DE, because the President and his personal attorneys refuse to share them with Congress. The Biden administration argues that it cannot brief us on the mishandled documents because of the ongoing special counsel investigation. There is precedent for intelligence briefings coinciding with special counsel investigations.

As my friend Senator CORNYN said last week, there are public safety and national security concerns that make this an exceptional case. If there was a breakdown in Senate protocols to protect classified information, then we need to know that and we need to know it immediately. That is the only way that we will know how to rectify the potential problems caused by the President's unsecured Senate documents.

We, at least, need to know what the general subject of the documents or the area of the world that they cover. I am proud of my colleagues on the Intelligence Committee, both Democrats and Republicans, for realizing the seriousness of this issue. I hope that we can continue to set aside partisan politics and that we can uncover the truth in this matter.

President Biden's comment on his handling of documents a couple of weeks ago was that he has "no re-

grets." Let me tell you, Mr. President, if a sitting Senator was found to have mishandled classified information, it would be more than just regrettable; it would call into question his or her capacity to serve in this Chamber, and it would be a slap in the face to the hard-working men and women of the Intelligence Committee. By the time we uncover the truth about these documents, I hope that the President will have learned to regret his bad decision.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VOTE ON FALK NOMINATION

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I request consent for the scheduled vote to start immediately.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Falk nomination?

Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 5 Ex.]

YEAS—60

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Ricketts
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Rounds
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Capito	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Warner
Cramer	Menendez	Warnock
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young

NAYS—37

Barrasso	Ernst	Marshall
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Grassley	Mullin
Braun	Hagerty	Paul
Britt	Hawley	Risch
Budd	Hoeben	Romney
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lee	
Daines	Lummis	

Sullivan	Tillis	Vance
Thune	Tuberville	Wicker

NOT VOTING—3

Murkowski	Rubio	Sanders
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider with respect to the Falk and Zakheim nominations are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK HUGHES AND LINCOLN BEAN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Thursday, and it has been a while since I have been on the floor here on a Thursday afternoon, but it is my favorite time of the week because I get to do something that I certainly enjoy. We have a new set of pages here. I think they enjoy it, and I know some in our media enjoy it because it kind of signals the end of the week here. But it is when I get to talk about an Alaskan—or Alaskans, plural—who are doing great stuff for our State or their community or maybe even the country, somebody I refer to as the Alaskan of the week. We have been doing this for, geez, quite some time. I think 5 or 6 years, going on that. We have covered a lot of ground.

And before I talk about our two Alaskans of the week—special Alaskans—I usually give an update about what is going on in the great State of Alaska for anyone watching on TV. We have people back in the Gallery. So we love that.

We always do a plug for Alaska. You have to get up there. Take a vacation with your family. You will love it. You will have the vacation adventure of a lifetime.

So I usually give an update of what has been going on. We have had an intense winter, a lot of snow, particularly in Southcentral Alaska, where I live. Schools have even been closed. That is very rare for our State, to close schools because of winter or really cold weather, but we have had both—some cold snaps, some warming—and much winter fun, as you can imagine, if you love winter sports.

The winter solstice has already come and gone since my last “Alaskan of the Week” and so have Christmas and the holidays. By the way, there is no better place to spend Christmas than in Alaska, where a man named Santa Claus—a good man, by the way—lives in North Pole, AK, and even runs for Congress. You may have seen that news last year. He didn't win, but he is a good guy. I know him well: Santa—Santa Claus—a politician in North Pole, AK.

Now, our two Alaskans of the week are Frank Hughes and Lincoln Bean. They are both Alaska Native leaders, longtime community leaders and members of the organized village of Kake. Kake is a village of about 500 people in beautiful—gorgeous, actually—Southeast Alaska. So, again, if you are vis-

iting, you have to come to Southeast. But we are such a big State that you have to go everywhere.

Now, Frank and Lincoln know what the holidays are about, which we just celebrated, and because of their efforts, they and many others in Kake got a very special early Christmas gift this year that I want to talk to everybody about.

On November 18, both Frank and Lincoln were on a plane from Oregon back home to Alaska. In the belly of the plane was a 40-gallon bin locked with zip ties, filled with 25 precious Native objects, some estimated to be up to 200 years old. And because of their efforts, these precious, sacred objects and the spirits in them were coming home once again and are now resting in Kake, where these objects belong.

Those items include baskets, a head-dress, a replica of a canoe, ceremonial paddles, and rattles used by Tlingit spiritual medicine men. There was also a wooden mask, which would have been carved into a tree in Kake as a territorial marker. Frank said the mask would have had to have been cut out of the body of the tree to be removed.

These items were painfully and lovingly crafted by the village's Tlingit ancestors generations ago, precious items that didn't belong to others but were taken—in some cases, ripped from villages—without even a thought of whom they belonged to. But like I said, now they are home, and, according to Frank and Lincoln, both say that the spirits within these sacred objects are also at home and at peace.

So who are Frank and Lincoln, and why did they think it was so important to bring these items back to their village of Kake?

This is an effort, one of many, being taken across the country since Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990. NAGPRA is the acronym. This congressional act requires any public institution receiving Federal money, like colleges and museums, to return indigenous human remains—yes, these institutions literally have human remains—and cultural items to Tribes or descendants throughout America, to Native communities, wherever possible.

Since then, many artifacts have been, and are continuing to be, returned to Tribes in Alaska and in the lower 48. Still, it is a slog. Many institutions, believe it or not, are not always cooperative—big institutions, famous American institutions.

According to the National Park Service, remains from more than 108,000—let me say that number again—108,000 indigenous people and more than 600,000 artifacts are known to be still held by museums, universities, and Federal Agencies across the country. Think about that. Your ancestors' bones are in a museum somewhere. Not acceptable.

My wife Julie is on the board of the Smithsonian's National Museum of the

American Indian and actually serves on the repatriation committee. And the process can be tedious. But it is so important for the communities who have had artifacts removed from their communities—or remains, for goodness' sake—removed from their communities. It is so important for these communities to be able to heal. It is certainly not always easy to identify these objects, for the recipients to request them, and then to get these objects back to where they belong. And it takes work and determination and, literally, years, particularly for small villages like Kake, which don't have a museum or a trained curator. But Frank and Lincoln and others in the community had the will and determination to make this happen. So a big shout-out to them. That is why they are Alaskans of the week today.

They had a letter—and this is a university, by the way—George Fox University in Newberg, OR, a private Christian college that reached out to Kake—very cooperative, by the way—telling them they thought they had some items that might belong to the village.

By the way, that is a great example of a university—an institution—doing the right thing: helping, taking the initiative. It is unclear exactly how the artifacts made their way a thousand miles to George Fox University in Oregon in the first place. There were Quaker missionaries in Alaska in 1891, and George Fox University was founded in 1891 by the Quakers. So Frank and Lincoln think there is probably a pretty good chance that there is some connection between the missionaries and the artifacts.

And the process, as I mentioned, has taken a long time, starting back in 2018, when Frank was the coordinator for NAGPRA and Lincoln was a council member. As a coordinator, Frank had done many indigenous artifact repatriations across the country, but when the community received the letter from George Fox University, they both got very excited because this was their home village. Some of them, they thought, might be artifacts from members of the Eagle and Raven clans in Kake. These are Tlingit, Haida clans in southeast Alaska.

Now, a little bit about both of these great Alaskans. Frank is an Army veteran. By the way, Alaska Natives—they are both Alaska Native leaders—serve at higher rates in the U.S. military than any other ethnic group in the country. Special patriotism, I refer to this as. And Frank is a great example of that. You go to Native communities, Native villages in Alaska, you ask to raise your hands for veterans, and pretty much every male in the village, in communities I have been to raise their hand. It is unbelievable, the patriotism and service of guys like Frank. He spent his career serving his country. When he got out of the Army, he worked as a substance abuse counselor, as an EMT, served on his village council, and continued serving by being the

commander of the veterans of Kake, his village, and making sure his Alaskan Native veterans got the care and benefits they have earned.

Lincoln also spent his career helping his fellow Alaskans in his community. He has been a tenacious advocate for self-determination and for healthcare for Alaska Natives, particularly Alaska Native veterans. He did an amazing job. And I saw him in action for many years as chair of the Alaskan Native Health Board, which is an extremely important organization for our whole State, where he did a great job leading that for healthcare for all Alaska Natives. So that is a little bit about Frank and Lincoln's background.

As I mentioned, in 2018, they get this letter. Wow. We have a great opportunity here to get artifacts from their village back home. They got involved, undertook the very tedious process of reaching out, writing grants. And by the time they were ready to go, COVID hit. So, of course, that set them back and everybody back. They had to wait.

Finally, the two, as we were coming out of COVID, reenergized their efforts. They took a plane from Kake to Juneau, Juneau to Seattle, Seattle to Portland, where they went to George Fox University.

By the way, as I mentioned, it was very, very gracious, very respectful. They actually held a ceremony at the university. The university wanted these items to be returned. They knew it was the right thing to do. It was an emotional experience for all.

So they started to bring back the objects, the artifacts. This is how Frank described it. When he was there, when the box of items that had been in storage at the university for about 100 years was put in front of him, he said:

It was like running into an air-conditioned room. And then when they opened up the box [with the artifacts and objects from our village, it was like] the sun hit them, it was like spirits hitting me in the face.

"Can you feel the spirits?" he asked other people gathered in the room.

Lincoln said that he could feel it, particularly when they opened the boxes of the rattles that belonged to his family—imagine that feeling—and his clan, the Eagle Clan, with the Killer Whale House. Lincoln said:

It was like looking directly back at my family's heritage.

He said he felt a certain wholeness when he saw the items. A piece of his culture and that of his community that had been missing for so long was now back. When they got back to Kake, a crowd was there to greet them. They sang greetings songs. They ate traditional food.

And then, as per the guidelines, Frank filled out the last paperwork—you always have paperwork when you are dealing with the Feds—and put his hand up and said: I am relieved of duty. I got it done.

Lincoln's next project is to build a Tribal house along with a wellness center where these and all the artifacts

and art can live in a temperature-controlled room so the spirits he was talking about can be there—set free, back home to pass down the wisdom to the next generation.

As Lincoln said:

It's powerful looking back on people we know that were here before us—as a family, as a tribe—and it's tangible, we can touch it.

And now they are back home. Because of their efforts, Frank and Lincoln and the whole community in Kake can now experience this power. They can touch it.

So to my friends, Frank and Lincoln, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year to Kake. Thank you for the great job you have done—the determination—and congratulations once again on being our Alaskans of the Week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Alaska.

WILLOW PROJECT

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, yesterday, as some of my colleagues may know, the Federal Government issued the final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on what is called the Willow Project in Alaska. This is a very large oil and gas development in my State. It has been in permitting for about 20 years—20 years. That is a whole other topic. We don't need 20 years to do anything in terms of permitting.

But I want to first begin by thanking several of my Senate colleagues, particularly a number of my Democratic Senate colleagues who have been reaching out to the Biden administration and saying: Hey, you guys need to move this Willow Project forward, for reasons I am going to talk about.

By the way, I am going to talk about this a lot for the next 30 days here on the floor. It is so important to my State, my constituents, but to America. But I want to begin by thanking so many of my Senate colleagues—a big number of them. I am not sure they all want to be recognized. So I won't recognize any of those. Senator MANCHIN put a statement out on this yesterday. But a number of them—especially my Democratic colleague friends—reached out over the last several weeks of the Biden administration saying: Hey, it is time; it is time. This is good for Alaska, good for America, good for our environment.

So I want to talk a little bit about this. As I mentioned, I will be down here talking a lot about this because it is so darned important to Alaska and, I would argue, America.

This project, as I mentioned, has been under some kind of regulatory review since ConocoPhillips got the leases from the Federal Government during the Clinton administration, the late 1990s. Again, something that people always forget: This is a lease from the Federal Government to the private sector. They paid hundreds of millions of dollars for these leases. We are in a contract with the Feds saying we are going to explore and then develop.

It is also in what is called the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska,

NPRA. It is not a controversial area, unlike ANWR—we recognize that—or some of the offshore developments. This is the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. This was set aside by Congress, this body, I think almost 70 years ago. It used to be called the Naval Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. For what? For developing identifying oil and gas, which our country needs—still needs. It is going to need it for decades to come.

So the review process has been going on for years. Every environmental review, this project advances with flying colors. I will get to that. The Trump administration finished the permitting with a record of decision in 2020. They approved five drilling pads. The Biden administration, after some court delays—and to be honest, after delays from the Biden administration—came back, finally, with a supplemental final EIS and said: We are going to go from five pads down to three.

All right. That is not what I would have preferred. But these are the career people. And they think that this can be developed with this new plan. We would agree. But that is a bare minimum. There were some indications yesterday that the administration is still looking at maybe less. We have 30 more days to review this. And they are looking at maybe less pads.

Well, we have all stated—the private sector companies stated: Hey, anything less than this, you are essentially killing it, because you can't make this an economically viable project.

So let me just give a little bit of a background on this because it is so important, and then I want to make a few points that relate to the voices that need to be heard as it relates to the Willow project.

We could start building this tomorrow. This is clearly a shovel-ready project. We only build, in Alaska, projects like this in the winter because we have such high environmental standards, the highest in the world. We build ice roads, ice paths so we don't disrupt the tundra, and we only, generally, build from January to April. The Conoco team is ready. Estimates are 2,500 jobs—2,500 jobs. Could we use that in America? Could we use that in Alaska? Darn right we could.

By the way, the estimate is 75 percent of those jobs will be union jobs, building trade jobs. That is why the laborers—pretty much every major union in the country—has viewed this as one of their top priorities, not just for Alaska, for America.

Revenues are about \$17 billion for Federal, State, and local governments—\$17 billion. America, Alaska, the North Slope Borough could all use that.

Racial equity, racial justice. I come down here and speak a lot about why resource development in Alaska is so important because it mostly happens in the rural communities in my State where people, primarily indigenous people, don't have the things that the

average American takes for granted, like running water, like flushed toilets, like gymnasiums, like health clinics, let alone hospitals. So Alaska Natives in Alaska, over the last 25 years, have had an explosion in life expectancy. It increased by almost 13 years, more than any other part of America by far. They are living longer. That is a big indicator of policy success. Are your constituents living longer? My constituents are living a lot longer. Why? Because of projects like this. You get jobs; you get revenues; and you start to get things that the average American thinks that every American citizen has. In a lot of our rural communities in Alaska, we don't.

When you want to talk about racial equity and racial justice, this should be No. 1—No. 1. I am going to get to it. The Native communities in my State are 100 percent behind this project.

For that reason, let me talk about another benefit, the environment. This will be the lowest greenhouse gas-emitting project of an energy project of this size, of any project like this in the world—in the world. If we need oil and gas, which the Biden administration's Energy Information Agency says we will need for decades to come and the International Energy Agency in Paris says we are going to need oil and gas for decades to come, wouldn't you want to produce it in the place with the highest environmental standards? The answer is yes. Wouldn't you want to produce it with those 2,500 American jobs—good jobs—that pay a real high wage? The answer is yes. Wouldn't you want to do it in a way that really promotes environmental justice and racial equity by helping indigenous people in their communities with jobs, with revenues, with services that most people take for granted? The answer is yes.

This project, at peak production, will be about 200,000 barrels a day. That is a lot of oil, but you are going to be able to do it without barely any new infrastructure—as I mentioned, five pads or three pads—and it is right next to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline that is two-thirds empty. You plug it in there, and it flows down to America.

You think we need energy? We need energy. One thing I have said to the Biden administration, which makes no sense at all, is why would the President go to Saudi Arabia on bended knee asking for more oil? Why would this administration go to Venezuela—Maduro, a terrorist—and lift sanctions on Venezuela, which has some of the most dirty, polluting energy projects anywhere in the world, so we can import more oil into America from Venezuela and from Saudi Arabia, when we can get it from Alaska with our workers, our high environmental standards—highest in the world—our Native people? These are all the reasons why this makes sense.

These are the reasons why—again, thank you to my colleagues, so many of my Democratic colleagues. All my Republican colleagues are, of course,

supportive, but they don't have the sway with the Biden administration. This is why everybody here—with the exception of a few, and I will just name one because I can't help but name him—are for this. In terms of energy security—and I know the Presiding Officer follows this—which countries fear American energy dominance more than anything? Read the intel. It is Putin in Russia. They are worried about projects like this. It is Xi Jinping in China. They are scared to death of American energy dominance. And it is the people in the Middle East. I was just there on a codel with six Republican and Democratic Senators—in the Middle East. The Presiding Officer was going to come with us. We really missed him. He couldn't make it. Our National Security Advisor was there. We had breakfast with him. He knows all about this project, by the way. The Biden administration's national security teams—Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, National Security Advisor—they think this is a no-brainer.

Of course, we need more energy. Imagine what we can do if you are going into a meeting with the, say, Saudis or Emirates saying: By the way, we just approved a project that will be 200,000 barrels a day for America with the highest standards in the world. That is power. That is still power. We need all the above. I want all kinds of energy—renewables, wind, solar—but we are still going to need oil and gas. If we do, let's get it from us, not our enemies.

This announcement came—like I said, three pads is not great, but we can work with it. BLM put out a pretty good statement. The Department of the Interior put out a statement. They didn't quote anybody, which was very strange. It was a headless Department of the Interior statement that kind of indicated maybe they are going to kill this project in 30 days. That is very troubling.

Our delegation has asked for a meeting with the President to finally pitch him on this. I pitched President Biden on this before. At the time, he was very supportive so it will be hard to walk it back.

Here is my issue. I just want to make a couple of final points. The media coverage on this—to our friends in the media, I am going to ask—look, I interview with the media all the time. I talk with anybody who has issues, but it was remarkable. Go read the articles yesterday on the Willow project. They quote every far-left radical environmental group in America, none of whom, by the way, live in Alaska. The list is very long. They are calling this a horrible project. It is the highest standards in the world, there is no doubt about it. They are just saying apologetic things about this project.

So yesterday's press quoted all these voices who are all negative. By the way, they don't want to build anything. They don't want to have one additional energy project in America.

They don't; ask them. You don't want energy from Alaska? You would rather get it from Venezuela, 18 times more polluting than an American project? When you ask them that question—trust me, I have asked that question a lot—they never have an answer. They don't know what to say. They just say: We hate all oil and gas.

Guess what. We need it. Let's do it here.

Here is my point. This is a list of just some groups that need to be heard. Next time my colleagues—my friends in the media write a story—go ask all the unions. Laborers' International, the biggest construction union in America, LIUNA, led by a great American, Terry O'Sullivan, put another statement out. He has been writing letters once a month. This is one of our biggest projects for the laborers, the building trades, all the unions that build stuff—a giant coalition. Sean McGarvey, another great American is head of the building trades. They put out a huge statement. They have been putting out statements on Willow for years. Did any of our great media in America quote the unions yesterday? No. They quote the Center for Biological Diversity and all these other far lefties, but the men and women who build stuff weren't quoted at all. This is one of their biggest priorities in America right now, 100 percent.

The group that they really did not quote at all—and this is troubling to me—is all the Alaska Native leaders and Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native elected leaders in this part of Alaska. There are dozens of them. I was down here and gave a speech a few months ago with all the letters from all these different groups. You know what they do? They love to pick the one person in Alaska who is against them and quote that person.

My ask of the media is next time you write about Willow and the Biden administration, when you are looking for the people who really know how this matters to their State, quote some of these incredible groups—the ANCSA Regional organization, the city of Wainwright, the North Slope Borough, the Native village of Barrow, the Voice of the Arctic, which is a grouping of different Native groups on the Arctic. Here is what they said. Here are a few. This is from the Inupiat leaders of the Alaska's North Slope:

The Administration cannot proclaim to support meaningful tribal consultation and environmental justice while at the same time killing a critical resource that supports . . . the Inupiat communities of the North Slope region.

The Native Alaskans want this. This is the Alaska Federation of Natives. That is the biggest Native group organization that represents all Natives in Alaska: Southeast, North Slope, Interior. They are huge supporters of this—every group.

My friends in the media, go ask them, quote them. Don't go to Greenpeace out of New York City or

San Francisco. Quote the Alaska Native people who live there.

I will make two final points. As you can tell, this is very important to me. You know we have a couple of Members of Congress—I forget this one guy's name from Arizona—GRUJALVA, I think. He was saying the Alaskan people don't want it; Alaska Natives don't want it. He said that yesterday. He has a new member on his committee, MARY PELTOLA, Congresswoman from Alaska, who is an Alaska Native. Maybe you should ask MARY what she thinks about this project instead of spouting off on an issue.

Unfortunately, I have one colleague here—I am not going to get into it. He knows who he is. He makes it his life's work to go after Alaska, including this one. I will give a speech later on the hypocrisy of that action.

I want to just quote the voice of the Arctic Inupiat, a group of Native leaders. Here, they sum up what happened yesterday, what the media kind of highlighted while, literally, canceling the voice of the people in Alaska. Here is what they say:

Outside activist groups opposing Willow have drowned out local perspectives—

That is what happened in the press reports yesterday.

and are actively working to supersede the views of the Alaska Native people. This is not environmental justice or any other kind of justice.

When you put that back to a Biden administration official and say: You guys care about environmental justice, racial justice, racial equity that you talk about all the time, what about my constituents? Every time I have asked that question of a Biden administration official, they look at me blank: Hmm, I don't know how to answer that.

The indigenous people of my State want this project, undeniably. Our friends in the media won't write that story.

It is a direct attack on Alaska Native self-determination.

This is the voice of the Arctic Inupiat. Like I said, I am going to be coming down here talking about this because it is really important for my State and really important for America.

A final point, too. I frequently make the argument—some of my Democratic colleagues don't like it—you know, on these kinds of issues, the Democratic Party that used to be for the working men and working women of America, the people who build things, kind of migrated, kind of left the working men and women out. If the far-left environmental groups want something, they almost always go with them, not the working men and women of America.

This will be a test for the administration. You say you want to support the working men and women and the Indigenous people in my State? This is an easy answer—easy answer. Look at the supporters.

So I hope we can get there. Thirty days is going to be a battle, but I hope

our friends in the media, when they are writing about this in the next few weeks, don't cancel the voices of Alaskans, don't cancel the voices of the Alaskan Native people, the Indigenous people. Hear from them. I know you have a bias against a project like this, but listen to the people I represent. They are great people, and they are very clear that they are supporting the Willow project, as am I, as is Senator MURKOWSKI, as are, by the way, a lot of my colleagues in a bipartisan way. I thank them again. This is going to be really important. And it doesn't just matter to Alaska; it matters to America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it was 30 years ago to this very day that I came here to give one of my first speeches on the Senate floor, and I talked about a friend of mine back in Washington State. She was a mom. She had just gotten heartbreaking news. Her son was dying of leukemia. And then another gut punch: Her employer told her she had to choose between being in the hospital with her son or being at her job, and if she wasn't there, she was going to lose it.

To this day, that makes me so angry. No one should face such a cruel decision. No one should ever be forced to choose between taking care of themselves and their loved ones and being able to make ends meet.

So at the time, 30 years ago, I was on the floor to urge my colleagues to pass the Family and Medical Leave Act, which provided job-protected, unpaid leave to workers across the country, because the bottom line was that every worker should know that if they have a family emergency, they can prioritize their family's health without jeopardizing their family's economic security.

I was so thrilled when, just a few days later, we won, and that bill became law. But even back then, it was clear that bill was just a first step. It was clear we needed to keep fighting for the next one. And I am still here, and I am still fighting because we are way behind where we should be. We are way behind our peers in the world when it comes to giving working families the support they need, and it is holding us back.

For one thing, there are still too many loopholes that leave people without the simple promise of unpaid leave. Too many workers today in this country are denied the basic protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act that we passed into law 30 years ago. I have been fighting to close those loopholes and expand protections for decades so workers are not left out in the cold during an emergency just because they work at a small business or they work part time or just because their family might look little different—for example, if they are a caregiver for a niece

or a nephew or a grandchild. No one should be punished for that. So it is time that we pass legislation to guarantee that those workers get the same protections as everybody else.

Let me be clear. Passing bills to do this, that is just updating our laws to guarantee unpaid leave for all. That is just making good on the promise we made to workers 30 years ago. In other words, that is just the next step, but it is far from the last one. Our families need a lot more. They deserve so much better. There is no excuse for our utter lack of a national paid leave program. It is bad for families, as any working mom or dad can tell you or anyone who cares for a family member with a serious health condition. They know this all too well.

By the way, it is bad for our economy because the lack of paid leave means that employees lose their wages and businesses lose their workers. We are facing serious workforce shortages in key sectors of our economy today. Let me tell you, the lack of a national paid leave program is not helping; it is hurting. We are the only Nation among our peers that has not figured that out yet. We are the only one that hasn't gotten this done. The reality is, it makes our economy less competitive on the world stage. But you don't have to look at other countries to see how urgent this is; just listen to people right here.

I shared my friend's story all those years ago, but today, across the country, there are still so many families facing unthinkable choices. There are still so many people—working moms in particular—sharing their own deeply personal stories about this, stories of the painful recovery after giving birth and the incredibly special but, let's face it, pretty tough first weeks of bonding with a newborn child; stories of the grief and the pain of caring for a seriously ill child; sitting at a hospital bedside of a seriously ill parent recovering from surgery or coping with a cancer diagnosis; with the added stress, at that hardest time of your life, about how you are going to make your next month's rent if you have to take unpaid time off of work. Anyone who has been in those situations knows it is hard. You have so much you are worried about.

Here in Congress, we should be working to make that an easier time for families. We should be taking that worry off of parents' shoulders. We should be making sure that no worker has to choose between their family and their job, between their family and their paycheck.

So as we mark the anniversary today of the Family and Medical Leave Act, I want to urge my colleagues, let's celebrate the legacy of that bill, of course, by building on it. Let it be this Congress that we finally, at long last, take the much-needed next steps that families have been waiting for, that they have been calling for. Let's ensure that the Family and Medical Leave Act protects all working families. Let's establish a national paid leave program.

Let's tackle the childcare crisis with bold reforms. Let's build an economy that actually works for our families here.

Now, I want to end today with the same words that I actually said 30 years ago right here on the Senate floor:

If one mother is able to sit with her seriously ill son without fear of losing her life savings, if one son is able to hold the hand of his dying mother, if one of us—you or I—is able to care for someone we love when they need us the most, then the time and the energy spent on [these issues has been] worth it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 3.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 3, DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID W. CARLE

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, the January 26, 2023, issue of "Roll Call" included an interview with David Carle, who is retiring from the Senate after 45 years as a congressional press secretary, the last 26 years as Senator Leahy's communications director. I want to pay tribute to David, who long remained out of the limelight but who played an indispensable role, day in and day out, translating the often arcane business of the Congress into concise, coherent prose for Vermonters and countless others in this country and around the world.

As the interview notes, David arrived at Senator Leahy's office after serving for 12 years in a similar capacity for Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, whom David admired greatly. In fact, when Senator Leahy retired on January 3, David was the longest serving press secretary in U.S. Senate history. That is an extraordinary accomplishment and a testament to his devotion to his work, to the Congress, and to the country.

An outstanding writer and editor, David was always attuned to the interests of Vermonters and the political sensitivities of controversial issues and votes. He not only brought an inherent talent for communicating in plain-spoken and compelling language, but underlying everything he wrote was a deep commitment to defending the principles this country stands for, particularly the First Amendment.

David was also a mentor to aspiring communications staff, who under his tutelage learned the nuts and bolts of interfacing with traditional and social media outlets. Several of them have gone on to become communications directors for other Members of Congress.

The people of Vermont owe David their thanks, as do all of us in the Congress who have benefited from his unflinching example of professionalism, dedication, and integrity.

I ask unanimous consent that the Roll Call interview with David Carle be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From Roll Call, Jan. 26, 2023]

AFTER 45 YEARS ON THE HILL, DAVID CARLE HAS SEEN IT ALL
(By Jim Saksa)

When David Carle started out as a press secretary on the Hill, the mimeo machine was still in the attic of Longworth and Democrats still dominated in places like Utah.

When the longtime aide retired this month, only three lawmakers could beat his 45 years of service: his (also retiring) boss Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., plus Sens.

Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, and Edward J. Markey, D-Mass.

In between, fax machines came and went, along with thousands of his fellow staffers, but Carle stuck with Congress.

Carle spent the last 26 years at Leahy's side as his communications director, where he witnessed firsthand how both the Senate and the media that covers it have changed, for good and ill.

Carle took a few moments to reflect on his lifetime in the Capitol with CQ Roll Call late last year. He shared what first drew him to Congress and what kept him there for so long.

Q: What drew you to Congress?

A: I've been on the Hill since 1977. I was born in Utah, but moved away to Ohio when I was 5. My dad initially was the press secretary for Akron Public Schools, and so journalism was always in my blood.

I took advantage of a lot of internships in college and graduate school. I was a governor's intern in Utah, and I won an internship with the Deseret News. Later I worked at the big powerhouse Clear Channel station in Salt Lake City.

So I've always had an interest in both politics and journalism. Back then it was less common to cross over between the two, and I was concerned about that.

Q: How did you end up making the leap?

A: Over the summer of '77, I had a fellowship at the Interior Department. I thought I would only be in Washington for a little while, so I literally went to every single Smithsonian museum and took in as much as I could.

The fellowship was running out, and I was due to go back to graduate school that fall. I thought, well, let me just sound out somebody I've admired in the Utah delegation, Gunn McKay.

Back then, if you can believe it, Utah had a three-to-one Democratic majority in Congress, and now it's become one of the most Republican states. I was hired as a press assistant. I still belong to Sigma Delta Chi, the journalism fraternity, but I've stayed in politics ever since.

Q: What made you stay? You could have cashed out.

A: That's a common pattern with communications directors: work here for a while and then move downtown to a public affairs firm. But I've always been more interested in working in government. For those firms, you have several bosses, several clients. I liked finding somebody I really respected.

Q: You've been here longer than most actual senators. What's it been like seeing this institution evolve and change?

A: When I first started with [Illinois Democratic Rep.] Paul Simon, he had a weekly column. He was a publisher of a small newspaper in Illinois. And my job as press secretary was to take the column up in the dark, hot attic of the Longworth Building where we had a mimeo machine and also an addressograph, where you put cards in and the envelopes are addressed.

There was a lot of manual labor involved with being a press secretary back then. You were dealing with newspapers and TV stations by mail, and sometimes by fax—you know, those stinky round machines that you clip a page in, turn it on and it spins, and then it's got coated paper that stinks. We also used alligator clips on a regular phone to send radio actualities to radio stations.

When Paul moved over to the Senate in 1985, we had a dozen major media markets in Illinois, and all of them had a presence in Washington. The Sun-Times alone had 17 people at one point in their bureau. And now it's down to one person, Lynn Sweet. But there has also been an explosion of other news organizations, given what's happened

with the internet. I think there are more reporters covering the Hill in one way or another now than there were back then.

Q: Your next job was with Leahy, and you worked for him for 26 years. What moments stand out?

A: After the plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11, we [evacuated the Capitol] and walked to my house a few blocks away. It was the senator and a few other senior aides, and all we could do was watch television to try to find out what was happening. This was before everyone had BlackBerries.

He tended to have people stay longer on staff than other senators do. And he also had a reputation for attracting good people, like John Podesta, who went on to be Bill Clinton's chief of staff, and George Tenet, who went on to be CIA director.

It was very rewarding to work with him on what I call the white hat projects, like the Innocence Protection Act and the landmine crusade.

I've been on very few CODELs, but the first one I went on was to Ottawa, where Lloyd Axworthy, the foreign minister of Canada, picked up on Leahy's legislation—the first in the world to ban the export of landmines. And Leahy still pesters every president to sign the Mine Ban Treaty. Some recent Democratic presidents have inched toward that, but there's always a big carveout for South Korea.

Q: How do you feel about the direction things are going on the Hill?

A: I feel, as Sen. Leahy does, as he said in his farewell speech, that the Senate in some ways is broken. It was never perfect—he entered at a time when segregationists were running committees, and he was part of the reform effort that Walter Mondale led to bring the filibuster threshold down from 67 to 60.

But now we have the rancor and the bumper sticker politics, with people playing for a soundbite. Senators don't spend as much time with each other and each other's families as they used to, and the filibuster is abused.

Q: You're still playing press secretary, after all these years. What are your own thoughts on where Congress is headed?

A: When I was in ninth grade, our English class learned what propaganda is and how to look at sources. So I'm kind of shocked at how little media literacy there is these days. I think people need to be more discriminating consumers of news. I'm concerned about anti-science bias and media literacy.

Q: What's next for you?

A: My dad is 92 years old, so I'll spend more time with him. And I'll do some writing.

I've enjoyed the work. I'm a generalist by nature, and being a press secretary, you have the opportunity to learn something new every day. I feel so grateful for this experience that I had. This has been a dream job with a dream boss, working on issues that really made a difference. And I'll never tire of seeing the Capitol lit up at night.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING QUENTIN "Q" WILLIAMS

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to Quentin "Q" Williams, a dedicated public servant, advocate, and friend to many. Tragically, State Representative Williams passed away on January 5, 2023, at the age of 39. He will be remembered for his commitment to Connecticut and passion for helping others.

A lifelong resident of Middletown, CT, Q was killed in an automobile accident just one day after being sworn in for a third term as State representative, a beautiful life cut tragically short, a bright light extinguished.

Raised by a single mother in Middletown, Q accomplished so much in his short career. After graduating from Middletown Public Schools, he earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Bryant University, and a master of public administration from Villanova University—excellent preparation for a professional career dedicated to serving others.

Q began his career in community banking in Hartford before pursuing nonprofit management. In 2012, he was named executive director of the Middletown Downtown Business District and launched the community's first "Middletown Restaurant Week," enhancing the community and economic vitality of the city's Main Street. Q served as director of advocacy and policy for Excellence Community Schools, a charter school network, and co-founded EquityCT, an education nonprofit. He was also active in many charitable and service organizations with a generous spirit that served him well in public service.

In 2019, Q was elected as the first Black State legislator from Middletown. As State representative, Q took great pride in championing social and racial equality, human rights, and accessible housing. He supported youth programs to help the next generation prepare for successful futures. There is no telling where Q's energy and passion could have taken him and how much good he would have continued to do for his community and the state of Connecticut.

At two recent church ceremonies, in Middletown and Bloomfield, friends and colleagues of Q's spoke of his love and loyalty, his jovial spirit, and deeply genuine generosity. At the time of his death, Representative Williams was looking forward to serving as the new house chair of the labor and public employees committee. Over the last several weeks, at ceremonies honoring him, I have spoken to his wonderful family. I have been among scores of people paying their respects to Q—a stirring testament to his positive impact.

My wife Cynthia and I extend our deepest sympathies to Q's family during this difficult time, particularly to his wife Carrissa and mother Queen. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Q's life and legacy, both large and lasting.●

RECOGNIZING RED OAK FABRICATION

• Ms. ERNST. Madam President, in my new position as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I have the honor of recognizing an outstanding Iowa small business that ex-

emplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. It is my privilege to recognize Red Oak Fabrication of Red Oak, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week for the week of January 30, 2023.

As you will often see across our great State, small businesses and families go hand-in-hand in Iowa. Red Oak Fabrication of Montgomery County is no different. Red Oak Fabrication was founded in 1913 under the name Pike Machine Shop. A short decade later, management would decide to adopt the name that still stands today: Red Oak Fabrication. In 1928, Ted Fort began working at Red Oak as one of three employees. Through hard work and persistence, he purchased half interest in the company in 1944 and eventually purchased the remaining to own full interest in 1948. Watching their father's growing success within the business, it was not long before Ted's sons Bill and Jack, both veterans of World War II, decided to join the fold in 1946 and 1947 respectively. Bill was responsible for starting the outside sales of oxygen and welding supplies, while Jack joined the sales team. Ted's two sons proved to be great additions to the company, especially as the Fort family's involvement in Red Oak Manufacturing extended beyond the second generation.

The third generation of the Fort family working at Red Oak Fabrication began in 1978 when Ted's grandson Jeff Fort started as a route truck driver. Jeff eventually took over the business in 1992 and made a big splash in 1993 when he purchased a plasma table, the company's first. Jeff's son, Jacob Fort, started in 2001 following his graduation from college, ushering in the fourth generation of Forts. Jacob got his start working in indoor and outdoor sales. Jacob left the company in 2005, but returned in 2014 and now handles business development and purchasing, leading the activities at the north location. Jordan Fort, another one of Jeff's sons, began working at Red Oak Fabrication as a freshman in high school in 2004. He worked at his family's business every summer until his sophomore year of college. He now handles the powder coating as well as purchasing. In 2022, Justin Fort joined the business working in operations following a decade of work in cutting equipment manufacturing and production welding equipment sales.

You can find Red Oak Fabrication in three locations in Montgomery County, a north, south, and central location. The central location is where the company started and is where the machining centers, as well as a Carhartt store is located. The north facility provides powder coating, plate rolling, manual and robotic welding, while the south location has their plate processing equipment. Starting as a two truck operation, Red Oak Fabrication has grown to include three plasma tables, two laser tables, and one water jet table. Clearly, a strong sense of business acumen runs in the Fort family as Ted's children, grandchildren, and even

great-grandchildren have continued on their forefather's long road of growth and innovation.

I think we can all agree that small businesses are the backbone of America and families are the heart. It gives me great pleasure to see Ted Fort's hard work transcend generations to provide vital manufacturing services to my home county and statewide. Therefore, I want to commend the Fort family for their hard work and commitment to keeping Red Oak Fabrication a family business, even as they continue to grow their enterprise, and achieve the American dream. Congratulations to the Fort family and the entire team at Red Oak Fabrication. I look forward to seeing your continued growth and success in Iowa.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:55 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 139. An act to require Executive agencies to submit to Congress a study of the impacts of expanded telework and remote work by agency employees during the COVID-19 pandemic and a plan for the agency's future use of telework and remote work, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 139. An act to require Executive agencies to submit to Congress a study of the impacts of expanded telework and remote work by agency employees during the COVID-19 pandemic and a plan for the agency's future use of telework and remote work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 214. A bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 219. A bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 259. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-335. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Rimsulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10478-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-336. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Malic Acid; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 10494-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-337. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10504-01-OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-338. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of vice admiral in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777a; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-339. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Strengthening Organic Enforcement" (RIN0581-AD09) (Docket No. AMS-NOP-17-0065) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-340. A communication from the Chairman of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a real estate lease transaction; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-341. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled "Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment" (RIN0790-AL58) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-342. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Expanding TRICARE Access to Care in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic" (RIN0720-AB85) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-343. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Reorganization of Defense Acquisition Statutes" (RIN0750-AL72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-344. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement" (RIN0750-AL58) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-345. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Agriculture, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-346. A communication from the Director of Public Affairs and Congressional Relations, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of the Comptroller's 2022 Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-347. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a plan of action for any use of the authorities available in Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to establish or enhance the domestic production capability for microelectronic technologies and related technologies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-348. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13581 with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-349. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13882 with respect to Mali; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-350. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13566 with respect to Libya; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-351. A communication from the Chair and President of the Export-Import Bank,

transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a transaction involving U.S. exports to Turkiye; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-352. A communication from the Chair and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a transaction involving U.S. exports to Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-353. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-354. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to OFAC Sanctions Regulations" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-355. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information" (RIN3084-AB35) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-356. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Privacy of Consumer Financial Information Rule Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act" (RIN3084-AB42) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-357. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold" (12 CFR Part 1003) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-358. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustments to Civil Monetary Penalty Amounts" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-359. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Community Reinvestment Act Regulations Asset-Size Thresholds" (RIN3064-AF87) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-360. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Insider Trading Arrangements and Related Disclosures"

(RIN3235-AM86) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-361. A communication from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassifying Fender's Blue Butterfly From Endangered to Threatened With a Section 4(d) Rule" (RIN1018-BD97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-362. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Redesignation of the Ohio portion of the Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standard; Correction" (FRL No. 9532-03-R5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-363. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-1.5e); Correction" (FRL No. 8582-03-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-364. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Finding of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan Revisions Required Under Clean Air Act Section 185; California; Sacramento Metro Area" (FRL No. 10505-01-R9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-365. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado; Delegation of Authority of the Federal Plan for Existing Hospital, Medical, Infectious Waste Incinerators" (FRL No. 10462-02-R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-366. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Base Year Emissions Inventory and Emissions Statement Rule Certification for the 2015 Ozone Standard" (FRL No. 9746-02-R5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-367. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Consumer Price Index Adjustments of Oil Pollution Act of 1990 Limits of Liability - Vessels, Deepwater Ports and Onshore Facilities" ((RIN1625-AC84) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0252)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-368. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2023" (RIN3150-AK59) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-369. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revision of the NRC Enforcement Policy" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-370. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "NuScale Small Modular Reactor Design Certification" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Lester Martinez-Lopez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

*Ravi Chaudhary, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Daniel J. Calabretta, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Margaret R. Guzman, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Araceli Martinez-Olguin, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Gina R. Mendez-Miro, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Ana C. Reyes, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Jamar K. Walker, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Jamal N. Whitehead, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 225. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 226. A bill to establish eligibility requirements for education support professionals and school support staff under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRUZ, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 227. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 228. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 229. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 230. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 231. A bill to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 to remove barriers to agricultural producers in accessing funds to carry out emergency measures under the emergency conservation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 232. A bill to provide limits on the reduction of Internal Revenue Service user fees; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 233. A bill to authorize the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to support African American history education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 235. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide that consumer room air cleaners are covered products to which certain energy conservation standards apply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 236. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to award grants to develop, administer, and evaluate early childhood education apprenticeships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. KING, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 237. A bill to preserve access to abortion medications; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 238. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for portable electric heating devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 239. A bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve and encourage innovation in international education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 240. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 241. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the "Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 242. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a seri-

ous health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 243. A bill to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 244. A bill to prohibit any rule or guidance that bans gas stoves in the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 245. A bill to provide requirements for the appropriate Federal banking agencies when requesting or ordering a depository institution to terminate a specific customer account, to provide for additional requirements related to subpoenas issued under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 246. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 247. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 248. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emergency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 249. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships, including registered apprenticeships within in-demand industry sectors, through the support of workforce intermediaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 250. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard and its use to respond to natural disasters and other civil disturbances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. LEE):

S. 251. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by officers or employees of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 252. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting the marketing of firearms to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 253. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 254. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING):

S. 255. A bill to authorize certain aliens seeking asylum to be employed in the United States while their applications are being adjudicated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 256. A bill to terminate certain waivers of sanctions with respect to Iran issued in connection with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 257. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 258. A bill to provide clarification regarding the common or usual name for bison and compliance with section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. 259. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases; read the first time.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 260. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 261. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 262. A bill to prohibit, or require disclosure of, the surveillance, monitoring, and collection of certain worker data by employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 263. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to repay the estates of deceased beneficiaries for certain benefits paid by the Secretary and misused by fiduciaries of such beneficiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 264. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 265. A bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 266. A bill to expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 267. A bill to designate the mountain at the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, as Devils Tower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 268. A bill to assist States in carrying out projects to expand the child care workforce and child care facilities in the States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 269. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to fully protect the safety of children and the environment, to remove dangerous pesticides from use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 270. A bill to improve protections for meatpacking workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 271. A bill to place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 272. A bill to establish the Office of High-Risk AFO Disaster Mitigation and Enforcement in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. Res. 7. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 25. A resolution recognizing January 2023 as "National Mentoring Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 26. A resolution honoring the 106th anniversary of Selfridge Air National Guard

Base and the contributions of Selfridge Air National Guard Base to the military and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 27. A resolution designating February 1, 2023, as “Blue Star Mother’s Day”; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KELLY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 28. A resolution commemorating the 20-year anniversary of the loss of Space Shuttle Columbia; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 29. A resolution designating the week beginning February 5, 2023, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 30. A resolution to constitute the majority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 31. A resolution to constitute the minority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 32. A resolution condemning the violent insurrection in Brazil on January 8, 2023, and expressing United States solidarity with the people of Brazil, as well as support for safeguarding Brazil’s democratic institutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 18

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 18, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome.

S. 28

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a partially refundable credit against payroll taxes for certain restaurants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

S. 29

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 29, a bill to provide remedies to members of the Armed Forces discharged or

subject to adverse action under the COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

S. 40

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 40, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 204

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 204, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 218, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 10, a resolution memorializing the unborn by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on the 22nd day of January each year.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 241. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 241

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

SECTION 1. HELEN EDWARDS ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 242. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a serious health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children’s and grandchildren’s educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today I am reintroducing the Caring for All Families Act. It will expand protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act and ensure that a broader range of caregiving relationships are covered.

In 2020, the Department of Labor found that one in six people taking leave to act as caregiver was not protected by the Family and Medical Leave Act’s definition of “family.” It really begs the question: How many of these people decided to drop out of the workforce altogether? How many of them were fired because they missed a shift because their child woke up with a fever or because an elderly relative was rushed to the ER? No one should ever have to choose between caring for a loved one or losing their job.

The Caring for All Families Act will help protect these workers by adding domestic partners, in-laws, grandparents, and other significant relationships to the FMLA’s definition of “family.”

Importantly, this legislation will just be a starting point. While it would expand job protections to millions of workers, it would not resolve one crucial flaw in our safety net. America is the only industrialized Nation in the world that does not have guaranteed paid family leave. I am going to repeat that. America is the only industrialized Nation in the world that does not guarantee paid family leave. That is shameful.

For the millions of working Americans who have or will be caregivers at some point in their lives, what are they supposed to do? Take on debt? Work even more hours? No. We cannot settle

for a system that abandons working families when they need it the most. The American people deserve a safety net that prevents them from drowning, a safety net that provides the peace of mind they need to reenter the workforce, and offers them the assurance that their government has their back.

So let's start. Let's pass the Caring for All Families Act and then get to work to ensure access to paid leave for all American workers.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 242

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 "Caring for All Families Act".

SEC. 2. LEAVE TO CARE FOR A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER RELATED INDIVIDUAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF RELATED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 101 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(20) ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL WHOSE CLOSE ASSOCIATION IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.—The term 'any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship', used with respect to an employee, means any person with whom the employee has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship.

"(21) DOMESTIC PARTNER.—The term 'domestic partner', used with respect to an employee, means—

"(A) the person recognized as the domestic partner of the employee under any domestic partnership or civil union law of a State or political subdivision of a State; or

"(B) in the case of an unmarried employee, an unmarried adult person who is in a committed, personal relationship with the employee, is not a domestic partner as described in subparagraph (A) to or in such a relationship with any other person, and who is designated to the employer by such employee as that employee's domestic partner.

"(22) GRANDCHILD.—The term 'grandchild' means the son or daughter of an employee's son or daughter.

"(23) GRANDPARENT.—The term 'grandparent' means a parent of a parent of an employee.

"(24) NEPHEW; NIECE.—The terms 'nephew' and 'niece', used with respect to an employee, mean a son or daughter of the employee's sibling.

"(25) PARENT-IN-LAW.—The term 'parent-in-law' means a parent of the spouse or domestic partner of an employee.

"(26) SIBLING.—The term 'sibling' means any person who is a son or daughter of an employee's parent (other than the employee).

"(27) SON-IN-LAW; DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—The terms 'son-in-law' and 'daughter-in-law', used with respect to an employee, mean any person who is a spouse or domestic partner of a son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee.

"(28) UNCLE; AUNT.—The terms 'uncle' and 'aunt', used with respect to an employee,

mean the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee's grandparent (other than the employee's parent)."

(2) INCLUSION OF ADULT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER.—Section 101(12) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2611(12)) is amended—

(A) by inserting "a child of an individual's domestic partner," after "a legal ward,"; and

(B) by striking "who is—" and all that follows and inserting "and includes an adult child."

(b) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 102 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2612) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee, if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, if such spouse, domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the employee" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or next of kin of a covered servicemember, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the covered servicemember";

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, parent, or covered servicemember of the employee, as appropriate" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or covered servicemember of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate,"; and

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting " , or domestic partners," after "husband and wife"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or parent-in-law" after "parent"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting " , or those domestic partners," after "husband and wife" each place it appears.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, or of the next of kin of an individual in the case of leave taken under such paragraph (3), as appropriate" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or the next of kin of an individual, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for the son, daughter, spouse, or parent" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual"; and

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking "son, daughter, parent, or spouse who has a serious health condition, or will assist in their recovery," and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, with a serious health condition, of the employee, or an individual, with a serious health condition, who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, or will assist in the recovery,".

(d) EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS PROTECTION.—Section 104(c)(3) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2614(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, as appropriate," and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate,"; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent" and inserting "employee's son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or (with relation to the employee) any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship, as appropriate,".

SEC. 3. LEAVE TO CARE FOR A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER RELATED INDIVIDUAL FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WHOSE CLOSE ASSOCIATION IS THE

EQUIVALENT OF A FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.—Section 6381 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship’, used with respect to an employee, means any person with whom the employee has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship;

“(14) the term ‘domestic partner’, used with respect to an employee, means—

“(A) the person recognized as the domestic partner of the employee under any domestic partnership or civil union law of a State or political subdivision of a State; or

“(B) in the case of an unmarried employee, an unmarried adult person who is in a committed, personal relationship with the employee, is not a domestic partner as described in subparagraph (A) or in such a relationship with any other person, and who is designated to the employing agency by such employee as that employee’s domestic partner;

“(15) the term ‘grandchild’ means the son or daughter of an employee’s son or daughter;

“(16) the term ‘grandparent’ means a parent of a parent of an employee;

“(17) the terms ‘nephew’ and ‘niece’, used with respect to an employee, mean a son or daughter of the employee’s sibling;

“(18) the term ‘parent-in-law’ means a parent of the spouse or domestic partner of an employee;

“(19) the term ‘sibling’ means any person who is a son or daughter of an employee’s parent (other than the employee);

“(20) the terms ‘son-in-law’ and ‘daughter-in-law’, used with respect to an employee, mean any person who is a spouse or domestic partner of a son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee;

“(21) the term ‘State’ has the same meaning given the term in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203); and

“(22) the terms ‘uncle’ and ‘aunt’, used with respect to an employee, mean the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee’s grandparent (other than the employee’s parent).”.

(2) INCLUSION OF ADULT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER.—Section 6381(6) of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting “a child of an individual’s domestic partner,” after “a legal ward,”; and

(B) by striking “who is—” and all that follows and inserting “and includes an adult child”.

(b) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 6382 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee, if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship, if such spouse, domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the

employee” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or next of kin of a covered servicemember, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the covered servicemember”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, parent, or covered servicemember of the employee, as appropriate” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or covered servicemember of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate.”.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, as appropriate” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, or parent, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son, daughter, spouse, or parent” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate.”.

SEC. 4. ENTITLEMENT TO ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE FMLA FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.

(a) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 102(a) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2612(a)), as amended by section 2(b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) ENTITLEMENT TO ADDITIONAL LEAVE FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and section 103(g), an eligible employee shall be entitled to leave under this paragraph to—

“(i) participate in or attend an activity that is sponsored by a school or community organization and relates to a program of the school or organization that is attended by a son or daughter or a grandchild of the employee; or

“(ii) meet routine family medical care needs (including by attending medical and dental appointments of the employee or a son or daughter, spouse or domestic partner, or grandchild of the employee) or attend to the care needs of an elderly individual who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee (including by making visits to nursing homes or group homes).

“(B) LIMITATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible employee shall be entitled to—

“(I) not to exceed 4 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 30-day period; and

“(II) not to exceed 24 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 12-month period described in paragraph (4).

“(ii) COORDINATION RULE.—Leave under this paragraph shall be in addition to any leave provided under any other paragraph of this subsection.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this paragraph:

“(i) COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘community organization’ means a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and provides activities for individuals described in section 101(12), such as a scouting or sports organization.

“(ii) SCHOOL.—The term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility licensed under State law.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 102(b)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following new sentence: “Subject to subsection (e)(4) and section 103(g), leave under subsection (a)(5) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 102(d)(2) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(d)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—

“(i) VACATION LEAVE; PERSONAL LEAVE; FAMILY LEAVE.—An eligible employee may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute any of the accrued paid vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave of the employee for any part of the period of leave under subsection (a)(5).

“(ii) MEDICAL OR SICK LEAVE.—An eligible employee may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute any of the accrued paid medical or sick leave of the employee for any part of the period of leave provided under clause (ii) of subsection (a)(5)(A), except that nothing in this title shall require an employer to provide paid sick leave or paid medical leave in any situation in which such employer would not normally provide any such paid leave.

“(iii) PROHIBITION ON RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.—If the employee elects or the employer requires the substitution of accrued paid leave for leave under subsection (a)(5), the employer shall not restrict or limit the leave that may be substituted or impose any additional terms and conditions on the substitution of such leave that are

more stringent for the employee than the terms and conditions set forth in this Act.”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 102(e) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(e)), as amended by section 2(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) NOTICE RELATING TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—In any case in which an employee requests leave under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), the employee shall—

“(A) provide the employer with not less than 7 days’ notice, or (if such notice is impracticable) such notice as is practicable, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such paragraph; and

“(B) in the case of leave to be taken under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), make a reasonable effort to schedule the activity or care involved so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider involved (if any).”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) CERTIFICATION RELATED TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—An employer may require that a request for leave under section 102(a)(5) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.”.

SEC. 5. ENTITLEMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO LEAVE FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.

(a) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 6382(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 3(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) and section 6383(f), an employee shall be entitled to leave under this paragraph to—

“(i) participate in or attend an activity that is sponsored by a school or community organization and relates to a program of the school or organization that is attended by a son or daughter or a grandchild of the employee; or

“(ii) meet routine family medical care needs (including by attending medical and dental appointments of the employee or a son or daughter, spouse or domestic partner, or grandchild of the employee) or to attend to the care needs of an elderly individual who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee (including by making visits to nursing homes and group homes).

“(B)(i) An employee is entitled to—

“(I) not to exceed 4 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 30-day period; and

“(II) not to exceed 24 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 12-month period described in paragraph (4).

“(ii) Leave under this paragraph shall be in addition to any leave provided under any other paragraph of this subsection.

“(C) For the purpose of this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘community organization’ means a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and provides activities for individuals described in section 6381(6), such as a scouting or sports organization; and

“(ii) the term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility licensed under State law.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 6382(b)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting after the third sentence the following new sentence: “Subject to sub-

section (e)(4) and section 6383(f), leave under subsection (a)(5) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”; and

(2) in the last sentence, by striking “involved,” and inserting “involved (or, in the case of leave under subsection (a)(5), for purposes of the 30-day or 12-month period involved).”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 6382(d) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) An employee may elect to substitute for any part of the period of leave under subsection (a)(5), any of the employee’s accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave. If the employee elects the substitution of that accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave for leave under subsection (a)(5), the employing agency shall not restrict or limit the leave that may be substituted or impose any additional terms and conditions on the substitution of such leave that are more stringent for the employee than the terms and conditions set forth in this subchapter.”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 6382(e) of such title, as amended by section 3(b)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) In any case in which an employee requests leave under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), the employee shall—

“(A) provide the employing agency with not less than 7 days’ notice, or (if such notice is impracticable) such notice as is practicable, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such paragraph; and

“(B) in the case of leave to be taken under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), make a reasonable effort to schedule the activity or care involved so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employing agency, subject to the approval of the health care provider involved (if any).”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383(f) of such title is amended by striking “paragraph (1)(E) or (3) of” and inserting “paragraph (1)(E), (3) or (5) of”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 246. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 246

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 “Safety Enhancements for Communities Using Reasonable and Effective Firearm Storage Act” or the “SECURE Firearm Storage Act”.

SEC. 2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) RELATION TO PROVISION GOVERNING GUN SHOWS.—This subsection shall apply to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer except as provided in subsection (j).

“(2) FIREARM STORAGE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall keep and store each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee at the premises covered by the license.

“(B) MEANS OF STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall, with respect to each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee—

“(i) secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick through the space between the trigger guard, and the frame or receiver, of the firearm, with—

“(I) the steel rod secured by a hardened steel lock that has a shackle;

“(II) the lock and shackle protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter; and

“(III) the rod anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises; or

“(ii) store the firearm in—

“(I) a locked fireproof safe;

“(II) a locked gun cabinet (and if the locked gun cabinet is not steel, each firearm within the cabinet shall be secured with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick, protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises); or

“(III) a locked vault.

“(3) PAPER RECORD STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall store each paper record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee at the premises in a secure location such as a locked fireproof safe or locked vault.

“(4) ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may, by regulation, prescribe such additional security requirements as the Attorney General determines appropriate with respect to the firearms business conducted by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, such as requirements relating to the use of—

“(A) alarm and security camera systems;

“(B) site hardening;

“(C) measures to secure any electronic record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee; and

“(D) other measures necessary to reduce the risk of theft at the business premises of a licensee.”.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FIREARMS LICENSEE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) PENALTY.—With respect to a violation by a licensee of section 923(m) or a regulation issued under that section, the Attorney General, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

“(i) in the case of the first violation or related series of violations on the same date, shall subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount equal to not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000;

“(ii) in the case of the second violation or related series of violations on the same date—

“(I) shall suspend the license issued to the licensee under this chapter until the licensee cures the violation; and

“(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i); or

“(iii) in the case of the third violation or related series of violations on the same date—

“(I) shall revoke the license issued to the licensee under this chapter; and

“(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i).

“(B) REVIEW.—An action of the Attorney General under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided under section 923(f).

“(2) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—The imposition of a civil penalty or suspension or revocation of a license under paragraph (1) shall not preclude any administrative remedy that is otherwise available to the Attorney General.”.

(c) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the second sentence, by striking “be in such form and contain only that” and inserting “describe how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) and shall be in such form and contain only such other”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) the Attorney General determines that the description in the application of how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) would, if implemented, so comply.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 247. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, today I rise to introduce the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act.

The premise of this bill is simple: Individuals who pose a serious threat to themselves or others should not have guns.

Too often we see the deadly consequences when those at risk of committing violence are given easy access to guns. Nearly 40,000 people die each year from gun violence. Last year, 3,597 children died by gunfire—making guns the No. 1 cause of death for children in the United States.

Before many incidents of gun violence, shooters display warning signs of impending violence. However, family and friends—those in the best position to recognize troubling signs—are too often powerless to stop the violence.

That is why Congress must pass the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act.

Extreme risk protection orders, which are often referred to as red flag laws, allow law enforcement and family members to petition courts to temporarily remove guns from individuals who are determined to be dangerous. These laws help save lives.

Nineteen States, including California, already have these laws on the books. Red flag laws work, but they need more funding.

The Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act, which I am reintroducing today, would allow States to use Federal funds to develop red flag laws.

Passing the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act would help States respond to situations where a dangerous person should not have access to a gun. It will also help us better understand the causes of gun violence and how to better protect our communities.

When Congress passed the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act last year, it expanded the Justice Department’s existing Byrne-JAG Program to allow States to apply for Federal grant assistance if they want to create these laws.

While this was an important first step, I believe we must pass the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act to build on the important work done last Congress and make sure that specific dedicated funding exists for the development and implementation of red-flag laws.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 253. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the bipartisan American Music Fairness Act, which I have reintroduced with Senator BLACKBURN today.

Artists pour their heart and soul into the music we enjoy. Unfortunately, our current copyright laws do not adequately reflect the value of what they have produced.

Currently, the United States is the only democratic country in the world in which artists are not compensated for the use of their music on AM/FM radio.

By requiring broadcast radio corporations to pay performance royalties to creators for AM/FM radio plays, the American Music Fairness Act would close an antiquated loophole in our copyright law which has prevented artists from receiving compensation for the use of their music for far too long.

This royalty stream would be particularly meaningful for the thousands of working-class artists who are a critical part of our country’s vibrant music industry.

Additionally, when American-made music is played overseas, other countries collect royalties for American artists and producers but never pay those royalties to our artists because we do not reciprocate. This inequity costs the American economy and artists more than \$200 million each year. This is a serious injustice considering that America is the origin of so much of the music listened to around the world.

So it is time, once and for all, to create a regime that is platform neutral and which respects the hard work and dignity of our artists.

But I also want to be clear about something. I am a huge fan of and true believer in the importance of local radio to the music industry and to communities all across the United States that rely on radio to receive timely and relevant news, entertainment, and emergency response information. The American Music Fairness Act recognizes and acknowledges the important role that locally owned radio stations play by including protections for small, college, and non-commercial stations.

I want to thank Senator BLACKBURN for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting the thousands of artists across this country who create the music that contributes to the soundtrack of our lives.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING):

S. 255. A bill to authorize certain aliens seeking asylum to be employed in the United States while their applications are being adjudicated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Asylum Seeker Work Authorization Act of 2023 with my colleagues Senator SINEMA and Senator KING. It is my hope that the changes proposed by our bill will lessen the burden on the budgets of communities hosting asylum seekers, while allowing these individuals and their families to support themselves as they want to do, bringing needed skills to the cities and towns in which they settle.

This legislation would allow individuals seeking asylum at ports of entry to be eligible for employment authorizations starting 30 days after applying for asylum, provided their applications are not frivolous; they are not detained; and their identities have been verified, with their names run through the Federal Government’s terrorist watch lists. This change would allow asylum applicants to work, support themselves, and contribute to society without being as dependent on assistance from local governments while their claims are being adjudicated. By encouraging asylum seekers to enter the country through official ports of entry, this legislation would also help create a more orderly asylum application process.

Under current law, asylum seekers must wait extended periods of time after filing their applications before they are allowed to obtain work permits. This waiting period places the burden of care for these asylum seekers onto communities across the Nation. One such community is Portland, ME. Over the span of the last 2 years, a historic number of asylum seekers have arrived in Portland after crossing our southern border. Currently, hundreds of asylum seekers are being housed in emergency shelters and other facilities by the city of Portland. These asylum seekers could give a much needed boost to Maine businesses that are facing labor shortages—our State's unemployment rate is just 3.8 percent—but the lengthy work authorization process prevents these asylum seekers from getting jobs, even to support themselves.

While the Federal Government has provided assistance to Portland and other communities around our country dealing with a surge in asylum seekers, it would be a better solution if those seeking asylum were able to join the workforce and achieve self-sufficiency as quickly as possible while awaiting the outcome of their cases.

I encourage my colleagues to support this win-win solution that will allow asylum seekers to work, as they are eager to do.

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

S. 265. A bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. 265

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 "Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs Reauthorization Act" or the "SIREN Reauthorization Act".

SEC. 2. RURAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary')" and inserting "the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use,";

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) ensure emergency medical services personnel are trained on mental health and substance use disorders and care for individuals with such disorders in emergency situations; and"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting "or"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) acquire overdose reversal drugs and devices.";

(3) by striking subsection (f);

(4) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f); and

(5) in subsection (f)(1), as so redesignated, by striking "2019 through 2023" and inserting "2024 through 2028".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2023 AS "NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH"

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 25

Whereas the goals of National Mentoring Month are to raise awareness of and celebrate the powerful impact of mentoring relationships, recruit new mentors, and encourage institutions to integrate quality mentoring into their policies, practices, and programs;

Whereas quality mentoring fosters positive life and social skills, promotes self-esteem, bolsters academic achievement and college access, supports career exploration, and nurtures youth leadership development;

Whereas mentoring happens in many settings, including community-based programs, elementary and secondary schools, institutions of higher education, government agencies, religious institutions, and the workplace, and in various ways, including formal mentoring matches and informal relationships with teachers, coaches, neighbors, faith leaders, and others;

Whereas effective mentoring of underserved and vulnerable populations helps individuals confront challenges and enjoy improved mental health and social-emotional well-being;

Whereas studies have shown that incorporating culture and heritage into mentoring programs can improve academic outcomes and increase community engagement, especially for Alaska Native and American Indian youth;

Whereas youth development experts agree that mentoring encourages positive youth development and smart daily behaviors, such as finishing homework and having healthy social interactions, and has a positive impact on the growth and success of a young person;

Whereas mentors help young people set career goals and can help connect mentees to industry professionals to train for and find jobs;

Whereas mentoring programs generally have a significant, positive impact on youth academic achievement, school connectedness and engagement, and educational success,

which lead to outcomes such as improved attendance, grades and test scores, and classroom behavior;

Whereas research has found that young people facing a risk of not completing high school but who had a mentor were, compared with their peers, more likely to enroll in college, to participate regularly in sports or extracurricular activities, to hold a leadership position in a club or sports team, and to volunteer regularly, and less likely to start using drugs;

Whereas mentoring has long been a staple of juvenile justice and violence prevention efforts, and can offer comprehensive support to youth at risk for committing violence or victimization, as mentoring can address many risk factors at once;

Whereas mentoring relationships for youth facing risk, such as foster youth, can have a positive impact on a wide range of factors, including mental health, educational functioning and attainment, peer relationships, employment, and housing stability;

Whereas mentoring programs have been found to positively impact many aspects of mental well-being, including reducing unhealthy coping mechanisms, improving interpersonal relationships, and reducing parental stress;

Whereas mentoring is an innovative, evidence-based practice and, uniquely, is both a prevention and intervention strategy that can support young people of all demographics and backgrounds in all aspects of their lives;

Whereas each of the benefits of mentors described in this preamble serves to link youth to economic and social opportunity while also strengthening communities in the United States;

Whereas, despite the benefits of mentoring, one young person of every three is growing up without a mentor, which means a third of the youth of the United States are growing up without someone outside of the home to offer real life guidance and support; and

Whereas this "mentoring gap" demonstrates the need for collaboration among the private, public, and nonprofit sectors to increase resources for relationship-centric supports for youth in communities, schools, and workplaces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes "National Mentoring Month";

(2) recognizes the caring adults who serve as staff and volunteers at quality mentoring programs and help the young people of the United States find inner strength and reach their full potential;

(3) acknowledges that mentoring supports educational achievement, engagement, and self-confidence, supports young people in setting career goals and expanding social capital, reduces juvenile delinquency, and strengthens communities;

(4) promotes the establishment and expansion of quality mentoring programs across the United States to equip young people with the tools needed to lead healthy and productive lives; and

(5) supports initiatives to close the "mentoring gap" that exists for the many young people in the United States who do not have meaningful connections with adults outside the home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 26—HONORING THE 106TH ANNIVERSARY OF SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE TO THE MILITARY AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 26

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is named after Army 1st Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, the first aerial military casualty during a demonstration flight with Orville Wright in 1908;

Whereas the Army commissioned Selfridge Field in Harrison Township, Michigan, on July 1, 1917, and it is one of the first military airfields in the United States under continuous service;

Whereas the 332d Fighter Group of the famed Tuskegee Airmen, an all-African-American unit, moved to Selfridge Field on March 29, 1943, and Colonel Benjamin O. Davis became the first African-American commander on October 8, 1943;

Whereas, on July 1, 1971, Selfridge Field was transferred to the Michigan Air National Guard, becoming the first major Air Force base under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Air National Guard;

Whereas, on April 1, 1996, the 127th Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard was established at Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

Whereas, after the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, Selfridge Air National Guard Base became a key center for security operations to protect and secure the northern border of the United States;

Whereas the 127th Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard was the 2016 recipient of the Carl A. Spaatz Award, a prestigious award given to the best flying organization in the Air National Guard, and was awarded the Meritorious Unit Award in the same year for "outstanding devotion and exceptional performance";

Whereas opportunities for investment in aerospace, as well as more fighter missions, will keep Selfridge Air National Guard Base successful and will contribute to a dominant Air Force and to a strong national defense;

Whereas annual joint service and international Northern Strike exercises, combined with the critical manufacturing base of the "Arsenal of Democracy", position the State of Michigan as an invaluable cornerstone of national defense and aerospace;

Whereas the State of Michigan is home to the "Arsenal of Democracy" along with the United States Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, the United States Army DEVCOM Ground Vehicle Systems Center, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base finds itself surrounded by premier institutions of higher educations and with ample space and resources to become a hub of defense and aerospace research and innovation;

Whereas the resolute support of residents of Macomb County, Michigan, and elected officials of the State of Michigan has resulted in continued investment and resources from the Federal Government for Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the defense industry in the State of Michigan;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is a source of community pride and enjoys unparalleled community support;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base generates hundreds of millions of dollars to

the surrounding cities and townships of the State of Michigan and supports over 4,500 jobs; and

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is a joint military base and home to many national security assets of the United States, including assets of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Department of Homeland Security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Harrison Township, Michigan, on its 106th anniversary;

(2) commends the thousands of men and women who have worked and trained at Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

(3) reinforces the commitment of the military to Selfridge Air National Guard Base as a facility that is key to the national security of United States;

(4) encourages continued cooperation and dialogue with the Department of Defense in support of Selfridge Air National Guard Base; and

(5) acknowledges the ongoing investments of the State of Michigan in its defense assets and workforce and continued contributions to the defense of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 27—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 1, 2023, AS "BLUE STAR MOTHER'S DAY"

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

S. RES. 27

Whereas, on January 22, 1942, in the midst of the Second World War, Army Captain George Maines ran an advertisement in the Flint News-Advertiser calling for mothers of members of the Armed Forces to meet;

Whereas, on February 1, 1942, 300 mothers of members of the Armed Forces held their first meeting at the Durant Hotel in Flint, Michigan, and February 1, 2023, is the 81st anniversary of that meeting;

Whereas, on July 14, 1960, the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., received its charter from Congress;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers make enormous sacrifices while their sons and daughters are providing for the defense of the United States;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers pack and ship thousands of care packages every year to members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas, volunteer to help homeless veterans, provide support for wounded warriors, visit with hospitalized veterans, honor fallen heroes during funeral services, and offer a compassionate community for the mothers of men and women of the Armed Forces serving in harm's way;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers promote the values of the United States, demonstrate a patriotic spirit, and advance a national sense of pride and appreciation for the men and women of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas there are more than 200 chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., throughout the United States representing thousands of military families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 1, 2023, as "Blue Star Mother's Day";

(2) honors and recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the members of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.; and
(B) the important role Blue Star Mothers play in supporting each other and members and veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to observe Blue Star Mother's Day; and
(B) to support the work of local chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—COMMEMORATING THE 20-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOSS OF SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KELLY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 28

Whereas space remains at the frontier of science, as expressed in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy at Rice University in Houston, Texas;

Whereas space exploration has been integral to the global technological leadership of the United States and to inspiring a STEM workforce for more than 60 years;

Whereas astronauts of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have bravely given their lives in pursuit of exploration;

Whereas, on February 1, 2003, the United States and the global space community joined together in mourning the loss of Space Shuttle *Columbia* and the 7 astronauts of the STS-107 mission, who perished on their return home;

Whereas United States Air Force Colonel Rick D. Husband, Mission Commander, of Amarillo, Texas, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Commander William "Willie" C. McCool, Pilot, of San Diego, California, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael P. Anderson, Payload Commander and Mission Specialist, of Spokane, Washington, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Captain David M. Brown M.D., Mission Specialist, of Arlington, Virginia, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Captain Laurel B. Clark, Mission Specialist, of Racine, Wisconsin, died in service to her nation;

Whereas Kalpana Chawla, Ph.D., Mission Specialist, of Karnal, India, became a United States citizen and the first woman of Indian origin in space and died in service her nation;

Whereas Israeli Air Force Colonel Ilan Ramon, Payload Specialist, of Tel Aviv, Israel, became the first Israeli in space and died in service to his nation;

Whereas the people of the United States will not forget the sacrifice of the crew of STS-107 aboard Space Shuttle *Columbia*, as well as others who perished in the exploration of space; and

Whereas National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronauts continue to make tremendous personal sacrifices and risk their lives in service to their nation and to all of humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remembers and honors the 7 astronauts who lost their lives on February 1, 2003, on Space Shuttle *Columbia*;

(2) expresses deep condolences and gratitude to the families, friends, and colleagues of—

(A) United States Air Force Colonel Rick D. Husband;

(B) United States Navy Commander William "Willie" C. McCool;

(C) United States Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael P. Anderson;

(D) United States Navy Captain David M. Brown;

(E) United States Navy Captain Laurel B. Clark;

(F) Dr. Kalpana Chawla; and

(G) Israeli Air Force Colonel Ilan Ramon;

(3) commends all those who assisted in the debris recovery and accident investigation process, including helicopter pilot Jules "Buzz" F. Mier Jr. and Texas Forest Service Aviation Specialist Charles G. Krenek, who both died during debris search, and dedicated staff across the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Government to create a culture of safety and innovation within all agencies and companies pursuing the exploration of space, including in the pursuit of the United States' return to the Moon and first visit to Mars through the Artemis missions and Moon to Mars efforts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 5, 2023, AS "NATIONAL TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK"

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 29

Whereas there are 35 accredited Tribal Colleges and Universities operating on more than 90 campuses in 15 States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are tribally chartered or federally chartered institutions of higher education and therefore have a unique relationship with the Federal Government;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities serve students from more than 230 federally recognized Indian Tribes;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities offer students access to knowledge and skills grounded in cultural traditions and values, including indigenous languages, which—

(1) enhances Indian communities; and

(2) enriches the United States as a Nation;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities provide access to high-quality postsecondary educational opportunities for—

(1) American Indians;

(2) Alaska Natives; and

(3) other individuals that live in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas in the United States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited institutions of higher education that prepare students to succeed in the global and highly competitive workforce;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities have open enrollment policies, and approximately 15 percent of the students at Tribal Colleges and Universities are non-Indian individuals; and

Whereas the collective mission and the considerable achievements of Tribal Colleges and Universities deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning February 5, 2023, as "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week" with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN.

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

S. RES. 30

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Ms. Stabenow (Chair), Mr. Brown, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Gillibrand, Ms. Smith, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Booker, Mr. Luján, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Welch, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mrs. Murray (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Reed, Mr. Tester, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Coons, Mr. Schatz, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. Peters.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Reed (Chair), Mrs. Shaheen, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Kaine, Mr. King, Ms. Warren, Mr. Peters, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Kelly.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Brown (Chair), Mr. Reed, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Tester, Mr. Warner, Ms. Warren, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Ms. Cantwell (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Markey, Mr. Peters, Ms. Baldwin, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Tester, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Manchin (Chair), Mr. Wyden, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Heinrich, Ms. Hirono, Mr. King, Ms. Cortez Masto, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mr. Carper (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Markey, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Wyden (Chair), Ms. Stabenow, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Carper, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mr. Warner, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Warren.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Menendez (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Coons, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Booker, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Duckworth.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Sanders (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Casey, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Smith, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper, Mr. Markey.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Peters (Chair), Mr. Carper, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Blumenthal.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Warner (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. King, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Reed, (ex officio), Mr. Schumer (ex officio).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Durbin (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Coons, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Booker, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Whitehouse (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Wyden, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Padilla.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Ms. Klobuchar (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Mr. Cardin (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Markey, Mr. Booker, Mr. Coons, Ms. Hirono, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Tester (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Hassan, Mr. King.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Casey (Chair), Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Warren, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Fetterman.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Heinrich (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Ms. Hassan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Welch, Mr. Fetterman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Coons (Chair), Mr. Schatz, Mrs. Shaheen.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Schatz (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Tester, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Mr. Luján.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—TO CONSTITUTE THE MINORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 31

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Mr. Boozman, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Hoeven, Ms. Ernst, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Braun, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Thune, Mrs. Fischer.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Ms. Collins, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Graham, Mr. Moran, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Boozman, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt, Mr. Rubio, Mrs. Fischer.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rounds, Ms. Ernst, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Budd, Mr. Schmitt.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Crapo, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hagerty, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Vance, Mrs. Britt, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Daines.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Cruz, Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Moran, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Young, Mr. Budd, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Vance, Mrs. Capito, Ms. Lummis.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Risch, Mr. Lee, Mr. Daines, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Cassidy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hawley.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito, Mr. Cramer, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Crapo, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Thune, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Daines, Mr. Young, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tillis, Mrs. Blackburn.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Risch, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Romney, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Paul, Mr. Young, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Scott (SC).

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Paul, Ms. Collins, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Braun, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Romney, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Budd.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Paul, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Romney, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Hawley, Mr. Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Graham, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Tillis, Mrs. Blackburn.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Rubio, Mr. Risch, Ms. Collins, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Moran, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Rounds.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Braun, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Rubio, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Vance, Mr. Ricketts.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Grassley, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Graham, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Romney, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Braun, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Lee.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Daines, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Rounds.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Lee, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Vance.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Mrs. Fischer, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Cruz, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Ms. Ernst, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Risch, Mr. Paul, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Young, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Budd.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Moran, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Tuberville.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Lankford, Mr. Risch, Mrs. Fischer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—CONDEMNING THE VIOLENT INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL ON JANUARY 8, 2023, AND EXPRESSING UNITED STATES SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL, AS WELL AS SUPPORT FOR SAFEGUARDING BRAZIL'S DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 32

Whereas Brazil is a strategic partner and major non-NATO ally of the United States, and the bilateral relationship, which includes cooperation on economic, environmental, defense, and human rights issues, is predicated on a shared commitment to

democratic values, including absolute respect for free and fair elections;

Whereas the people of Brazil voted in the first and second round of general elections on October 2, 2022, and October 30, 2022, respectively, which were unanimously recognized as free and fair electoral processes by independent electoral observers;

Whereas Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva won the second round presidential election on October 30, 2022, receiving 50.9 percent of all votes cast by Brazilians for the presidency and defeating incumbent president Jair Bolsonaro;

Whereas, in accordance with Brazil's constitution, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was sworn into office as the 39th President of Brazil on January 1, 2023;

Whereas, prior to Brazil's general elections, former president Jair Bolsonaro repeatedly made false and unfounded accusations questioning the transparency and integrity of the country's electoral processes, publicly attacked the impartiality of Brazil's Supreme Court and Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and encouraged his supporters to amplify these baseless claims;

Whereas, on July 6, 2022, the then-head of Brazil's Supreme Electoral Tribunal warned while in Washington, D.C. that former president Jair Bolsonaro's undemocratic rhetoric and baseless allegations of electoral fraud exacerbated the risk of Brazil experiencing political unrest as or more severe than the United States Capitol insurrection on January 6, 2021;

Whereas, in the aftermath of Brazil's general elections, former president Jair Bolsonaro refused to formally concede to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and continued to share voter fraud conspiracies on social media;

Whereas, on January 8, 2023, one week after President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was inaugurated, supporters of former president Jair Bolsonaro engaged in a violent, organized siege of Brazil's presidential palace, Congress, and Supreme Court and called for President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to be removed from office via military or other violent intervention if necessary, marking the worst assault on Brazilian democracy since the country's transition from a military dictatorship in the 1980s;

Whereas, similar to the violent siege against the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, Brazil's January 8, 2023, insurrection exposed the resiliency and fragility of democracy and the harmful consequences of public officials deliberately spreading electoral disinformation and disregarding the rule of law;

Whereas the heads of Brazil's three branches of government issued a joint statement condemning the "terrorist acts" on January 8, 2023, and reaffirming support for Brazil's democracy;

Whereas President Joe Biden swiftly condemned the "assault on democracy and on the peaceful transfer of power in Brazil", and committed to fully supporting Brazil's democratic institutions; and

Whereas Brazilian authorities are currently pursuing investigations to ensure all rioters, financiers, and public officials responsible for the events on January 8, 2023, are held accountable, including by examining the role of social media in organizing and amplifying the riots and opening investigations into the actions of former senior officials, including former president Jair Bolsonaro: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its ongoing solidarity with the people of Brazil and unwavering support for Brazil's democratic institutions in the aftermath of the January 8, 2023, insurrection;

(2) condemns the violent siege conducted by former Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro's supporters against Brazil's presidential palace, Congress, and Supreme Court that was fueled, in part, by disinformation spread by former president Jair Bolsonaro over several months;

(3) commends Brazil's electoral institutions for conducting free, fair, and transparent elections on October 2, 2022, and October 30, 2022;

(4) urges social media and group messaging companies to take concrete steps to address the ways its platforms are used to facilitate disinformation and misinformation in Brazil, and to work with Brazilian authorities to address any role such platforms had in facilitating and amplifying the violent events on January 8, 2023;

(5) urges the President to expeditiously review all requests from Brazilian authorities related to the investigation into the January 8, 2023, insurrection, including any future extradition requests for former senior Brazilian officials;

(6) encourages the United States Senate and House of Representatives to support any requests from the Brazilian Congress related to its investigation of the violent siege that occurred on January 8, 2023, including sharing best practices from the investigation conducted by the United States House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol;

(7) endorses President Biden's invitation of President da Silva to Washington, District of Columbia, to continue United States-Brazil collaboration on a wide-ranging shared agenda; and

(8) reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the alliance and strategic partnership between the United States and the Government of Brazil on the defense of democracy and human rights and other issues of shared priorities, including defense cooperation, food security, environmental cooperation, and inclusive and sustainable development.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.

Con. Res. 11, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 27, S. Res. 28, and S. Res. 29.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of S. Res. 30 and S. Res. 31, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolutions by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 30) to constitute the majority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

A resolution (S. Res. 31) to constitute the minority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the

table en bloc with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

(The resolutions are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. SCHUMER. Just for the notice of the Members of the Senate and the country, we have now constituted the membership of the committees, and they will be able to proceed to meet as in regular order.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 259

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 259) to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive the second reading on the next legislative day.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ESCORT COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, 2023.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, THROUGH TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, February 3, for a pro forma session only with no business conducted; that following the pro forma session, the Senate stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; and that following the conclusion of morn-

ing business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Benjamin nomination; finally, that the cloture motion filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:02 p.m., adjourned until Friday, February 3, 2023, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMIEN M. DIGGS, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOSEPH D. BROWN, RESIGNED.

SHANNON R. SAYLOR, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE NICK EDWARD PROFFITT, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

JEFFREY S. CLARK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ALICIA K. PREMO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID A. ALT
HANS J. AMEN

TRISH M. ARNO

AARON J. BALLANTYNE

SARAH M. BALLOGA

NISHA R. BAUP

JOSEPH A. BAXTER

ALEXANDER F. BEDARD

BRADLEY W. BEELER

PETER BELL

JOSHUA R. BERG

DLISA A. BITTERLY

CATHERINE J. BLASSER

CATHY DAY BOGGS

JEREMY T. BOLIN

MATTHEW W. BOOTH

MICHAEL J. BRAZEAU

JARED G. BRINKERHOFF

MATTHEW C. BROWN

MICHELLE F. BUEHNER

ROSS M. CANUP

PATRICIA K. CATROW

NICHOLAS B. CATTANEO

DAVID H. CHEN

MARK A. CHENEY

DOUG S. CHO

BLAIR K. CURTIS

ANDERS J. DAVIDSON

AMANDA L. DEANS

SEAN M. DEBUYSERE

AMANDA L. DERWAE

CHRISTIN B. DESTEFANO

DANIELLE M. DOMBROWSKI

JOSHUA W. DONART

CAITLIN M. DRUMM

KIMBERLY MARIE DUARTE

JENNIFER A. DUNN

FORTUNE J. EGBULEFU

ANDREW J. FISHER

STEVEN T. FOSMIRE

STEVEN T. FRANCIS

GEORGE H. FULGHUM

MATTHEW P. GAGNON

COLIN F. GALLAGHER

JESSICA-RENEE GAMBOA

DAVID S. GARCIA

APRIL LOURDES A. GARING

JEFFREY A. GARRETT

DENNIS J. GEROLD

JOHN F. GILLIS
 WILLIAM G. GONCHAROV
 ESTHER LEE GUARD
 BRIAN C. HANSHAW
 KALLYN D. HARENCAK
 MATTHEW K. HAWKS
 ALISON M. HELFRICH
 TASHA S. HELLU
 JOEL E. HERNESSE
 NORMAN L. HESSER
 BRIAN N. HUGHES
 PAMELA R. HUGHES
 AARON A. JOHNSTON
 ANDREA LYNN KAEELIN
 DREW S. KAFER
 DAVID A. KEPHART, JR.
 AMANDA N. KILLINGER
 MATTHEW T. KOROSCIL
 JOHN W. LAX
 ALEXANDER T. LE
 JENNIFER I. LEGGOE
 STEVEN D. LEWIS
 LUKE LI
 ANDREW M. LONG
 JOHN A. LOSURDO
 STEPHANIE L. MATHRE
 MEGAN B. MCDONALD
 JAMES D. MIKOLAJCZAK
 CHARLES K. MILLER
 DANIEL R. MONSIVAIS
 PRESTON S. MOORE
 CRAIG S. MURPHY
 VIVINA A. NAPIER
 PRIYA I. NATH
 SEAN T. NELSON
 FREDERICK W. NIELSON
 JASON T. NIEVES
 GREGORY K. NISHIMURA
 CLIFFORD R. NOLT
 JOHN J. OLSHEFSKI
 ERIKA ROSE ONEIL
 SAMUEL C. OWEN
 GARRETT L. PARKER
 MICHAEL R. PARKS
 SHANE BURR PATTERSON
 JOHN DAMON PAVLUS
 SHANNEL A. PEGRAM
 ANDREW J. PELLEGRIN
 JESSICA L. PILKINGTON
 MILT G. POLL
 KIMBERLY ELISE PORTALE
 CRAIG S. POSTER
 KENNETH H. POWER
 OMESH S. QASBA
 CHRISTINA I. RAMIREZ
 NATHANIEL J. RENES
 JOSHUA A. ROE
 JENNIFER E. SALGUERO
 SANDRA M. SALZMAN
 RICARDO A. SEQUEIRA
 ALEC J.W. SHARP
 JOSHUA L. SHIELDS
 MICHAEL SIBEL
 SABRINA L. SILVER
 ERICA MARIE SIMON
 DUSTIN L. SIMPSON
 KATHERINE M. SLOGIC
 MICHAEL T. SMOLKA
 TIMOTHY A. SOEKEN
 MEREDITH E. SOMMERSVILLE
 JOSE M. SOSA
 BRANDON C. SPECHT
 TRISTAN M. SPIERLING
 SUZANNE N. STAMMLER
 DOUGLAS M. STEIN
 THERESA I. STOCKINGER
 JONATHAN S. STRALKA
 MAMIE C. STULL
 NICOLE E. TAFURI
 MEGHAN K. TAPE
 DAVID M. TAYLOR
 ASHLEY Q. THORBURN
 ERIN A. TRACY
 PANSY UBEROI
 DOMINICK A. VITALE
 CHRISTOPHER J. WALKER
 WHITTNEY A. WARREN
 SAMUEL L. WEISS
 KASEY C. WELCH
 ROBERT L. WETZLER
 ERIN LOGGINS WINKLER
 TIFFANY C. WINSTON
 JAMES WIRTHLIN
 RICHARD M. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRANT ADAMS
 SHALEASE S. ADAMS
 QUINLINN KAUAKEANI ADOLPHO
 HANNAH G. AHN
 MATTHEW T. ALBRIGHT
 EMILEE M. ALCKER
 RACHEL N. ANDERSON
 ANDREW A. ANGUS
 AFSOON A. ANVARI
 BENJAMIN W. APPELO
 AMANDA M. ASHURY
 ROBERT L. ASHLEY
 ALEXIS C. AUST
 TOKUNBO I. AYENI II
 ERIC P. BAHORIK
 CHRISTOPHER T. BAILEY
 JARED W. BAIRD

AMELIA L. BAKER
 JESSICA A. BARLOW
 PETER W. BARNES
 RYAN M. BART
 JAMES T. BATES
 ANDREW E. BECK
 JOSIAH P. BECKER
 DANIEL R. BELGAM
 JEAN MARIE R. BENNETT
 GEORGE T. BENSON
 DALE A. BERAN
 GARY MICHAEL BERNARD
 BRANT W. BICKFORD
 JACOB A. BINDER
 KYLE D. BLASSER
 THOMAS D. BLOOM
 WYATT J. BOLES
 JOHN P. BOSSALINI
 KENT ANDREW BOUCHER
 DALTON S. BOURKE
 BRETT G. BRAZIER
 DEVIN R. BROADWATER
 SAMANTHA G. BROCK
 AUSTIN J. BROKAMP
 AARON E. D. BROOKS
 ROBERT M. BROOKS
 CHARISSE M. BROWN MORAN
 KEVIN M. BROWN
 KYLE E. BROWN
 JORDAN A. BROWNING
 JENA L. BUNDA
 ALBERTO C. BURSIA
 DANIEL R. BURT
 MARIA CRISTINA C. CAMACHO
 ZACHARY G. CANDELA
 ADRIANA M. CARPENTER
 TIMOTHY J. CARTWRIGHT, JR.
 CAYTLIN L. CASTLE
 CHASE W. CHAMBERS
 LINDSAY E. CHATFIELD
 OCHEZE M. CHEKIZIE DARRON
 JUSTIN J. CHIN
 DIANNA C. CHORMANSKI
 ANTHONY C. CHOY
 RACHEL M. CINLEMIS
 DANIEL K. CLARK
 COLLIN T. CLAY
 CRAIG A. CLIFFORD
 JOHN L. COLUCCI
 CHRISTOPHER M. COLVIN
 ASHLEY M. CONNORS
 CLAYTON K. COOK
 SCOTT R. CORRIGAN
 CRISTINA F. COSNER
 KRISTI LYNN COWSAR
 EMMA C. CRAIG
 DALLAS M. DAINES
 ANTHONY C. DAMICO
 THEODOR DANCUI
 BRIAN C. DANG
 SARAH D. DANG
 JASON W. DANG
 STUART J. DAVIDSON
 JORDAN R. DAVIS
 RYAN T. DECI
 LUKE J. DELAIN
 JUSTIN D. DICKSON
 ALEXANDER M. DIGREGORIO
 JAKE D. DODGE
 LEVI W. DODGE
 BENJAMIN J. DUDDY
 MELINDA VASSER DUKARM
 ADAM R. DULBERGER
 RICHARD J. DUNN
 ROBERT C. DUNN
 ZACHARY R. EAGLE
 STEVEN R. EMBRY
 CATHERINE A. ENTRIKEN
 ELIZABETH E. ERHATINGER
 NEIL BRADLEY ESCH
 FRANCIS B. ESSHEN
 ERIC ROBERT ESTRADA
 CALEB J. EUBUS
 JASON ANTHONY FAUCHEUX
 EDMOND J. D. FENTON
 STEVEN A. FERRELL
 JENNIFER E. FIELDS
 SUSAN M. FOLSOM
 LAURYN E. FOWLER
 MATTHEW S. FRALISH
 CHRISTOPHER D. FULLINGTON
 NOAH L. FURR
 GINO W. GADDINI
 ANDREW M. GAILLARDETZ
 ANNA R. GARCIA
 OLGA RUBENOVNA GARCIA
 RAMSEY LEE GARDNER
 ZOE H. GAUTHER
 OLIVER L. GENTILE
 THOMAS E. GERHARDT
 NANCY L. GILLCHRIST
 BRIAN C. GLASER
 STEPHEN MICHAEL GOERTZEN
 CLIFFORD S. GOLDTHORPE
 HALEY MEDLEN GORIE
 JESSICA LYNN GOTTLA
 EYAN M. GREGG
 REBECCA WONG GREGG
 TIMOTHY P. GRIFFITH
 SEAN A. GRIFFITHS
 JORDAN JOHN GROVE
 RYAN M. GROW
 ANDREW C. GURTIS
 MATTHEW L. HAGEN
 MICHAEL H. HAGGARD
 KAYLA M. HAHN
 JASON R. HALL

ZACHARY E. HAMPTON
 BRADY R. HANSEN
 MEGAN M. HARING
 VISHAKA RAVISHANKA HATCHER
 DANIEL S. HEATH
 CODY L. HEDRICK
 ALESHA A. HEINZ
 MAX M. HENSEL
 ALEX M. HERMOSILLO
 JORDAN C. HIBBARD
 ELISE E. HILL
 SCOTT D. HINES
 AMANDA N. HINTON
 STEFANIE O. HOFFER
 LEILANI AMARA HOLBROOK
 DARRELL G. HOLMES, JR.
 COURTNEY R. HOOD
 PETER M. HOUSTON
 CHRISTINA NEIGER HOWELL
 BRIAN E. HUFF
 RYAN S. HUNTER
 NORMAN R. HURST
 DANIEL R. HUTCHINSON
 ALEXANDER C. HWANG
 CATARINA M. INOUE
 SARAH R. IWATA
 MATTHEW B. JACOBS
 BRENT A. JACOBUS
 CHARLES E. JACOCKS
 RYAN T. JAHN
 LA TOYA I. JAMES-DAVIS
 HAYLEY L. JANSSON
 JOSHUA DOMINIC JARAMILLO
 JASON D. JOHNSON
 JOSEPH M. JONES
 CARTER W. KAMINSKI, JR.
 ERIC R. KARR
 KIMPREET KAUR
 MATTHEW A. KAY
 AMANDA L. KELLER
 RACHEL C. KENNEDY
 DANIEL G. KHOKHORIN
 KRISHNA K. KIDAMBI
 CHRISTOPHER T. KING
 CHUNG TING J. KOU
 ADAM N. KRABUSE
 BRANDON C. KRUSE
 ANDREW R. KYLE
 NICHOLAS K. LAHVIC
 ADAM J. LANGER
 JOSHUA J. LARSON
 ROBERT B. LAVERTY
 BRENT J. LAVEY
 ALEXANDR MARIE LAWSON
 RYAN T. LAYMAN
 KIRSTEN J. LEDERER
 JOHN J. LEVASSEUR
 PETER C. LI
 PETER G. LINDNER
 BRENTLEY A. LINDSEY
 CAROLINE LIU
 JOSHUA BEAUDASIOU LOWE
 RAFAEL LOZANO IV
 TRAVIS A. LYON
 CASSANDRA C. LYONS
 PORTER W. MAERZ
 YURONG MAI
 REGAN E. MALCOLM
 SAMANTHA A. MALLEC
 JUSTIN R. MALONEY
 NATHAN RONALD MANLEY
 EVAN P. MANNING
 MAC THOMAS MARTIN
 NICHOLAS A. MARTIN
 PETER M. MARTIN
 TAYLOR M. MARTIN
 MADISON L. MARVEL
 BENTLEY H. MASSEY
 JARED S. MATSON
 MATTHEW J. MAYNARD
 KYLE P. MCCLAIN
 SEAN S. MCDADE
 KRISTAL M. MCTIGHE
 JACOB W. MCCLENDON
 JAMES A. MCFARLAND
 SEAN T. MCGEE
 BENTLEY N. MICHAEL
 MICHAEL Y. MIGITA
 JONATHAN E. MIKOLINIS
 DAVID S. J. MILLAY
 GEOFFREY H. MILLER
 JONATHAN D. MILLER
 MATTHEW P. MILLER
 ALEC LEE MORAN
 MARGARET M. A. MORAN
 HANNAH A. MOREHOUSE
 MISHAELA S. MORRATO
 ANARKALI R. MORRILL
 DANIELLE A. MORRISON
 MICHAEL N. MOUTON
 SCOTT D. MYERS, JR.
 SPENCER H. NAM
 JASMINE A. NENO
 FREDERICK D. NELSON
 IAN M. NELSON
 JOSHUA M. NELSON
 MARY M. NELSON
 VASYL D. NESTERYUK
 ALEXANDRA R. NEUMANN
 VINH C. NGUY
 NATHANAEAL W. NICKEL
 CAITLIN M. NICKENS
 MICHAEL D. NICKLAY
 JOSHUA A. NIELSEN
 BONNIE G. NULAN
 MICHAEL W. NOLLER
 MARIAH L. NORBY

PATRICK R. NOTINI
 ANNE E. O'SHEA
 DANIEL M. OAKEY
 DANE A. O'DONNELL
 KEVIN J. OGORMAN
 ELIZABETH J. OKONEK
 BRETT J. OSTRANDER
 MARA K. OSULLIVAN
 CALEB R. OVERFELT
 ASHLEY C. PACKETT
 ROHAN A. PAPALY
 EUN SOO DAVID PARK
 MARIA PARK
 BOONE R. PARKINSON
 LEELA R. PATEL
 DAVID A. PATRICK, JR.
 JOHN O. PATRICK
 VIKAAASH M. PERSAD
 JOHN C. PHILIBERT
 GARRETT M. PHIPPS
 PAUL PIKMAN
 WESTON E. PRATT
 MATTHEW R. PUNTEL
 KEVIN S. QUINBY
 SANTOSH SOMU RAJA
 SAMY S. RAMADAN
 DAWN M. G. RASK
 BRETT J. RASMUSSEN
 BRYAN J. RAY
 JOEL N. REIMER
 JORDAN C. RENNICKE
 RYAN H. RICHTER
 JORDAN M. RIGBY
 ERIC J. RIGG
 MATTHEW B. RODRIGUES
 JORDAN K. ROMICK
 IAN M. ROSLAWSKI
 CYNTHIA R. SACCO
 ASHLEY E. SAM
 IAN C. SANFORD
 LAUREN A. SATTTLER
 ALEXANDER D. SCHLOE
 JACOB A. SCHOOF
 MATTHEW T. SCHULTZ
 ORY M. SCHUMAN
 ALEXIS J. SCOTT
 MONICA C. SCOTT
 PETER D. SCOTT
 ELENA M. SEGRE
 JOSEPH C. SHARP
 DANIEL J. SILVER
 MARCUS W. SINEMORE
 HENRY T. SKIDMORE
 JUSTIN J. SLEETER
 BRENTON W. SMITH
 THOMAS P. SMITH
 KELLEY MARIE SONNEY
 BRITTIN T. SOUTHARD
 MEREDITH C. SPARR
 PAUL M. STEINHAUSER
 DEREK O. STEWART
 KYLE S. STIGALL
 KRISTIN E. STOLL
 JOSHUA S. STRAIT
 RACHEL N. STRINGER
 ERIN R. SWAN
 NICHOLAS R. TACKETT
 ANDREW W. TALBERT
 ISAAC C. TALBERT
 PRITA M. TANDYASRAYA
 MATTHEW C. D. TAON
 ZAHARI N. TCHOPEV
 SAMUEL R. THEIS
 JONATHAN W. THOMA
 SAMUEL H. THUESON
 ROBERT D. TIDWELL
 DAVID W. TINDLE
 ELIAS Z. TOHME
 RICHARD TREVINO III
 MICHAEL D. TRIASSI
 MICHAEL T. TSHUDY
 MASON R. TYLER
 STEVE W. UPDIKE
 ZACHARY S. URICK
 SETH J. VAN DER VEER
 JACOB L. VAN ORMAN
 CHRISTOPHER V. VELASQUEZ

NICHOLAS E. VILLALOBOS
 LAURA R. VIRGO
 AUTUMN DAWN WALKER
 TIMOTHY J. WALL
 LAURIE MEAGAN B. WALLACE
 BENJAMIN K. WALTERS
 JACOB D. WARMATH
 KAITLYN M. WEBBER
 CHRISTOPHER R. WEISGARBER
 MICHAEL E. WELLJAMSDOROF
 ERIN D. WENDT
 JUSTIN A. WILLIAMS
 MATTHEW M. WOLBERT
 NICOLE E. WOODDEL SHOENER
 MATTHEW G. WOSTAK
 JESSE P. WRAY
 KEITH B. WRIGHT
 ROBERT U. WRIGHT, JR.
 ANDREW C. WYATT
 CHENG H. YANG
 ERIC J. H. YANG
 DOUGLAS M. YOUNG
 ALEXANDER YUAN
 JOSEPH A. YUHAS
 CHRISTOPHER J. YUTZY
 RAINEL ZELAYA
 JESSICA E. ZHEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

PHILLIP C. BARRAS
 DAVID C. BROCKBANK
 HEATHER MARIE BROOKS
 KIMBERLY L. BURFORD
 SHAWN C. COUNTRYMAN
 TROY M. DECKER
 SAMUEL N. DURHAM
 ANDREW W. ELLIS
 PATRICK M. GAUS
 JOSEPH L. GEDGE
 DWAYNE R. GENTRY
 RYAN R. GUSTAFSON
 GREGORY M. HAMMOND
 TYLER K. HAWKINS
 BLAKE L. HOEDEBECKE
 KEVIN E. KEMARLY
 MELISSA A. KOSSBIEL
 KAITLIN E. LEE
 PAUL T. LEE
 GREYSON A. LEFTWICH
 CURT G. MARTIN
 JEREMY I. MATIS
 MATTHEW J. NIELSEN
 THOMAS J. OCONNOR
 BENJAMIN J. PASS
 MATTHEW POPP
 EVAN M. SHIPP
 GORDON D. STABLEY
 JENNY P. STEVENS
 MELISSA S. THOMAS
 ROSE H. TRAN
 EDWARD J. TUCHOLSKI
 JILL C. WATSON
 DAVID T. WELCH
 THOMAS L. WRIGHT
 MARITA N. ZGURI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KHASHAYAR AZIMI
 MATTHEW T. BEAN
 ADAM M. BIWER
 PHOEBE M. BLAKELEY
 EMILLIE CLAIRE BRANDT
 KELLY J. BUCKSHIRE
 CAITLIN ROSE CAMPBELL
 JOSEPH S. CROSARIOL
 ASHLIGH C. DENNY
 CURTIS GERARD DUGAS
 MARIO S. ENDIAKOV
 ANTHONY J. EWELLKOLLMANN

KEANE W. FINK
 ANSON G. FISHER
 AARON D. GAUSE
 JEREMIAH T. GOSSETT
 ANDREW L. HAMILTON
 DANIEL F. HAYNIE
 PATRICIA A. HOSTYN
 CHRISTOPHER R. JONES
 JEANNE A. KIERNAN
 SUSUN THERESA KIM
 ROBERT K. KOSKI
 MARCELA LAND
 DANIEL C. LEE, JR.
 BETHANY B. LINKOUS
 ALYSSA N. MANN
 MEGA MARGAPURAM
 ALEXIS P. MARTINEZ
 ELISABETH E. MAURO
 LAWRENCE P. MCCARTHY
 DENNILYN J. MORELL
 GLEN W. MYERS
 MASON C. NIEMEYER
 LINDSAY V. ORTMAN
 ALYSSAJJOY T. OVIATT
 SHANE R. PASCOE
 KRISTINA A. RECK
 MELISSA N. SEIBERT
 WILLIAM G. SENN
 KRISTINA SCHWARTZ SHUTE
 JASMINE JEANETTE SILAS
 JESSICA KATHLEEN SMITH
 JOHN M. SMITH
 RENEE A. SMITH
 ZACHARY R. SNIDER
 NSHOMBIA D. STAN
 KENNETH J. STUART
 VICTOR K. SUN
 JONATHAN D. TAYLOR
 ROSS J. THOMPSON
 VLADIMIR VADER
 JEFFREY M. VAN NESS
 PATRICK M. VANCURA
 LUKE C. VERA
 TIFFANY J. WENDT AQUINO
 SHELBY AUSTIN WILLOUGHBY
 NICOLE M. WIRTH
 ADAM RYAN YU
 YANGDI ZHOU

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

APOORV VOHRA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER W. SWIECKI
 JOEL C. WEBB

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

WISDOM K. HENYO

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 2, 2023:

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

JOSEPH LEE FALK, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.