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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable TAMMY DUCKWORTH, a Senator from the State of Illinois.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

O God of time and eternity, use our lawmakers today as instruments of Your will. Give them the wisdom to find joy in Your presence, trust in Your precepts, and confidence in Your prevailing providence. As they trust You to enable us to find shelter from the storms that batter our Nation and world, fill them with Your peace. May this be a day when our Senators serve You with gladness because Your joy has filled their hearts. Lord, keep them within the circle of Your will as they seek to honor You with lives of integrity.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant executive clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 4, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable TAMMY DUCKWORTH, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. DUCKWORTH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Irma Carrillo Ramirez, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last week, America lost a towering figure of the 20th century: former Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Through her life, her work, and her legacy, Justice O'Connor forever changed the nature of the Supreme Court. She was the first woman to ever hold the solemn title of "Justice."

And with every case she oversaw and every opinion she authored, Justice

O'Connor carried out her historic role with integrity and distinction. She moved our country forward in so many ways: protecting women's rights, protecting clean air, protecting voting rights, and fighting discrimination.

I can't help but reflect on her calm and steady presence on the Court, even in the most tumultuous of times and in the most divisive of cases. That presence was so needed during her tenure, and she will be sorely missed.

Our thoughts are with Justice O'Connor's family and loved ones.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Madam President, now, on the supplemental, America's national security is on the line around the world—in Europe, in the Middle East, and in the Indo-Pacific. Autocrats and radical extremists are waging war against democracy, against our values, against our way of life.

Before the year is out, it is important for the Senate to pass an emergency national security supplemental package providing aid to Ukraine, to Israel; humanitarian aid to innocent civilians in Gaza; and deterrence against adversaries in the Indo-Pacific. Both parties understand the consequences will be severe if we fail. Just this morning, OMB Director Shalanda Young warned congressional leaders that absent action from Congress, funding to help Ukraine will run out by the end of the year.

Alarming, process on the national security package has been on ice for weeks—not because Republicans objected to Israel aid or aid to Ukraine or humanitarian aid to innocent civilians in Gaza or the Indo-Pacific but because Republicans have injected partisan and extreme immigration measures into the debate.

Let me repeat that. The holdup on the security supplemental has not been over Ukraine or Israel or the Indo-Pacific but over Republicans' decision to inject hard-right immigration measures into the debate.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Democrats agree immigration should be debated and addressed. But if Republicans want to raise the issue of immigration right now, the onus is on them to present us with bipartisan ideas. Democrats have spent weeks—weeks—engaging in good faith on this issue. In fact, the President's supplemental proposal puts money directly toward vetting asylum claims, reducing court backlogs, and stopping fentanyl, which is exactly what our Republican colleagues say they want.

But instead of meeting us in the middle, Republicans have tripled down on extremist policies that seem dictated by Donald Trump and Stephen Miller, like indefinite detention of asylum seekers and sweeping powers to shut down the immigration system.

Democrats want to be reasonable on immigration. We are willing to make concessions, but we will not keep going in circles if Republicans aren't interested in even meeting us halfway.

Now, just because both sides can't reach an agreement does not mean that we can't get something done. But it must be broadly bipartisan. Neither side can dictate what can be in the bill, which is what many of our Republican colleagues seem to want.

The two parties don't disagree seriously on Israel or Ukraine aid or humanitarian assistance to Gaza or the Indo-Pacific. We should, therefore, work toward passing these areas where we have bipartisan agreement.

The world is watching what we do in Congress these coming weeks. You can bet Vladimir Putin is watching, Hamas is watching, Iran, President Xi, North Korea. All our adversaries are watching closely.

If Congress fails to defend democracy in its hour of need—all because of border policies inspired by Donald Trump and Stephen Miller—the judgment of history will be harsh indeed.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Madam President, now, on NDAA, Democrats have committed to working with Republicans to pass the annual Defense authorization bill through Congress before the end of the year.

Four months ago, the Senate passed our own version of the NDAA with strong bipartisan support. Our bipartisan NDAA made a critical downpayment to rein in the Chinese Government on fentanyl trafficking, the purchase of U.S. farmlands, outbound investments, and more.

We also passed critical parts of AUKUS, one of the most important tools we have for outcompeting the Chinese Government. We must include all of AUKUS in the final agreement.

But, right now, a number of House Republicans—who like to talk a big game on China—are actually sabotaging some of the best tough-on-Chinese-Government accomplishments we have passed in the NDAA. Instead of standing up to the Chinese government, House Republicans seem to be doing their bidding.

For one, House Republican leadership is dangerously close to killing a bipar-

tisan measure to disrupt opioid supply chains—many of which began in China—and punish those who facilitate fentanyl trafficking. This measure, the FEND Act, was adopted with strong bipartisan support in the Senate. It has been championed by the leadership of both the Banking and Armed Services Committees.

Holding the Chinese Government accountable for the fentanyl crisis is the definition of a legislative layup, but House Republicans are trying to kill this bill if they don't get their way on unrelated measures. Instead of making the layup, they are throwing up an air ball.

Incredibly, there is more. Earlier this summer, the Senate overwhelmingly passed a measure limiting the free flow of U.S. investment into China for sensitive advanced technologies like semiconductors, AI, and more. It would codify elements of an Executive order that President Biden issued in August on outbound investments.

What is more commonsense than stopping U.S. dollars from helping Chinese companies beat us on chips and AI and quantum computing?

Yet, once again, House Republicans, with the apparent blessing of their leadership, are blocking the bipartisan measure.

So House Republicans will talk a good game on fighting the Chinese Government but oppose measures to hold that government accountable for the fentanyl crisis, which is so afflicting America. House Republicans will howl that President Biden is not tough enough on China but refuse to codify restrictions on outbound investments that President Biden already issued.

There are only two words to describe House Republicans' record when it comes to China: cynical and hypocritical. We have a chance—a chance—to pass real, bipartisan reforms to help us outcompete the Chinese Government, but House Republicans are going out of their way—out of their way—to kill these wins.

Finally, on UAPs, while it is not related to China, House Republicans are also attempting to kill another commonsense, bipartisan measure passed by the Senate, which I was proud to cosponsor with Senator ROUNDS as the lead sponsor, to increase transparency around what the government does and does not know about unidentified aerial phenomena.

Unidentified aerial phenomena generate intense curiosity for many Americans, and the risk for confusion and misinformation is high if the government isn't willing to be transparent.

The measure I championed with Senator ROUNDS would create a board, just like we did with the JFK assassination records, to work through the declassification of many government records on UAPs. This model has been a terrific success for decades. It should be used again with UAPs, but, once again, House Republicans are ready to kill this bipartisan provision.

Now, we are going to get the NDAA done this year, just like we have for more than six decades, but there is still some more work to do.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

Madam President, on the assault weapons ban, later this week, I will join my Democratic colleagues here on the floor to ask unanimous consent to pass the assault weapons ban. I will come to the floor to try and pass the assault weapons ban because, right now, the scourge of gun violence in America is a national crisis.

It wasn't always this way. After I led passage of the Brady Law and the assault weapons ban 30 years ago, America saw a significant decrease in mass shootings and gun deaths.

It is simple: The assault weapons ban works. It saves lives. And one decade since the expiration of the ban, we need it more than ever.

As of today, there have been more mass shootings than days in the year 2023.

Let me say that again. As of today, there have been more mass shootings than days in 2023. And the American people are tired of fearing for their lives, their children's lives, their friends' lives every time people leave the house.

The people of Lewiston, ME, where a gunman murdered 18 people at a bowling alley and restaurant with an assault rifle, are tired of fearing for their lives. The people of Allen, TX, where a gunman murdered eight people at a shopping mall with an assault rifle, are tired of fearing for their lives. The people of Louisville, KY, where a gunman murdered five people at a bank with an assault weapon, are tired of fearing for their lives.

So when Democrats come to the floor this week, again, to pass the assault weapons ban and other gun safety legislation, I urge my Republican colleagues to stand with us. Stand with the American people. Stand against the gun lobby. Stand against gun violence.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I would like to begin today with a few words about the late Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Justice O'Connor was a transformative figure in the history of our country and of our highest Court. She was a trailblazer in both legislative politics and constitutional jurisprudence, and I am grateful for her extraordinary life and for her dedicated service.

I know our colleagues join me in offering our deepest condolences to Justice O'Connor's children, grandchildren, and the entire O'Connor family.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND BORDER SECURITY

Madam President, on an entirely different matter, the Senate has less than 2 weeks to pass supplemental legislation on urgent national security priorities. As I have said for months, that means addressing both grave threats to America's interests overseas and a glaring border security crisis right here at home.

Senate Republicans know that national security begins with border security, and we have made it crystal clear that, in order to pass the Senate, any measure we take up in the coming days must include serious policy changes designed to get the Biden administration's border crisis under control. Apparently, some of our colleagues aren't ready to take that reality seriously.

Senator LANKFORD, Senator GRAHAM, and their fellow Republican negotiators are still at the table, working diligently on solutions, but from the White House to the Capitol, Washington Democrats are wasting time with bizarre public scoldings. Instead of engaging actively in the border security discussions required to complete a viable national security supplemental, the Biden administration has chosen to lecture—lecture—Congress with a brag reel of its supposed leadership in countering Putin in Europe.

The administration's account glossed over its record of self-deterrence toward Russia, insisting that "the time to help democratic Ukraine fight against Russian aggression is right now."

If only President Biden had felt that sort of urgency in late 2021 and early 2022, as I and other Republicans urged the administration to give Ukraine the lethal assistance it needed to resist Putin's escalation. If only this lethal assistance—and critical investments in cutting-edge capabilities for U.S. forces—hadn't required so much prodding.

Last week, at the Reagan National Defense Forum, the previous administration's former National Security Advisor, Robert O'Brien, made the case for supporting Ukraine.

He pointed out, rightly, that helping degrade the military power of a major U.S. adversary is in America's national security interest and that we shouldn't hesitate to give Ukraine the weapons it needs to do the job. He observed that the Biden administration's "self-congratulatory talk" doesn't square with its "parsimonious" approach to actually getting decisive weapons to the battlefield. As he put it, President Biden's team ought to "stop patting [itself] on the back."

For their part, it is time for Senate Democrats to start demonstrating they are more interested in reaching a productive outcome in border security dis-

cussions than in wringing their hands in the press. The junior Senator for Connecticut has concluded that beginning to stem the humanitarian and national security crisis on our southern border amounts to "closing the border indiscriminately." Apparently, restoring a functional asylum and parole system, orderly points of entry, and meaningful enforcement of our immigration laws is a bridge too far for Senate Democrats.

Let's be absolutely clear on what we are dealing with here. Let's establish exactly what it is that the Democratic leader has called "extraneous" to America's national security.

On President Biden's watch, CBP has recorded 6.5 million—million—encounters at the southern border and 1.7 million known "got-aways." Last fiscal year's alltime record apprehensions at the southern border included 169 individuals on the Terrorist Watchlist—a massive increase.

The Biden administration tried to convince the American people that they were serious about this historic crisis by having asylum seekers download a smart phone app. Instead, week after week, all we can see are numbers that somehow keep getting worse.

Meanwhile, liberal State and local officials told us that the increasing chaos of their "sanctuary cities" could be mitigated if only we raced to give work permits to that ever-growing population of illegal aliens. Now, setting aside the fact that that creates the exact wrong incentive, the Biden administration has already tried this approach and failed. In New York City alone, just 2 percent of recent arrivals have even applied. President Biden's officials have even admitted that they expected this unserious approach to produce a further surge in arrivals.

As recently as 2 weeks ago, the White House was trying to sell its flawed, insufficient supplemental proposal as a solution to the crisis. As the junior Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, the President's answer to the border crisis wasn't to enforce immigration law; it was to turn ICE into a concierge service for illegal aliens.

Washington Democrats appear to be hell-bent on exhausting every half-baked idea before they get serious about actually fixing our broken enforcement system and securing our southern border. That is the job the American people expect them to do. That is the foundation of America's national security. And time is running out.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, in the depths of World War II raging in Europe, a group of people decided to charter a ship and come to the United States. They were Jewish people from European countries. The ship was known as the USS *St. Louis*. It went to the port in Havana, Cuba, and was

turned away. It tried to land in the United States and was turned away again. It eventually returned to Europe, a boatload of Jewish people. Hundreds of them died in the Holocaust.

We reflected on that after World War II and decided it was not a period in American history that we should take pride in but a lesson to us of what happens when people are in desperate situations and ask for help.

I believe it was in 1951 that we entered into the Geneva Convention, an agreement when it came to refugees who sought refuge at the shore. The United States, under Presidents of both political parties, wanted to establish once and for all that what happened to the USS *St. Louis* did not reflect the values of the United States of America. So in 1951, we established, with many nations around the world, a standard for what to do with refugees, people who sought refuge in your country because of fear of staying in their own country.

The system worked well for us for many decades, but now we are facing a new challenge we have never seen before. The number of refugees from around the world is at a record-breaking pace—some refugees because of war, some because of fear, religious belief, state of the environment—and they are moving in massive numbers all over the globe, particularly into Europe and the United States.

So we have seen recordbreaking numbers appearing at our border to the south of our country, and we have heard from the other party quite a bit about this—deservedly so.

I am a person who believes in immigration. My mother was an immigrant to this country, and I am proud to be in the Senate, a first-generation American, representing the great State of Illinois, as the Presiding Officer does. But I understand the overwhelming numbers we are facing at the border and President Biden is facing really argue for us to take a hard look at the way we approach this.

If you have ever been to an immigration court—and I have in the city of Chicago—it is an overwhelming experience. You see people standing three and four deep against the wall, waiting for their numbers to be called. Usually—in fact, almost without fail—their cases are postponed for another 6 months or another year.

It takes years for a person's refugee claim to be litigated. That is just plain wrong. Justice delayed in this situation is clearly justice denied. And the fact that half of them don't win in their litigation is an indication that if they were tried at an earlier date, the resolution of their future would be obvious.

So now we hear from our Republican friends that before we can provide any more military assistance to Ukraine in their war against Vladimir Putin, the war criminal from Moscow, if we are going to provide any assistance to Israel to fight off the Hamas terrorism

group, we have to resolve the problems at our southern border before we can go forward.

It troubles me because I have been working on immigration for at least 20 years, maybe more, and I know how difficult the issue is. It is hard to explain in the United States of America, a nation of immigrants, why immigration is such a hot, controversial topic. Virtually everyone in this country is only a generation or two removed from being an immigrant to this country, and yet there has been resistance throughout our history—unless we needed cheap labor to build the transcontinental railroad, when we invited Chinese workers to come in. We treated them, unfortunately, in an inhumane fashion and didn't give them, largely, the eligibility to become citizens. But we needed the labor. We needed the workers. It has happened many times before.

What troubles me about the debate now about the southern border is it is one-half of the immigration equation. Yes, we need order at the border. Yes, we need to have changes in the laws that reflect the reality of the overwhelming numbers from all over the world who are coming to our shores and our border. But there is also an incredible demand for legal immigration into this country even now.

The Presiding Officer, my colleague from the State of Illinois, has legislation which addresses one aspect of that. Her bill—and I hope I describe it accurately—says that if you are an undocumented person in this country and you can pass the physical and the required tests, background test and the like, you can serve in our military, and if you do it honorably, we will make you citizens of the United States.

Do we need that? Do you know what the recruiting numbers are at the Army and the Navy and the Air Force? They can't reach their quotas each month. They can't find enough people to join our military forces. There are those who are undocumented who want the chance to serve and risk their lives for this country. Should we give them the chance? I think we should.

Let me tell you about others that we need. In my State of Illinois, in the inner city in Chicago and the rural areas downstate, we are holding our breath, hoping that we can keep hospitals open. Do you know why? We don't have enough medical personnel. Yet there are people all around this world who have medical credentials as doctors and nurses and skilled technicians who want to come to the United States, but we don't give them the chance.

I think it is a reasonable thing to do. I think it would make us a better nation and a healthier nation to keep those hospitals open, and they are desperate to find new personnel. We need legal immigration for that.

The same holds true when it comes to agricultural workers. In our State of Illinois, we desperately need them for

virtually every aspect of farming and agriculture. Are they available and ready to come? Yes. But we need a change in the immigration law to reach that.

The point I am trying to make is there are many issues involving immigration. Enforcement and making certain that the people who come here are not a danger to our country are primary. The second to that is to make sure we have an orderly process, and third, that we recognize that legal immigration is needed now more than ever.

A few years back, I was part of an effort called the Gang of Eight—John McCain, myself, CHUCK SCHUMER. We came together and wrote a comprehensive immigration bill. It hadn't been done for over 25 years. We brought it to the floor of the Senate, and it passed.

You see, we have 11 million undocumented people in the United States. They are people who are raising families, going to work, attending churches and synagogues and temples that you attend. They are part of America, but legally they are not on the books.

If we had a system I think that is fair, that passed the U.S. Senate, which said once and for all they can step forward out of the shadows, register with the government, pay their fair share of taxes, pay into Social Security, help us deal with the financial challenges of our entitlement system, and work in this country legally, registered, and we know exactly where they live—that, to me, is a sensible approach. It is one that passed on the floor of the Senate. It is one which we should turn to again.

As we are giving work permits to those who are in temporary protected status, we should be giving work permits to those who have been here for years and years, raised a family, and proven that they can be a good neighbor to anyone in this country. Give them a chance to legally work. I think that is important, and we should do that.

I want to tell you a story about one person. She is a resident of the State of Illinois.

Twenty years ago, I introduced the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act said that if you were brought here as an infant, toddler, or small child, you should be given a chance to earn your way to citizenship in America.

When they test this proposition across the country, Democrats and Republicans agree that is only fair. Those little kids didn't have a vote when their family decided to come to the United States. They have grown up here. They have been educated in our schools here. They have advanced degrees. They want to be part of America's future, and they should be given that chance.

Well, unfortunately, the bill did not pass. But President Barack Obama, the former Senator from Illinois, created a program called DACA, which addressed that very serious gap in immigration law for these young people. Eight hun-

dred thousand young people qualified for the DACA Program. Now it is under attack in the courts, and the question is, Will it survive even for those 800,000? I am not sure it will. But we do know that these Dreamers can offer a lot to this country. Let me tell you the story of one of them.

Her name is Mitchell Soto-Rodriguez. She first came to Blue Island, IL, from Mexico City as a 9-year-old with her family. When she was a sophomore in high school, Mitchell was in a car accident with her mom and sister. The police officer who came to the scene made an impression by being respectful, professional, and speaking Spanish to make her mother feel more comfortable. The experience prompted Mitchell to decide that she wanted to serve her community as a police officer.

Mitchell obtained an associate's degree from Moraine Valley Community College in Palos Hills, IL. Last year, she graduated magna cum laude from Governors State University with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice.

Understanding how immigrants contribute to our communities, Blue Island decided to permit DACA recipients like Mitchell to work as police officers. Today, Mitchell serves her community as a part-time police officer while she is attending the police academy and working as a security officer at the local high school.

But DACA was always intended to be a temporary solution for Dreamers like Mitchell. Since President Obama established the program, Republicans have waged a relentless campaign to overturn it and deport these Dreamers back to the countries they may not even remember. The permanent solution is enacting a piece of legislation that I did introduce 20 years ago, the DREAM Act. It would provide a path to citizenship for Dreamers all across the country.

Without permanent protections, these young people have been forced to live in limbo and fear that DACA will be overturned by the courts. They have to renew their status every 2 years, which means their lives are in 2-year increments.

In September, a Federal judge in Texas declared the DACA Program illegal, though the decision left in place protections for current recipients like Mitchell while her appeal is pending.

Until the DREAM Act is passed, Mitchell's service to her community and to our Nation is at risk, as is the service that so many Dreamers are providing in their communities as teachers, medical professionals, servicemembers, and so much more.

Immigrants have been a critical part of the American success story, and our Nation needs immigrants like Mitchell and her family more than ever today. If DACA is struck down, experts predict that our economy will lose billions of dollars, \$11.7 billion in lost wages. And without continued legal immigration, the U.S. working-age population will

shrink by over 6 million by 2040. As more Americans retire, this could contribute to a 23-percent reduction in the monthly Social Security checks that beneficiaries have been promised.

These young people, these DACA recipients and many others, want to be part of our economy, pay their taxes, pay into Social Security, and we desperately need them to do it. With over 9½ million jobs open right now in America, our farmers, hospitals, and small business owners desperately need immigrants to meet their workforce needs.

To resolve these challenges, we should create additional lawful pathways for immigrants to work in the United States. We should also give our undocumented population—most of whom have been here for decades—legal status so they can fully contribute to our society.

I am ready to negotiate with my Republican colleagues in good faith to solve the problem at the border. And it needs a solution. I readily acknowledge that. But at the same time, I hope they will take a positive approach as well knowing that we desperately need legal immigration. And if people are clear to come to our country for that purpose, we will be better for it in so many different levels.

There are some on the other side—I am going to be very blunt about this—who believe in the theory of not one more immigrant in this country. They don't know the history of the United States. They don't know what these immigrants have meant to us. In my family and the families across the whole country, you can point to immigrants who have made a solid difference in building a family and in building an economy which we all prosper from today.

So let's get it right when it comes to enforcement at the border, but let's not tell half the story. Let's tell the other half of the story that legal immigration is critical to our future, and people like Mitchell Soto-Rodriguez, who is wanting to serve as a police officer in her community in Illinois, is an asset to this country, and we need her in our future.

I yield the floor.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO MARK HAYWARD

Mr. REED. Madam President, I rise today to recognize one of the hardest working public servants in my State—indeed, in any State—Mark Hayward. Mark will be retiring at the end of the year as the District Director of the Small Business Administration in the State of Rhode Island.

This is no normal retirement. Mark's commitment to public service and Rhode Island stretches back 45 years. He was first elected to the city council in his hometown of East Providence, RI, while he was still a student at Providence College. His peers on the council quickly recognized the intelligence, the compassion, and the work ethic that dominated his career. And despite his youth, they voted him mayor of the town.

After 6 years as mayor, Mark made the decision to leave Rhode Island for Washington, DC, in order to serve as Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency and later as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs at the Department of the Interior.

But the pull to return to Rhode Island was strong. After joining SBA in 1990, Mark moved to the Rhode Island office, which he was soon appointed to lead as the District Director. In total, Mark has spent a remarkable 29 years as acting and then permanent SBA District Director for the State of Rhode Island.

Most of our small businesses have never known a world without Mark's guidance. But his story is characterized by more than longevity. It is defined by hard work and an encyclopedic knowledge of SBA programs and business opportunities. Mark's combination of dedication and knowledge has been particularly valuable during times of crisis. From snowstorms to hurricanes, to the devastating floods that struck the Ocean State in 2010, Mark has been there to orchestrate the response and help businesses and homeowners recover.

This past August, Mark was on the scene working to help small businesses recover from a devastating fire on Block Island that destroyed one of the island's landmark hotels and harmed a number of small businesses. But Mark's skill and commitment shone highest during the darkest days of the COVID-19 pandemic, when he seemed to be everywhere all at once. He was ever-present on Zoom townhalls, constantly on the phone with myself and other Members of the delegation, and always available to small business owners who needed help understanding the finer points of the Paycheck Protection Program and COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans.

He was in demand because everybody knew that no one is better at slicing through the redtape than Mark.

It is not exaggerating to say that the loans and grants he helped Rhode Island businesses secure kept them afloat. Across his two-plus decades as permanent District Director, Mark has helped pipe \$6.8 billion into Rhode Island's economy, enabling our small businesses to start, to grow, and to thrive while staying local. That is a hugely significant number, particularly for a State of Rhode Island's size.

Mark's work ethic during the pandemic was simply an extension of the

work he puts in every day. Mark has long worked early mornings and been on call at all hours of the week and weekend, always ready to listen and to help.

Don't just take my word for it. SBA leadership has asked Mark to cover vacant Regional Administrator positions five times during his tenure with the Agency—a clear demonstration of the trust and respect his peers hold for him.

For Mark, this isn't just business, it is personal. It is about his dedication and commitment to public service. He is not just helping small businesses with their finances. He visits and patronizes them in his free time, embracing the mantra "to shop local." And, at this point in his career, it is hard to find a Rhode Island business that he hasn't helped.

That is why we are going to miss Mark. Our entrepreneurs will miss his guidance, and I will miss his thoughtful advice and quick wit. I know he will fill his time with his family, his wife Nancy, his children—Patrick, Kelsey, and Megan—and grandchildren, Johnny and Lily. And in true Mark Hayward fashion, I also know he will find new ways to continue serving in Rhode Island.

And, I must say, this is a Rhode Island story. So the following should be obvious. Mark's grandmother and my grandmother would talk about once a week on the telephone in Portuguese, just to make sure the whole State was running properly, and, if they had to give advice, they would give advice. So he is an old family friend as well as a brilliant public servant.

Mark, congratulations on your retirement, and thank you.

Let me yield to my colleague.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am happy and proud to join my senior Senator in congratulating our friend Mark Hayward, the District Director of the Small Business Administration in Rhode Island, on his very well-deserved retirement after serving at SBA for more than 40 years. It is a really remarkable career.

In that time, as JACK said, Mark strengthened small businesses all across the Ocean State and created economic opportunity for Rhode Islanders from every community and background.

He was so well regarded within the SBA that he was actually called down to Washington for a detail to help break in a new Small Business Administrator who needed to learn the ropes. The person that the organization trusted to get her going and working in a good way was Mark Hayward. Of course, he came back to New England and back to Rhode Island.

JACK mentioned Mark's role in the pandemic. He had actually told us he was planning to retire before the pandemic, but he couldn't walk away from what was happening. So he went to

work to make sure that Rhode Island did a good job in the pandemic.

It was not easy. These were big new programs that we had created, and implementing them and getting the money to flow smoothly through the banks and undoing the clogs that emerged and the different errors that were experienced was a big project.

Mark made Rhode Island a model of good implementation of our pandemic response. Other SBA offices around the country looked to what he was doing and modeled on that.

It was just a pretty gallant and wonderful thing that he was willing to remain at the helm through that difficult period, to work through these big programs and make them succeed and to help small businesses across our State through a period of real financial uncertainty and peril. Mark and his team delivered much needed Federal funding to businesses in every community, often providing a lifeline that allowed small business owners to keep their doors open and to keep their people on the payroll.

That pandemic reinforced what we already knew about Mark. He knows Rhode Island's small businesses better than anybody, he is determined to be helpful, and he will stand up and rise to the occasion when the demand is there for his skills.

So I join JACK in congratulating our friend Mark on an incredible run. We thank you, sir, for your dedication to lifting up small businesses across Rhode Island and for your commitment to public service. We have loved working with you.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The senior Senator from Rhode Island.

TRIBUTE TO J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF

Mr. REED. Madam President, next week, the Naval War College in Newport, RI, will host the unveiling of the keel plate for the Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer DDG-138, which will be named for an extraordinary American and an extraordinary Rhode Islander: Ambassador J. William Middendorf.

I won't be able to honor Ambassador Middendorf in person. So I would like to take this opportunity, along with my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE, to say a few words of appreciation for his contributions and public service.

Ambassador Middendorf, who now resides in the town of Little Compton, RI, was born 99 years ago, on September 24, 1924, in Baltimore, MD. He remains a person of tremendous intellect, interests, and achievement. To this day, he continues to share his strong and always interesting opinions as a frequent contributor for the Providence Journal.

I don't always agree with him, but his column always makes for a lively read, and he has been preparing an upcoming book on the way called "On My Watch: Tyrants and Patriots."

I would like to highlight some of Ambassador Middendorf's extensive record

of achievement and patriotic accomplishments.

In the 1940s, while our Nation was at war, he served in the Navy as an engineering officer and navigator aboard the landing craft support ship USS LCS-53 and earned his bachelor of naval science from the College of the Holy Cross under the Navy's V-12 Program. After he was discharged from the Navy, he earned a bachelor of arts degree from Harvard University in 1947 and then an M.B.A. from the Stern School of Business at New York University in 1954.

Ambassador Middendorf became an investment banker and cofounded Middendorf, Colgate and Company, which became a prominent Wall Street firm, and he took on important roles in the national Republican Party.

In 1969, he left his investment firm and was appointed as U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands and continued in that position until 1973. He then served as Under Secretary of the Navy with an appointment from President Nixon.

On April 8, 1974, Ambassador Middendorf became the 62nd Secretary of the Navy, serving through the Ford administration. During his tenure as Secretary of the Navy, he championed and oversaw the development of four major Navy programs: the Ohio-class submarine program and the accompanying Trident missiles, the Aegis surface-launched missile system, the CH-53E heavy-lift helicopter for the Marine Corps, and the F/A-18 Hornet carrier-based attack aircraft.

Ambassador Middendorf is also credited with creating the famed Marine Corps Marathon. As Secretary of the Navy, he encouraged and approved the first Marine Reserve Marathon and provided replicas of the Iwo Jima statue to be used as trophies for the male and female marathon winners.

After his tenure as Secretary of the Navy, he returned to the private sector as president and chief executive officer of Financial General Bankshares, which he reorganized and renamed as First American Bank.

In 1980, Ambassador Middendorf led the CIA transition team for President Reagan's incoming administration. He was later named the U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, a post he served in until 1984, when he accepted the appointment as U.S. Representative to the European Community, which is now known as the European Union. He served in that role until 1987.

On June 10, 2022, Secretary of the Navy Carlos Del Toro announced that the future Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer DDG-138, now under construction at Bath Iron Works shipyard in Maine, will be named the USS *J. William Middendorf*. The name selection follows the tradition of naming destroyers after U.S. naval leaders and heroes.

I congratulate Ambassador Middendorf on his well-deserved honor and express my gratitude to the ship-

builders and sailors who are bringing this new Arleigh Burke destroyer into the service of our Nation.

With that, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am delighted to have the chance to follow my senior Senator to add a few words about Bill Middendorf and celebrate the fact that the newest Arleigh Burke-class missile destroyer of the U.S. Navy will be named the USS *J. William Middendorf*.

Bill was Secretary of the Navy and U.S. Ambassador—a very distinguished career. If you go back to the time that he was Secretary of the Navy, the sequence was Paul Ignatius, who went on to become President of the Washington Post and an Assistant and Under Secretary of the Army; followed by John Chafee of Rhode Island, who went on to serve with great distinction in the U.S. Senate; followed by, if I recall correctly, John Warner, who became a very distinguished Senator representing Virginia; and then in that line came Ambassador Middendorf. So, clearly, the name selection follows an impressive tradition of service by some impressive Navy Secretaries.

Ambassador Middendorf was born in Baltimore, actually, and served in World War II as a naval engineer officer and navigator, and, after a successful business career, he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands in 1969 and then served as Under Secretary of the Navy.

In 1974, Ambassador Middendorf was appointed by President Nixon to serve as the 62nd Secretary of the Navy, and, in that capacity, he did something very important for Rhode Island, which was to champion the Navy's submarine program, including overseeing the creation of General Dynamics Electric Boat's Quonset Point location, a facility which Senator REED has done so much to make a powerful economic engine in Rhode Island and a powerful shipbuilding facility to make sure that America's power overseas is at its apex.

This Quonset Point facility is a very important legacy, and I am delighted to join my senior Senator in wishing Ambassador Middendorf—Secretary Middendorf—congratulations on the keel laying and, very soon, a happy 100th birthday.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, the majority leader has said he plans to schedule a vote on President Biden's \$106 billion supplemental funding request as soon as this week. He knows, as well as I do, that, as written, this proposal stands zero chance of becoming law. If Senator SCHUMER puts this funding request on the floor of the Senate, I believe the cloture vote—the requirement here that 60 Senators agree to cut off debate—will fail. In the

House, the legislation is so unpopular that it will never even make it to the floor for a vote.

The strong opposition to the President's proposal is completely warranted, not for what it includes so much as for what it does not include. The supplemental is supposed to be all about national security, but it fails to deliver anything on one of the most urgent national security priorities, and that is the crisis at the southern border. National security begins with homeland security, right here at home, and we have a major security vulnerability right here on our Nation's doorstep.

Since President Biden took office, we have logged more than 6.5 million illegal crossings at the southern border. On top of that, there have been roughly 1.7 million people who have gotten away. They call them "got-aways," the Border Patrol does. They are people who have been identified—at least by their physical presence—on a camera or a sensor, but when the Border Patrol shows up to try to find them, they are nowhere to be found.

The truth is, the Biden administration has zero idea of who these 1.7 million people are or what they are capable of or what their intentions are. They could be people just simply coming here to work. They could be terrorists. They could be carrying illegal drugs that took the lives last year alone of 108,000 Americans. They could be people with long rap sheets. They could be convicted murderers or child abusers. We simply have no idea, and that is the point. Uncontrolled illegal immigration is dangerous.

The migration crisis has precipitated another crisis. When thousands of people are pouring across the border each day, it provides a perfect diversion for drug cartels in allowing them to move fentanyl, for example, across the border. Fentanyl alone took the lives of 71,000 young people last year alone. Fentanyl poisoning is the No. 1 cause of death for those Americans between the ages of 18 and 45 years old. As I have said, we are losing somewhere around 110,000 Americans a year.

In all the time I have been working on this issue, I have never seen anything like the current situation at the border. Texas, as you know, has a 1,200-mile common border with Mexico, so this is ground zero for the Biden border crisis, but this is unlike anything we have ever seen before.

President Biden, during his time in office, has shattered every record on the books when it comes to illegal border crossings. In less than 3 years, he has set new records for the most crossings in a single day, in a single month, in a single year. I say "he" has because this would not happen if President Biden would simply use the laws that are already on the books to try to bring some control out of this chaos.

It is important to realize this didn't just materialize out of thin air. It was a direct result of the Biden administra-

tion's refusal to enforce the law. Instead, the Biden administration has sent a signal that our borders are open to anyone who can show up at our borders, and that message has gotten through loud and clear.

A recent story in the New York Times highlighted just how far the President's open borders message has traveled. In the past year, more than 24,000 Chinese citizens have been apprehended at the southern border. That is more than the previous 10 years combined. Many of these individuals claim asylum, but whether or not their claims are successful really doesn't impact on their ability to stay in the United States. As the New York Times noted, those who are not granted asylum end up staying anyway because China usually will not take them back.

It is no secret that word travels fast. When a group of migrants reaches the southern border and is allowed to remain in the United States, then people watching on television or people on the other end of a telephone call are told: I made it. You can too. So they keep coming. Chinese citizens now represent the fourth largest group making the trek to our southern border. That is astonishing, and it ought to be concerning.

The reason so many people from around the world are making this expensive and dangerous trip is that they are all but guaranteed by Biden administration policies to be able to stay. There is absolutely no deterrence, no consequence. The Border Patrol has told me countless times that the migrants used to run away from them, but now they run to them and turn themselves in, knowing that they will be able to stay. Migrants used to go to great lengths to avoid being arrested because, once it happened, it was most likely game over. Law enforcement would detain the migrants and determine whether they had a legitimate cause to remain in the United States, but if they didn't, they would be removed or repatriated to their home countries. If someone wanted to claim asylum, law enforcement would conduct a credible fear screening to determine whether they had a colorable case for asylum, but if they did not, they would be returned to their home country. That is what the Border Patrol calls consequences and what I would call a deterrent for people coming who know they don't have any arguable legal basis to be able to stay.

But, today, that entire story has been flipped on its head. Personnel and detention facilities are so underwater that the normal processes have gone out the window. When thousands of migrants are crossing the border every day, law enforcement simply doesn't have the ability to detain each and every person long enough to determine if their claims to stay in the United States are legitimate. Today, migrants want to be arrested or detained by Border Patrol because they know they are highly unlikely to be removed. In fact,

they are all but guaranteed a yearslong stay, probably, even openly, with a work authorization.

Today, migrants are quickly processed and released while they await a court date that is years away. Recently, we had a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee where some of the immigration judges who have the most experience in considering these cases testified that only about 15 percent of the people who ultimately appear in front of an immigration judge legally qualify for asylum. That means 85 percent of the people in that line do not. Yet what is causing this huge backlog is the 85 percent who prevent the 15 percent from getting their cases heard on a timely basis.

Since President Biden took office, the immigration court backlogs have more than doubled; now it is more than 2.9 million cases. As a result, the wait for a court date just keeps on growing.

You know, that is part of the plan of the smuggling organizations that get rich by smuggling individuals into the United States. The more people they can move into the United States, the more money they make, and the more they can stack up immigration court hearings, the more they can ensure that people are actually released rather than detained. Then the smugglers win, and we lose.

Earlier this year, the Associated Press reported that, in New York, court dates were being assigned in the year 2033—not 2023, the present year, but 2033, a decade away.

With each day that passes, it becomes clearer and clearer that money alone will not fix the problem. After all, the border crisis isn't the result of scarce resources but of an intentional refusal by the Biden administration to actually enforce the law. It is clear we need more than funding to solve this crisis. What we need are policy changes that will lead to real change—in other words, stop the exploitation of our asylum laws and of our catch-and-release policies. President Biden has proven he is not up to the job. He apparently doesn't care. He has had nearly 3 years to do something meaningful to stop this crisis, but he has simply refused to do so.

Congress has a responsibility to act, and this national security supplemental is the best place to force action. Whether or not Democrats will admit it, the border crisis is a major national security risk, and it has to be addressed. I know it is not easy, as border security and immigration are some of the thorniest issues we debate here in Congress, but we will not continue to fund broken policies that have contributed to the situation we find ourselves in today. We need and will insist on real, substantive changes.

This side of the aisle has been clear that a security supplemental must include funding and policy reforms to address the crisis at the southern border, and if that doesn't happen, we will not proceed to the rest of the supplemental. Yes, there is a bipartisan

group of our colleagues working on a border provision that includes both funding and policy changes. I am eager to see what they come up with, but unfortunately it looks like we are running out of time. That means that if Senator SCHUMER, the majority leader, puts a bill on the floor that fails to address the crisis at the border with real, substantive policy reforms, we will not proceed to that bill.

National security begins at home. Our security cannot come second to that of other countries around the world, our allies, even those like Ukraine and Israel.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

KIDS ONLINE SAFETY ACT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, the Wall Street Journal had such an interesting report in last week, and I wanted to bring this to everyone's attention. As you know, I have talked so much about the importance of protecting our children from what is happening online.

The Journal had worked with the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, and they were reporting on the tests that they jointly had conducted on Instagram. What they were trying to do was to see what type of content that Instagram's algorithms were recommending to pedophiles who were interested in sexual content.

Now, think about this, because in the physical world, you have got laws against pedophiles and the content that they are making and creating and distributing. But in the virtual space, our children do not have that protection. That is the premise that the Canadian Centre for Child Protection was working from, and this is what the Wall Street Journal was reporting on.

The results were absolutely disgusting. When you go in and you look at what they saw, you realize that Instagram actually delivers short videos showing content of children and adults in sexual situations. See, it is serving it up for these pedophiles. It is delivering it. All they have to do—a click of the mouse, and it is right there on their screen.

Here is an example feed that the test produced. Bear in mind, their researchers are going in. They are looking at this, and this is some of the content that was found in the researchers' feed: an adult uncrosses her legs to reveal her underwear; sprinter at a track meet runs over a small boy who steps on the track; advertisements promoting trips to Disneyland; child in a bathing suit records herself posing in a mirror; adult-content creator gives a

“come hither” motion; girl dancing in a car while a song with sexual lyrics plays. That is a snippet of what one researcher had come up in their platform, in their feed.

The tests also found that Instagram was providing videos and pictures of missing and exploited children as well as videos confirmed to be child sexual abuse material. We call that CSAM. At the Senate Judiciary Committee, we have done some good work in working to prohibit CSAM and to protect our children. All of this legislation should come to the floor. It should be immediately passed.

Now, of what I have just read to you of what the researcher found, there is even more. The report showed that Instagram was well-aware that its algorithms could produce this stream of content. Bear in mind, this is illegal content. This is child sexual abuse content.

Former Meta employees—and, of course, we know Meta owns Facebook and Instagram. Former Meta employees told the Journal that Meta knew its algorithms could specifically aggregate content sexualizing children. And this ties in with so much of what Senator BLUMENTHAL and I have found as we led hearings looking into what was happening in these online platforms and how it was affecting our children. These platforms know what is happening. They are fully aware. They know that these algorithms will aggregate that content and then they will serve it up to you—fully aware of it.

But you know why they don't change it? They don't change it because they put profits over the protection of our children. They make a conscious choice to keep it the way it is.

Now, before releasing Reels, that app, Meta's safety staff warned the product would chain together videos of children and inappropriate content. The safety team actually provided recommendations that Meta should either increase those content detection capabilities or prevent the recommendation of any content containing—minors being a part of this content. They gave them choices and options and said: Here is a way that you can go about protecting children before you put Reels and that platform out there.

Now, those are two suggestions that were made to Meta by their own staff. This is how you can protect children: Increase your detection capabilities or prevent the recommendation.

Now, it is the algorithms that feed up these recommendations: If you like this, you are going to like this. You loved this. Just wait; you are going to love this.

Now, Meta said no to each of those. There again, why is it that they said no? Well, it is what we see repeatedly: They are putting profits ahead of protecting our children.

So think about this. How do these platforms—how does Meta get their net worth? Well, all of this is based on the number of eyeballs they capture, the

length of time that they can keep people on their site. So they ignore the suggestions on how to make that site safer for our children.

Meta employees actually said that preventing the system from pushing this content to users who are interested in it—well, what users do you think are interested in child sexual abuse content? It is pedophiles. It is criminals. So here you go. These employees said that preventing the system from pushing this content to users interested in it “requires significant changes to the recommendation algorithms that also drive engagement for normal users.”

I cannot believe that they are so hardened, that they are so careless, that they would think that: If somebody wants this, serve it up. It may have a child who is sexually exploited or even a child who is missing in that video, but—you know what—serve it up. They think the dollar is worth it.

The Journal also reported on Meta documents. Now, this is not just hearsay. It is not anecdotal. These are actual corporate documents. Now, these documents showed that “the company's safety staffers are broadly barred from making changes to the platform that might reduce daily active users by any measurable amount.”

Now, in other words, they have the tools; they have the technology. They could put in place things that would protect children, but the company will not let the employees take the action that would protect children because it might mean that a user is not on the site for as long a period of time. And as I said, they get their valuation from the number of eyeballs they capture and the amount of time they spend on the site.

This is absolutely unbelievable, but it is the way Meta is choosing to operate. And Meta is not alone. You have got others of these social media platforms that are right in there with them. They keep dishing up this harmful and destructive content.

Why do we have a mental health crisis for our children in this country? Could this possibly be a part of the problem? Why is it that one in three American teenage girls has contemplated suicide? Could this possibly be a part of the problem? Why is it that we are finding out that well over a third of all kids meet a drug dealer online? Why is it that we are learning that children that meet and are groomed by a sex trafficker are first meeting them online?

The lack of care and concern for our Nation's children: stunning. And this is Big Tech. They would rather make a buck than protect a child. Don't try to take away their ability to keep people locked in on that screen. The longer they can keep them, the happier they are.

Well, all of this is one of the reasons that, for the last several years, Senator BLUMENTHAL and I have worked on the Kids Online Safety Act, and we have

continued this work because it is obvious that these platforms cannot be trusted to do even the bare minimum to protect our Nation's children. We are saying, a bare minimum.

Now, the Kids Online Safety Act has the support of 49 Senators in this Chamber, and I thank everyone who is a part of this. We also, Madam President, have 230 advocacy organizations in this country that are in support of the Kids Online Safety Act. And interestingly enough, with the polling we have seen lately, 86 percent of the American people support the Kids Online Safety Act.

Here is what it would do: First, it would force platforms to give families the ability to protect minors' information, disable addictive product features, and opt out of algorithmic recommendations. These are all things that parents and kids want to be able to do because, maybe, there is stuff that they are seeing that they really don't want to see.

Next, it would give parents the safeguards that are needed to protect their kids' online experience as well as a dedicated channel to report harmful behavior. We have met with parents who talk about reporting cyber bullying, reporting videos that are different challenges online. Some of these parents, their children have been injured. Some of them have lost their lives. Some of them committed suicide. They want a dedicated channel to report harmful behavior, and the legislation requires these platforms to respond to parents and kids.

Predatory content and content that promotes self-harm, suicide, and eating disorders to minors will now, indeed, be a problem for these platforms to deal with. No longer would they be able to deny and deflect knowing this content is on their site.

We also included requirements for annual risk assessments and independent research reports we can use to assess safety threats to underage users.

Madam President, it is time for the Senate to finally act on the harms online platforms are posing to our little ones. Our Kids Online Safety Act, the REPORT Act—we have got great bills that would rein in some of this reckless behavior.

And as I have described, platforms like Meta know. They are fully aware of the harms this is causing. We have had whistleblowers talk to us about the harms and that they know these harms exist.

So with 49 Members of this Chamber supporting the legislation, it is time that we move forward with it, and we should get this done before the end of the year.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I wanted to say a few words about the \$106 billion emergency foreign aid supplemental bill that may soon be coming before us. And I should be clear that there are a number of pieces of that bill that I strongly support, but in its present form, I do not think it serves the interests of the American people. Let me say a few words as to why.

First, while I strongly support Ukraine's valiant efforts to defend itself against Putin's invasion and Israel's need to defend itself against incoming rocket and missile attacks, I am deeply concerned that this legislation has no investments to address the needs of working families in the United States, 60 percent of whom are living paycheck to paycheck.

So let us be clear: Yes, there are enormous emergencies abroad, but there are also very serious emergencies in our own country, including the crises we face in childcare, in primary healthcare, housing, and in other needs. The American people do not want us to continue to ignore these issues.

Secondly, at a time when Congress will likely soon pass a \$900 billion Defense bill, this supplemental bill includes tens of billions that should be covered as part of the base defense budget and handled through normal appropriations, not allocated as emergency spending. We can save tens of billions of dollars in this bill and dedicate that money to some of the horrendous domestic crises that we face.

Thirdly, and maybe most importantly, at a time when some 16,000 Palestinians have been killed in the last 2 months—two-thirds of whom are women and children—and tens of thousands more have been injured; at a time when 1.8 million people, Palestinians, have been displaced from their homes and are struggling every day, having been thrown out of their homes—they don't know where they are going. They are struggling to get food and water and medical supplies and fuel just to survive. And I want you to think about what is going on with the children. There are a lot of children in that country. What is going on psychically, looking up at the sky: Is a bomb going to fall? Where am I spending the night? How do I get food? That is what is going on there right now; at a time when over 250 people have been killed in the West Bank—I am not talking about Gaza, I am talking about the West Bank—since October 7 and more than a thousand Palestinians have been driven off of their land in the West Bank—no, in the midst of all of that, I do not believe we should be appropriating over \$10 billion for the rightwing extremist Netanyahu government to continue its current military approach.

What the Netanyahu government is doing is immoral. It is in violation of

international law. And the United States should not be complicit in those actions.

We are all clear that Hamas—a corrupt terrorist organization—began this war with their barbaric attack against Israel on October 7. Given that reality, Israel has a right to defend itself. But it does not have, in my view, the right to wage all-out war against innocent men, women, and children—Palestinians—who had nothing to do with the Hamas attack.

Therefore, I believe it is appropriate for us to support defense systems that will protect Israeli citizens from incoming missile and rocket attacks, but I believe that it would be irresponsible for us to provide an additional \$10.1 billion in unconditional military aid that will allow the Netanyahu government to continue its current offensive military approach.

That approach has included indiscriminate bombing that has killed, as I mentioned before, 16,000 people, most of whom are civilians.

And I want to make this point. All of us, many of us—I hope most of us—understand that what is going on in Ukraine is horrendous. Putin, almost 2 years ago, attacked Ukraine. The result is massive destruction. Hundreds of thousands of young Russian soldiers are dead. Some 30,000 Ukrainian soldiers are dead. It is a disaster.

But, interestingly enough, according to the United Nations, about 10,000 civilians have been killed since Russia's unprovoked invasion in February 2022. Ten thousand civilians have been killed in Ukraine in a terrible war in almost 2 years. Fifteen thousand Palestinians have been killed in the Gaza area in 2 months.

Israel's indiscriminate approach is, in my view, offensive to most Americans. It is in violation of U.S. and international law, and it undermines the prospects for lasting peace and security. Israel must dramatically change its approach to minimize civilian harm and lay out a wider political process that can secure lasting peace. And that must include a guarantee that displaced Palestinians will have the absolute right to return to their homes as Gaza rebuilds. It will include no long-term occupation or blockade of Gaza, an end to the killings of Palestinians in the West Bank, and a freeze on new settlements there, and, perhaps most importantly, a commitment to broad peace talks to advance a new two-state solution in the wake of this war.

The Biden administration has, appropriately—and I applaud them for this—been trying to get the Israelis to be more targeted in their approach, but there is little evidence that they have succeeded. Just today—just today—airstrikes—Israeli airstrikes—hit two U.N. schools housing displaced people—today, two U.N. schools housing displaced Palestinians. More than 900 Palestinians have been killed since Friday. Israeli evacuation orders are delivered with little notice to people with

no electricity and limited communication services, most of whom have already been displaced, have already been traumatized, and already lack basic necessities. And even then, the bombing continues.

As we proceed on this supplemental bill—which has some very, very important issues—count me in 100 percent for the humanitarian support that we need, not only in Gaza but all over this world. Count me in for that. Count me in for serious discussions about how we improve border security. Count me in to help the people of Ukraine withstand Putin's terrible invasion. But do not count me in to give another \$10 billion to a rightwing extremist government in Israel—by the way, whose Prime Minister's, I guess, trial for corruption is continuing. Don't count me in to support that \$10 billion.

With that, I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Irma Carrillo Ramirez to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Born in Brownfield, TX, Judge Ramirez received her B.A. from West Texas State University and her J.D. from the Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law. She then entered private practice at a law firm in Dallas before going to work in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Texas. During her 11 years as a litigator, she tried nine cases to verdict, including four jury trials.

Since 2002, Judge Ramirez has served as a magistrate judge in the Northern District of Texas. As a magistrate judge, she has presided over 13 trials. She also served as the presiding judge in over 440 consent cases, and she has been assigned more than 2,400 cases for full case management. In addition to her service as a magistrate judge, Judge Ramirez currently presides over the reentry court in the Northern District of Texas and helps oversee the district court's civil pro bono panel.

Judge Ramirez is strongly supported by both of her home State Senators—Mr. CORNYN and Mr. CRUZ—and the American Bar Association unanimously rated her as “well qualified” to serve on the Fifth Circuit. She has deep ties to Texas, and her significant experience as both an advocate and magistrate judge will serve her well on the Fifth Circuit.

If confirmed, Judge Ramirez will be the first Hispanic woman to serve on the Fifth Circuit and the only active Hispanic judge on the Fifth Circuit.

During Judge Ramirez's confirmation hearing, Senator CORNYN called her “exceptionally qualified” and said that “[y]ou can tell that Texas is very proud of Judge Ramirez.” I am proud to support her nomination, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

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

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

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that we start the vote now.

VOTE ON RAMIREZ NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Ramirez nomination?

Mr. SCHATZ. 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 assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) would have voted “nay.”

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 326 Ex.]

YEAS—80

Baldwin	Grassley	Reed
Bennet	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Romney
Booker	Heinrich	Rosen
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Brown	Hirono	Sanders
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Lujan	Stabenow
Cooms	Lummis	Tester
Cornyn	Manchin	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Cruz	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Moran	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Welch
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—12

Blackburn	Hoeven	Paul
Britt	Lee	Schmitt
Crapo	Marshall	Sullivan
Daines	Mullin	Thune

NOT VOTING—8

Barrasso	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Johnson	Tuberville
Cardin	Risch	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is con-

sidered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 317.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Nathalie Rayes, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Croatia.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative 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. 317, Nathalie Rayes, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Croatia.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Duckworth, Tammy Baldwin, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons, Mark R. Warner, Peter Welch, Jack Reed, Christopher Murphy, Jeanne Shaheen, Tina Smith, Mazie Hirono, Margaret Wood Hassan.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

REMOVING EXTRANEIOUS LOOPHOLES INSURING EVERY VETERAN EMERGENCY ACT—Motion to Proceed

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 30, H.R. 815.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 30, H.R. 815, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative 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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 30, H.R. 815, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Jeanne Shaheen, Debbie Stabenow, Tim Kaine, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Mark R. Warner, Richard J. Durbin, Martin Heinrich, Christopher A. Coons, Jack Reed, Richard Blumenthal, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, December 4, be waived.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, to explain to the Senators and our colleagues what we have just done, a few moments ago, I filed cloture on a motion to proceed on a shell bill for a national security supplemental.

The step I am taking tonight will ensure the process for the supplemental moves forward and that, hopefully, disagreements on immigration do not prevent us from doing what we must do to protect America's security.

I urge every single Senator to think where we are at this moment in history. America's national security is on the line around the world—in Europe, in the Middle East, and in the Indo-Pacific. Autocrats and dictators are waging war against democracy, against our values, against our way of life. That is why passing this supplemental is so important. It could determine the trajectory of democracy for years to come. We are at a moment in history.

Tonight, I would like to announce that the administration has invited President Zelenskyy to address Senators via secure video as part of our classified briefing tomorrow so we can hear directly from him precisely what is at stake in this vote. I ask that all Senators—all Senators—attend this important briefing.

In the coming days, I urge my colleagues to do the right thing and sup-

port moving forward on the supplemental package. We can't ever put a price on defending democracy in its hour of need, because if Ukraine falls, Putin will keep on going. Autocrats around the world will be emboldened. Democracy, this grand and noble experiment, will enter an era of decline. History will render harsh judgment on those who abandon democracy.

I urge all Senators to work with us to move forward on a national security supplemental.

CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2087 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2087) to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Lummis substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 1370) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Award Program Reauthorization Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. TERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 108 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 808) is amended by striking "October 1, 2023" and inserting "October 1, 2028".

(b) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after October 1, 2023, the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on October 1, 2023.

SEC. 3. OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Section 102 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 802) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "Each medal shall consist of gold-plate over bronze, rhodium over bronze, or bronze and shall be struck in accordance with subsection (f)."; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), in the second sentence, by striking "Subject to subsection (a), the" and inserting "The".

The bill (S. 2087), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

COMMENDING THE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSIONED CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 483, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 483) commending the officers of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service for 225 years of work protecting, promoting, and advancing the health and safety of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 483) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THOMPSON SHOES

● Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week it is my privilege to recognize Thompson Shoes of Manchester, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Thompson Shoes in Manchester was founded by Gary and Keith Thompson in 1958 as the first of nine shoe stores owned by the Thompson brothers. Keith ran the Manchester location until 1990 when the location was purchased by Tracy Bessey. The current owners, husband and wife duo Todd and Shelly Schrader, purchased the Manchester Thompson Shoes location from Tracy Bessey on January 1, 2011. Under the Schrader's ownership, Shelly serves as president, with Todd serving as vice president. The store offers a variety of athletic shoes, dress shoes, and boots. In addition to shoes, they also carry socks and offer shoe sizing services to customers at the store. The Schraders have also built a special bond with Keith Thompson and Tracy Bessey over the years. Both former owners have paid regular visits to the store's events since 2011.

Small businesses are often successful because of the hard work and dedication of their team. Dianne

Oberbroeckling has spent 38 years at the Thompson Shoes Manchester location, working for all three owners and serving three decades of customers. Gary and Keith Thompson passed away in 1993 and 2023 respectively, leaving behind a legacy of community service, hard work, and dedication to customer service.

Thompson Shoes in Manchester is actively involved in both the Manchester and Delaware County communities and has been recognized for its hard work. They are involved in the Maquoketa Valley, West Delaware, and Edgewood-Colesburg school districts by supporting both students and athletics programs. Since 2018, they have hosted the Move for Mimosas races. The races are free of charge and allow participants to try out new shoes from various vendors while enjoying a mimosa. They also sponsor the Hero Hustle, an annual triathlon and duathlon supporting the police, fire, and ambulance departments of Delaware County. In 2022, they won the Manchester Chamber of Commerce's Business of the Year award for their continued dedication to the community. Thompson Shoes in Manchester celebrated its 65th business anniversary in 2023.

Thompson Shoes' commitment to providing quality shoes at a great price in Manchester, IA, is clear. I want to congratulate Shelly and Todd Schrader, and the entire team at Thompson Shoes for their continued dedication to Iowans. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success.●

RECOGNIZING MISSOURI SPORTS HALL OF FAME—CLASS OF 2023

● Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a group of exceptional individuals—and teams—who have greatly impacted the world of sports in Missouri and beyond. The Missouri Sports Hall of Fame Class of 2023 is a testament to the rich athletic heritage of my home State and the remarkable dedication and accomplishments of its members and teams. Each inductee has not only achieved personal excellence, but has also inspired and uplifted others through their commitment to sportsmanship, leadership, and public service. It is with great pride that I present these impressive inductees, whose contributions have forever enriched the sports history of Missouri.

Adam Wainwright—a St. Louis Cardinals icon, Adam Wainwright's 18-season Major League Baseball career is marked by 200 wins, two World Series titles, multiple Gold Glove Awards, and consistent excellence commanding the bump as the Cardinals' Ace. He is one of the alltime greats to have worn the birds on the bat and is celebrated not only for his on-field achievements, but also for his community contributions, notably founding the nonprofit Big League Impact.

Greg Vitello—with a 46-year tenure, Greg Vitello's coaching career in soccer and baseball at De Smet Jesuit

High School includes multiple State championships and a legacy of developing collegiate athletes. His soccer teams won five State titles while his baseball squad also captured a State crown. During my varsity baseball years under Coach Vitello, he not only honed my athletic skills but also taught me invaluable lessons in sportsmanship and integrity. I am honored to have known and played for him and pleased to witness his recognition for not only nurturing athletes but also shaping upstanding members of society.

Bernie Miklasz—a revered sports journalist and broadcaster, Bernie Miklasz's work with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and various media outlets has provided insightful coverage of major sports for over three decades. He has earned numerous national awards during his 30-year tenure at the Post-Dispatch, including the Eppy Award for Best Sports Blog.

Todd Lyght—an outstanding National Football League cornerback, Todd Lyght's 12-season career, primarily with the St. Louis Rams, included 37 interceptions, a Super Bowl win, and Pro Bowl and All-Pro honors in 1999. Demonstrating consistency and skill with 835 combined tackles in 175 career games, he has extended his football legacy beyond his athletic achievements by enriching the community as a dedicated high school coach and college assistant coach.

Barret Jackman—Barret Jackman, a stalwart defenseman in the National Hockey League, spent 16 seasons with the St. Louis Blues, earning the Calder Memorial Trophy in 2003 as the NHL's Rookie of the Year. He was respected for his physical play and leadership throughout his illustrious career.

Kenny Wallace—a NASCAR legend from St. Louis, Kenny Wallace's racing career spanned an impressive 905 races with 9 wins and numerous top finishes, afterwards being known for his contributions as a broadcaster. Even after his remarkable NASCAR career, he continues to race on local dirt tracks across the country.

Jay Delsing—with over 700 PGA TOUR events under his belt, Jay Delsing notched seven professional wins during his golf career, including making the cut on the PGA TOUR 276 times. Following his athletic career, Delsing has made significant contributions to the sport as a broadcaster for FOX Sports.

Tony Van Zant—a high school football star, Tony Van Zant's record-setting performance at Hazelwood Central High School led to his recognition as the National Player of the Year in 1985 and a State championship for the Hawks. He played for the University of Missouri where he rushed for 2,376 yards and 36 touchdowns.

Kelly Mulvihill Stahlhuth—a tennis powerhouse, Kelly Mulvihill Stahlhuth's achievements include three high school State championships, four All-Big Ten honors at Indiana Uni-

versity, three Big Ten Conference wins, and a successful coaching career at Washington University. She won 215 matches, secured 12 trips to the NCAA Tournament and was selected as the 2015 NCAA Division III Coach of the Year.

The 1959–1974 Saint Louis University Men's Soccer Era—this era of Saint Louis University men's soccer is distinguished by 10 national titles and numerous All-American selections, showcasing dominant collegiate play. Three players combined to win five Herman Trophy awards, the Nation's highest individual honor for collegiate soccer.

Linda Wells—an accomplished softball coach, Linda Wells' career includes over 900 wins, leading teams at the University of Minnesota and Arizona State University to national prominence. She guided teams to 12 NCAA Tournament appearances, including two Women's College World Series berths while at Arizona State.

St. Joseph's Academy Girls Tennis Program—this program's unparalleled success includes 18 State championships and numerous individual and doubles titles, reflecting sustained excellence in high school tennis. As of recent, the team has captured an astounding 12 State titles in only the last 15 years.

Doug Smith—a former singles and doubles champion in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Conference, Doug Smith has made a significant mark as the longtime coach of the St. Joseph's Academy Girls Tennis Program by leading them to 12 State championships, the most in State history. His tennis journey includes contributions to multiple State titles and honors such as induction into Aberdeen Central High School's Hall of Fame and the Missouri Valley Tennis Association's Distinguished Service Award.

Lindsay Kennedy-Eversmeyer—a trailblazer in soccer, Lindsay Kennedy-Eversmeyer's career includes both professional athletic and coaching success, notably leading a women's semi-pro team to a national championship. She became the first female to play men's professional indoor soccer with the St. Louis Steamers in Major League Soccer and coached the Fire & Ice squad to the 2017 Women's Premier Soccer League national title.

Dave Loos—the most successful men's basketball coach in the Ohio Valley Conference, Dave Loos' career includes over 500 wins and multiple NCAA Tournament appearances with Austin Peay State University. His teams won nine conference championships, and he is the program's alltime wins leader with 420 victories.

Crystal City High School Girls Track & Field Era, 1984–1989—under Coach Dick Cook, this era of Crystal City High School Girls Track & Field is marked by six consecutive State championships and numerous individual titles, demonstrating a phenomenal period of dominance. The team captured these State crowns behind 16 combined individual and relay gold medals.

Dick Cook—Dick Cook's 49-year coaching career in track and field, including 34 years at Crystal City High School, is highlighted by multiple State championships and a legacy of developing top athletes. His Crystal City teams won six consecutive State titles from 1984-1989 during his legendary tenure.

Khalia Collier—a pioneer in sports, Khalia Collier has made significant contributions as the owner of the St. Louis Surge in the Global Women's Basketball Association and in her roles with the Dallas Mavericks of the National Basketball Association and St. Louis CITY SC of Major League Soccer. She built the Surge into a two-time championship franchise, promoting women's sports and community engagement, and became the first female VP in Dallas Mavericks history.

Mark Mullin—Mark Mullin's 40-year career in NCAA Division II athletics, including 28 years as the director of athletics at Missouri University of Science and Technology, is distinguished by numerous team successes and individual honors. His programs captured 24 conference and divisional titles and had student-athletes earn 290 All-America honors under his leadership.

Randy Albrecht—a renowned junior college basketball coach, Randy Albrecht's 36-year career at St. Louis Community College-Meramec includes 736 wins and multiple coaching awards, solidifying his status as a coaching legend. He posted 28 consecutive winning seasons and secured a No. 1 national ranking in 1988-1989.

Dr. Tom Smith—as Missouri Baptist University's athletic director for 22 years, Dr. Tom Smith oversaw the addition of 18 new athletic programs and multiple national championships. His tenure included four NAIA national titles and 33 conference tournament championships.

Harry Weber—an exalted sculptor, Harry Weber's work includes over 150 large, commissioned sculptures, many depicting famous sports figures, and is renowned for his artistic contributions to sports memorabilia. His bronze busts and statues are prominently displayed in 15 professional and college stadiums nationwide, including Busch Stadium in St. Louis and Kauffman Stadium in Kansas City.

The 1973 Washington High School State Championship Football Team—the 1973 Washington High School football team's outstanding season culminated in an undefeated record and the only State football championship in the school's history, a testament to their skill and determination. The Blue Jays went 11-0 in 1973 behind six All-State players to capture the Class 3 State crown.

In conclusion, the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame Class of 2023 encompasses an incredibly distinguished array of individuals—athletes, coaches, teams, and contributors—each leaving a unique and lasting imprint on Mis-

souri's rich sports heritage. Their extraordinary achievements and sustained contributions to their respective sports have not only etched their names in history, but also honored the State of Missouri and ignited inspiration in numerous others. Their persistence, exemplary performance, and unwavering commitment stand as beacons of motivation, highlighting the significant influence of sports in cultivating character and fostering civic engagement. Today, we commend these esteemed individuals and teams for their noteworthy feats and express our profound gratitude for their enduring impact on Missourians. I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to all the inductees of the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame Class of 2023.●

REMEMBERING MICHAEL DEL PRIORE

● Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Madame President, as the junior Senator from the great State of South Carolina, it is my pleasure to honor the legacy and great work of the late Michael Del Priore from Folk Shoals, SC. Michael graduated from Columbia High School and began his career as an artist, which spanned more than 40 years. He first worked for J.B. White's Department Store as an advertising artist. In addition to this job, he produced art for "The State" newspaper and other local businesses.

Michael's natural talent led him to meeting Gian Cassone who introduced him to the techniques of painting portraits with oil and pastels. Michael was commissioned to paint his first portrait of an elected official for Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn to be displayed in the Dorn VA Hospital in Columbia.

Relocating to Charleston, SC, Michael became a student under Ray Goodbred at the Gibbes Museum of Art. Michael Del Priore continued to perfect his craft and was awarded the distinct opportunity to paint an official oil portrait for former Governor and then-U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond to honor his 50 years of public service.

Michael Del Priore served as the past chairman and a member of the board of directors for what is now known as the Portrait Society of America. Michael's talents inspired both at home and on a national level. In 2018, just 2 years before his passing, Governor Henry McMaster awarded him the "Order of the Palmetto" to recognize the great strides he made as an artist over his lifetime. Michael's portfolio includes portraits for President Reagan, former House Speaker John Boehner, various other Members of Congress, elected officials in South Carolina, and many others.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, 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 3:01 p.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 joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to "Small Business Lending Under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (Regulation B)".

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4666. An act to require the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration to submit a quarterly report on fraud relating to certain COVID-19 loans.

H.R. 4667. An act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to issue guidance and rules for lenders and the Small Business Administration on handling amounts of Paycheck Protection Loans returned by borrowers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5283. An act to prohibit the use of Federal funds to provide housing to specified aliens on any land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Federal land management agencies.

H.R. 5961. An act to freeze certain Iranian funds involved in the 2023 hostage deal between the United States and Iran, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 4666. An act to require the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration to submit a quarterly report on fraud relating to certain COVID-19 loans; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 4667. An act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to issue guidance and rules for lenders and the Small Business Administration on handling amounts of Paycheck Protection Loans returned by borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 5283. An act to prohibit the use of Federal funds to provide housing to specified aliens on any land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Federal land management agencies; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 5961. An act to freeze certain Iranian funds involved in the 2023 hostage deal between the United States and Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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-2876. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment, with a sales value of approximately \$70,000,000 (Transmittal No. RSAT-23-9456); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2877. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Memorandum of Justification for the Emergency Authorization of Third Party Transfer of One Patriot System, Ancillary Equipment, and 40 MIM 104-B/C Guided Missiles from Germany to Ukraine Under Section 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2878. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semi-annual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2023 through September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2879. A communication from the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2022 annual report for the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2880. A joint communication from the Acting Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's Annual Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2881. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2882. A communication from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1284. A bill to improve forecasting and understanding of tornadoes and other hazardous weather, and for other purposes.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1414. A bill to improve the instant messaging service used by the National Weather Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1416. A bill to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards Network, and for other purposes.

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. HAGERTY:

S. 3385. A bill to prohibit contracting with certain biotechnology providers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 3386. A bill to temporarily suspend the importation of beef and beef products from Paraguay and to require the establishment of a working group to evaluate the threat to food safety and animal health posed by beef imported from Paraguay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 3387. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to update and clarify its rule on substances generally recognized as safe and to establish within the Food and Drug Administration the Office of Food Chemical Safety, Dietary Supplements, and Innovation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3388. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and political subdivisions thereof to hire, employ, train, and dispatch mental health professionals to respond in lieu of law enforcement officers in emergencies involving one or more persons with a mental illness or an intellectual or developmental disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3389. A bill to authorize safety and prevention training programs for fishing vessel operators and crewmembers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3390. A bill to improve purchasing of food by the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3391. A bill to require the Postal Service to implement recommendations from the Inspector General of the United States Postal Service for improving identification and notification of undelivered and partially delivered routes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3392. A bill to reauthorize the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3393. A bill to reauthorize the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND
SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. Res. 483. A resolution commending the officers of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service for 225 years of work protecting, promoting, and advancing the health and safety of the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 161

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 161, a bill to extend the Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 282

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 282, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 334

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 334, a bill to modify the restriction in section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the appointment of retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense to apply to positions at or above the GS-14 level.

S. 349

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 349, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 414, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and to expand eligibility for dependency and indemnity compensation paid to certain survivors of certain veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 448

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 448, a bill to codify the existing Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 644

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 644, a bill to expand the take-home prescribing of methadone through pharmacies.

S. 1201

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from

Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1201, a bill to reform the labor laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1426

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1426, a bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma.

S. 1507

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1507, a bill to provide grants to State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to purchase chemical screening devices and train personnel to use chemical screening devices in order to enhance law enforcement efficiency and protect law enforcement officers.

S. 1565

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1565, a bill 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.

S. 1568

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1568, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to make breakfasts and lunches free for all children, and for other purposes.

S. 1631

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1631, a bill to enhance the authority granted to the Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice with respect to unmanned aircraft systems and unmanned aircraft, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2217

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2217, a bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part.

S. 2277

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms.

SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2277, a bill to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes.

S. 2389

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2389, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct certain offshore lease sales under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

S. 2419

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2419, a bill to prohibit certain uses of automated decision systems by employers, and for other purposes.

S. 2440

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2440, a bill to establish an inter-agency task force on employer surveillance and workplace technologies, and for other purposes.

S. 2555

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2555, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to expand and improve the enforcement capabilities of the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

S. 2569

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2569, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify that the possession, sale, purchase, importation, exportation, or transportation of drug testing equipment that tests for the presence of fentanyl or xylazine is not unlawful.

S. 2669

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2669, a bill to require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to issue guidance on digital assets, and for other purposes.

S. 2825

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2825, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dustoff crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

S. 2926

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2926, a bill to prohibit the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of .50 caliber rifles, and for other purposes.

S. 3141

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from

Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3141, a bill to provide for the consideration of a definition of antisemitism set forth by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities, and for other purposes.

S. 3231

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3231, a bill to enable the people of Puerto Rico to choose a permanent, nonterritorial, fully self-governing political status for Puerto Rico and to provide for a transition to and the implementation of that permanent, nonterritorial, fully self-governing political status, and for other purposes.

S. 3341

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3341, a bill to improve the emergency management capabilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 3344

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3344, a bill to ensure that organizations with religious or moral convictions are allowed to continue to provide services for children.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 483—COMMENDING THE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSIONED CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR 225 YEARS OF WORK PROTECTING, PROMOTING, AND ADVANCING THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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

S. RES. 483

Whereas the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service traces its antecedents to the creation of the Marine Hospital Service in the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen", approved July 16, 1798 (1 Stat. 605);

Whereas the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service has compiled an exceptional record of service to the health of the people of the United States and the world through concerted efforts in disease prevention, health promotion, environmental intervention, disease control, biomedical research, health care delivery, health program management, policy development, and implementation;

Whereas the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service has been instrumental in the achievement of many innovations and breakthroughs throughout the field of health care;

Whereas the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service continues to serve underserved and vulnerable

populations in hard-to-fill, and often hazardous and remote, duty stations;

Whereas, because of the diverse and varied training and background of its officers, the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service has maintained a highly effective, mobile, and adaptive cadre of health and medical experts that have performed efficiently during public health emergencies, including pandemics, epidemics, natural disasters, and other adverse situations, with courage, proficiency, and valor;

Whereas the officers of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service have worked to eradicate diseases such as smallpox, and have improved the health of mothers, children, and handicapped individuals through significant accomplishments such as the control of tuberculosis and the development of protective vaccines; and

Whereas the officers of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service have bravely put themselves at great personal risk to combat recent disease outbreaks related to Ebola, Zika, H1N1 flu, and COVID-19; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends all of the officers of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service in observance of the 225th anniversary of the Commissioned Corps.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1370. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2087, to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1370. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2087, to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Congressional Award Program Reauthorization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 108 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 808) is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “October 1, 2028”.

(b) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after October 1, 2023, the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on October 1, 2023.

SEC. 3. OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Section 102 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 802) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Each medal shall consist of gold-plate over bronze, rhodium over bronze, or bronze and shall be struck in accordance with subsection (f).”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), in the second sentence, by striking “Subject to subsection (a), the” and inserting “The”.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, December 5; that following

the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the AliKhan nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during Thursday’s session ripen at 11:30 a.m. and that the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the AliKhan nomination until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday’s session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 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 6:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOUGLAS CRAIG SCHMIDT, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE NICKOLAS GUERTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KRISTEN SARRI, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, VICE MONICA P. MEDINA, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

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

DUSTIN L. CROWE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 9433(B) AND 9436(A):

To be colonel

DANIEL E. FINKELSTEIN

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

MAYREM MORALES

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

ANTHONY K. ONITSUKA

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

TROY E. MENO

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

JAMES M. DEGROOT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANDREW C. ODDO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANDREW J. ACOSTA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

VICTORIA K. SOMNUK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

TREVOR I. BARNA
STEPHANIE R. COOPER
JACQUELINE J. DEGAINE
EMILEE O. ELBERT
JESSICA M. FARRELL
CHAD E. HIGHFILL
RYAN A. HOWARD
PETER G. JUETTEN
KEVIN D. KORNEGAY
FRANK E. KOSTIK
RYAN W. LEARY
MICHAEL G. LIPKIN
AARON L. LYKLING
AMY E. NIEMAN
MICHAEL G. POND
TIFFANY D. POND
JESS B. ROBERTS
JEFFREY H. ROBERTSON
YOLANDA A. SCHILLINGER
FRANCES M. SMITH
ANDRES VAZQUEZ, JR.
JENNIFER L. VENGHAUS
JOSEPH K. VENGHAUS
WAYNE H. WILLIAMS
0003391400

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL’S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

BRIAN D. ANDES
PAULA J. BECKER
KYLE V. BURGAMY
JOSHUA M. CARTER
TODD M. CHARD
LANCE E. CLARK
YAN CLERMONT
BRETT A. CRAMER
TIMOTHY A. DAVIS
KATHERINE L. DEPAUL
CHRISTOPHER D. DONLIN
COLLIN P. EVANS
JENNA C. FERRELL
TODD C. GATELY
CHRISTOPHER D. GOREN
ROBERT F. GOTHERIDGE
THOMAS F. GOWER
SAMUEL W. GRABILL
GAVIN G. GRIMM
JODIE L. GRIMM
MITCHELL D. HERNIAK
STEVEN C. HIGGINS
HSENIAN HUANG
JOHN F. HUMMEL
NICHOLAS E. HUDD
SIMONE L. JACK
MATTHEW M. JONES
JAMES S. KIM
CHRISTOPHER J. KOSCHNITZKY
TIMOTHY J. KOTSIS
ERIK D. LAPIN
DANIEL A. LARSON
GEORGE R. LAVINE
NATHAN S. LEW
DYLAN S. MACK
BLAKE A. MARTIN
TIMOTHY J. MATHEWS
TIMOTHY J. MINTER
MATT D. MONTAZZOLI
JESSICA J. MORALES
JUSTIN L. NOTTINGHAM
JAMES L. PAUL
JOHN P. POLICASTRO
ROBERT J. RAUCKHORST
VIVIAN M. REDD
JOSHUA P. SCHEEL
KALIN P. SCHLUETER
KATHERINE M. SPANNAGEL
KEITH A. STEWART
STEVEN P. SZYMANSKI
MATTHEW J. TEXTOR
GREGORY A. VETTER
KRISTOPHER J. WHITTENBERGER
RYAN T. YODER
SEAN B. ZEHTAB
000238340
000308250

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRYCE R. GREENWOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CALEB J. PORTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

HORACE ALLEN III
BRET A. BOHANNON
ANDREA L. HICKMAN
KENNETH J. HUENINK
ERIN L. JACKSON
THOMAS R. WEBER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ANDREW S. BERRYMAN
JASON W. CARTER
COLE D. KELLY
DANIEL J. MCAULIFFE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

TIMOTHY P. PLACKETT

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ERICK R. ABERCROMBIE
RYAN M. ACKLAND
TRAVIS A. AIELLO
CHRISTOPHER J. ALFARO
MATTHEW J. ALTOMARI
JORGE A. ALVAREZGONZALEZ
ELIZABETH AMEZCUA
JOSHUA N. ANDERSON
MATTHEW S. ANDREWS
RYAN C. ANNESS
JOHN ANTHONY
MARCO A. ARRIAGA
CHRISTOPHER A. ARROYO
JUSTIN N. AUGUSTINE
TYLER S. BAHN
MATTHEW T. BARNES
MICHAEL T. BARNUM
WILLIAM E. BARR
BRIAN J. BASILE
LOUIS T. BATSON V
PATRICK J. BAUSE
ANDREW V. BEHRENDT
JOHN S. BEHRMANN
COLLIN B. BELL
MICHAEL E. BELTON
COREY R. BELTON
ROBERT J. BENDA III
JOSHUA C. BENSON
BRETT M. BERKMAN
ADAM E. BEST
BRENT C. BIRCHUM
BRYCE A. BISKUP
MARK J. BLAIR
JORDAN O. BLAKE
JAMES J. BLAUL
MELISSA G. BLUXLEVEN
BRANDON BOCIAN
WILLIAM K. BOGNER
COLTON G. BOWSER
COLIN P. BOYNTON
JOHN G. BRADLEY
MICHAEL D. BRESLIN
MARK T. BROKAW, JR.
KARL A. BRONK
JEFFREY M. BROYAN
MITCH A. BRUCE
STAFFORD A. BUCHANAN
MARC B. BUCKS
JAMIE W. BUNCE
LUCAS J. BURKE
CATHERINE J. BURNS
DANIEL F. BURNS
ALEX M. BUTTA
CHARLES T. BYERS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER W. CAIN
DAVID M. CAIN
CODY M. CALHOUN
AUDREY F. CALLANAN
JOHN J. CAMPBELL
SEAN C. CAMPBELL
JOSHUA C. CAMPBELL
KELLY M. CANDIES
JEFFREY F. CARREN
SEAMUS B. CAREY
HANS C. CARNICE
JUSTIN M. CARRASCO

THOMAS B. CARSON
THOMAS A. CECIL
ZACHARY J. CESARZ
DANIEL P. CHAMBERLIN
TRAVIS K. CHAMBERLIN
KEENAN J. CHIRHART
DANIEL S. CHIRIBOGA
BRIAN K. CHONG
ANTONIO J. CILLO
RUSSELL H. CLARKE
MELANIE N. CLIFTON
JOSHUA D. COHOON
FRANK M. COLPO
DOUGLAS A. COLUMBUS
DAVID R. CONLAN
JAMES P. CONNOLLY
ROBERT A. COPLEN
TAMARA D. CORDERO
SETH C. CORMIER
NARCISO CORRAL, JR.
ALFONSO J. CORTES
DAVID M. COSTANZO
ROY B. CROCKETT
MATTHEW R. CURRY
LANE A. DAIGLE
DUONG X. DAM
JASON M. DASILVA
CHRISTOPHER M. DAVIS
MARCUS R. DAVIS
NATHAN E. DILLER
MATTHEW J. DILLON
MATTHEW M. DISTEFANO
ANDREW N. DOBSON
TAYLOR T. DODD
MICHAEL A. DORSEY
JACOB S. DUNN
ERIC A. EASTMAN
SEAN M. ECKERT
MARK S. EDGAR
LUCAS T. ELGIE
JOHN R. EPPEL
ANDREW C. ERICSON
SLADE B. ERMIS
ANTHONY O. ESPINOZA
EVAN J. FAIRFIELD
CAITLIN T. FERRARELL
JOHN T. FISCHER
ALEXANDRA C. FITZGERALD
ERIC D. FLANAGAN
RYAN M. FLOONG
NATHAN H. FLUKER
MICHAEL S. FLURRY
WILLIAM J. FORTIN
PETER C. FOSTER
BOBBY T. FOWLER
JOSHUA L. FOXTON
JUSTIN A. FRICKIE
KERRY A. FRIEDEWALD
SCOTT A. FURLONG
BENJAMIN M. GALLO
ERIC M. GALLOWAY
BENJAMIN E. GARDNER
TODD J. GASTON
BRIAN T. GEISEN
TRAVIS F. GELETZKE
ANDOM T. GEBREZGHIHER
BRENT P. GODDARD II
ALEXANDER M. GOODMAN
DAVID E. GOODRICH
TROY D. GOSS
DANIEL J. GREEN
STEPHEN J. GREENBERG
LAWRENCE D. GREENE
TRAVIS C. GRELL
CRAIG D. GRINDLE
ANTHONY M. GRZINCIC
GABLE F. HACKMAN
ELIZABETH M. HALL
SHAWN I. HALL
MATTHEW S. HALLIGAN
JOSEPH V. HALUSKA
RYAN L. HAMILTON
RYAN L. HANKLE
CODY L. HARDENBURGH
MARIA L. HARLEY
WILLIAM E. HARLEY
MICHAEL J. HARPER
JAMES M. HARVEY, JR.
HUNTER S. HAYES
WILLIAM M. HAYNES
SAMUEL T. HEATH
BRIAN E. HEETTER
MATTHEW R. HEINZEL
ANTHONY J. HEISER
BENJAMIN T. HELD
BRENDAN P. HEWETT
TIMOTHY M. HICHAK
ERIK W. HICKSON
JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM
TIMOTHY J. HOOTEN
SARAH K. HORN
ALEX C. HORNE
BENJAMIN R. HOWE
JARED B. HOWELLS
RYAN T. IDEN
TIMOTHY R. IRISH
GEORGE A. IVASCU, JR.
DAVID E. JACH
JAMES M. JACKSON
MARTIN T. JACKSON
MATTHEW T. JANIGA
ROBERT J. JANKOWSKI
BLAKE T. JANSEN
CHARLES A. JEDLICKA, JR.
DANIEL L. JEWETT
GARRETT D. JOHNSON
ROBERT L. JOHNSON III

BRADLEY A. JONES
JOHN D. JONES
MARGARET A. JONES
MICHAEL B. JONES
NEAL T. JONES
PATRICK J. JONES
CORY C. JURE
DOUGLAS R. KANSIER
CHRISTOPHER P. KARLE
JESSICA M. KASTER
TIMOTHY D. KEITHLEY
CHAD S. KELLING
MATTHEW S. KENDRICK
EUSTRATIOS N. KERAMIDAS
CHRISTOPHER J. KIM
JEREMY S. KIM
GREGORY J. KIRSCH
JEFFREY J. KISLA
WILLIAM H. KLOTH
BRANDON L. KNEEMILLER
HAROLD A. KNUPP, JR.
ERIC B. KOSELAK
MATTHEW A. KREMPEL
JOHN J. KRESS
TIMOTHY D. KUCALA
CHAD D. KUHLMANN
CHARLES A. KUHNMUENCH IV
KARL T. KURBIKOFF
BRIAN A. KURSAWE
NATALIE M. LAMB
PAUL J. LANCASTER III
BRIAN N. LANDER
GALEN G. LANDIS
JACK R. LARIMORE III
LYNN M. LARSON
BENJAMIN C. LEATHERBURY
KNATHAN T. LEFFEVER
MICHAEL LEHMER
JOHN J. LEONE III
ZACHARY T. LEUTHARDT
ANDREW M. LEWIS
JOSHUA M. LEWIS
MATTHEW J. LEYNDYKE
ADAM V. LINK
BENJAMIN J. LINK
RYAN C. LIPTON
JEFFREY E. LITTLE
DWAYNE M. LITTLEJOHN
ROBERT K. LIVENGOD
KRISTOFFER P. LJUNGGREN
BRENT E. LOGAN
DANIEL F. LOYCO
MATTHEW C. LUDLOW
GLORIA C. LUEDTKE
LYNELLE S. LUNA
ANDREW M. MACDONALD
STEPHEN M. MAGEE
WILLIAM A. MAHONEY
WILLIAM J. MAJESKI IV
RICHARD A. MAJETTE
LUCAS M. MALABAD III
ROBERT E. MALCOLM
ANDREW R. MANOIAS
NICOLE D. MARINELLI
ANDREW J. MARTIN
PATRICK B. MARTIN
TEBBS M. MASON
GABINO E. MATA
KYLE P. MCCARLEY
BRETT M. MCCORMICK
IAN C. MCDONALD
PATRICK B. MCDONALD
GRANT W. MCDOWELL
ALEX P. MCGRAW
KYLE J. MCHUGH
KYLE D. MEEDER
CHRISTOPHER J. MERRICK
MICHAEL J. MILLER
SETH G. MILLER
BENJAMIN A. MILLS
MERRITT T. MITCHELL
DAVID K. MOBERG
CHARLES M. MOHLER
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 DUSTIN R. SCHELEGLE
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 PATRICK A. SCHRAFFT
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 ROBERT H. SCHULZ, JR.
 CARLY E. SCHWARZENBERG
 JAMES A. SHEEHY
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 CHRISTOPHER J. SILVA
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 MICHAEL J. SKALICKY
 JOHN P. SKOGLMAN
 LINDSEY M. SLYMAN
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 BRIAN N. SMITH
 GEOFFREY A. SMITH
 KEVIN A. SMITH
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 MARIANNE C. SPARKLIN
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 DIMITRI STEPANOFF
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 NATHAN B. STOKES
 REBECCA K. STOTTLEMYER
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 BRIAN J. STROM
 GENEVIEVE M. STUDER
 HEIDI C. SYKAS
 JOHN W. SYKAS III
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 RAYMOND N. TAKOR
 JOSEPH E. TAYLOR
 VINCENT J. TEIXEIRA
 LINK T. TERRY
 NATHANIEL H. THAYER
 MICHAEL J. THOMAS
 SHAUN E. THOMAS
 NICHOLAS M. THOMPSON
 VINCENT L. THOMPSON
 NICOLAS L. TIMM
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 AVERY A. TRADNOR
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 TYWAN E. TURNER, SR.
 STEVEN J. UZIEL
 STEVEN A. VALENTI
 BENJAMIN G. VANWINGERDEN
 FRANCISCO J. VEGA
 JONATHAN R. WALASKI
 FRANK E. WALKER
 JONATHAN B. WALLACE
 ROBERT K. WALLACE
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 SPENCER S. WATERS
 JOHN R. WATKINS
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 DANIEL M. WENDEL
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 ANDREW S. WILLIAMSON
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 MATTHEW L. WOOD
 MILLARD B. WOODARD
 JOSHUA A. WOODS
 ALEX D. WOODWARD
 JAMES C. WORKMAN, JR.
 ANDREW D. WRIGHT
 ANDREW A. YAGER

KYLE D. YAKOPOVICH
 BO K. YANG
 JAKE T. YEAGER
 BRETT A. YODER
 VINCENT V. YOUNG
 JOHN M. YUNKER, JR.
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 FRANK C. ZASTOUPIL
 DIANNA R. ZEMPEL
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 ADRIAN ADAME, JR.
 CARTER D. ADAMS
 GHISLAINE I. AGYEMAN
 BRIAN T. ALLEN
 CHRESTON F. ALLEN
 PHILIP J. ALLEN
 BENJAMIN A. ALLMAN
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 JUAN M. AMAYABEDOYA
 NOAH P. ANDERSEN
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 JUSTUS ANDERSON
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 NIKOLAS C. ANTHONY
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 CLAYTON P. ARNOTT
 ANDREW J. ARZOUAN
 NICHOLAS R. ASARESE
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 KATHERINE A. ASHTON
 DEAN H. ASZMAN
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 GABRIEL A. BENJAMIN
 EDWARD J. BENNETT IV
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 JON M. BERRYHILL
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 ROBERT D. BIGGERS
 SETH C. BILLINGSLEY
 ANDREW J. BISHOP
 JOSEPH T. BISHOP
 TYLER W. BLAIR
 EVAN D. BLOOM
 JOSHUA B. BLYTHE
 ZACHARY R. BOMBRIA
 SHARON C. BONG
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 BRAD M. BOSSERMAN
 DOUGLAS M. BOVR
 ROMELL A. BOYCE
 JUSTIN T. BRACCI
 AUSTIN N. BRANCH
 EVAN D. BRAS
 MATTHEW A. BRATTAIN
 COREY M. BREDESON
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 DANIEL P. BREW
 DANIEL L. BREWER
 JORDAN A. BRIDGERS
 DAMALI M. BRIMM
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 VIRGINIA H. BRODIE
 RYAN L. BROGAN
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 MICHAEL A. BROKAW
 MATTHEW D. BROOK
 ALEXANDER L. BROWN
 GENITA L. BROWN
 ZACHARY G. BROWN
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 DONALD S. BURTON
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 DAVID A. CALDERON

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 FABIO GARCIAQUIROGA
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 KIMBERLY D. MARTINEZ
 RYAN J. MARTINEZ
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 GEOFFREY B. MILLER
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 ROUSSEAU SAINTILFORT
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 JOSIAH B. SMITH
 KATHERINE L. SMITH
 RONALD J. SMITH, JR.
 TRUDIAN A. SMITH
 ANDREW B. SNELL
 PATRICK M. SNOWMAN
 ANDREW P. SNYDER
 NICOLAS SOLISZ
 KIMYEN T. SOTO
 JACOB G. SPAULDING

JORDAN I. SPEAR
 JEFFREY D. SPECHT
 MELISSA M. SPENCER
 HOLLY M. STARKES
 KYLE R. STEENBERGE
 WYATT J. STONE
 QUINTON B. STOUDEF
 WILLIAM E. STRAUSS
 JACKSON B. STREIFF
 DARRREN A. STRICKLAND
 ANDREW R. STUEVE
 SEAN W. STYERWALT
 NICHOLAS C. SUTTON
 CASEY W. SVATEK
 MATTHEW K. SWEENEY
 DAVID M. SWENSEN
 ALEXZANDER K. SZALLAR
 EDWARD C. SZEMPLE
 MATTHEW A. TATE
 ALEJANDRO P. TAVIZON
 JAMESON W. TAYLOR
 JONATHON K. TAYLOR
 TONI E. TAYLOR
 JAMES A. TEASDALE
 JOEL E. THOMPSON
 KYLE A. THOMPSON
 CHRISTOPHER P. TILQUE
 ZACHARY S. TINGLEY
 JOSEPH G. TOM
 RYAN S. TRACY
 CHRISTOPHER J. TRAYNOR
 MORGAN C. TRENT
 CORY D. TRIBBLE
 MICHAEL E. TRONCOSO
 GUADALUPE TUBERA
 BRYAN W. TULL
 CHASE A. TURNER
 JOHNNATHON P. TURNER III
 STEFAN B. TURUNC
 VICTORINO T. UNTALAN
 PHILIP S. URBAN
 RYAN C. VAHSEN
 JUAN T. VALENCIA
 MARCO A. VALENZUELA
 WILSON A. VALLE
 ANDREW D. VANDERPLAS
 BRANDON S. VANDEVENDER
 MICHAEL P. VANLIEW
 KEVIN S. VANOUS
 TAYLOR J. VANSTRATEN
 JON A. VANTOL
 ZACHARY T. VANWETTERING
 JOEL VAZQUEZ
 ZACHARY L. VAZQUEZ
 KARL L. VELASCOLEHMANN
 MARK D. VETERE
 JOSE M. VIGIL
 JESSE R. VILLANUEVA
 CHRISTOPHER A. VILLARREAL
 PATRICK W. VINCENT
 PIERCE J. VIRAG
 ERIC A. VISCARDI
 SCOTT P. VOIGT
 GREGORY J. VONER
 WYATT J. VOSBURGH
 THEODORE J. WADDELL
 JOSHUA D. WAGGONER
 STEVEN W. WAGNER
 J. D. WALKER II
 KEITH L. WALLACE
 JOSEPH F. WALSH
 JASON R. WANDREY

PATRICK D. WATRAL
 ADAM J. WATSON
 BRICE M. WATT
 PHILLIP M. WEARS
 NATHANIEL M. WEATHERBIE
 MATTHEW C. WEBER
 ROBERT M. WEDE
 DELANEY T. WELCH
 SHANE T. WESCOTT
 CALEB P. WEST
 PAUL K. WESTLAND
 ANSLEY R. WHITE
 BRIAN J. WHITE
 CONNOR J. WHITE
 PATRICK R. WHITEHURST
 TYLER S. WIERSMA
 ALEXANDER J. WILCOX
 JARED T. WILKINS
 RYAN A. WILLIAMS
 ETHAN E. WILLINGS
 CHRISTOPHER D. WILLIS
 BRANDT P. WIMER
 TIMOTHY P. WINKLER
 MATTHEW S. WITCOFSKY
 SAMUEL D. WOLBORSKY
 JOSEPH M. WORTH
 BROCK B. YACKEY
 EUGENE J. YANG
 PAUL W. YATES
 BENJAMIN R. ZEISS
 JASON K. ZIMMER
 JOHN E. ZIMMER
 PAUL J. ZIMMERMAN
 EDWARD S. ZUR

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

JEREMY G. WILSON

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBIN J. GLEBES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

MAXWELL E. FULDAUER

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 4, 2023:

THE JUDICIARY

IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.