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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our Father, thank You for the gifts You have given to us and to all humanity. Thank You for the loveliness of earth and sea and sky. Thank You for the beauty You have enabled the minds and hands of people to conceive. Thank You for a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to freedom. Thank You for enabling us to harness the forces of nature to find ways of defeating disease and easing pain. Thank You for lawmakers who seek to enable us to live in peace and quietness, in godliness and dignity. Lord of us all, to You we raise these our prayers of grateful praise.

We pray in Your mighty 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 assistant bill clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 21, 2024.

To the Senate:

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

appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK 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 assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Noel Wise, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last night, the Senate stayed late to keep working on confirming more of the President's judicial nominees. We made excellent progress this week confirming judges, and I am pleased to say that we have cleared the way to confirm many more judges when we return after Thanksgiving.

Today, we will pick up right where we left off last night. Later this morning, we will hold two more cloture

votes to advance two more district court judges: Noel Wise to the Northern District of California and Gail Weillheimer to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. We will finish today with a confirmation vote of Sharad Desai to be district judge for the District of Arizona. This would put our total for the week at six new judges confirmed to lifetime appointments to the Federal bench, one circuit court judge and five district court judges. And again, we are in a strong position to confirm many more judges when we come back. We hope to make progress on as many as we can.

Now, I thank all my colleagues for their hard work last night and for being flexible amidst all the rollcall votes. And I want to thank the floor staff, the cloakrooms, the pages, and all the staff in the Senate for staying late several nights this week so we could keep working on the floor. I understand if you feel a little groggy this morning. That is OK.

I am proud that the judges we have confirmed under President Biden are exceptional, highly qualified, and have already begun to bring balance to our bench. Our nominees are adding new perspectives and broad ranges of experience to their courts. We have confirmed individuals with strong experiences in consumer protection and voting rights and civil rights, Supreme Court advocacy, prosecution, and more. In other words, the nominees we have considered represent a balanced and evenhanded group of jurists.

And we will keep going when the Senate returns. Voting on the President's nominees is a basic responsibility of the Senate. We will take that responsibility very seriously between now and the end of the year.

Now, a look ahead. When the Senate returns after Thanksgiving, Senators can expect a very busy few weeks to finish our work before the end of the year. Both sides must continue working together to keep the government

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



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open beyond the December 20 deadline. Letting the government shut down just before Christmas would be asinine, plain and simple, and nobody wants that to happen. Well, there may be a few in the other Chamber who do, but they are a distinct minority.

We must pass the annual Defense authorization bill to provide for our troops and hold the line against America's adversaries abroad. We have passed the NDAA every year over the last six decades. With so much going on around the world—in the Middle East, the Indo-Pacific, in Europe, and beyond—passing the NDAA is as critical as it has ever been. We intend to get it done.

We also hope to make progress on the farm bill to avoid going over the so-called dairy cliff at the end of December. Chair STABENOW released text of her bill earlier this week, and I want to commend her for drafting such a strong bill that provides for farmers and ranchers as well as working families through nutrition programs. I know that Democrats are ready to work with Republicans to get the farm bill done.

Another issue we hope to get done is disaster aid. Both sides know we need to act because both sides represent States that have been impacted by disaster. Earlier this week, the Biden administration released a comprehensive plan for disaster aid that does a lot of very good things. It replenishes not just programs housed within FEMA—which is what most Americans think about when they think of a disaster response—but other programs across the Federal Government that are dangerously low on funding, if not totally depleted.

A few days ago, I highlighted the important role that the SBA's Disaster Loan Program plays in times of crisis.

Another one I want to mention is the Department of Transportation funding to repair and reconstruct our highways and roads. When disaster strikes and highways and roads are damaged and rendered impassable, it brings everything to a standstill. Aid is slower to arrive, getting people out of danger is harder, and entire communities can be left isolated.

This is just one example of why we need to pass a robust disaster aid package, and I hope to work with Republicans to get it done as soon and as robustly as possible.

Finally, as I have said, when we return after Thanksgiving, we will pick up right where we left off, confirming more of President Biden's judicial and executive nominees. So it will be a very busy and consequential few weeks in the Senate when we return, and I thank my colleagues for their cooperation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. 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.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID POPP

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, well, it is a busy time around Washington. Newly elected colleagues who will join us in January are hiring staff and getting acquainted with the rhythms of the Nation's Capital. I imagine that seasoned veterans are passing along a familiar piece of advice from Harry Truman:

If you want a friend in Washington, get a dog.

It is an observation colored by exposure to the more cutthroat, double-dealing corners of public policy. It seems to suggest that loyal, devoted counsel that you can trust implicitly is so rare that you might as well quit looking for it. Clearly, the 33rd President of the United States never had the privilege of meeting my friend David Popp.

Certain corners of the Capitol press corps may be surprised to learn that, indeed, my communications director actually has a first name. But like most folks in the building, I call him "Popp" as well. Around my office and, frankly, across Capitol Hill, this is one word that has become shorthand for fierce loyalty and a peerless capacity for hard work.

Early on, it wasn't exactly obvious that the proud son of Wilmington, OH, would end up applying these qualities at the highest levels of American politics. For many years, Popp's highest political loyalty and most significant vote went to his mom Leilani and her campaign for the school board. And at least until college, his appreciation for hard work had him following in the footsteps of his dad Tom, a longtime community banker. But for those of us who have seen Popp on the clock here in the Capitol, it is hard to imagine him winding up anywhere else.

By the time I got the chance to hire him, Popp was already a seasoned pro here on the Hill. And being the humble, self-effacing guy he is, I am sure he met the opportunity to join Senate leadership staff with the awe and wonder that the upper Chamber rightly commands.

Still, the thought must have crossed Popp's mind that working in communications for a notoriously tight-lipped principal might be a welcome break from the rambunctious world of the House, where he had cut his teeth. That, of course, was not to be. As it turns out, when I stay mum in the hallway and members of the Fourth Estate don't get the answers they are looking for from me directly, they simply go to Popp.

One of the immense luxuries of my time as leader is knowing that when you turn to staff to tackle challenges, you get your pick of the very best. I have never doubted that the man with

ultimate responsibility for broadcasting my views, eyeing blind spots, squashing rumors, and shaping stories is among the very best.

As the very best tend to be, Popp is modest. He often tries to convince his colleagues that he is really not much of a writer, that he couldn't cut it as a pure flack, that he doesn't have an eye for the creative side of political communications. But nobody buys that. Popp is a pro.

He is also an incredible teammate. Deflecting praise from his own work usually means showering it instead on the team he leads so capably. Popp treats the rest of my communications staff like his own family. When the Senate pulls a late night, he is quick to send as many of them home as possible. After a long session, he is known to appear with a stack of Italian subs from a favorite spot down Pennsylvania Avenue.

If Popp treats team like family, I should note that his real family makes a great team as well. Popp's wife and ultimate teammate, Monica, is herself a proven veteran of Senate leadership. As chief of staff in the whip's office, she was an essential member of our extended team. For anyone who has met Monica, there is no question where Dave Popp learned grace under pressure.

My field general for communications brings an invaluable combination of skills. He has both the warrior's instinct to anticipate and prepare for everything that could possibly go wrong and the even keel to stay on course when big waves do inevitably crash across the deck.

At moments of immense national importance, Popp is unflinching. In chapters of great personal significance to me, he has my utmost confidence. Around the office, no matter the news of the day, Popp is quick to remind us: all eyes on stakeout. And in the mold of a certain one-named predecessor who was once mistaken for an automated email system, he is even quicker to keep me and my team informed of the latest developments at all hours.

But lest anybody worry that I am working Popp too hard, I should point out that he does have hobbies outside of work. After all but the most demanding weeks in the Capitol, he and Monica find time to escape to their happy place on the water. In the near future, I suspect he will have a bit more energy to devote to the hunt for par—and a club championship—on the golf course and to more sundowners on the Bay with Tilly and Captain in tow. Until then, I will relish having such a trusted hand and consummate public servant in my corner.

So, Popp, my friend, thanks for everything.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. 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.

The Republican whip.

ISRAEL

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, before I begin, I would like to say a word about the International Criminal Court's issuing arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Gallant.

The ICC's decision is outrageous, unlawful, and dangerous. Israel has the right to defend itself, and the ICC's rogue actions only enable the terrorists who seek to wipe Israel off the map. These actions threaten Israel, but, left unchecked, they could pose a threat to the United States in the future.

The Senate needs to stand strongly with our ally at this time. I am, again, calling on Leader SCHUMER to bring a bill to the floor sanctioning the ICC, which the House has already passed with bipartisan support.

Last night, the Senate sent a strong bipartisan message of support for Israel by rejecting resolutions that would have denied Israel the lethal aid that they need. Now, the Democrat leader needs to bring up the ICC sanctions bill.

If he chooses not to act, the new Senate Republican majority, next year, will. We will stand with Israel and make this bill and other supportive legislation a top priority in the next Congress.

In 6 weeks, Republicans will retake the majority here. And when we do, we will make it clear that the United States stands squarely in Israel's corner.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. President, a Democrat Congresswoman said the quiet part out loud the other day when she admitted that while she would have supported the abolishment of the filibuster if Democrats had won full control of Washington, she did not support abolishing the filibuster now that Republicans have regained control.

This is her quote:

Am I championing getting rid of the filibuster now, when the Senate has the trifecta?

She answered, and I quote again:

No. But had we had the trifecta, I would've been, because we have to show that government can deliver.

Let me repeat that: "[H]ad we had the trifecta, I would've been," supportive of abolishing getting rid of the filibuster.

In other words, one rule for Democrats and one rule for everybody else. Democrats should be able to do whatever they want; Republicans, not so much.

I happen to agree with the Congresswoman about preserving the filibuster. This essential tool encourages compromise and helps ensure that all Americans, not just those whose party is in the majority, have a voice in legislation.

The difference between me and the Congresswoman is that I believe the rules should apply all the time. I don't think there should be special rules for Republicans—or, as the Congresswoman believes, for Democrats.

The Congresswoman is perhaps more frank than some Democrats in admitting out loud that she thinks the rules shouldn't apply to Democrats. But her attitude, I have to say, is hardly new. If there is one thing that we have learned over the past few years, it is that Democrats firmly believe that the only legitimate government is a Democrat government.

Take Democrats' campaign to undermine the legitimacy of the Supreme Court. Let the Court issue any decision that Democrats don't like, and these days you can be confident you will hear some Democrat decrying not just the Court's decision but the Court's legitimacy.

Never mind the fact that this Court, like others before it, is composed of nine Justices duly nominated and confirmed in accordance with the Constitution, or that so-called liberal Justices and so-called conservative Justices vote together a substantial percentage of the time.

This Court sometimes issues decisions that Democrats don't like, and, therefore, in their view, the Court is somehow illegitimate. I find it ironic that a party that has spent a fair amount of time this election cycle talking about the importance of preserving our democracy, seems intent on embracing the thoroughly undemocratic notion that only one party should be making decisions in this country.

I hate to tell Democrats, but that is not how it really works. And the idea that one party should have a lock on power and the Courts is usually associated with forms of government that go by less pleasant names than democracy.

I am also always struck by the elitism that goes with Democrats' attitude. It is no secret that a lot of people on the left despise individuals who voted for President Trump. Words like "racist," "sexist," and "misogynistic" get thrown around to describe voters who are simply tired of Democrats' failed economic policies or who are worried about the crisis at our border or who disagreed with many of the Democrats' radical social policies. And Democrats' apparent belief that it is the Democrat Party and the Democrat Party only that should be calling the shots in Washington betrays some of that same disdain for voters.

Well, the filibuster is safe for now. And while I don't have high hopes for Democrats changing their tune on the Supreme Court, perhaps being a minority in the next Congress will at least remind Democrats of the importance of protecting minority rights, no matter what party is in power, and ensure that the next time Democrats are in charge, they are not quite so eager to tear down this important safeguard.

We can only hope.

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.

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

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

The Senator from Massachusetts.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an issue that has been a dominant topic of conversation in this country: artificial intelligence, or AI.

Over the past 2 years, generative AI products like ChatGPT have exploded in popularity, while companies have invested tens of billions of dollars developing new AI models. The AI innovation race is in full swing, and I share much of this excitement.

AI holds great promise with the potential to transform the way we live, we work, and interact with the world. But as with any race, there are winners and there are losers, and I am deeply worried that we are too focused on the potential winners of this AI race and we are neglecting those who are already being left behind, because although AI may be having a moment right now, we have been living with its impact for years.

This is especially true for Black and Brown and immigrant and LGBTQ communities which have borne the cost of the "move fast and break things" mindset that pervades Silicon Valley.

To understand why, it is helpful to understand how these AI-driven algorithms actually work, because these algorithms are really just supercharged pattern recognition systems. It is not all that different from teaching a dog a new trick.

For example, to teach a dog to fetch, you gather a bunch of balls and treats and instruct the dog to run after and return the ball and provide feedback—treats—along the way. Over time, the dog recognizes the pattern: Run after it and return the ball and receive a treat.

The same principles apply to algorithms. A company will feed historical information into a computer with basic instructions. Like a dog that looks helpless when first told to fetch, an algorithm may first provide confusing responses to these instructions. But over time, as the algorithm receives feedback from a trainer, the algorithm will improve at responding to the instructions.

Here is the problem: This training and the algorithm's decision making and recommendations happen outside of public view. This lack of transparency and the failure to properly test for bias in algorithms create serious risk.

What happens when the information being fed into an algorithm reflects

preexisting societal biases? To return to our dog analogy, if the dog is only trained to fetch tennis balls, it may not understand how to fetch a stick, or it may return the stick to a different person.

The same problem happens with algorithms involved in decisions around banking, healthcare, and the criminal justice system, but with much more serious results. Numerous studies and reports have revealed the consequences that biased algorithms have for marginalized communities.

For example, a 2019 report found that due in part to biased mortgage approval algorithms, lenders were 80 percent more likely to reject Black applicants than similar White applicants. On another occasion, a tech company found that its AI resume screening tools recommended male applicants for jobs at much higher rates than similar female applicants. And, just yesterday, a comprehensive new report found that 92 million low-income Americans are subject to algorithmic decision making and, therefore, potentially subject to bias and discrimination baked into these algorithms.

This is unacceptable. That is why, in September, I introduced my AI Civil Rights Act, comprehensive legislation intended to ensure that the AI age does not replicate and supercharge the bias and discrimination already prevalent today in our real world.

Specifically, my legislation would impose new rules when companies use algorithms to make decisions on employment, banking, healthcare, the criminal justice system, and other important aspects of our lives.

Today, I am proud to announce that 54 new organizations have endorsed my bill, including some of the biggest labor unions in the country, critical housing organizations, and indispensable civil rights groups. In total, 80 civil rights organizations and AI experts have endorsed my AI Civil Rights Act.

This support sends a clear message: As Congress considers AI legislation in the coming weeks and years, we must ensure that the AI age does not come at the expense of already marginalized communities.

We cannot allow AI to stand for “accelerating injustice” in our country. We have a choice. Do we promote innovation without addressing AI bias and discrimination? Do we protect profits instead of people? Do we allow biased black box algorithms to control our lives?

Make no mistake: We can have an AI revolution while also protecting the civil rights and liberties of everyday Americans. We can support innovation without supercharging bias and discrimination. And we can promote competition while safeguarding people’s rights. And that is why we must pass my Artificial Intelligence Civil Rights Act.

This is the beginning of an era where we can do this right. But it is up to

Congress to make sure that that happens.

With that, I yield back.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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. 782, Noel Wise, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Peter Welch, Cory A. Booker, John W. Hickenlooper, Martin Heinrich, Laphonza R. Butler, Elizabeth Warren, Jack Reed, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto, Alex Padilla, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tammy Baldwin, Debbie Stabenow, Gary C. Peters, Tina Smith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Noel Wise, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 301 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Bennet	Helmy	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Booker	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Butler	Kelly	Sinema
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lujan	Tester
Casey	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Welch
Fetterman	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Ricketts
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hagerty	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rounds
Britt	Hoeven	Rubio
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Vance
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Mullin	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Manchin

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 49.

The motion was agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 790, Gail A. Weilheimer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, John W. Hickenlooper, Jeanne Shaheen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Sheldon Whitehouse, Gary C. Peters, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Jack Reed, Ron Wyden, Christopher A. Coons, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Alex Padilla, Richard Blumenthal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Gail A. Weilheimer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 302 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Helmy	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Fetterman	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Crapo	Kennedy
Blackburn	Cruz	Lankford
Boozman	Daines	Lee
Braun	Ernst	Lummis
Britt	Fischer	Marshall
Budd	Graham	McConnell
Capito	Grassley	Moran
Cassidy	Hagerty	Mullin
Collins	Hawley	Murkowski
Cornyn	Hoeven	Paul
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Ricketts
Cramer	Johnson	Risch

Romney	Scott (SC)	Tuberville
Rounds	Sullivan	Wicker
Schmitt	Thune	Young
Scott (FL)	Tillis	

NOT VOTING—2

Rubio
Vance

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HELMY). On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 47.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Gail A. Weilheimer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

AMENDING THE NATIVE AMERICAN TOURISM AND IMPROVING VISITOR EXPERIENCE ACT

UNLOCKING NATIVE LANDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMERCE AND KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ACT OF 2023

ACCEPTING THE REQUEST TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, the past 4 years have been the most productive ever for the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Working on a bipartisan basis, we have secured the largest investment in Native communities in American history and enacted more than two dozen bills into law. The progress we have made is real, it is tangible, and it is meaningful. But there is still a lot of work to do to live up to our responsibilities to these communities, including in the final weeks of this Congress.

There are currently more than a dozen bills that have advanced out of our committee on a unanimous, bipartisan basis but have yet to receive full Senate consideration, and there is no good reason for them to languish for months or even years without action.

My bill, S. 385, makes technical corrections to the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act, which authorizes grants to Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for recreational travel and tourism activities. This bill was reported out of committee more than a year and a half ago. There has been more than enough time to raise concerns and rectify any issues. It is time to get this done now.

S. 1322, the Unlocking Native Lands and Opportunities for Commerce and Key Economic Developments, or UNLOCKED, Act would enable Indian Tribes to lease their own land for up to

99 years for business and other purposes and to approve certain rights-of-way on their lands under existing law. Senator MURKOWSKI and I introduced this legislation that will incentivize more businesses to invest in Indian Country. This commonsense legislation will support Tribes and their economic development needs.

Finally, S. 2868 was introduced by Senator SMITH on behalf of the Lower Sioux Indian Community to revoke the Tribe's Indian Reorganization Act, Section 17 Charter of Incorporation. The Tribe testified in committee that the charter is actively hindering its economic development activities because it can't do things without the Interior Secretary's approval. The Tribe's charter has been in place since 1937. Only Congress has the power to revoke such charters and has acted to revoke such charters previously for a number of Tribes.

So, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 34, S. 385; Calendar No. 342, S. 1322; and Calendar No. 490, S. 2868.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 385) to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 1322) to amend the Act of August 9, 1955, to modify the authorized purposes and term period of tribal leases, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2868) to accept the request to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota at the request of that Community, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measures en bloc?

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would like to offer an additional piece of legislation that I think would be very appropriate to include in the proposal.

I ask today for consideration of the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act; that is, H.R. 3371-S. 2088. This would place 40 acres of tribally purchased land at the massacre site into restricted fee status.

Both the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe hold a very deep connection to this event. This is the Wounded Knee Massacre site. There were relatives coming from the Cheyenne River Tribe down to winter near Pine Ridge. That is where this event occurred, and it is one of the most terrible events in the history of the United States, where Native Americans were killed and they were left to freeze in a snowstorm.

As you all know, the Wounded Knee Massacre not only represents a low point in U.S.-Lakota relations, but it also serves as truly one of the darkest moments in our Nation's history.

To date, the Wounded Knee Massacre grounds remain a symbolic site, with Tribal members regularly visiting the area to honor the deceased.

In 2022, both Tribes purchased the 40 acres from a private owner in an effort to preserve the land. Shortly after the purchase, both Tribes signed a covenant holding that the property shall be held and maintained as a memorial and sacred site without any other development. This legislation, which simply places the 40 acres into restricted fee status, will help preserve the site for future Tribal generations.

As we approach the 134th anniversary next month of the Wounded Knee Massacre, it is my hope that we can come together to acknowledge this event and work to amend our history through reconciliation and mutual respect. Although we can't rewrite the past, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act is one way to show healing and progress.

This legislation easily passed the House and has languished in the U.S. Senate for months. Passing this legislation during Native American Heritage Month is of great importance to Wounded Knee descendants from my home State.

Look, this is one of those areas where you have two Tribes that lost members, and their relatives are still there; they still honor that site. I agree that the other pieces of legislation that are here in front of us, I think, are good, and I think they represent some of the best work of the United States, where you set aside differences, you come together, and you pass good legislation. I believe this legislation fits that particular sect as well.

So, with that, I would simply ask the Senator that he would modify this request to include H.R. 3371, the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the modification?

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to make this very clear to the members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Tribe: This is not about you. As a matter of fact, I know you have been seeking this for—it has been 100 years since the event they have memorialized, and you have been seeking this for quite some time. But you need to know that your leadership is playing a game that will ultimately force me to take a position on the modification.

I believe that the Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial is at a sacred site, and the act really does need to come into law—just not yet. The reason is, I have an issue with their Tribal leadership. I have an issue with the Sioux's leadership going after the Lumbee Tribe in Eastern North Carolina.

The Lumbee have been trying to seek recognition for years, and there is a long and sordid trail of racism, the Jim Crow era, and things that I will not talk about today, but I will in the coming weeks.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been working on the Lumbee Fairness Act—getting it passed into law—for quite some time. I acknowledge—I am going to go quicker on this. I am going to submit something for the RECORD, if I may.

Mr. President, the bottom line is, I am not going to get into the history of the Lumbee Tribe. What I am going to do is get into the history of the casino cartel that is trying to prevent the Lumbee Tribe from being recognized. First among them is the largest Indian Tribe east of the Mississippi River. It is the Eastern Band of the Cherokee in North Carolina.

These are my constituents. They are the same constituents where then-Speaker THOM TILLIS made sure they were treated fairly, renegotiated their compact, and it was transformational to them, as a Republican leader, over the objections of a majority of my Republican members.

That is the only bill that I allowed to do—in my 4 years as speaker—to do the right thing for the Cherokee. My reward was to have them use some of the treasure that was gained from my support in the statehouse to pay lobbyists huge sums of money to discredit the application for recognition of the Lumbee Indians.

Now I am going to get into some specifics.

For years, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and their adviser Wilson Pipestem had led the efforts, the punitive efforts, directly against the Lumbee Tribe. Most recently, at the 81st NCAI Convention, a few weeks ago, UINO—sorry for these abbreviations—spread inflammatory information about the Lumbee Tribe. That was on November 1. The Eastern Band publicly thanked the UINO for the distribution of these materials. They were false. Since this stunt, the NCAI president has publicly condemned the distribution of those materials and issued an apology to the Lumbee Tribe.

Now I have been made aware that Eastern Band, Wilson Pipestem, and UINO have been hosting events on Capitol Hill, spending large sums of money to continue spreading those lies.

In the coming weeks and months, I am going to continue to highlight the individuals, the lobbyists, the Tribal leaders, and the groups that are part of this web that are preventing the Lumbee from getting the recognition they have deserved for nearly 130 years.

I want to reiterate to the Oglala Sioux and to the Cheyenne River Sioux: This is not about you. This is about your leaders, and this is about their underhanded, unfair treatment of a Tribal nation that deserves recognition and that this country needs to atone for over a century of racism and neglect.

For that reason, Mr. President, I do object to the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection to the modification is heard.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, look, I am very disappointed in my friend from North Carolina's approach to this particular issue. As Members of the Senate, we each have a task as to whether or not we will support different pieces of legislation.

I had chosen not to object to his legislation which he has been speaking about, and we have done our best to try to allay any concerns he may have about our future attempts to disrupt his approach. So it is very disappointing that he would hold as hostage this particular piece of legislation, which is of solid intent to help repair relations between the Oglala Lakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes, and the Government of the United States in a way which does not impact his Tribe or the challenges he has with getting his Tribe recognized whatsoever. In fact, we have felt that by not objecting at this point—and we have not—that he would understand how serious we were about trying to get our piece of legislation attached to this to fix the problem.

As an example, today—and to the chairman of the committee who has worked so hard to bring these forward, along with the ranking member—I have no intentions of standing in the way of them passing their solid legislation simply as a protest vote. I think we have to move forward and take the best that we can.

I will continue to try to work with the Member from North Carolina to assure him that if he will allow this piece of legislation to move forward, we would not be objecting to his legislation in the future. But if we can't have ours, I guess there is always the possibility that he will not be able to get his, as well.

I will not object to the original proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, Senator ROUNDS—I call him MIKE—we are good friends. We came into the Senate together in 2014. We got to know each other before we even got here. He is a man of honor, and he is a man of his word. I have no doubt that he would not stand in the way should I allow this measure to go forward today.

The problem is, the Tribes that he represents will. They will continue to work to spread the misinformation to smear a Tribe that deserves recognition, and they want the respect that they have been entitled to for over 130 years when they first got recognition, short of Federal recognition.

So if I had a Senate and a Congress—if I had 535 MIKE ROUNDS—I would not have objected to this today. If I had Tribal leaders who were not lying to constituents and misinforming them on the background of the Lumbee Tribe and knowing that they will continue to, I have no other option than what I did today. It gives me no pleasure to do it to one of my favorite people in the U.S. Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the original request?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senate will proceed to the measures en bloc.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment to S. 1322 to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Unlocking Native Lands and Opportunities for Commerce and Key Economic Developments Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF TRIBAL LEASES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACROSS INDIAN LAND.

(a) **EXTENSION OF TRIBAL LEASE PERIOD.**—*The first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539, chapter 615; 25 U.S.C. 415) (commonly known as the "Long-Term Leasing Act"), is amended—*

(1) by striking "That (a)" and all that follows through the end of subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. LEASES OF RESTRICTED LAND.

"(a) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES; TERM; APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—*Any restricted Indian lands, regardless of whether that land is tribally or individually owned, may be leased by the Indian owner of the land, with the approval of the Secretary, for—*

"(A) a public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, or grazing purposes; or

"(B) a farming purpose that requires the making of a substantial investment in the improvement of the land for the production of 1 or more specialized crops as determined by the Secretary.

"(2) INCLUSIONS.—*A lease under paragraph (1) may include the development or use of natural resources in connection with operations under that lease.*

"(3) TERM.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—*Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a lease under paragraph (1) shall be for a term of not more than 99 years, including any renewals.*

"(B) EXCEPTION FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.—*A lease under paragraph (1) for grazing purposes may be for a term of not more than 10 years, including any renewals.*

"(4) REQUIREMENT.—*Each lease and renewal under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such terms and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary.*

"(5) CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL.—*Before the approval of any lease or renewal of an existing lease pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall determine that adequate consideration has been given to—*

"(A) relationship between the use of the leased lands and the use of neighboring land;

"(B) the height, quality, and safety of any structures or other facilities to be constructed on the leased land;

"(C) the availability of police and fire protection and other services on the leased land;

"(D) the availability of judicial forums for all criminal and civil causes of action arising on the leased land; and

"(E) the effects on the environment of the uses to which the leased lands will be subject.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "(b) Any lease" and inserting the following:

"(b) EXCEPTION FOR SECRETARY APPROVAL.—*Any lease";*

(B) by striking "of the Interior" each place it appears; and

(C) by striking "clause (3)" and inserting "paragraph";

(3) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (a), respectively, and moving the subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

(4) by striking "subsection (a)" each place it appears and inserting "subsection (b)"; and

(5) in subsection (h)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "and the term of the lease does not exceed—" and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 2 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539, chapter 615; 25 U.S.C. 415a) (commonly known as the "Long-Term Leasing Act"), is amended by inserting "of the Interior" after "Secretary" each place it appears.

(c) MODIFICATIONS OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACROSS INDIAN LAND.—The Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17, chapter 45), is amended—

(1) in the first section (62 Stat. 17, chapter 45; 25 U.S.C. 323), by striking "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, empowered to" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR ALL PURPOSES ACROSS INDIAN LAND.

"(a) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary of the Interior may";

(2) in section 2 (62 Stat. 18, chapter 45; 25 U.S.C. 324), by striking "organized under the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended; the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250); or the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967)."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 8. TRIBAL GRANTS OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

"(a) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), an Indian tribe may grant a right-of-way over and across the Tribal land of the Indian tribe for any purpose.

"(2) AUTHORITY.—A right-of-way granted under paragraph (1) shall not require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or a grant by the Secretary of the Interior under the section 1 if the right-of-way granted under paragraph (1) is executed in accordance with a Tribal regulation approved by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b).

"(b) REVIEW OF TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—

"(1) TRIBAL REGULATION SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL.—

"(A) SUBMISSION.—An Indian tribe seeking to grant a right-of-way under subsection (a) shall submit for approval a Tribal regulation governing the granting of rights-of-way over and across the Tribal land of the Indian tribe.

"(B) APPROVAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior shall have the authority to approve or disapprove any Tribal regulation submitted under subparagraph (A).

"(2) CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPROVAL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall approve a Tribal regulation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), if the Tribal regulation—

"(i) is consistent with any regulations (or successor regulations) issued by the Secretary of the Interior under section 4;

"(ii) provides for an environmental review process that includes—

"(I) the identification and evaluation of any significant impacts the proposed action may have on the environment; and

"(II) a process for ensuring—

"(aa) that the public is informed of, and has a reasonable opportunity to comment on, any significant environmental impacts of the proposed action identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I); and

"(bb) the Indian tribe provides a response to each relevant and substantive public comment on the significant environmental impacts identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I) before the Indian tribe approves the right-of-way.

"(B) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior, in making an approval decision under this subsection, shall not be subject to—

"(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

"(ii) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code; or

"(iii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

"(3) REVIEW PROCESS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Indian tribe submits a Tribal regulation to the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(i) review the Tribal regulation;

"(ii) approve or disapprove the Tribal regulation; and

"(iii) notify the Indian tribe that submitted the Tribal regulation of the approval or disapproval.

"(B) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior disapproves a Tribal regulation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall include with the disapproval notification under subparagraph (A)(iii) written documentation describing the basis for the disapproval.

"(C) EXTENSION.—The Secretary of the Interior may, after consultation with the Indian tribe that submitted a Tribal regulation under paragraph (1)(A), extend the 180-day period described in subparagraph (A).

"(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if an Indian tribe carries out a project or activity funded by a Federal agency, the Indian tribe may rely on the environmental review process of the applicable Federal agency rather than any Tribal environmental review process required under this subsection.

"(c) DOCUMENTATION.—An Indian tribe granting a right-of-way under subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior—

"(1) a copy of the right-of-way, including any amendments or renewals; and

"(2) if the right-of-way allows for compensation to be made directly to the Indian tribe, documentation of payments that are sufficient, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to discharge the trust responsibility of the United States under subsection (d).

"(d) TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not be liable for losses sustained by any party to a right-of-way granted under subsection (a).

"(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill the trust obligation of the United States to the applicable Indian tribe under Federal law (including regulations), the Secretary of the Interior may, on reasonable notice from the applicable Indian tribe and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, enforce the provisions of, or cancel, any right-of-way granted by the Indian tribe under subsection (a).

"(B) AUTHORITY.—The enforcement or cancellation of a right-of-way under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted using regulatory procedures issued under section 6.

"(e) COMPLIANCE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—An interested party, after exhaustion of any applicable Tribal remedies, may submit a petition to the Secretary of the Interior, at such time and in such form as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to review the compliance of an applicable Indian tribe with a Tribal regulation approved by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b).

"(2) VIOLATIONS.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior may take any action the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary to remedy the violation, including rescinding the approval of the Tribal regulation and reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe.

"(3) DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(A) provide written documentation, with respect to the Tribal regulation that has been violated, to the appropriate interested party and Indian tribe;

"(B) provide the applicable Indian tribe with a written notice of the alleged violation; and

"(C) prior to the exercise of any remedy, including rescinding the approval for the applicable Tribal regulation or reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe, provide the applicable Indian tribe with—

"(i) a hearing that is on the record; and

"(ii) a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation.

"(f) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects the application of any Tribal regulations issued under Federal environmental law.

"(g) EFFECT OF TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—An approved Tribal regulation under subsection (b) shall not preclude an Indian tribe from, in the discretion of the Indian tribe, consenting to the grant of a right-of-way by the Secretary of the Interior under the section 1.

"(h) TERMS OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The compensation for, and terms of, a right-of-way granted under subsection (a) will be determined by—

"(1) negotiations by the Indian tribe; or

"(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe.

"(i) JURISDICTION.—The grant of a right-of-way under subsection (a) does not waive the sovereign immunity of the Indian tribe or diminish the jurisdiction of that Indian tribe over the Tribal land subject to the right-of-way, unless otherwise provided in—

"(1) the grant of the right-of-way; or

"(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe."

Mr. SCHATZ. I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment to S. 1322, be considered and agreed to; and that the bills, as amended, where amended, be considered read a third time, en bloc.

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

The committee-reported amendment to S. 1322, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and were read the third time, en bloc.

Mr. SCHATZ. I know of no further debate on the bills, as amended, where amended, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bills, having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bills pass, en bloc?

The bills (S. 385; S. 1322, as amended; and S. 2868) were passed, en bloc, as follows:

S. 385

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

SECTION 1. NATIVE AMERICAN TOURISM GRANT PROGRAMS.

The Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act (25 U.S.C. 4351 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 6 (25 U.S.C. 4355) as section 7; and

(2) by inserting after section 5 (25 U.S.C. 4354) the following:

"SEC. 6. NATIVE AMERICAN TOURISM GRANT PROGRAMS.

"(a) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM.—The Director of the Bureau of Indian

Affairs may make grants to and enter into agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations to carry out the purposes of this Act, as described in section 2.

“(b) OFFICE OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN RELATIONS.—The Director of the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations may make grants to and enter into agreements with Native Hawaiian organizations to carry out the purposes of this Act, as described in section 2.

“(c) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The heads of other Federal agencies, including the Secretaries of Commerce, Transportation, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Labor, may make grants under this authority to and enter into agreements with Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to carry out the purposes of this Act, as described in section 2.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$35,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.”

S. 1322

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Unlocking Native Lands and Opportunities for Commerce and Key Economic Developments Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF TRIBAL LEASES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACROSS INDIAN LAND.

(a) EXTENSION OF TRIBAL LEASE PERIOD.—The first section of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539, chapter 615; 25 U.S.C. 415) (commonly known as the “Long-Term Leasing Act”), is amended—

(1) by striking “That (a)” and all that follows through the end of subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. LEASES OF RESTRICTED LAND.

“(a) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES; TERM; APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any restricted Indian lands, regardless of whether that land is tribally or individually owned, may be leased by the Indian owner of the land, with the approval of the Secretary, for—

“(A) a public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, or grazing purposes; or

“(B) a farming purpose that requires the making of a substantial investment in the improvement of the land for the production of 1 or more specialized crops as determined by the Secretary.

“(2) INCLUSIONS.—A lease under paragraph (1) may include the development or use of natural resources in connection with operations under that lease.

“(3) TERM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a lease under paragraph (1) shall be for a term of not more than 99 years, including any renewals.

“(B) EXCEPTION FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.—A lease under paragraph (1) for grazing purposes may be for a term of not more than 10 years, including any renewals.

“(4) REQUIREMENT.—Each lease and renewal under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such terms and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

“(5) CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL.—Before the approval of any lease or renewal of an existing lease pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall determine that adequate consideration has been given to—

“(A) relationship between the use of the leased lands and the use of neighboring land;

“(B) the height, quality, and safety of any structures or other facilities to be constructed on the leased land;

“(C) the availability of police and fire protection and other services on the leased land;

“(D) the availability of judicial forums for all criminal and civil causes of action arising on the leased land; and

“(E) the effects on the environment of the uses to which the leased lands will be subjected.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “(b) Any lease” and inserting the following:

“(b) EXCEPTION FOR SECRETARY APPROVAL.—Any lease”;

(B) by striking “of the Interior” each place it appears; and

(C) by striking “clause (3)” and inserting “paragraph”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (a), respectively, and moving the subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

(4) by striking “subsection (a)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (b)”;

and

(5) in subsection (h)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “and the term of the lease does not exceed—” and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 2 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539, chapter 615; 25 U.S.C. 415a) (commonly known as the “Long-Term Leasing Act”), is amended by inserting “of the Interior” after “Secretary” each place it appears.

(c) MODIFICATIONS OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACROSS INDIAN LAND.—The Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17, chapter 45), is amended—

(1) in the first section (62 Stat. 17, chapter 45; 25 U.S.C. 323), by striking “That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, empowered to” and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR ALL PURPOSES ACROSS INDIAN LAND.

“(a) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary of the Interior may”;

(2) in section 2 (62 Stat. 18, chapter 45; 25 U.S.C. 324), by striking “organized under the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended; the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250); or the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967).”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 8. TRIBAL GRANTS OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

“(a) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), an Indian tribe may grant a right-of-way over and across the Tribal land of the Indian tribe for any purpose.

“(2) AUTHORITY.—A right-of-way granted under paragraph (1) shall not require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or a grant by the Secretary of the Interior under the section 1 if the right-of-way granted under paragraph (1) is executed in accordance with a Tribal regulation approved by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b).

“(b) REVIEW OF TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—

“(1) TRIBAL REGULATION SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL.—

“(A) SUBMISSION.—An Indian tribe seeking to grant a right-of-way under subsection (a) shall submit for approval a Tribal regulation governing the granting of rights-of-way over and across the Tribal land of the Indian tribe.

“(B) APPROVAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior shall have the authority to approve or disapprove any Tribal regulation submitted under subparagraph (A).

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPROVAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall approve a Tribal regulation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), if the Tribal regulation—

“(i) is consistent with any regulations (or successor regulations) issued by the Secretary of the Interior under section 4;

“(ii) provides for an environmental review process that includes—

“(I) the identification and evaluation of any significant impacts the proposed action may have on the environment; and

“(II) a process for ensuring—

“(aa) that the public is informed of, and has a reasonable opportunity to comment on, any significant environmental impacts of the proposed action identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I); and

“(bb) the Indian tribe provides a response to each relevant and substantive public comment on the significant environmental impacts identified by the Indian tribe under subclause (I) before the Indian tribe approves the right-of-way.

“(B) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior, in making an approval decision under this subsection, shall not be subject to—

“(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

“(ii) section 306108 of title 54, United States Code; or

“(iii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

“(3) REVIEW PROCESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Indian tribe submits a Tribal regulation to the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) review the Tribal regulation;

“(ii) approve or disapprove the Tribal regulation; and

“(iii) notify the Indian tribe that submitted the Tribal regulation of the approval or disapproval.

“(B) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior disapproves a Tribal regulation submitted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary of the Interior shall include with the disapproval notification under subparagraph (A)(iii) written documentation describing the basis for the disapproval.

“(C) EXTENSION.—The Secretary of the Interior may, after consultation with the Indian tribe that submitted a Tribal regulation under paragraph (1)(A), extend the 180-day period described in subparagraph (A).

“(4) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), if an Indian tribe carries out a project or activity funded by a Federal agency, the Indian tribe may rely on the environmental review process of the applicable Federal agency rather than any Tribal environmental review process required under this subsection.

“(c) DOCUMENTATION.—An Indian tribe granting a right-of-way under subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior—

“(1) a copy of the right-of-way, including any amendments or renewals; and

“(2) if the right-of-way allows for compensation to be made directly to the Indian tribe, documentation of payments that are sufficient, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to discharge the trust responsibility of the United States under subsection (d).

“(d) TRUST RESPONSIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States shall not be liable for losses sustained by any party to a right-of-way granted under subsection (a).

“(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill the trust obligation of the United States to the applicable Indian tribe under Federal law (including regulations), the Secretary of the Interior may, on reasonable notice from the applicable Indian tribe and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, enforce the provisions of, or cancel, any right-of-way

granted by the Indian tribe under subsection (a).

“(B) AUTHORITY.—The enforcement or cancellation of a right-of-way under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted using regulatory procedures issued under section 6.

“(e) COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An interested party, after exhaustion of any applicable Tribal remedies, may submit a petition to the Secretary of the Interior, at such time and in such form as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to review the compliance of an applicable Indian tribe with a Tribal regulation approved by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (b).

“(2) VIOLATIONS.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior may take any action the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary to remedy the violation, including rescinding the approval of the Tribal regulation and reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe.

“(3) DOCUMENTATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that a Tribal regulation was violated after conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(A) provide written documentation, with respect to the Tribal regulation that has been violated, to the appropriate interested party and Indian tribe;

“(B) provide the applicable Indian tribe with a written notice of the alleged violation; and

“(C) prior to the exercise of any remedy, including rescinding the approval for the applicable Tribal regulation or reassuming responsibility for approving rights-of-way through the trust land of the applicable Indian tribe, provide the applicable Indian tribe with—

“(i) a hearing that is on the record; and

“(ii) a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation.

“(f) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects the application of any Tribal regulations issued under Federal environmental law.

“(g) EFFECT OF TRIBAL REGULATIONS.—An approved Tribal regulation under subsection (b) shall not preclude an Indian tribe from, in the discretion of the Indian tribe, consenting to the grant of a right-of-way by the Secretary of the Interior under the section 1.

“(h) TERMS OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The compensation for, and terms of, a right-of-way granted under subsection (a) will be determined by—

“(1) negotiations by the Indian tribe; or

“(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe.

“(i) JURISDICTION.—The grant of a right-of-way under subsection (a) does not waive the sovereign immunity of the Indian tribe or diminish the jurisdiction of that Indian tribe over the Tribal land subject to the right-of-way, unless otherwise provided in—

“(1) the grant of the right-of-way; or

“(2) the regulations of the Indian tribe.”

S. 2868

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

SECTION 1. REVOCATION OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY.

The request of the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota to surrender the charter of incorporation issued to that community and ratified on July 17, 1937, pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”) (48 Stat. 988, chapter 576; 25

U.S.C. 5124), is hereby accepted and that charter of incorporation is hereby revoked.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, en bloc.

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

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I took the floor today to pass several Indian Affairs bills that have been languishing for months and, some, for even years. I continue to intend to fight to pass several bipartisan bills, so it is good that we passed three of them. But there is a lot more work to do.

Senators PADILLA, LUJÁN, HEINRICH, SMITH, and others all have bills that are ready for consideration today and can end up as Federal law by the end of this Congress. They would improve the lives of Tribes and their communities from water rights settlements to protecting children from abuse and neglect. All of these bills have to be considered.

I am told additional time will be needed to clear these bills over the Thanksgiving break, and so I will stand down for now. I just want to make it clear to everybody: We are going to spend a lot of time on the floor together. There will be no cheap holds. There will be no convenient holds. We will give people a chance to work out their problems. But we are going to do this on the floor live like a real legislature and we are going to get this done. I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sharad Harshad Desai, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

NOMINATION OF SHARAD H. DESAI

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Sharad Desai to the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona.

Born in Phoenix, Mr. Desai received his B.A. and B.S. from the University of Arizona and his J.D. from New York University School of Law. After law school, he served as a law clerk to Justice Rebecca White Berch on the Arizona Supreme Court.

From 2007 to 2015, Mr. Desai worked as an attorney with the Phoenix law firm Osborn Maledon, P.A., first as an associate and later as a partner. He spent nearly a decade litigating cases in State and Federal courts on a broad range of topics.

Since 2015, Mr. Desai has worked in senior legal counsel roles at Honeywell International, Inc., a Fortune 150 technology and innovation company in Phoenix. He has been vice president and general counsel for the company's integrated supply chain and information technology divisions since 2023.

Mr. Desai has deep ties to the Grand Canyon State, and he enjoys the strong

support of both of his home State Senators, Ms. SINEMA and Mr. KELLY. The American Bar Association rated Mr. Desai as “qualified” to serve on the District of Arizona. If confirmed, he will be Arizona's first South Asian Federal district judge.

Mr. Desai's significant litigation background and experience in State and Federal courts ensure that he will be a valuable addition to the district court. I strongly support his nomination, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH DAY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 909, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 909) designating November 21, 2024, as “National Rural Health Day”.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion 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. 909) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote begin immediately.

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

VOTE ON DESAI NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Desai nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the

Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

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

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 303 Ex.]

YEAS—82

Baldwin	Heinrich	Romney
Barrasso	Helmy	Rosen
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Hoeben	Schatz
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Britt	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Brown	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Butler	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kennedy	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lankford	Stabenow
Casey	Lujan	Sullivan
Cassidy	Lummis	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Thune
Coons	Markey	Tillis
Cornyn	McConnell	Tuberville
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cramer	Murkowski	Warner
Crapo	Murphy	Warnock
Daines	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Ossoff	Welch
Durbin	Padilla	Whitehouse
Fischer	Paul	Wicker
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Graham	Reed	Young
Hassan	Risch	

NAYS—12

Braun	Ernst	Lee
Budd	Grassley	Mullin
Cotton	Hagerty	Ricketts
Cruz	Hawley	Schmitt

NOT VOTING—6

Blackburn	Marshall	Rubio
Fetterman	Moran	Vance

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I am pleased to come to the floor with my colleague Senator COLLINS to talk about the fact that this week the Senate passed a resolution designating November as American Diabetes Month.

Every November, we work together—my friend and colleague, my fellow co-chair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, Senator COLLINS—to pass this resolution so that we can raise awareness about what is a pervasive, chronic disease that 38 million Americans live with today. The resolution also draws attention to the many barriers that patients face when it comes to receiving adequate care to manage their diabetes.

By passing this resolution out of the Senate, we are reaffirming Congress’s commitment to increase diabetes treatment options, to fund more research, and to prevent new cases.

While I am grateful that the Senate has passed this resolution again this year, I wish I could say that we are

truly honoring the commitment that is outlined in the resolution. But, sadly, I am angry and I am frustrated over the lack of progress that spans not just years but decades to make common-sense changes and find real solutions to the problems that face diabetes patients.

For 38 million Americans, this isn’t a matter of politics, of what political party you join or if you don’t belong to one; for those 38 million, it is actually a matter of life or death, literally.

This is an issue, as I have said to this body many times, that is personal for me and my family. In the Gallery today is my granddaughter Elle, who was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes shortly before her 8th birthday. I have seen firsthand the challenges that Elle, my daughter Stefany, and their family face trying to manage Elle’s diabetes.

Managing type 1, especially when you get diagnosed at such a young age, is a complicated, delicate balance of daily insulin injections, blood glucose monitoring, and other supporting drugs. Elle and her mom and her dad have spent countless hours finding a treatment regimen that keeps her blood glucose level stable and allows her to live a full, happy life.

Elle is now 24. She lives in L.A., and she has spent years advocating, herself, to improve diabetes policies as part of Breakthrough T1D, which was formerly JDRF. Yet, every year, Elle, like all diabetes patients on some insurance, has to prove to her insurer that she still has type 1. Now, I find that strange because anybody who knows anything about type 1 knows that it is a chronic illness, that it doesn’t go away. And I am angry because this is real for our family and for millions of families across the country. And it is scary.

Just this week, Elle was denied coverage for a prescription that she relies on to manage her diabetes. She was denied a medication that she needs to live her very busy and full life. The medication she was denied does the same work of three other drugs combined. Now all of Elle’s work to find the right treatment is back to square one because of a decision that was made not by her doctor—and she has been a patient at the Joslin Diabetes Center, which is one of the premier diabetes treatment centers not just in the country but in the world. It wasn’t her doctor at the Joslin Center who made that decision. It wasn’t her local primary care doctor. It was the insurance company.

I wish I could say this was the first time, but denials like these have become a common occurrence. And I think most folks know this, but in case you don’t, as I said, type 1 diabetes is a chronic disease. It doesn’t go away because you turn another year older. It doesn’t go away because you move to a different location. Elle is going to live with this disease, unless we have a breakthrough, for the rest of her life, and she will spend, every day, some portion of her day thinking about it.

She will spend every day making choices about what to eat or drink, about the right exercise routine, and how she can best manage her levels. It is unconscionable that a decision by an insurer would make these choices even harder.

We are lucky in our family because we have resources and we have time to dedicate to researching and solving some of these issues, to try to navigate the healthcare system, but, sadly, that is not the case for so many families across this country, people like the single mom who works multiple jobs to keep food on the table for her kids.

I understand why Americans are angry with the status quo. They should be. We should all be because it is well past time we finally get help to those people who need it to address their type 1 diabetes.

I know that Senator COLLINS and I have legislation. It is called the INSULIN Act. It is an effort to help people who cannot afford the cost of their insulin. We know that is an issue because spending on insulin has tripled in the last decade. Nearly one in five patients is still forced to ration their insulin.

Capping out-of-pocket costs for insulin and finding ways to increase insulin competition are no-brainers for most Americans. Sadly, that hasn’t been true in the Senate. In fact, this is an issue that receives so much support from the American people that addressing insulin costs has, sadly, become a political football. Unfortunately, that comes at the expense of patients who rely on daily insulin to survive.

Senator COLLINS and I started working on this issue—our legislation in 2019. Part of the effort includes funding more research into curing diabetes. The diabetes community has seen advances in treatment, but insulin, which was invented over 100 years ago, is still the only real way to manage the disease.

The Special Diabetes Program, or SDP, funds vital research into type 1 at the National Institutes of Health. SDP also funds successful diabetes prevention and treatment programs for American Indian and Alaskan Native communities because they are disproportionately affected by the disease. These programs have a proven track record, but until last year, the Special Diabetes Program was flat-funded for two decades.

Senator COLLINS has done remarkable work, and I think it is not a coincidence that when she became vice chair of the Appropriations Committee, we finally got an increase in the reauthorization of the Special Diabetes Program. But we have to pass that reauthorization again by the end of this year.

Now, I hope Congress will finally realize the importance of this program and provide it the funding that it deserves. I hope that we can also get this body to pass our INSULIN Act because, for Elle, for families across this country, in every corner of every State, we

have to do better for all of them, for the people who love them, because behind every statistic is a person who is just trying to make ends meet.

We have the power here to make their lives easier, to make healthcare more affordable for the millions of people who are living with diabetes. We can create a future where no one has to choose between their health and their livelihood. Why wouldn't we take this opportunity to help our neighbors? I know Senator COLLINS and I will continue to work toward that end.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, first, let me thank the Senator from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN, for her extraordinary leadership on diabetes. She has worked night and day on this issue the entire time she has served in the Senate. Together we formed a bipartisan partnership that recognizes that diabetes affects men and women and children of all races, political affiliations, parts of the country. It is ageless. It simply does not care.

During American Diabetes Month, it is critical that we continue to raise awareness about the burden of diabetes on the 38 million Americans living with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes. This is an astonishing 12 percent of the U.S. population, and it includes more than 116,000 adults in my State of Maine.

For those with type 1 diabetes in particular, there is no day off from this disease. I know so many children who were diagnosed as children with type 1, and this is a disease they will have for the rest of their lives, absent a cure. They include a 10-year-old boy whom I met my very first year in the Senate, in 1997. I will never forget his looking up at me and saying: Senator COLLINS, I wish I could just have one day off each year from my diabetes—my birthday or Christmas—just one day.

It was then that I knew I had to dedicate my efforts toward better treatments, earlier diagnosis, and one day a cure of this devastating disease. Since then, my life has been enriched by getting to know so many people who have type 1 diabetes.

I think of Aidan Sweeney, whom I first met at a Children's Congress, where children from all over the United States came to Washington to talk about what it was like to have type 1 diabetes. Aidan was just a toddler when he came with his mother Caroline Sweeney to testify before Congress. She testified for him. Today, he is a thriving college student in Boston.

I think of people like Ruby Whitmore, one of my neighbors in Maine, who has had diabetes since a very young age.

I think of my niece Nicole Wiesendanger, who has kept a log, a journal of her journey with type 1 diabetes.

I think of Bek Hoskins, whom I met just this past year, who, because of the

price of insulin, felt that she could not take the full amount that she was advised to take by her doctor and ended up in the emergency room of a hospital, very ill.

I am appalled to learn of the experience of Senator SHAHEEN's granddaughter, who has lived with type 1 since she was just 8 years old and was recently denied care that she requires. I agree with Senator SHAHEEN that we must hold insurance carriers accountable when they apply unreasonable utilization management techniques that benefit the companies at the expense of everyday Americans and that contradict the best treatment for the person with type 1. Doctors and patients in Maine are frustrated with the unfair burden these practices add to the burdens these individuals are already coping with. We must and we can do better.

Diabetes is also one of our country's most costly diseases in both human and economic terms. It is the leading cause of kidney disease, blindness in working-age adults, lower limb amputations, heart disease, and stroke. Approximately one in four healthcare dollars and one in three Medicare dollars are spent treating people with diabetes. Diabetes cost our Nation \$413 billion in 2022, and medical expenditures for individuals coping with diabetes are roughly 2.6 times higher than expenditures for those without the disease.

As the founder and the cochair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, I have been proud to lead this bipartisan resolution designating the month of November as "American Diabetes Month." My hope is that it will increase public awareness and support for Federal policies and investments that will help us to better treat, prevent, and ultimately cure this disease. I join Senator SHAHEEN in thanking our many Senate colleagues for supporting this resolution and passing it by unanimous consent on Tuesday.

While American Diabetes Month is an important opportunity to raise awareness about the burden of diabetes, it should also be a time to celebrate the progress that we have made in improving the lives of millions of Americans living with this disease.

One example of progress is the sustained Federal investments in programs that help prevent and treat the disease and its complications, including the Special Diabetes Program, which, as Senator SHAHEEN pointed out, is set to expire at the end of this year. We cannot allow that to occur. Earlier this month, I was proud to lead a bipartisan letter to our Senate leadership, signed by 55 Senators, emphasizing the importance of the Special Diabetes Program.

From new technologies like the artificial pancreas systems to new therapies to delay the clinical onset of type 1 diabetes, this program is improving the lives of people with diabetes today and accelerating the progress to cures.

I remember when I first became involved in this issue, the number of

daily finger pricks that were necessary, the alarms that had to be set during the nights so that parents could check on their children with type 1, the burdensome large pump systems that were used. We have come so far with the closed-loop artificial pancreas, the continuous glucose monitors that can send a phone message and an alarm to a parent if a child's blood sugar has become too high or too low. We have come a long way. But it has taken investment, and that is what we must continue.

Through continued Federal investment in biomedical research and prevention programs and by passing bipartisan legislation to address the high costs of insulin, like our INSULIN Act, as well as broader pharmacy benefit manager reform, Congress has the opportunity to continue to build on this progress for the benefit of those living with diabetes.

Madam President, I look forward to continuing to partner with Senator SHAHEEN and the members of the Senate Diabetes Caucus that we cochair to advance policies, to remove barriers to care, to lower the costs of insulin, and to support the critical research and prevention programs that are so important to the quality of life to those millions of Americans living with diabetes.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The senior Senator from Maryland.

REMEMBERING SERGEI MAGNITSKY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to honor the legacy of Sergei Magnitsky, who was killed 15 years ago this weekend. Sergei was born in 1972 in Odessa, in Ukraine. He was brilliant. He won the physics and mathematics Olympiad when he was just 15 years old.

He knew right from wrong and was willing to stand up for what he believed in. Working as a tax attorney in Moscow, he uncovered a scheme that included the theft of \$230 million of taxes by Russian corrupt officials. He not only filed criminal complaints against the Russian police officers involved; he testified against them. He named names. He did what any lawyer and responsible citizen should do. He believed that individuals should be held accountable for their corrupt actions.

In response, they arrested Sergei. They held him in custody for 358 days. They refused visits from his wife and mother and telephone calls with his children. They denied him medical care. They tortured him, trying to get him to recant his testimony.

Most people would have given in, but Sergei refused. So they had him chained to a bed as eight guards with rubber batons beat him to death.

I want to read what his colleagues wrote about him in memorial.

They said that Sergei “wasn’t involved in politics. He wasn’t an oligarch and he wasn’t a human rights activist. He was just a highly competent professional. The kind of person whom you could call up as the workday was finishing at 7 pm with a legal question, and he would cancel his dinner plans and stay in the office until midnight to figure out the answer. He was what many people would describe as the good face of modern Russia: a smart and honest man working hard to better himself and to make a good life for his family.”

And he was murdered because he sought the truth in Russia.

When I talk about values of foreign policy, I think about the values of Sergei Magnitsky.

Mr. President, the two of us have the honor of serving on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I must tell you, our Presiding Officer is one of the great champions to advance human rights, a bedrock of our value-based foreign policy. America’s strength is in its foreign policy. It is based upon values, supporting human rights, anti-corruption, democratic institution building—as compared to autocratic regimes that have foreign policy based upon transactional goals and media goals that they enforce many times by corruption and force.

We see that today with Mr. Putin in Russia, as he tries to take over Ukraine.

We have value-based foreign policy—our strength. Sergei Magnitsky was about values: his bravery, his honesty, and his willingness to stand up to a corrupt authoritarian state.

Looking around the world today, we see war in Europe and the Middle East and Africa. We see a growing autocracy and kleptocracy across states like Russia and China, a rise of anti-democratic sentiment in traditional bastions of liberty.

I believe one of the keys to fighting back against these forces starts with holding the perpetrators of human rights violations accountable.

If we hold the perpetrators accountable, others will not follow in that path. If there is impunity and no accountability, it breeds more perpetrators that violate individuals’ rights.

The idea has informed how I think about foreign policy and the rule of law. And it also informed two pieces of legislation I am proud of writing in my time in the U.S. Congress: the 2012 Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act and the 2016 Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

At the time of Sergei Magnitsky’s killing, our main policy tool for penalizing human rights abusers and corruption was country-based sanctions. This is a blunt tool—useful to respond to major events like Russia’s invasion of Ukraine or Iran’s enrichment of uranium to nuclear weapons grade. If you

go against the country, there is a penalty to be paid. But it is less effective to provide accountability for human rights violators which are individuals who are perpetrating those violations.

We needed something more responsive, more targeted. And inspired by the tragedy of Sergei Magnitsky’s murder, I set out to write legislation to hold his murderers accountable. I didn’t know at the time the profound impact the bill would have for human rights and accountability.

The original bill targeted the individuals who were complicit in the jailing and murder of Sergei Magnitsky. It blocked these individuals from enjoying the benefits of America. It stopped them from traveling to the United States and stopped them from using our banking system.

It gave the U.S. Government the authority to seize the properties. It stopped them from violating human rights with impunity.

Magnitsky-style sanctions seem like a foregone conclusion today but not when we got it enacted. Although it passed the Senate with overwhelming bipartisan support, it was not an easy fight.

Different parts of our foreign policy community were vehemently opposed. It was something. It was change. And change is hard.

The executive branch doesn’t like the legislative branch interfering in how they conduct their business. But that is our responsibility—the legislative branch’s responsibility—to set the policies.

We pushed ahead. In 2016, we expanded the bill beyond the reach of human rights violators and corrupt actors around the world. We have expanded it—the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Act—and we made that permanent.

I want to acknowledge that one of the ways we got this done was because it was bipartisan. Senator Lugar helped me, as I was a freshman Member of this body in the Foreign Relations Committee, in getting the attention on the need for this legislation.

The late Senator John McCain was my principal cosponsor and helped to get the original Sergei Magnitsky Accountability Act included in a bill that could pass the U.S. Senate.

And my good friend and the leader with me on the Helsinki Commission, Senator ROGER WICKER, was principally responsible, working with me to get the Global Magnitsky bill made permanent with a place in the National Defense Authorization Act.

The sequence was, 2017, Executive Order 13818 was issued to structure the implementation of the law and broadened the scope of the law.

In 2022, we made the law permanent by repealing the sunset clause.

In 2023, the United States sanctioned 78 foreign persons under the Magnitsky Sanctions Program.

And as of November 7 of this year, the program has sanctioned over 712

foreign persons and entities since its inception.

I can tell you specific examples. I can tell you about being in Bulgaria and being treated as a hero because it was the Magnitsky sanctions against their corrupt leaders that allowed their country to move forward with the reforms that the people of Bulgaria wanted. It meant real change.

I can tell you about recently being in Guatemala, where we see hope for a democratic regime. It was Magnitsky sanctions that helped get to that point.

These sanctions have real consequences because, you see, corrupt leaders want the protection of a country’s rule of law for their wealth, even though they live in countries that don’t believe in the rule of law. We take that away from them by the Magnitsky sanctions. It has had a profound impact on human rights, where now individual actors have to consider their own conduct, even when acting on behalf of the state.

Their reputation, ability to travel, and ensure access to the assets are at risk. I have seen a lot in 58 years of public service, much of which I have devoted to human rights advocacy.

I remain inspired by the heroism of Sergei Magnitsky and can confidently say that he did not die in vain. His death jarred the global conscience forever.

Today, the Magnitsky name is synonymous with an approach by dozens of leading democracies to respond to human rights abuses and official corruption. The United States led on this issue. We were the ones who were able to get it started. When we lead and we lead with values and we lead on behalf of democracies, other countries will follow our leadership.

Shortly after we passed the Magnitsky sanctions, there was action in the United Kingdom; there was action in Canada; the EU has adopted them; and now two dozen countries have Magnitsky-type sanctions.

We have to do more. We have to figure out a way how we can coordinate these sanctions so we can really isolate those human rights violators and have a global approach to the imposition of the Magnitsky sanctions.

There is more we need to do to fight corruption. So we have a lot more work to do. But I will tell you, Magnitsky is a name that strikes fear in the hearts of Vladimir Putin and corrupt oligarchs around him.

As government officials and responsible citizens, we have an obligation to advance policies that respect human freedom and the dignity of the individual. That is especially true of those of us who live in democracies.

I know that at times our task may seem difficult or impossible, but we must never give up hope. We must continue to have faith that our work is worthwhile. There were days where I thought the Magnitsky quest would not have any main consequences. I look today with pride. I am glad we did

not give up hope, and we were able to get that law passed.

Vaclav Havel once wrote:

There is only one thing I will not concede: that it might be meaningless to strive in a good cause.

I will never concede either. The struggle for human rights can sometimes seem insurmountable. Let me just share with you one of my experiences in life. I have been very fortunate to have had an incredible career. In 1987, as part of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I traveled to Germany and went to West Berlin. I went through Checkpoint Charlie to East Berlin. I walked up to the Brandenburg Gate and saw East German machineguns focused at me so that I would not cross back into West Berlin by trying to sneak across.

I met with East Berliners who were desperate for someone to listen to their cause. They never gave up hope. They were living in a very oppressed country. They fought for their freedom. And we helped them. We didn't give up hope; they didn't give hope.

Two years later, I returned to Berlin with a hammer in hand to help knock down the Berlin Wall. I have returned to Berlin many times since and see a unified city. We can never give up hope.

What we do in this Chamber, the leadership we take, to go after those abusers affect real people and the future of real countries.

We must not give up hope in striving for a good cause because if we do not give up hope, we will overcome oppression and violence and build a world that is safe and peaceful and prosperous.

It is not only the right thing to do, it is the right thing for our national security. I am proud of the work we have been able to do in this Chamber. I thank my colleagues who have helped in this effort, including the distinguished Presiding Officer, who has been incredible. We have a lot more work yet to be done. Thank you for all your help. I appreciate your listening to my comments.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, this is, I think, my 295th "Time to Wake Up" speech, with my increasingly battered graphic, which the Smithsonian has asked for as the most used graphic in Senate history, but I wouldn't let them have it until we solve the problem, so it just gets increasingly dented.

But what I want to talk about now is the trip that I just took with Senator

MARKEY to the COP, the Conference of the Parties, the COP 29 in Azerbaijan, where Senator MARKEY and I heard a similar message from almost everyone there: The transition to clean energy is happening and will continue to happen no matter who occupies the White House.

China's auto market will achieve a milestone this year with electric and hybrid vehicles half of all vehicles sold. China is also installing record amounts of wind, solar, and nuclear. Europe is rapidly and irreversibly weaning itself off fossil fuels, with greenhouse gas emissions projected to fall by 8 percent this year—enormous progress. In Australia, one-third of homes have rooftop solar, and they are growing dramatically. More than 40 percent of Australia's electricity comes from renewables, headed for 80 percent by 2030.

So while America's energy policy has been sold out to Trump's fossil fuel donors, the world will go on, leaving America more and more behind. Nor does Trump being for sale mean that there won't be leadership on climate change coming from the United States. California as the fifth largest economy in the world and New York as the 10th largest economy in the world, joined by other States like New Jersey and Rhode Island, can pursue together ambitious decarbonization policies. These States can move markets, and they will win economically against States that are left stuck with expensive, polluting fossil fuel.

The European Union is driving forward on climate change, particularly with its carbon border adjustment mechanism, or CBAM. Europe's power and industrial sectors already work under a domestic carbon price. The CBAM extends that carbon price beyond EU borders to imports that are entering the European Union. American exporters are going to start paying a tariff if their exports aren't up to EU carbon emission standards. Given the size of EU markets, the CBAM amounts to a global carbon price for energy-intensive industrial goods.

Not just the EU but the UK has announced that it is joining the CBAM also. We spoke with Australia, which is in detailed negotiations to join as well. Because of the CBAM, even economies that aren't joining, like India and China, are looking at domestic carbon pricing to reduce the tariff burden. After all, why pay tariffs to get into EU, UK, and Australian markets when you can keep the same revenue at home via a domestic carbon price?

Washington State voters just approved a carbon price by an overwhelming margin. New England's Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative is a small but successful multistate carbon price. Carbon pricing is coming, and that is good news because there is no longer a pathway to climate safety without a price on carbon.

We heard from business leaders about the economic havoc that climate change is causing, particularly now in

insurance markets. It is a subject that my Budget Committee has examined closely, and our committee is going to release several more reports on the climate economic threat before I relinquish that gavel.

As I said frequently at the COP, we have gone through three stages on climate change.

The first stage was the science phase. Scientists did their job, and they gave us accurate warnings about the dangers of fossil fuel emissions to the planet and to humanity.

Then we came to the political phase. We did not do our jobs. Despite the warnings of science, politicians yielded to an unprecedented campaign of obstruction and disinformation orchestrated and funded by the fossil fuel industry through a flotilla of dark money front groups and captured trade associations.

One rare bright moment in this political failure came when Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act, but despite its now proven benefit to Republican districts, not one Republican would vote for it.

Now we enter the third phase of climate change: the economic phase, the time of consequences. In this phase, climate change warnings start coming home to roost in household economies. We see it immediately in the insurance crisis in climate risk areas, with Florida being ground zero for exploding home and car insurance rates in a collapsing insurance market. We also see it in grocery aisles as droughts and floods hammer agricultural commodities. Shipping is constricted in dried-up waterways, like the Panama Canal or the Mississippi River; supply chains unravel; and for good measure, Big Oil adds to the cost problems by jacking up gas prices.

Let's review that for a moment. When Russia invaded Ukraine in early 2022, gas prices spiked, assisted by the OPEC cartel. Big Oil had a two-part strategy ready to go: One, raise their prices to meet the new cartel price, pushing high prices at the pump for Americans, and two, blame the high prices that they put at the pump for Americans on Joe Biden. That campaign of blame was pure theater. Obviously, oil companies set their own gas prices; government doesn't. The surge in oil profits coming from their price gouging shows their multibillion-dollar motivation. Falsely blaming Joe Biden—well, that helped their politics.

The red line on this graph shows inflation-adjusted oil prices. Two things are clear: One, oil prices are dangerously volatile, and two, they keep getting higher, even adjusted for inflation.

This blue line here shows the average postwar oil prices.

This green line here shows the average price per barrel since 1980, up \$13 from the postwar average.

So behind all of this volatility noise is an actual, persistent increase in cost, even inflation-adjusted.

This brown line up here shortens the timeframe further. It shows the average price since 2000, and it is up another \$12—a total \$25-per-barrel increase.

The lesson? Stay addicted to oil, and our future will be volatile, increasingly expensive, and dangerous.

Where fossil fuel denies us energy security and drives inflation, renewable energy offers us stable, affordable energy, powered by fuels that are free—sunlight and wind and flowing water and geothermal heat. None depend on tyrants' whims or foreign cartels' greed.

Then add the economic costs of climate change—not just the cost of the product but the cost to life of burning that product. Fossil fuel emissions are driving up the cost of insurance, electricity, and groceries, to name just the most prominent examples. Homeowners' premiums in Florida have tripled or quadrupled. And it is not just Florida—go to coastal Louisiana or Texas or even California and other States. They are seeing surging insurance premiums, including auto premiums, as floods and hailstorms and fires become more common and intense.

Electricity bills soared when utilities had to spend billions of dollars upgrading their distribution networks to prevent them from sparking wildfires in this new hotter, dryer condition that climate change has caused, and hotter temperatures increased electric utility bills as families had to use more energy in order to cool their homes. Phoenix's record 113 consecutive days of 100-plus-degree heat this year required lots of excess electricity.

In America's grocery aisles, you will find example after example of staples whose prices increased due to climate change—climate-fueled droughts, climate-fueled floods, climate-fueled heat waves. Orange juice, chocolate, olive oil, sugar—the list goes on. It is climateflation, and we should call it that.

The fossil fuel industry's fake concern for America's consumers is illustrated by liquefied natural gas—LNG—exports. Guess how economies work. Domestic prices rise when we export more LNG because there is less left for the American consumer: supply down, demand the same, price up. Yet Big Oil happily raises prices on Americans by fighting for more, more, more LNG exports and more and more profits, driving higher prices for American families.

Who is actually responsible for these price increases? The oil and gas executives who obstructed climate action for decades, putting our economy and our planet at ever greater peril. They knew that the continued combustion of oil and gas would eventually result in dozens of feet of sea level rise and make extreme storms, droughts, heat waves, wildfires, and floods far more likely. They knew, and rather than fix it, they bought off the Republican Party with

campaign cash and dark money front groups. Those oil and gas chieftains were among the biggest donors to President Trump's campaign. Just this year, Trump asked them for \$1 billion in campaign money in exchange for doing their bidding—quid pro quo.

The burden on American families of higher insurance premiums, higher electricity bills, higher grocery bills, and storm-ravaged homes and cars is about to turn worse. There is an old saying—I think it was Ernest Hemingway—about going bankrupt. He said it happens very slowly and then all at once. We are headed for an all-at-once moment. Witnesses in our Budget Committee hearings warn that when insurance markets melt down because of unpredictable climate risk, the problem then cascades on into mortgage markets because you need insurance to get a mortgage, and that then cascades on into property values because your property's value drops if buyers can't get a mortgage to buy it from you.

I mean, it is fine if you are a billionaire in Palm Beach who is going to sell Mar-a-Lago to the next billionaire, and it is all a big cash transaction. But if you are a plumber in a development outside of Orlando, you need somebody who can get a mortgage to buy your property. And if you can't insure your property so that it can't support a mortgage, you are going to have a real problem with its property value.

The former chief economist of mortgage giant Freddie Mac testified this cascade ends in a shock to the economy like the 2008 mortgage meltdown.

He is not alone. Just to give one other example of many, *The Economist* magazine—not exactly a green outfit—warned in a cover article that “climate change . . . could wipe out . . . \$25 trillion” of value in the global housing market; “experts warn of a ‘climate-insurance bubble’ affecting a third of American homes.”

That prediction from the chief economist of Freddie Mac about a coastal property values crash that would cascade into a 2008-style economic meltdown for the country was based on, as I said, coastal property values, but now the Carolinas can tell you about upland flooding destroying the reliability of insurance. And California and Western States can tell you about wildfire risk crashing insurance markets.

So the original risk to coastal properties now has these evil siblings of climate risk to upland flooding and to wildfire-adjacent properties. So it is likely to be worse. And as *The Economist* points out, it is affecting a third of American homes.

Rather than face up to any of this, the incoming administration will deny it all as payback to their oil and gas industry donors—corruption of the lowest sort. But no amount of lies, propaganda, and corruption can change the laws of physics, chemistry, and biology. You can deny gravity all you want, but when you step out a window, the result is the same.

So I will be laser-focused on the corruption that Trump will unleash on America and the economic consequences of climate change that Americans will face. As the climate danger long warned about comes home to roost in surging insurance premiums, flooded communities, higher prices, and crashing property values in flood and wildfire-exposed communities—again, potentially causing a 2008-style economywide economic shock—we will explain to Americans how it did not have to be this way, how these costs are the poison fruit of the fossil fuel industry's climate fraud and its corrupt bargains with Trump.

And with that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

RECOGNIZING NEW JERSEY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mr. HELMY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute and recognize several organizations and individuals from our home State and the great State of New Jersey who have been and had a tremendous impact on our constituents across our home State and have defined what it means to serve their communities and recognize them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their tireless service to New Jerseyans and put a spotlight on them here on the Senate floor.

First, I want to take this moment to honor New Jersey Community Development Corporation for the important work that it has been doing in our home State as it approaches its 30th anniversary. NJCDC is directly involved in urban revitalization efforts, financial empowerment programs, educational initiatives, and other critically important youth development activities to help uplift our young people and empower the youth of New Jersey.

The work done by the NJCDC has directly transformed the lives of many in the cities of Paterson specifically and the surrounding Passaic County.

I would also want to recognize NJCDC founder and chief executive officer and recent inductee to the New Jersey Hall of Fame, Robert Guarasci, for all his tremendous work to make this organization what it has become today.

And, of course, we cannot recognize NJCDC without recognizing the enormous dedication of a great champion of this Senate floor, the late, great Senator Frank Lautenberg, to New Jerseyans and the NJCDC specifically, which he loved and championed his whole career.

RECOGNIZING THE BLOOMFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. President, second, I want to honor the Bloomfield, NJ, Fire Department. Chief Louis Venezia's crew is just 1 of 300 departments in the entire world that has received the accredited status from the Commission on Fire Accreditation International, which is no small feat. The Bloomfield Fire Department's top-class training, staff,

communication, decision making, community outreach, and public relationships have made this certification possible. They are well deserving of this status, and I am proud to have such a fine department in New Jersey.

I want to thank the department for its tireless efforts to keep their community safe, and it is because of them that the people of Bloomfield can sleep soundly knowing that they are protected in the case of emergency. It is my honor to stand here in this body, in front of my mentor and senior Senator, Mr. BOOKER, to give these organizations and individuals the recognition they deserve for all their efforts to improve the lives of New Jerseyans. I wish to thank them for their tireless service to our communities and wish them much success in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO PHIL AND TAMMY MURPHY

Mr. President, on behalf of my senior Senator, I would be remiss if I did not recognize two other individuals in the Gallery whose selfless service has uplifted so many lives across our State: Gov. Phil Murphy and First Lady Tammy Murphy.

Over the past 7 years, I have had the honor of working alongside Governor Murphy and First Lady Tammy Murphy to build a stronger and fairer State for every New Jerseyan. Under their leadership, the Garden State has set the gold standard for progressive and responsible leadership in America, from nearly doubling our State's minimum wage to enacting the most ambitious property tax relief program in modern history.

The Murphy administration has made life more affordable for every New Jersey family. They have taken strides in reviving New Jersey's reputation as a global leader in innovation by seizing upon a number of emerging industries, from clean energy to life science, to generative artificial intelligence. They have upheld our shared responsibility to protect all of our State's children by enacting some of the Nation's most transformative environmental policies and implementing a number of Nation-leading gun safety laws that have brought gun deaths to record lows. And they have also managed to bring the 2026 FIFA World Cup Final to the New Jersey-New York—said in the right order—region, which is sure to provide a massive boost to our local economies.

It is because of this impeccable record that I was so honored the Governor would trust me with the responsibility I hold here. It has been a privilege to work alongside them in this role—both with the Governor and the first lady—on so many issues that matter to New Jersey families, from funding much needed infrastructure improvements to working with the first lady to cosponsor legislation in this Chamber to access maternal healthcare for underserved communities.

Governor and First Lady Murphy, thank you for being here today. Without your support, I would not be standing here today.

Having been born and raised in New Jersey, I hold a deep love for the people in our State. My career in public service has given me the privilege of meeting many of our over 9 million residents who make New Jersey so unique. Serving them in this Chamber has been an incredible honor and a continued part of my public service. I hope the work that my staff and I have accomplished in this short term will leave a lasting impact for years to come.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CANTWELL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO FRED AUSTIN AND JOHN SHANK

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, it is Thursday afternoon; and, well, I don't know if our new pages know the significance of Thursday afternoon, but it is usually the time I come down and talk about our Alaskan of the Week. Hopefully, everybody can see that. It is kind of a special poster board today because it has the Capitol Christmas tree on it. I want to talk about that Capitol Christmas tree.

The Alaskan of the Week is—for the reporters who are still around here on Thursday afternoon and the American people, they all view this as their favorite speech of the week. I am just saying. Not bragging. It is true, because we talk about someone really special in Alaska. It could be someone national, a great hero; it could be someone who did something great for their local community. Then we talk a little bit about what is going on in Alaska. Most of the country is intrigued by our great State—little snapshot of what is happening.

Let me do that right now.

Winter is not coming; winter is here. In fact, winter came before Halloween. We had a lot of snow in Anchorage before Halloween. Now we are getting a ton of snow. It is cold. There is a lot of snow. The holiday spirit is upon us. We love that. The northern lights are out. It is literally a winter wonderland.

If you want to come up to Alaska—people in the Gallery—come on up. You will have the best visit of your life. Summer, winter, fall—it doesn't matter. By the way, in Utqiagvik, AK—that is our northernmost community referred to previously as Barrow, AK—the sun went down November 19, and it is not coming up until January 23 of 2025. It is kind of dark in Utqiagvik right now. They are not going to have a sunrise until late January. We love them up there. They are tough, great Americans, patriotic Americans.

Everyone in my State is already enjoying winter. So if you can't come up to Alaska to enjoy winter this winter,

we are going to bring a little bit of Alaska here to DC. That is right. The Capitol Christmas tree, which will be lit up in front of the Capitol building for the month of December, is coming all the way from the Tongass National Forest. The Presiding Officer cares a lot about the Tongass, we know that. It is just outside of Wrangell, AK. That is a journey of almost 5,000 miles. And this is no living-room-size Christmas tree, folks. It is an 85-foot Sitka spruce. That is a big tree. You are going to see it out in front of the Capitol here very soon.

I am sure everybody listening—and we know there are millions of people listening to this Alaskan of the Week speech—millions—they have a lot of questions.

Wait. How do you transport a tree that size almost 5,000 miles across America?

There are a lot of moving parts, including seven different vehicles and multiple-force servicemembers on tree-watering duty. You don't want your tree to dry out when you drive it across the country. And, of course, the intrepid truckers—truck drivers—who have taken up this charge to successfully and safely deliver Alaska's Christmas tree to America's Mall, to the Capitol.

These Alaskans, Fred Austin and John Shank—longtime Alaska truck drivers, both Teamsters—are the men responsible for driving for 3 weeks to deliver this tree to Washington, DC. And they, Fred and John, are our Alaskans of the Week.

By the way, I love the Teamsters. I am a big fan of the Teamsters. During the pandemic, I went out in our backyard in Anchorage and gave a speech making all the Teamsters our Alaskans of the Week because they were keeping our economy open when, essentially, the rest of the country, the rest of Alaska, was shut down.

So here is to the Teamsters.

Here is to Fred and John.

Let me give you a little background on this tree that Fred and John shared with me and my team recently. This gigantic tree was cut down outside of Wrangell, AK, as I mentioned, in late October. It was shipped from southeast Alaska—that is where Wrangell is—to Seattle, the Presiding Officer's hometown, on November 3. It was escorted by Forest Service members who are caring for the tree. Like I said, watering it, keeping it fresh the whole trip.

When we checked in on Fred—and they are here now or are going to be here tomorrow morning. We checked in on them. They were just about to stop in Omaha, NE. By the time they conclude their journey, which will be tomorrow, they will have stopped in 12 States, 17 towns across America. And if you were lucky enough to be one of those Americans to live within driving distance of any of their stops, these guys would have been hard to miss.

Thousands of Americans have come out to see this tree going across the

country. The upper half of this tree is already covered in Christmas lights and is visible through Plexiglass in the 85-foot custom-built trailer which serves as a gigantic autograph book that has collected thousands of signatures across the country from Americans and Christmas enthusiasts all across our great Nation.

Let's talk about these two great Alaskans, our Alaskans of the Week.

Fred first. Transporting a tree of this size that many miles requires, like I said, a crack team, which is why Fred and John were chosen. Two Teamsters—get this—with a combined trucking experience of over 130 years. Do the math. These guys know how to drive trucks. Fred has been trucking for 71 years. He is only 89 years old right now, born in 1935. A good year for wine, he says. Fred started trucking at the age of 18. He is literally probably the most experienced truck driver in America driving that tree.

Like so many Alaskans, Fred is a veteran. By the way, Alaska has more veterans per capita than any State in the country. We are very proud of that, our patriotic heritage in Alaska. And I would venture to guess that there are few Navy veterans still around today who were part of the U.S. Navy blockade during the Cuban Missile Crisis, a big point in American history. Guess what? Fred was. He served on the USS *Mullinnix* and was in the Navy 6 years. He was defending democracy then and spreading Christmas cheer now.

Fred literally has done it all. Fred came to Alaska with his family in the mid-sixties and—no kidding—settled in North Pole, AK, a very fitting hometown for what would be his task today, delivering America's Christmas tree.

Some of you "Alaskan of the Week" fans might remember the Alaskan of the Week about a year ago, last December, when I spoke about the North Pole, Alaska's Miller family, and their Santa Claus house.

So, again, Americans, you want to come up and see a part of our great State, come to North Pole, AK, in the interior. The Santa Claus House is still going strong. If you write a letter addressed to Santa in the North Pole, your letter will end up at the Santa Claus House in Fred's hometown. When you get a reply, it is postmarked North Pole, AK—no kidding.

So why did Fred decide to head north to the great State of Alaska? He said:

It's in our blood to go find the frontier. That's been the history of the world. It was time [for me] to go north.

Now he is making this almost 5,000-mile trip to bring the Last Frontier to Washington, DC.

Driving down south is an experience for Fred, much different than driving in the Last Frontier. Fred says that there are "lots of highways and traffic. At home in Alaska, if you want to beat rush hour, you just have one more cup of coffee." There are not a lot of traffic jams in our State. Down here, it is a lot more coffee, pots of coffee.

This is his first year transporting the Christmas tree, and he said that the best part has been watching the reaction of people seeing the tree on the road or at one of the town stops.

Like I said, there have been thousands of people watching this incredible Alaskan tree going across the country.

Fred said:

People come out to watch the truck [and tree] go by. They wave at us to honk our horn.

We are loving it. And the tree, of course, at 85 feet, is hard to miss for "prepping the country for the holiday spirit."

Accompanying Fred is John Shank, also an Alaskan and a Capitol Christmas tree delivery veteran. By the way, he is probably the only veteran. And I am not talking about military veteran; I am talking about, he has delivered the Christmas tree before, driving a truck. This is John's second time delivering Alaska's Christmas tree for the country. So go figure on that one—he is probably the only guy in the history of the country who has done this twice. He did it in 2015, which, by the way, was the only other time an Alaskan Christmas tree has made it for the Capitol Christmas tree since the tree-lighting ceremony officially began in 1964.

But this drive is nothing compared to the 6 million miles John has banked during his nearly 50-year trucking career. Again, these guys, these Teamsters, these great Teamsters are some of the best truck drivers in the country.

I said 6 million miles. For reference, there are only 17,600 miles of public roads in Alaska. During his career, John has effectively driven one of Alaska's public roads more than 340 times. Go figure that one out.

Originally from Michigan but raised by his family in Fairbanks, John's regular route as a trucker for Lynden, which is a great Alaskan transportation company—the route he has usually done is from Fairbanks to the oilfields up in Prudhoe Bay.

By the way, those of you who watched the different Alaska reality shows, those are the ice road truckers—great show. Tough duty, by the way, driving a truck from Fairbanks up to the North Slope, hundreds of miles in the winter, on ice.

John has done this so well that he was nominated for the American Trucking Association Driver of the Year—not Alaskan Driver of the Year, American Driver of the Year—both in 2014 and in 2017.

John came to Alaska in 1975 to transport food for dog mushing veterans but also likes to say that he came up to Alaska "for the adventure. And I've been here ever since." It is such a great State.

He said the highlight of his trip so far across the country was their stop in Indiana, where he reunited with almost 30 members of his extended family in the Hoosier State who had been track-

ing the tree and, of course, their fellow family member John on his trip all the way to Washington, DC.

The tree is a family event all around. During the scheduled stops along the drive, families throughout America—thousands of them—have come to admire the tree and get excited about Christmas. "Seeing family, seeing kids looking at the tree with rosy cheeks," John said, reminds us it is Christmas-time.

So there you have it—two jolly Alaskan men—one literally from North Pole, AK—spreading special Alaskan Christmas cheer with this beautiful tree right here across America as they transport America's Christmas tree, Alaska's Christmas tree, to Washington, DC. All they are missing are some reindeer. See them right here? You know, in Alaska, we get a lot of reindeer. I am sure my State would happily loan a few reindeer down here to DC. You can come see them yourself, by the way, up in our State. One of them, Star, a reindeer, actually lives in downtown Anchorage and is always welcoming to visitors.

But in all seriousness, the tree, as I mentioned, will be arriving here in Washington, DC, tomorrow. Alaskans from across the State have been working for months on the over 5,000 decorations that will go on this tree. It is going to be beautiful. It is going to reach for the heavens, light up the night sky here in DC. An Alaskan tree in our Nation's Capital will truly mark the beginning of a joyful holiday season for all of us.

So thank you, Fred and John, for taking this enormous trek to bring the Capitol Christmas tree and a whole truckload of Christmas spirit across America to DC.

Thanks to all the Alaskans who helped make this happen.

Thanks to the Teamsters who keep our State and country's economy rolling strong.

Fred and John, Merry Christmas and congratulations on one of the highest honors anyone in America can achieve—our Alaskan of the Week. Great job, gentlemen. We will see you tomorrow out there with your Christmas tree.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Executive Calendar Nos. 821 through 826 and 828, 829, 830, 831, with the exception of Brig. Gen. Walker M. Field and Brig. Gen. Jason G. Woodworth, 832 and 833, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening

action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Jacob L. Hammons

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Daniel S. Zevitz

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Boyack

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Ricky L. Mills

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. David B. Johnson

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Cox

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Kevin F. Meisler

Brig. Gen. Dean P. Thompson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Freddy L. Adams, II

Col. Michael J. Adamski

Col. Jared D. Bordwell

Col. Kevin D. Bradley

Col. Donald K. Brooks

Col. Stephen E. Capehart

Col. Adam M. Cobb

Col. John K. Curry

Col. Daniel J. Duncan

Col. Antwan L. Dunmyer

Col. Anthony R. Gibbs

Col. Peter L. Gilbert

Col. Matthew J. Hardman

Col. Glenn A. Henke

Col. Jason K. Jefferis

Col. Eric M. Johnson

Col. Michael R. Kaloostian

Col. Sean P. Kelly

Col. Andrew J. Kiser

Col. David M. Kobs

Col. Stephen J. Kolouch

Col. Travis L. McIntosh

Col. Jason H. Rosenstrauch

Col. Matthew S. Ross

Col. Sean F. Stinchon

Col. Jack S. Taylor

Col. Kevin M. Trujillo

Col. Jonathan M. Velishka

Col. George H. Walter, Jr.

Col. Annemarie R. Wiersgalla

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Fulford

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Adam L. Chalkley

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Clearfield

Brig. Gen. Mark H. Clingan

Brig. Gen. Kyle B. Ellison

Brig. Gen. Anthony M. Henderson

Brig. Gen. Matthew T. Mowery

Brig. Gen. Andrew M. Nebel

Brig. Gen. Farrell J. Sullivan

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mark A. Cunningham

Brig. Gen. Valerie A. Jackson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Joseph A. Katz

Col. David K. Winnacker

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN2174 AIR FORCE nomination of Israel David King, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2175 AIR FORCE nomination of Kimberly N. Tong, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2176 AIR FORCE nominations (5) beginning SAPNA GOPALASUBRAMANIAN, and ending MARCUS J. THEUS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2177 AIR FORCE nomination of Eric C. Cheng, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2178 AIR FORCE nomination of Joseph S. Dennis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2179 AIR FORCE nomination of Kim E. Winter, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2180 AIR FORCE nomination of Katie E. Grimley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2181 AIR FORCE nomination of Keenan E. Dalrymple, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2182 AIR FORCE nomination of Kathryn J. Lynn, which was received by the Senate

and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2183 AIR FORCE nomination of Jonathan D. Hare, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2184 AIR FORCE nomination of Aaron D. Ware, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2185 AIR FORCE nomination of James L. Gresham, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2186 AIR FORCE nomination of Juan D. Jurado, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

IN THE ARMY

PN2143 ARMY nominations (2) beginning JASON S. HAWKSWORTH, and ending RICHARD Y. YOON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 18, 2024.

PN2189 ARMY nomination of Paul K. Wyatt, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2190 ARMY nomination of Sun Ryu, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2191 ARMY nominations (27) beginning RAYMOND R. ADAMS, III, and ending MARC W. ZELNICK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2192 ARMY nomination of Laura M. Newell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2193 ARMY nomination of Anthony L. Mark, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2194 ARMY nomination of Shawn A. Vele, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2195 ARMY nomination of Adam C. Weece, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2197 ARMY nominations (16) beginning ROSHAN O. BALACHANDRAN, and ending KATHRYN E. WITWER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2198 ARMY nominations (2) beginning STEPHEN R. SCHIFFMAN, and ending JULIE A. WORTHINGTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2199 ARMY nominations (59) beginning DANIEL R. BEAUDRY, and ending REGINA R. WIND, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2200 ARMY nomination of Trent J. Elliott, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2201 ARMY nomination of Matthew J. Morrow, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2202 ARMY nominations (7) beginning EDWARD AHN, and ending LASHAWNA D. WALLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2203 ARMY nomination of David P. Sensiba, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2204 ARMY nomination of Seung H. Hong, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2205 ARMY nominations (10) beginning FRANK L. ANALLA, and ending RANDALL T. STANFORD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2206 ARMY nominations (3) beginning LINDEN L. BOYER, III, and ending WADE W. PRESTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2207 ARMY nominations (5) beginning WILLIAM J. BENSON, III, and ending SAMUEL P. OLIVER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2208 ARMY nomination of Ian C. Mull, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2209 ARMY nominations (2) beginning TEAH E. KARAMATH, and ending Chad K. Kawakami, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2210 ARMY nomination of Joseph J. Danyeur, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2211 ARMY nomination of Terry W. Fry, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2212 ARMY nomination of Michael A. Grygar, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2213 ARMY nomination of Jason A. Quash, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2214 ARMY nomination of Ethan M. Orwin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2215 ARMY nomination of Bryan M. Wierson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN2093 MARINE CORPS nomination of James F. Haunty, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 2024.

PN2216 MARINE CORPS nominations (746) beginning JON R. ABEL, and ending HAILEY D. ZIEGLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

IN THE NAVY

PN2217 NAVY nomination of Christopher K. Kim, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2218 NAVY nomination of John M. Connally, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2219 NAVY nomination of Jory S. Morr, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2220 NAVY nomination of Andrew R. DeMaio, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2221 NAVY nomination of Conor C. Hozey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2222 NAVY nomination of Michael J. Klauer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2223 NAVY nomination of John T. Blum, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2224 NAVY nomination of Jane E. Shelley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN2225 SPACE FORCE nomination of Christopher K. Jordan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2226 SPACE FORCE nomination of Paul Blocker, III, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

PN2227 SPACE FORCE nominations (5) beginning ALEXANDER L. HANSEN, and ending DAKOTA J. SAWYER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 12, 2024.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY, Washington, DC

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 24-0V. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 18-03 of July 10, 2018.

Sincerely,

J. AARON HARDING
(For Michael F. Miller, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-0V

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of the United Kingdom.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 18-03; Date: July 10, 2018; Implementing Agency: Air Force.

(iv) Description: On July 10, 2018, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 18-03, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of up to two hundred (200) AIM-120D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM). This sale also included missile containers; weapon system support equipment; support and test equipment; site survey; transportation; repair and return support; warranties; spare and repair parts; publications and technical documentation; maintenance and personnel training; training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and technical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost was \$650 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$600 million of this total.

On March 12, 2019, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 0C-19, of the addition of Major Defense Equipment items from what was originally notified: one (1) AMRAAM AIM-120D Integrated Test Vehicle (ITV) and ten (10) AMRAAM Instrumented Air Vehicles. Additionally, this transmittal updated the notification of non-MDE to add embedded communication security devices. The addition of these items resulted in a net increase in cost of MDE of \$18 million, resulting in a revised MDE cost of \$618 million. The total case value remained \$650 million.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: fifty-six (56) AIM-120D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); and four (4) AIM-120 AMRAAM guidance sections. The following non-MDE items will also be included: weapons system support and weapons support equipment. The estimated total value of the new items is \$174 million but will not result in an increase to the estimated total case value of \$650 million. The estimated total MDE value will remain at \$618 million of this total.

(v) Significance: This notification is being provided as the additional MDE items represents an increase in quantity over what was previously notified.

(vi) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a key NATO Ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: November 20, 2024.

COP29

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, world leaders and other high-ranking officials from nearly 200 countries have been in Baku, Azerbaijan, this week in pursuit of an agreement on financing of future actions necessary to avert a global catastrophe caused by climate

change. The outcome of these negotiations will signal whether the international community is finally getting serious about reducing carbon emissions to halt global warming—or still capable only of setting inadequate, voluntary goals, which they then fail to meet.

It is sadly ironic that the 29th Conference of the Parties, otherwise known as COP29, is being held in an oil-rich country that has wholly failed to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement, and whose head of state, President Ilham Aliyev, has profited from his country's oil wealth. Aliyev has abused his authority, enriching himself and crushing any opposition to his authoritarian rule. In fact, Aliyev opened COP29 by praising fossil fuels as a "gift from God" and, in the run-up to the conference, penned several natural gas deals, boosting the fossil fuel industry in his country.

It is also distressing that rather than invest in clean energy, President-elect Donald Trump has pledged to do everything he can to increase the production of fossil fuels here in the United States and has threatened to withdraw the U.S. from the Paris Agreement. The result for the American people would be dirtier air, dirtier water, more disastrous oil and chemical spills, and more hurricanes, floods, droughts, fires, earthquakes, and other extreme weather events that have devastated communities across this country.

This year, another 40 billion tons of heat-trapping carbon will be spewed into the Earth's atmosphere. That is nearly double the emissions compared to just 25 years ago, despite the repeated warnings of the world's scientists of the harmful impacts on human health and the environment.

Madam President, 2024 is expected to be the first full year when we have breached the 1.5-degree Celsius target set in Paris, with temperatures reaching life-threatening levels for hundreds of millions of people. Wildfires are more frequent and intense than ever before. Water has become so scarce in some countries plagued by prolonged drought that it is more valuable than oil. Deforestation, another driver of global warming, is causing the extinction of an estimated 137 species of plants, animals, and insects every day. That is 50,000 species lost forever each year.

Economically, the story is no better. A recent working paper of the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that for every additional degree of global warming, we can expect a 12 percent drop in global GDP. That translates to increasing costs for food, housing, clothing, transportation, and other basic needs.

To illustrate the global scope of climate change, both Vermont and Vietnam, on opposite sides of the planet, experienced catastrophic flooding this year. But they were not alone. This year has brought unprecedented flooding from torrential rainfall, hurri-

canes, and typhoons causing death and destruction on a massive scale in the United States, Central Asia, East Africa, West Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central Europe.

Despite this ominous trend, the response of the Republican-led House of Representatives was to prohibit a U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund in fiscal year 2025. The House included zero funding for the UN Environment Program, zero funding for USAID's clean energy programs, zero funding for USAID's climate adaptation programs, and they cut funding for USAID's programs to protect forests and wildlife.

President-elect Trump's designated czar for so-called government efficiency has proposed to cut the Federal budget by \$2 trillion. The consequences of cuts for programs to combat global warming worldwide, combined with increased investments in fossil fuels, would threaten future generations with potentially catastrophic increases in temperatures and sea levels unprecedented in human history. If President-elect Trump and the Republican Congress get their way, it is the American people who will suffer.

Climate change is a global crisis, requiring global solutions. The United States has the opportunity and obligation to be the world's leader on climate, not just because we are the second largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions, but because we have the world's strongest economy and the power to drive innovation.

Taking a back seat in addressing climate change will undercut our economic competitiveness and cede ground to China and other industrialized nations. And while the President-elect may seek to reverse the progress we have made in recent years, the American people understand that climate change is real. They are already coping with the impacts, which are becoming worse each year. I, and many others in the Senate, remain committed to working to transition away from fossil fuels, protect clean air and water, support vulnerable communities, and preserve biodiversity. We will continue to do all we can to ensure the United States does its part.

Unfortunately, at COP29, we are witnessing what an absence of strong U.S. leadership looks like. Argentina has withdrawn its delegation and, following in the President-elect's footsteps, is reconsidering its participation in the Paris Agreement. The heads of state of China, France, Germany, Japan, and India declined to attend. In fact, the top leaders of the 13 largest carbon emitters, including the U.S., are absent.

International cooperation must go on. COP29 must reaffirm, despite the ebbs and flows of electoral politics, that there is still an international commitment to address the climate crisis. A recent UN report on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement

showed them falling woefully short of what is needed to avert what UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell described as a "human and economic train wreck for every country, without exception." New NDCs, which will outline parties' efforts to lower emissions through 2035, are due in February of next year and must be ambitious, substantive, and actionable to avoid an economic and human catastrophe.

In another measure of our collective ambitions, negotiators in Baku will set a new climate finance goal to replace the \$100 billion annual contributions pledged by developed countries to fund climate actions in developing nations. Experts have estimated that the need for financial assistance will exceed \$1 trillion annually by 2035. While countries have balked at this figure, direct fossil fuel subsidies reached \$1.3 trillion in 2022, according to the International Monetary Fund. Negotiators must increase public contributions by several orders of magnitude—hundreds of billions of dollars—in order to successfully leverage private finance if we hope to achieve this goal.

COP29 will also seek to implement article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which allows countries to trade emission reductions, by establishing rules for international carbon markets. Any markets emerging from these negotiations must be transparent, include strong environmental guardrails, and be strictly enforced. They must account for the full lifecycle of carbon emissions, a range of conservation actions, and the unique natural resources of countries across the world. Carbon markets cannot be allowed to "greenwash" or "offset" continued emissions by polluters, but facilitate real, lasting change in our global energy systems.

Finally, we must use COP29 as an opportunity to continue building momentum in the effort to limit the climate crisis. While we need to do more, we have made positive strides in recent years. The President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience has mobilized billions of dollars to help developing countries manage the effects of global warming, reducing the risk of climate-fueled conflict and migration. Policies to strengthen the renewable energy sector have made renewables the cheapest electricity on the market, lowering the energy cost burden for consumers. Investments in green manufacturing will produce hundreds of thousands of new, good-paying, American jobs. Climate action is not only good for the environment, but also for our economy, public health, and national security.

COP29 must remind us of these facts and inspire action. Climate change is an existential threat that may soon dwarf all others we face. The 2050 deadline for climate action is only 25 years away. We are no longer talking about future generations; it is our generation that will have to contend with a climate that is increasingly hostile. The

clock is running out. There is no more time to waste.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR.
CARMEN PORCO

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam President, today I rise to honor the retirement of Rev. Dr. Carmen Porco following a 50-year career of dedicated service in Wisconsin communities. His tireless work advocating for access to housing and leading a multifront effort to fight poverty has touched thousands of lives across the State of Wisconsin.

Reverend Dr. Porco grew up in a small town in West Virginia. In his youth, he saw his mother put some of her hard-earned money toward helping support those who lost their jobs in a steel mill layoff. Inspired by his mother's selflessness, Reverend Dr. Porco began his career of public service early in his life. At 19 years old, he moved to Milwaukee to intern for the Milwaukee Christian Center. His internship focused on conflict resolution between youth gangs but exposed him to the now historic marches calling for open housing legislation. Between 1967 and 1968, African-American teenagers led by Father James Groppi marched for 200 nights throughout Milwaukee to advocate for fair housing. Reverend Dr. Porco joined those marches and in turn found a passion that shaped his entire career.

Reverend Dr. Porco went on to develop and lead Housing Ministries of Wisconsin, which aims to move residents from public housing toward homeownership. Throughout his long and impressive career, Reverend Dr. Porco has fought to end poverty by supporting and uplifting the individuals affected by it. He helped improve the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with his revolutionary housing model. The model recognizes the importance of fighting poverty on multiple fronts by including opportunities for education and personal growth. Reverend Dr. Porco's housing model has since been implemented in over 800 units of section 8 housing across Wisconsin.

One of the properties managed by Reverend Dr. Porco was Greentree-Teutonia Community Learning Center in Milwaukee. To the 700 people who call Greentree home, the center offers more than just shelter. Greentree also provides education, job training, and other support programs. Despite roadblocks, Greentree has been immensely successful thanks to the dedication of leaders like Reverend Dr. Porco. The success of his programs shows the power of Reverend Dr. Porco's holistic approach to combatting poverty.

Reverend Dr. Porco has been rightfully honored for his efforts on many levels. In 2006, he earned the prestigious Champions of Change award from the George W. Bush administration, acknowledging his extraordinary effort to end housing insecurity in Wis-

consin communities. He also earned the 2020 Hometown Hero award from the Wisconsin State Assembly for his decades of advocacy and the 2017 Dane County Martin Luther King Jr. Humanitarian Award, for upholding the values of the civil rights legend. In 2019, the nonprofit organization Center on Business and Poverty dedicated a faculty chair to his name, housed at the University of Oxford in England.

Reverend Dr. Porco has been a leading voice in equitable housing solutions for over 50 years. He has advocated with a tireless compassion, determination, and intellect—never ceasing in his service of those in need. Today, as Reverend Dr. Porco moves into retirement, he leaves a legacy of service that will not be forgotten. I am proud to join others across Wisconsin in honoring his career and lifetime of service.

REMEMBERING HERBERT
"BERTIE" BOWMAN

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

IN HONOR OF HERBERT "BERTIE" BOWMAN

Whereas, Bertie H. Bowman's remarkable life journey is an embodiment of the American dream, having transcended humble beginnings as the son of South Carolina sharecroppers to become the longest-serving African American congressional aide in history with 62 years of congressional service;

Whereas, in 1944, as a determined 13-year-old, Bertie Bowman arrived at the steps of the U.S. Capitol and embarked on a journey of resilience and unwavering dedication;

Whereas, Bertie Bowman's early days were marked by hardship, where he plowed fields barefoot and wore shoes only in winter, growing up with limited resources but boundless dreams;

Whereas, the pivotal moment when Senator Burnet R. Maybank extended a helping hand to Bertie, offering him a job sweeping the Capitol steps, ignited a path of opportunity that would define his extraordinary life;

Whereas, Bertie's tireless work ethic and determined spirit propelled him from sweeping the Capitol steps to serving 57 years at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a testament to his unwavering commitment to self-improvement and public service;

Whereas, the enduring friendship and mentorship shared between Bertie Bowman and Bill Clinton during their time working in the Capitol showcased the power of camaraderie that transcends age and race;

Whereas, Bertie Bowman's unique ability to find common ground and focus on the positive contributions of individuals, even those with differing views, demonstrated his commitment to civility and unity;

Whereas, Bertie's legacy is a testament to the belief that hard work, dedication, and the pursuit of opportunity can lead to extraordinary achievements, inspiring countless individuals to strive for greatness;

Whereas, in 2019, the U.S. Senate Federal Credit Union honored Bertie Bowman—who served on the Credit Union Board for 46 years including two terms as chairman—by naming their headquarters building after him, recognizing his enduring impact on the Senate and the importance of civility in public service;

Whereas, Bertie H. Bowman's life story serves as a timeless reminder of the boundless possibilities that await those who persevere, a testament to the American spirit and the values of hard work, friendship, and civility that define our nation;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we pay tribute to the enduring legacy of Bertie H. Bowman, his remarkable journey, and his indomitable spirit that continues to inspire us all by remembering his former office suite, Senate Dirksen 415.

RECOGNIZING THE USA
BIOLYMPIAD GOLD MEDALISTS

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the four members of the 2024 USA Biolympiad (USABO) team. At the 35th International Biolympiad held in Astana, Kazakhstan, each of the four members were awarded a gold medal.

I am pleased to honor each of the gold medal recipients: Jason Wang of Marriottsville Ridge High School, Marriottsville, MD; Bill Kexin Sun, Seven Lakes High School, Katy, TX; Suzuko Ohshima, North Hollywood Senior High School, North Hollywood, CA; and Frederick Song, Solon High School, Solon, OH.

The USABO is the premiere biology education and testing program for American high school students. The program's mission is to stimulate the intellectual curiosity in young scholars and develop their critical thinking in laboratory skills and biological reasoning. The USABO is sponsored by the Center for Excellence in Education (CEE), a nonprofit organization that provides cost-free programs to high school students and teachers. The CEE seeks to nurture young scholars to careers of excellence and leadership in the field of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

This is an incredible achievement that speaks to the hard work and dedication of this Nation's finest young high school scholars who will pursue careers in STEM.

I congratulate these exceptional students and look forward to hearing of their continued success.

TRIBUTE TO OLIVIA DONNELLY

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Olivia for her hard work as an intern in my Washington, DC, office. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office, as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Olivia is a native of Virginia. She is currently a junior at Madeira School in McLean, VA. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Olivia for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with

all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her journey.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT OLIVER

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Robert for his hard work as an intern in the Senate Republican Conference. I recognize his efforts and contributions to my office, as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Robert is a native of Utah. He recently graduated from Southern Utah University with a master's in public administration. He has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made him an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of his work is reflected in his great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Robert for the dedication he has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have him as part of our team. I know he will have continued success with all of his future endeavors. I wish him all my best on his journey.

TRIBUTE TO DUSTIN TANT

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Dustin for his hard work as an intern in my Washington, DC, office. I recognize his efforts and contributions to my office, as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Dustin is a native of South Carolina. He recently graduated from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor's in political science. He has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made him an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of his work is reflected in his great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Dustin for the dedication he has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have him as part of our team. I know he will have continued success with all of his future endeavors. I wish him all my best on his journey.

TRIBUTE TO ZETA TRICKETT

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Zeta for her hard work as an intern in Casper, Wyoming. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office, as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Zeta is a native of Casper. She attends Casper College, where she is studying to obtain her Associates of Science in Wildlife and Fisheries Biology and Management. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Zeta for the dedication she has shown while working for

me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her journey.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CLARISSA CAUTHORN

• Mr. SCHMITT. Madam President, I rise today to honor Clarissa Cauthorn of Columbia, MO, for her passionate leadership in agricultural policy and service to her local community in Missouri.

Agriculture is a way of life in Mid-Missouri, and Clarissa Cauthorn is a dedicated and innovative leader who has connected policymakers, bright students, and Members of Congress together to find the best solutions to challenges local farmers face. Clarissa's desire to serve in a leadership role is rooted in the work she and her husband Andrew facilitate on their farm near Mexico in Audrain County, MO. I had the privilege of visiting the Cauthorn farm this past October with Senator BOOZMAN and was honored to learn more about the important work Clarissa and other farmers across the State accomplish each season.

As the vice chairwoman of American Farm Bureau Young Farmers and Ranchers Committee, Clarissa is able to foster relationships with farmers, as well as use her service-oriented leadership to benefit her community and forge new connections. She also serves as a member of the University of Missouri Alumni Association Board of Directors and on the youth leadership committee for the Missouri Cattleman's Association.

Clarissa Cauthorn is truly a "Champion of Missouri." I am appreciative of the work she and her husband do in their community and for farmers across Missouri. I admire her devotion to her husband Andrew and their three children J.R., Emmett, and Carter Sue and wish her continued success in her endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO JACK FOSTER

• Mr. SCHMITT. Madam President, I rise today to honor Jack Foster of Lee's Summit, MO, for his heroic act of service to save the life of sports network host Peter Burns.

On September 13, Peter Burns and his colleagues dined at Bud's Classic BBQ in Columbia, MO, ahead of Saturday's Mizzou v. Boston College football game. As they ate, Burns began to choke on a piece of food. He motioned to the people at the table he could not breathe. Multiple people, including a friend and a nurse, attempted the Heimlich maneuver to dislodge the blockage in Burns' throat without success. As Burns started to lose his vision and slip into unconsciousness, Jack Foster came over and was able to successfully remove the food from Burns'

throat. Jack explained that he was a youth sports coach and had recently completed his CPR and Heimlich maneuver training to save people from choking. It was that timely training and Jack's willingness to help that saved Peter Burns' life.

Jack Foster is truly a "Champion of Missouri." Though Foster pushes back on being called a hero, his actions to save someone he did not know speak to his character. I am inspired by the confident use of his valuable training to help someone in need. I know Jack will continue to be a great example to the kids he coaches, and I hope he enjoys many Mizzou football games with his family and friends.●

TRIBUTE TO BOB KENDRICK

• Mr. SCHMITT. Madam President, I rise today to honor Bob Kendrick of Kansas City, MO, for his important leadership of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum (NLBM) and tireless advocacy for the rich history of African-American baseball.

Bob Kendrick has always been involved in the community he finds himself in, using his natural talents to accomplish meaningful work. As a journalist for the Kansas City Star, Bob highlighted important stories around the region, including the impact of the NLBM. This work inspired him to accept various executive positions such as the first director of marketing for the museum in 1998, vice president of marketing in 2009, and executive director of the National Sports Center for the Disabled in 2010.

His creative advertising has attracted thousands of people to visit the NLBM, orchestrating capital campaigns that have given the museum vitality and financial stability. Bob has also been responsible for creating several signature museum educational programs and events including the Hall of Game which annually honors former Major League Baseball greats who played the game in the spirit and style of the Negro Leagues. Bob's biggest passion is ensuring that the stories of talented and successful African-Americans are showcased and proudly displayed as an encouragement to everyone.

Bob Kendrick is truly a "Champion of Missouri." Bob's efforts for his community have not gone unnoticed. He has been the recipient of various awards, such as Citizen of the Year by the Omicron Xi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, one of the "100 Most Influential African-Americans in Greater Kansas City," and has been inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame. I am honored by Bob's devotion to storytelling and wish him and the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE STEPHEN N. LIMBAUGH, SR.

• Mr. SCHMITT. Madam President, I rise today to honor Judge Stephen

Limbaugh, Sr., of Cape Girardeau, MO, for his distinguished career as a lawyer and U.S. district judge.

Before his well-earned retirement in 2008, Judge Limbaugh's career was marked by a devotion to interpreting the law with discipline and fairness while working for the public good of Missourians and Americans. Following a tour of duty in the U.S. Navy from 1945 to 1946, Judge Limbaugh earned his bachelor's degree from Southeast Missouri State University in 1950 and went on to receive his J.D. from the University of Missouri School of Law in 1951. He joined his father at the Limbaugh Firm, where he maintained a general private practice from 1951 to 1983. During that period, Judge Limbaugh was an active member of the American Bar Association and was elected president of the Missouri Bar in 1982.

Then in 1983, President Ronald Reagan appointed Judge Limbaugh to the Federal bench where he served simultaneously as a judge for the United States District Courts of the Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri. Throughout his 25 years on the bench, he oversaw cases spanning areas like free speech, trade, and medical research. He retired in 2008, but continues to practice law at his family's firm.

Judge Stephen Limbaugh is truly a "Champion of Missouri." Throughout his time on the Federal bench and in private practice, he has been an upstanding attorney, using his expertise and knowledge for our judicial system. He is a credit to the Limbaugh family's storied history in public service and the law. I heartily congratulate him on his honorable career in law and wish him the best as he continues to serve the people of Missouri.●

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP RON WEBB

● Mr. SCHMITT. Madam President, I rise today to honor Bishop Ron Webb of Poplar Bluff, for his selfless care and leadership within his community and his determination to bridge the gap between community leaders and law enforcement.

Bishop Webb has been a devoted leader in ministry for nearly 35 years, sharing the hope of his faith with everyone he encounters. The touchstone of his ministry has always been to empower the pastors in his region to be confident both inside and outside of their congregations, reaching those outside the church's walls. Bishop Webb demonstrated this mission clearly in 2017 at the Bridging the Gap Service hosted by his church, Mt. Calvary Powerhouse Church. This service gathered together local law enforcement and members of the Poplar Bluff community to encourage peaceful dialogue to share ideas on how to resolve strained relationships in their community.

This has inspired Bishop Webb to step into leadership positions for various organizations in southeast Missouri such as S.E.M.O. Christian Res-

toration Center, Covenant Ministries, and Heartland Family Center. These organizations are focused on providing individuals a second chance, addressing unmet needs in the community, and acting as a safe haven for families in crisis. This outreach is an extension of his ministry at the church he pastors, Mt. Calvary Powerhouse Church in Poplar Bluff, MO.

Bishop Ron Webb is truly a "Champion of Missouri." He has tirelessly sought to build bridges between members of his community and has filled the gap so that the needs of Missouri families are met. I admire the leadership Bishop Webb has displayed and how his deeply rooted faith has stirred him to care for his community in such an impactful way. I wish him, his wife Georgia and his children the best in their continued ministry to the people of Poplar Bluff, MO.●

TRIBUTE TO WOODY BAILEY

● Mr. WICKER. Madam President, on behalf of the people of Mississippi, I commend Sherwood R. "Woody" Bailey, Jr., who has worked tirelessly to develop the Mississippi Gulf Coast economy.

Woody earned an undergraduate degree at the University of Alabama and completed law school at the University of Mississippi. For a time, Woody worked at a Jackson law firm. In 1979, he departed to join his family's business, Bailey Lumber & Supply Co., where he served as president for many years.

By the 1990s, he was already creating jobs in Gulfport, but Woody wanted to do even more for the city. He became the finance chairman for Mississippians for Jobs. The organization successfully advocated for legal gambling along the coast. Hurricane Katrina devastated the area in 2004, threatening thousands of jobs in the gaming industry. Woody persuaded legislators to allow casinos onshore, securing the livelihoods of many people. The same year, he began "Smokin' on the Sound," a festival where attendees enjoyed powerboat races in Biloxi and drag boat races in Gulfport.

To most Mississippians, Woody's name is synonymous with "Cruisin' the Coast," the annual car show he founded in 1996, a time when gulf coast tourism tended to taper off around Labor Day. Woody wanted to extend the season, and for the past 28 years, he has successfully done so. In 1996, 374 cars participated in the inaugural celebration of classic vehicles. This year, nearly 10,000 cruisers made the trip, including visitors from 44 U.S. States, as well as Canada, England, and New Zealand. The weeklong festival spans the 12 cities and 3 counties of the Mississippi coast and has grown to over \$36 million in economic benefits for the state.

Because of Woody's work, Mississippi welcomes the Nation and world to "America's Largest Block Party." His life and career are a testament to the

impact one leader can make on our State. I join my fellow Mississippians in thanking Mr. Woody Bailey for keeping the gulf coast lively, festive, and prosperous.●

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 11:59 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3012. An act to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8234. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to designate additional persons eligible to serve as passport acceptance agents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8368. An act to establish a Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts in the Department of State, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 3126. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish or replace a headstone, marker, or medallion for the grave of an eligible Medal of Honor recipient regardless of the recipient's dates of service in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 599. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 West 6th Street, Suite 103 in Los Angeles, California, as the "Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office".

H.R. 807. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the invaluable service that working dogs provide to society.

H.R. 1060. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1663 East Date Place in San Bernardino, California, as the "Dr. Margaret B. Hill Post Office Building".

H.R. 1098. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 50 East Derry Road in East Derry, New Hampshire, as the "Chief Edward B. Garone Post Office".

H.R. 1505. An act to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

H.R. 3608. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 28081 Marguerite Parkway in Mission Viejo, California, as the "Major Megan McClung Post Office Building".

H.R. 3728. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Dorchester Avenue, Room 1, in Boston, Massachusetts, as the "Caroline Chang Post Office".

H.R. 5476. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1077 River Road, Suite 1, in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, as the "Susan C. Barnhart Post Office".

H.R. 5490. An act to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to expand the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5640. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12804 Chillicothe Road in Chesterland, Ohio, as the "Sgt. Wolfgang Kyle Weninger Post Office Building".

H.R. 5712. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Fremont Street in Kiel, Wisconsin, as the "Trooper Trevor J. Casper Post Office Building".

H.R. 5985. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 517 Seagaze Drive in Oceanside, California, as the "Charlesetta Reece Allen Post Office Building".

H.R. 6073. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9925 Bustleton Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Sergeant Christopher David Fitzgerald Post Office Building".

H.R. 6249. An act to provide for a review and report on the assistance and resources that the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides to individuals with disabilities and the families of such individuals that are impacted by major disasters, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6651. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 604 West 3rd Street in Necedah, Wisconsin, as the "Sergeant Kenneth E. Murphy Post Office Building".

H.R. 7192. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 333 West Broadway in Anaheim, California, as the "Dr. William I. 'Bill' Kott Post Office Building".

H.R. 7199. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at S74w16860 Janesville Road, in Muskego, Wisconsin, as the "Colonel Hans Christian Heg Post Office".

H.R. 7423. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Benedette Street in Rayville, Louisiana, as the "Luke Letlow Post Office Building".

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 3012. An act to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 8234. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to designate additional persons eligible to serve as passport acceptance agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 8368. An act to establish a Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts in the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

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

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 359. An act to establish Fort San Gerónimo del Boquerón in Puerto Rico as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 373. A bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 482. A bill to amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to provide the Secretary of the Interior with certain authorities with respect to projects affecting the Klamath Basin watershed, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 620. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues to the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 739. A bill to clarify jurisdiction with respect to certain Bureau of Reclamation pumped storage development, and for other purposes.

S. 914. A bill to establish an energy threat analysis center in the Department of Energy.

S. 1553. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to improve the management of grazing permits and leases, and for other purposes.

S. 1764. A bill to improve Federal activities relating to wildfires, and for other purposes.

S. 2132. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a pilot program for the establishment and use of a pre-fire-suppression stand density index, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2151. A bill to amend the Southwest Forest Health and Wildlife Prevention Act of 2004 to require the establishment of an additional Institute under that Act.

S. 2156. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to authorize additional entities to be eligible to complete the maintenance work on Bolts Ditch and the Bolts Ditch Headgate within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2160. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2169. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2620. A bill to establish the Chesapeake National Recreation Area as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 2742. A bill to establish the Fort Ontario National Monument in the State of New York as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2743. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to designate as a component of the National Heritage Area System the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 2784. A bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to adjust the boundary of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2867. A bill to address the forest health crisis on the National Forest System and public lands, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2927. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to increase Tribal access to water conservation and efficiency grants, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2991. A bill to improve revegetation and carbon sequestration activities in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3123. A bill to provide for the standardization, consolidation, and publication of data relating to public outdoor recreational use of Federal waterways among Federal land and water management agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 3195. A bill to designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 3241. A bill to establish the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians and Jefferson College as affiliated areas of the Natchez Historical Park, and for other purposes.

S. 3346. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain streams in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem and Smith River system in the State of Montana as components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 3448. An act to amend chapter 3081 of title 54, United States Code, to enhance the protection and preservation of America's battlefields.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments and an amendment to the title:

S. 3474. A bill to redesignate the Halls Cove Visitor Center at Acadia National Park as the "George J. Mitchell, Jr., Visitor Center".

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3534. A bill to authorize the Pines Foundation to establish the Fire Island AIDS Memorial, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3542. A bill to amend the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area Act to modify the boundary of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3543. A bill to establish the Historic Greenwood District-Black Wall Street National Monument in the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3544. A bill to designate the visitor and education center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as the "Paul S. Sarbanes Visitor and Education Center".

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3593. A bill to provide for economic development and conservation in Washoe County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3596. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to amend references of gilsonite to asphaltite.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3617. A bill to provide equitable treatment for the people of the Village Corporation established for the Native Village of Saxman, Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 3631. A bill to require reports on critical mineral and rare earth element resources around the world and a strategy for the development of advanced mining, refining, separation, and processing technologies.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 3790. A bill to make additional Federal public land available for selection under the Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3985. A bill to amend the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 to add certain land to the Sarvis Creek Wilderness, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 4016. A bill to amend the Boulder Canyon Project Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expend amounts in the Colorado River Dam fund, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4129. A bill to contribute funds and artifacts to the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library in Medora, North Dakota.

S. 4164. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Cahokia Mounds and surrounding land in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4209. A bill to provide greater regional access to the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in the State of Maine, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4216. A bill to establish the Ocmulgee Mounds National Park and Preserve in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4218. A bill to designate the visitor center for the First State National Historical Park to be located at the Sheriff's House in New Castle, Delaware, as the "Thomas R. Carper Visitor Center".

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4222. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Mojave National Preserve in the State of California to include the land within the Castle Mountains National Monument.

S. 4227. A bill to amend the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 to expand the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 4228. A bill to redesignate the Cottonwood Visitor Center at Joshua Tree National Park as the "Senator Dianne Feinstein Visitor Center".

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4242. A bill to extend the authorization of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4245. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to reauthorize certain United States Geological Survey water data enhancement programs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 4259. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Lahaina National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4347. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land at Swanson Reservoir and Hugh Butler Reservoir in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

S. 4424. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and expand the use of prescribed fire on land managed by the Department of the Interior or the Forest Service, with an emphasis on units of the National Forest System in the western United States, to acknowledge and support the longstanding use of cultural burning by Tribes and Indigenous practitioners, and for other purposes.

S. 4432. A bill to allow certain Federal minerals to be mined consistent with the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification.

S. 4451. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to carry out a study on reservation systems for Federal land.

S. 4454. A bill to provide for the establishment of an Operational Flexibility Grazing Management Program on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes.

S. 4457. A bill to provide for conservation and economic development in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4576. A bill to amend the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, to reauthorize the

Colorado River System conservation pilot program.

S. 4607. A bill to designate the America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4664. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to promote the use of artificial intelligence to support the missions of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4851. A bill to adjust the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include the Scarper Ridge property.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4932. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to provide for a research, development, and demonstration program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 4936. A bill to require a study relating to the Minidoka National Historic Site.

S. 4974. A bill to amend the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to reauthorize the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4984. An act to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Campus to the Administrator of General Services and the leasing of the Campus to the District of Columbia for purposes which include commercial and residential development, and for other purposes.

S. 4994. A bill to modify the boundary of the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4996. A bill to amend Public Law 89-108 to modify the authorization of appropriations for State and Tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, and for other purposes.

S. 4999. A bill to amend the Aquifer Recharge Flexibility Act to clarify a provision relating to conveyances for aquifer recharge purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 5000. A bill to prohibit the use of amounts from the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to implement a certain record of decision, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 5005. A bill to authorize additional funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act.

S. 5011. A bill to establish the Integrated Water Management Federal Leadership Committee, to provide for improved drought resilience and dam safety, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 5012. A bill to establish an interest-bearing account for the non-Federal contributions to the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 5013. A bill to make certain modifications to the repayment for the Arkansas Valley Conduit in the State of Colorado.

S. 5125. A bill to provide for certain improvements to the housing and workforce programs of Federal land management agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 5136. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Plum Island.

H.R. 5443. An act to establish a policy regarding appraisal and valuation services for real property for a transaction over which the Secretary of the Interior has jurisdiction, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6062. An act to restore the ability of the people of American Samoa to approve amendments to the territorial constitution based on majority rule in a democratic act of self-determination, as authorized pursuant to an Act of Congress delegating administration of Federal territorial law in the territory to the President, and to the Secretary of the Interior under Executive Order 10264, dated June 29, 1951, under which the Constitution of American Samoa was approved and may be amended without requirement for further congressional action, subject to the authority of Congress under the Territorial Clause in article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Anthony J. Brindisi, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York.

Elizabeth C. Coombe, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York.

Sarah Morgan Davenport, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Tiffany Rene Johnson, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

Keli Marie Neary, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

Miranda L. Holloway-Baggett, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of four years.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 5365. A bill to require the President to notify Congress and take certain actions in response to any attempt by a country of concern to affect United States elections; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 5366. A bill to end preferences for disadvantaged individuals and businesses in Government contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 5367. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage to provide benefits for lung cancer screenings for certain individuals without the imposition of cost sharing; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 5368. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to expand drug shortage notification practices to include surges in demand for a drug, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 5369. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a technology-neutral tax credit for increased investment in next-generation carbon dioxide removal technologies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 5370. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve and enhance the work opportunity tax credit, to encourage longer-service employment, and to modernize the credit to make it more effective as a hiring incentive for targeted workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 5371. A bill to require the maintenance of the country of origin markings for imported goods produced in the West Bank or Gaza, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 5372. A bill to establish an Educational Equity Challenge Grant program administered by the Department of Education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 5373. A bill to establish the National Institutes of Clean Energy; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 5374. A bill to support financing of affordable and reliable energy projects by international financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. MULLIN):

S. 5375. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to improve health care coverage under vision and dental plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 5376. A bill to prohibit sales and the issuance of licenses for the export of certain defense articles to the United Arab Emirates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 5377. A bill to develop a strategy for increasing access to independent information for Chinese citizens, to establish an interagency task force to carry out such strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 5378. A bill to establish a grant program to facilitate nationwide accessibility and co-

ordination of 211 services relating to developmental disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH:

S. 5379. A bill to create an administrative subpoena process to assist copyright owners in determining which of their copyrighted works have been used in the training of artificial intelligence models; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 5380. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of portable ultrasound transportation and set up services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 5381. A bill to establish the Justice Thurgood Marshall National Historic Site in the State of Maryland and provide for its administration as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 5382. A bill to require nominees for certain senior positions in the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to publicly disclose information about recent financial transactions with foreign governments; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS:

S. 5383. A bill to rescind funds for green energy loans; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 5384. A bill to abolish the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5385. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from considering, in taking any action, the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, the social cost of nitrous oxide, or the social cost of any other greenhouse gas, unless compliant with Office of Management and Budget guidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 5386. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a pilot program to enhance the mapping of urban flooding and associated property damage and the availability of that mapped data to homeowners, businesses, and localities to help understand and mitigate the risk of such flooding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 5387. A bill to strengthen student achievement and graduation rates and prepare children and youth for college, careers, and citizenship through innovative partnerships that meet the comprehensive needs of children and youth; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 5388. A bill to restore funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 5389. A bill to require the Commissioner for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to develop and disseminate guidance for handling the personal property of individuals who are under arrest, restrained, or confined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 5390. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to coordinate to improve cybersecurity in the health care and public health sectors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 5391. A bill to establish a National STEM Week to promote American innovation and enhance STEM education pathways for all students, including those in rural, urban, and underserved communities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 5392. A bill to prohibit discrimination based on political affiliation in granting disaster assistance; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 5393. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 South 1st Avenue in Hillsboro, Oregon, as the "Elizabeth Furse Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 5394. A bill to require Federal law enforcement and prison officials to obtain or provide immediate medical attention to individuals in custody who display medical distress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BUTLER, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 5395. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to establish an Office of Ethics Counsel and an Office of Investigative Counsel within the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 5396. A bill to enable incarcerated persons to petition a Federal court for a second look at sentences longer than 10 years, where the person is not a danger to the safety of any person or the community and has shown they are ready for reentry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 5397. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to adjust allowable direct and indirect costs for nursing and allied health education programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 5398. A bill to authorize sentencing enhancements for certain criminal offenses directed by or coordinated with foreign governments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 5399. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to provide bankruptcy protec-

tions for medically distressed debtors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 5400. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test an emergency medical services treatment-in-place model under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 5401. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to establish a grant program for a workforce data quality initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 5402. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

S. 5403. A bill to align the United States International Development Finance Corporation with United States national security and strategic goals; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 5404. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to host regular Summits of the Americas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S.J. Res. 118. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. Res. 908. A resolution expressing support for the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. THUNE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. Res. 909. A resolution designating November 21, 2024, as "National Rural Health Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. Res. 910. A resolution designating November 2024 as "National Hospice and Palliative Care Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 911. A resolution designating December 1, 2024, as "Drive Safer Sunday"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. REED):

S. Res. 912. A resolution designating November 2024 as "National Lung Cancer Awareness Month" and expressing support for early detection and treatment of lung cancer; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 913. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. Res. 914. A resolution expressing support for the goals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, and encouraging the people of the United States to secure safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HELMY, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. Res. 915. A resolution designating September 2024 as "National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Ms. BUTLER):

S. Res. 916. A resolution congratulating the Los Angeles Dodgers for winning the 2024 Major League Baseball World Series; considered and agreed to.

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

S. Res. 917. A resolution recognizing November 2024 as "National Family Caregivers Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 141

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to associates of the International Criminal Court engaged in investigations of personnel of the United States and its allies.

S. 740

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 740, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees relating to claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 956

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 956, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve dependent coverage under the TRICARE Young Adult Program.

S. 1094

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1094, a bill to provide a temporary safe harbor for publishers of online content to collectively negotiate with dominant online platforms regarding the terms on which content may be distributed.

S. 1189

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes.

S. 1397

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to modify the Federal TRIO programs.

S. 1400

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1400, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to modify the delivery of technical assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 1856

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1856, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to improve the administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1918

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1918, a bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a grant program to facilitate the training and employment of veterans for certain conservation activities, and for other purposes.

S. 2224

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2224, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny interest and depreciation deductions for taxpayers owning 50 or more single family properties.

S. 2555

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Virginia

(Mr. WARNER) 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. 2728

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2728, a bill to encourage reduction of disposable plastic products in units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 2817

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2817, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employers from paying employees in the garment industry by piece rate, to require manufacturers and contractors in the garment industry to register with the Department of Labor, and for other purposes.

S. 3326

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3326, a bill to improve access to opioid use disorder treatment services under the Medicare program.

S. 3746

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3746, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain spouses eligible for services under the disabled veterans' outreach program, and for other purposes.

S. 4040

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4040, a bill to establish a new nonimmigrant visa for mobile entertainment workers.

S. 4687

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4687, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to wildland firefighters in recognition of their strength, resiliency, sacrifice, and service to protect the forests, grasslands, and communities of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4811

At the request of Ms. BUTLER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HELMY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4811, a bill to require guidance to improve access to mental health and substance use prevention services for children, adolescents, and young adults.

S. 4860

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4860, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish coverage for certain residential substance use disorder services under the Medicare program.

S. 4914

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4914, a bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to forced organ harvesting within the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

S. 4936

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4936, a bill to require a study relating to the Minidoka National Historic Site.

S. 5076

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HELMY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 5076, a bill to require periodic updates to the comprehensive strategy to promote Internet freedom and access to information in Iran, to authorize grants to support and develop programs in Iran that promote or expand an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet, and for other purposes.

S. 5084

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5084, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to ban foods with contaminants above safe levels in or on final products served in school meals, and for other purposes.

S. 5129

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5129, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to address certain issues relating to the extension of consumer credit, and for other purposes.

S. 5149

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5149, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow additional catch-up contributions for certain family caregivers.

S. 5257

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5257, a bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to make technical corrections.

S. 5282

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5282, a bill to restrict car manufacturers and other companies from selling consumer car-related data, increase transparency regarding data practices, and for other purposes.

S. 5336

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5336, a bill to reauthorize

child welfare programs under part B of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

S. 5341

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5341, a bill making supplemental appropriations for small business disaster relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025.

S. 5357

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5357, a bill to require certain reports on small business disaster assistance to be published on the website of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 5381. A bill to establish the Justice Thurgood Marshall National Historic Site in the State of Maryland and provide for its administration as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I am pleased to join the Maryland delegation in introducing legislation to honor Supreme Court Justice and civil rights icon Thurgood Marshall. Today, we seek to honor the legacy of a great Marylander who had a tremendous impact on our Nation. Justice Marshall's devotion to civil rights and the rule of law continues to inspire generations of Americans.

As the Nation began to atone with the dark past of racial segregation and slavery, Justice Marshall held firm in his defense of equality under the law, most notably as the attorney who argued on behalf of the plaintiffs in the landmark Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Supreme Court ruled that separating children in public schools on the basis of race was unconstitutional. His role in this transformational case was only the beginning of an outstanding legal career defending the rights of all Americans.

Born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, MD, Justice Marshall was the child of working class parents and a product of Baltimore City Public Schools. Thurgood was named after his grandfather Thorney Good Marshall, who escaped slavery in Virginia and found his way to Baltimore, which at the time had the largest population of free African-Americans in the country.

In his early youth, he attended the P.S. 103, the Henry Highland Garnett School, the site at the center of our legislation. His early education was formative; he recalled that as punishment for misbehaving in class, Marshall's teacher made him sit alone and

read and re-read the U.S. Constitution. He immediately took an interest in article III and the Bill of Rights, which sparked his legacy-defining pursuit of challenging the constitutionality of Jim Crow laws and using the courts as a tool for justice. Marshall had a reputation as a bright pupil, which he would continue to live up to in his years at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the first degree-granting historically Black college and university (HBCU), where here attended college.

Following his graduation from Lincoln University, Justice Marshall would go on to enroll at Howard University School of Law after being denied admission to the University of Maryland School of Law on the basis of his race. Undeterred, Thurgood Marshall graduated from Howard University School of Law in 1933 at the top of his class. He was then admitted to the Maryland Bar and brought his talents back to Baltimore, where he would establish his own legal practice and volunteer for the city's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Just 2 years after becoming an attorney, Thurgood Marshall successfully sued the University of Maryland School of Law, along with his former Howard School of Law mentor and the special counsel of the NAACP, Charles Hamilton Houston, after the institution denied admission to another Black man simply because of his race. He would go on to continue working for Charles Houston in New York City and eventually succeed him as special counsel for the NAACP, before also becoming the director of the organization's legal defense fund. Over the course of his career, Marshall participated in several cases that established precedents for chipping away at Jim Crow laws in higher education, setting the stage for *Brown v. Board of Education*. During his tenure with the NAACP, Justice Marshall would litigate numerous civil rights cases, including 32 argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. A testament to his skill, Thurgood Marshall, proclaimed by many as "Mr. Civil Rights," won all but 3 of those cases.

His character and legal prowess demonstrated in his early career would lead President John F. Kennedy to nominate him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Subsequently, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated the seasoned then-Judge Marshall to become the 32nd Solicitor General of the United States, a role in which he defended the Federal Government's initiatives to integrate society and protect the voting rights of minorities.

Mr. Marshall's outstanding career led to a nomination from President Johnson to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on October 2, 1967, he officially became the first African-American Justice in our Nation's history. For almost a quarter of a century, Thurgood

Marshall served the nation honorably as an esteemed Justice who stood firmly with his principles and the Constitution.

The impact of Justice Marshall on Maryland and our Nation as a whole is one that must be celebrated and commemorated. That is why I am honored to work alongside my colleagues in the Maryland delegation to highlight the historical site that facilitated the education and growth of an American icon and that continues to serve the surrounding community to this day.

Public School 103 continues to endure and serve as a symbol of light in the Upton neighborhood of West Baltimore, thanks to the great work of Rev. Dr. Alvin C. Hathaway, and the members of the Beloved Community Services Corporation (Beloved), the nonprofit organization arm of Union Baptist Church. Just as it provided a space for the great Justice Marshall to blossom into one of our Nation's greatest lawyers and civil rights leaders, P.S. 103 has the potential to connect visitors with remarkable history that can inspire the leaders of the future.

The Justice Thurgood Marshall National Historic Site's affiliated area status would not only support the continued preservation of the physical structure where Justice Marshall spent his formative years as a pupil, but also allow Beloved Community Services the flexibility to serve as a dynamic community space for the surrounding neighborhood. Justice Thurgood Marshall continues to inspire and be an inspiration to generations of Americans working to form a more perfect union. Preserving Justice Marshall's alma mater, P.S. 103, is a fitting tribute to a great Marylander and highlights the importance of education in shaping our Nation's leaders.

Thurgood Marshall courageously challenged the legacy of Jim Crow and left behind his own legacy as a steadfast champion of equality and the law. His tenacity, talent, and dedication to a more perfect union continue to inspire Americans of all creeds, colors, and ages.

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

S. 5386. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out a pilot program to enhance the mapping of urban flooding and associated property damage and the availability of that mapped data to homeowners, businesses, and localities to help understand and mitigate the risk of such flooding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

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

S. 5386

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Flood Mapping Modernization and Homeowner Empowerment Pilot Program Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. FLOOD MAPPING MODERNIZATION AND HOMEOWNER EMPOWERMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) **COASTAL.**—The term “coastal” means, with respect to a unit of general local government, that the unit borders a body of water that—

(A) is more than 2,000 square miles in size; and

(B) is not a river.

(3) **PELAGIC.**—The term “pelagic” means, with respect to a unit of general local government, that—

(A) the unit is a coastal unit; and

(B) the body of water that the unit borders is—

(i) an ocean; or

(ii) a large, open body of water, including a bay or a gulf, that empties into an ocean.

(4) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—The term “pilot program” means the pilot program carried out by the Administrator under this section.

(5) **URBAN FLOODING.**—The term “urban flooding”—

(A) means the inundation, by water, of property in a built environment, particularly in a densely populated area, that—

(i) is caused by falling rain—

(I) collecting on an impervious surface; or
(II) increasing the level of a body of water that is located near that built environment; and

(ii) overwhelms the capacity of drainage systems in the built environment, such as storm sewers;

(B) includes—

(i) a situation in which stormwater enters a building through a window, door, or other opening;

(ii) the backup of water through a sewer pipe, shower, toilet, sink, or floor drain;

(iii) the seepage of water through a wall or a floor;

(iv) the accumulation of water on property or a public right-of-way; and

(v) the overflow from a body of water, such as a river, lake, or ocean; and

(C) does not include flooding in an undeveloped or agricultural area.

(6) **URBANIZED AREA.**—The term “urbanized area” means an area that has been defined and designated as an urbanized area by the Bureau of the Census during the most recently completed decennial census.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator shall carry out a pilot program to make grants to units of local government to—

(1) enhance the production of maps relating to urban flooding and associated property damage; and

(2) increase the availability of the maps described in paragraph (1) to homeowners, businesses, and units of local government to enable those entities to minimize the risk of urban flooding.

(c) **OBJECTIVES.**—Amounts from grants made under the pilot program may be used only to carry out activities that meet the following objectives:

(1) Developing a methodology for assessing the risk of urban flooding through the deployment of technology-based mapping tools that—

(A) are easily understandable by the public; and

(B) effectively convey information regarding the level of flood risk.

(2) Providing structure-specific projections of annual chance flood frequency.

(3) Providing structure-based flood risk assessments.

(4) Providing program design for the mitigation of the risk of urban flooding.

(5) Incorporating information regarding climate trends into urban flooding risk assessments.

(6) Making the information described in this subsection publicly available on the internet through a web-based portal so as to increase transparency regarding homeowner flood risks.

(d) **ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A grant under the pilot program may be made only to—

(A) a unit of general local government that is located in an urbanized area with a population of more than 50,000 individuals; or

(B) a stormwater management authority of a unit of general local government described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **ONE-TIME GRANTS.**—A grant under the pilot program may not be made to—

(A) any unit of general local governmental, or the stormwater management authority of a unit of general local government, that previously received a grant under the pilot program;

(B) any unit of general local government if the stormwater management agency for that unit previously received a grant under the pilot program; or

(C) any stormwater management agency of a unit of general local government if that unit previously received a grant under the pilot program.

(3) **TREATMENT OF CERTAIN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a stormwater management authority that operates with respect to more than 1 unit of general local government, the application of that authority shall be considered for purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection and subsections (f), (g), and (h)(1) to be made for the largest unit of general local government with respect to which that authority operates.

(B) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in subparagraph (A) may be construed to limit the ability of a stormwater management authority described in that subparagraph to carry out activities under a demonstration project in any other jurisdiction in, or with respect to any other unit of local government with, which that authority operates.

(e) **APPLICATIONS.**—To be eligible for a grant under the pilot program, a unit of general local government or a stormwater management agency shall submit to the Administrator an application in such form and containing such information as the Administrator shall require.

(f) **SELECTION OF RECIPIENTS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL SELECTION.**—Subject to paragraph (2), and to the submission of approvable applications, in each fiscal year for which amounts are made available for grants under the pilot program, the Administrator shall select, from among applications submitted under subsection (e) for that fiscal year, 3 units of general government or stormwater management authorities to receive grants under the pilot program.

(2) **AGGREGATE LIMIT.**—Subject only to the submission of approvable applications, the Administrator shall select, in the aggregate over the entire duration of the pilot program, 12 units of general government or stormwater management authorities to receive grants under the pilot program, as follows:

(A) **TIER 1.**—Three of the applicants selected shall be units of general local government, or stormwater management authorities for those units, each of which has a population of more than 800,000 individuals, as follows:

(i) **PELAGIC COASTAL CITY.**—One shall be—

(I) a unit of general local government that is a pelagic unit; or

(II) a stormwater authority for a unit described in subclause (I).

(ii) **NON-PELAGIC COASTAL CITY.**—One shall be—

(I) a unit of general local government that—

(aa) is a coastal unit; and

(bb) is not a pelagic unit; or

(II) a stormwater authority for a unit described in subclause (I).

(iii) **NON-COASTAL CITY.**—One shall be—

(I) a unit of general local government that is not a coastal unit; or

(II) a stormwater authority for a unit described in subclause (I).

(B) **TIER 2.**—Six of the applicants selected shall be units of general local government, or stormwater management authorities for those units, each of which has a population of more than 200,000 individuals and not more than 800,000 individuals, as follows:

(i) **COASTAL CITIES.**—Three shall be—

(I) units of general local government that are coastal units; or

(II) stormwater management authorities for units described in subclause (I).

(ii) **NON-COASTAL CITIES.**—Three shall be—

(I) units of general local government that are not coastal units; or

(II) stormwater management authorities for units described in subclause (I).

(C) **TIER 3.**—Three of the applicants selected shall be—

(i) units of general local government, each of which has a population of more than 50,000 individuals and not more than 200,000 individuals; or

(ii) stormwater management authorities for units described in clause (i).

(g) **PRIORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall select applicants for grants under the pilot program based on the extent to which the applications of those applicants shall achieve the objectives described in subsection (c).

(2) **TIERS 2 AND 3.**—In selecting applicants to receive grants under the pilot program under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (f)(2), the Administrator shall give priority to applicants—

(A) that are highly vulnerable to sea level rise;

(B) within which are located a military installation or another facility relating to national security concerns; or

(C) that have—

(i) populations that are highly vulnerable to urban flooding; and

(ii) an uneven capacity for flood mitigation and response efforts resulting from socioeconomic factors.

(h) **AMOUNT.**—

(1) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In determining the amount of a grant under the pilot program, the Administrator shall consider the population of the grant recipient, which may be considered in terms of the tier under subsection (f)(2) with respect to the recipient.

(2) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—The amount of a grant under the pilot program may not exceed 75 percent of the total cost incurred in carrying out the activities described in subsection (c).

(i) **DURATION.**—The Administrator shall require each recipient of a grant under the pilot program to complete the activities described in subsection (c), which shall be, subject to subsection (h)(2), carried out using the grant amounts, not later than 18 months after the date on which the recipient initially receives the grant amounts under the pilot program.

(j) USE OF CENSUS DATA.—The Administrator shall make all determinations regarding population under the pilot program by using data from the most recently completed decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.

(k) GRANTEE REPORTS TO FEMA.—Each recipient of a grant under the pilot program shall, not later than 30 months after the date on which the recipient initially receives the grant amounts, submit to the Administrator a report that describes—

(1) the activities carried out with the grant amounts;

(2) how the activities carried out with the grant amounts have met the objectives described in subsection (c);

(3) any lessons learned in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (2); and

(4) any recommendations for future mapping modernization efforts by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(l) BIENNIAL REPORTS BY FEMA.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter until the date on which all activities carried out with amounts from grants under the pilot program are completed, the Administrator shall submit to Congress and make available to the public on an internet website a report that—

(1) describes—

(A) the progress of the activities carried out with amounts from those grants; and

(B) the effectiveness of technology-based mapping tools used in carrying out the activities described in subparagraph (A); and

(2) with respect to the final report that the Administrator is required to submit under this subsection, includes recommendations to Congress and the executive branch of the Federal Government for implementing strategies, practices, and technologies to mitigate the effects of urban flooding.

(m) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, because the pilot program is limited with respect to scope and resources, communities that participate in the pilot program should acknowledge that the most successful efforts to mitigate the effects of urban flooding—

(1) take a structural-based mitigation approach with respect to construction, which includes—

(A) recognizing any post-storm damage that may occur; and

(B) pursuing designs that proactively minimize future flood damage;

(2) make individuals in the community aware, through any cost-effective and available means of education, of the best approaches regarding the construction of properties that are able to survive floods, which reduces the cost of future repairs; and

(3) encourage home and property owners to consider the measures described in paragraphs (1) and (2), which are the most cost-effective and prudent ways to reduce the impact of flooding, when constructing or renovating building components.

(n) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under the pilot program—

(1) \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 2026; and

(2) \$4,300,000 for fiscal year 2027, to remain available through fiscal year 2029.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 908—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the fol-

lowing resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 908

Whereas stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is difficult to detect in the early stages of the disease due to the late onset of symptoms, which lowers survival rates;

Whereas stomach cancer occurs when cancer cells develop in the lining of the stomach;

Whereas stomach cancer is the fifth most commonly diagnosed type of cancer worldwide;

Whereas, in 2024, an estimated—

(1) 26,890 cases of stomach cancer will be diagnosed in the United States; and

(2) 10,880 individuals in the United States will die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 36.4 percent, and the 5-year survival rate is just 7 percent when diagnosed at a late, or distant, stage;

Whereas early-onset gastric cancer, gastric cancer presenting at the age of 45 or younger, appears to be rising for reasons that are unclear;

Whereas helicobacter pylori has been identified as a risk factor for stomach cancer that often goes undetected and untreated;

Whereas, in the United States, there are disparities in stomach cancer incidence and mortality among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas a diagnosis of stomach cancer is often delayed, because stomach cancer usually does not have symptoms early on, making it hard to detect;

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer, including risk factors and symptoms, among patients and health care providers could improve timely diagnosis of stomach cancer;

Whereas more research into prevention, early detection, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2024 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month;

(2) supports efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer among health care providers and the general public of the United States;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research to understand stomach cancer risk factors, as well as prevention, early detection, and treatment for stomach cancer; and

(4) encourages States, territories, and localities of the United States to support the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 909—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 21, 2024, AS “NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH DAY”

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. THUNE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the fol-

lowing resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 909

Whereas over 66,300,000 hardworking individuals in the United States live in rural communities;

Whereas individuals in the United States in rural areas live in pursuit of the common good and keep values of the United States alive by fostering a spirit of generosity and respect among neighbors;

Whereas rural health care providers and patients showcase a selfless and community-minded spirit;

Whereas rural areas in the United States are places of opportunity for—

(1) mission-minded health professionals to provide individualized care to patients and entire communities; and

(2) fueling innovations in rural health infrastructure, quality, and delivery of health care;

Whereas rural health care providers are—

(1) uniquely positioned to provide value-based holistic care; and

(2) known and trusted by their patients;

Whereas rural residents tend to experience lower life expectancy and poorer health status due to structural, behavioral, and geographic factors;

Whereas rural residents face barriers to accessing health care due to a shortage of primary and specialized health care providers, lack of reliable transportation or transportation options, increased exposure to public health and occupational hazards, and higher rates of uninsured and underinsured individuals;

Whereas rural health facilities in the United States face systemic challenges, including clinician workforce shortages and lower volumes of services spread over fixed costs;

Whereas the systemic challenges rural health facilities face have contributed to 150 rural hospital closures or hospital conversions since 2010;

Whereas 50 percent of rural hospitals in the United States are operating with negative margins and nearly 420 rural hospitals are vulnerable to closure, further demonstrating the need to accelerate efforts to reinforce the rural health safety net;

Whereas the systemic challenges rural health facilities face make it increasingly difficult for rural health care facilities to keep their doors open to serve patients;

Whereas National Rural Health Day was established to honor rural communities in the United States and the contributions and efforts of rural communities in addressing the unique challenges facing rural health care;

Whereas the National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health has recognized National Rural Health Day to be the third Thursday of each November since 2011, in collaboration with partners such as the National Rural Health Association; and

Whereas National Rural Health Day will be recognized this year on November 21, 2024: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 21, 2024, as “National Rural Health Day”;

(2) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of National Rural Health Day;

(3) celebrates rural health care providers and the millions of individuals in the United States that rural health care providers serve; and

(4) expresses a commitment to advancing policies to improve health care accessibility and affordability in rural areas of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 910—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2024 AS “NATIONAL HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE MONTH”

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARASSO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 910

Whereas palliative care and hospice services—

(1) can empower individuals to live as fully as possible, surrounded and supported by family and loved ones, despite serious illnesses or injuries; and

(2) are critical parts of the continuum of supports and services that individuals with serious illness and their families need;

Whereas ensuring access to palliative care and hospice for all individuals in the United States who are in need, regardless of age, race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, is important;

Whereas palliative care and hospice aims to bring patients and family caregivers high-quality care delivered by an interdisciplinary team of skilled health care professionals, including—

- (1) physicians;
- (2) nurses;
- (3) social workers;
- (4) therapists;
- (5) counselors;
- (6) health aides;
- (7) spiritual care providers; and
- (8) other health care professionals;

Whereas there is a need to increase training opportunities for health care professionals to receive interdisciplinary team-based training in palliative care and hospice;

Whereas hospice focuses on quality of life through pain management and symptom control, caregiver assistance, and emotional and spiritual support, with the goal of allowing patients to live fully until the end of life, surrounded and supported by loved ones, friends, and caregivers;

Whereas trained palliative care and hospice professionals, during a time of trauma and loss, can provide grief and bereavement support services to individuals with a serious illness or injury, the family members of those individuals, and others;

Whereas palliative care is a patient and family-centered approach to care that—

- (1) provides relief from symptoms and stress;
- (2) can be complementary to curative treatments; and
- (3) improves the quality of life of patients and their families;

Whereas, in 2022, more than 1,720,000 individuals in the United States living with a serious illness or injury, and the families of those individuals, received care and support from more than 5,899 hospice providers in communities across the United States;

Whereas volunteers continue to play a vital role in supporting hospice care and operations; and

Whereas palliative care and hospice providers encourage all patients to learn more about their options for care and to share their preferences with family, loved ones, and health care professionals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2024 as “National Hospice and Palliative Care Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to increase their understanding and awareness of—

(i) care for hospice patients with a serious illness or injury;

(ii) the benefits of integrating palliative care early into the treatment plans for patients with a serious illness or injury; and

(iii) the importance of grief support for caregivers and loved ones during hospice care and after death;

(B) to recognize the care and dedication of—

(i) millions of family caregivers; and

(ii) tens of thousands of palliative care and hospice staff and volunteers; and

(C) to observe “National Hospice and Palliative Care Month” with appropriate activities and programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 911—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 1, 2024, AS “DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY”

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 911

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas every individual traveling on roads and highways needs to drive in a safer manner in order to reduce deaths and injuries that result from motor vehicle crashes;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saves more than 15,000 lives each year;

Whereas the Senate wants all people of the United States to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt and encourages motorists to drive safely, not just during the holiday season, but every time they get behind the wheel; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is 1 of the busiest highway traffic days of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to focus on safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms—

(i) to alert employee drivers to be especially focused on driving safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(ii) to publicize the importance of the day through use of Citizens Band (commonly known as “CB”) radios and truck stops across the United States;

(C) clergies to remind their members to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive safely, particularly on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(E) all people of the United States to use the Sunday after Thanksgiving as an opportunity to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates December 1, 2024, as “Drive Safer Sunday”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 912—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2024 AS “NATIONAL LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH” AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. REED) submitted the

following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 912

Whereas lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death among individuals in the United States, accounting for more deaths than colon cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer combined;

Whereas, in 2024, an estimated 234,580 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with lung cancer, and 125,070 individuals (approximately 340 individuals per day) will die from the disease;

Whereas 1 in 16 men and 1 in 17 women in the United States will develop lung cancer during their lifetimes;

Whereas, each year, more women die from lung cancer than breast cancer and ovarian cancer combined;

Whereas women who never smoked are more likely than men who never smoked to get lung cancer;

Whereas, in 2024, 20,300 people will die from lung cancer unrelated to smoking, which would be the eighth leading cause of cancer death if classified as a separate disease;

Whereas approximately 10 to 20 percent of lung cancer diagnoses occur in people who are non-smokers, and the proportion of lung cancer diagnoses in individuals who have never smoked is increasing in the United States;

Whereas, in 2024, approximately 101,300 of the 125,070 lung cancer deaths (81 percent) will be caused by cigarette smoking directly, and secondhand smoke causes over 7,300 lung cancer deaths each year in adults who do not smoke;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate is 65 percent for those diagnosed with localized lung cancer and 9 percent for those diagnosed at a stage when the cancer has spread to distant parts of the body;

Whereas only 3 to 7 percent of individuals in the United States at high risk for lung cancer undergo lung cancer screening;

Whereas geographic availability of facilities and transportation barriers are persistent challenges to lung cancer screening;

Whereas nearly 70 percent of adults are not familiar with lung cancer screening and the low-dose computed tomography scan;

Whereas lung cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in veterans;

Whereas veterans are 25 percent more likely to develop lung cancer compared to the general public, and, although approximately 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 veterans have an elevated risk of lung cancer and are eligible for screening, less than 3 percent of veterans get screened;

Whereas Black men have the highest incidence of lung cancer and the highest mortality rate from lung cancer in the United States, and nonwhite individuals are 14 to 17 percent less likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer early;

Whereas the number of individuals in the United States recommended to receive lung cancer screening was estimated to be 14,500,000 as of 2021;

Whereas the stigma surrounding lung cancer—

(1) creates barriers to early diagnosis, treatment, and research; and

(2) has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of lung cancer patients;

Whereas lung cancer research is leading to breakthroughs in biomarker identification and the development of immunotherapies and targeted therapies that are highly effective for some cancer subtypes, yet accessing cutting edge testing as part of the lung cancer diagnostic process can be difficult; and

Whereas educational efforts can increase awareness of lung cancer and lung cancer screening among the general public, patients

and their families, and health care workers, thereby increasing the early detection of lung cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2024 as “National Lung Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) designates the first week of November 2024 as “National Women’s Lung Cancer Awareness Week”;

(3) designates the second Saturday of November 2024 as “National Lung Cancer Screening Day”;

(4) supports the purposes and ideals of National Lung Cancer Awareness Month;

(5) promotes efforts to increase awareness of, education about, and research on—

(A) mitigation of risk factors;

(B) lung cancer screening;

(C) treatment of lung cancer; and

(D) lung cancer affecting minorities and individuals who have never smoked; and

(6) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Lung Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 913—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL MOVE OVER LAW DAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 913

Whereas the Senate wishes to recognize traffic incident management responders (as described in the Traffic Incident Management Handbook of the Federal Highway Administration), which include law enforcement officers, fire and rescue personnel, emergency medical services personnel, tow truck operators, and transportation workers;

Whereas many traffic incident management responders are seriously injured or lose their lives while performing their duties each year as a result of being struck by speeding, impaired, or distracted motorists and motorists who are not aware of move over laws;

Whereas, in 2023, 45 traffic incident management responders were killed in the United States due to roadside collisions;

Whereas the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation host the Crash Responder Safety Week annually in November as part of a national effort to—

(1) protect traffic incident management responders who are at the scene of highway crashes; and

(2) remind the public of their responsibility to slow down, move over, and stay alert when driving near roadside incidents involving traffic incident management responders;

Whereas each State has a move over law, which has correlated directly with a safer environment along the roadsides of the United States for traffic incident management responders and stranded travelers;

Whereas move over laws generally require motorists to move at least 1 lane over when there is an emergency or rescue activity taking place on the shoulder or side of the roadway, or, if unable to do so safely, to slow down and pass the scene with caution;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office report entitled “Emergency Responder Safety: States and DOT Are Implementing

Actions to Reduce Roadside Crashes” (GAO-21-166) noted that State officials cite raising public awareness as the most prevalent challenge to move over laws; and

Whereas providing traffic incident management responders with an enhanced opportunity to inform the motoring public about move over laws is critical to the public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; and

(2) urges national, State, and regional incident management organizations—

(A) to spread awareness and promote the existence of, and adherence to, State move over laws; and

(B) to educate the public further on the dangers and loss of life that occur if State move over laws are not faithfully observed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 914—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY AND NATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH BY PROMOTING NATIONAL AWARENESS OF ADOPTION AND THE CHILDREN AWAITING FAMILIES, CELEBRATING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INVOLVED IN ADOPTION, AND ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE SAFETY, PERMANENCY, AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL CHILDREN

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 914

Whereas there are millions of unparented children in the world, including 368,000 children in the foster care system in the United States, approximately 108,000 of whom are waiting for families to adopt them;

Whereas the average length of time a child spends in foster care waiting to be adopted is 34.9 months;

Whereas, for many unparented children, the wait for a loving family, in which the children are nurtured, comforted, and protected, seems endless;

Whereas, in 2022, 18,500 children were at risk of aging out of foster care by reaching adulthood without being placed in a permanent home;

Whereas, every day, loving and nurturing families are strengthened and expanded when committed and dedicated individuals make an important difference in the life of a child through adoption;

Whereas, while 1 in 3 adults in the United States have considered adoption, a majority of individuals in the United States have misperceptions about the process of adopting children from foster care and the children who are eligible for adoption;

Whereas family reunification, kinship care, and domestic and intercountry adop-

tion promote greater permanency and stability for children;

Whereas the Children’s Bureau, an office of the Administration for Children and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services, supports programs, research, and monitoring to help eliminate barriers to adoption and find permanent families for children;

Whereas National Adoption Day is a collective national effort to find permanent, loving families for children in the foster care system;

Whereas, since the first National Adoption Day in 2000, more than 85,000 children have joined permanent families on National Adoption Day;

Whereas the President traditionally issues an annual proclamation to declare the month of November as National Adoption Month, and the President has proclaimed November 2024 as National Adoption Month; and

Whereas the Saturday before Thanksgiving has been recognized as National Adoption Day since at least 2000, and in 2024, the Saturday before Thanksgiving is November 23: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month;

(2) recognizes that every child should have a permanent and loving family; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to consider adoption during the month of November and throughout the year.

SENATE RESOLUTION 915—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2024 AS “NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HELMY, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 915

Whereas, as of September 2024, more than 3,300,000 prostate cancer survivors are living in the United States;

Whereas 1 in 8 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes and 1 in 44 men in the United States will die from prostate cancer;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second-leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men in the United States;

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that, in 2024, 299,010 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 35,250 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a higher risk for men who have a brother with the disease and the highest risk for men with several affected relatives;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 34 percent of men survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are typically no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2024, Congress appropriated \$48,581,000,000 to the National Institutes of Health, including \$7,220,000,000 for the National Cancer Institute;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2024, Congress appropriated \$110,000,000 for the Prostate Cancer Research Program of the Department of Defense;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has established 21 Precision Oncology Centers of Excellence in order to deliver precision oncology services to veterans suffering from prostate cancer;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2024 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research—

(i) to improve screening and treatment for prostate cancer;

(ii) to discover the causes of prostate cancer; and

(iii) to develop a cure for prostate cancer; and

(C) to continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 916—CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES DODGERS FOR WINNING THE 2024 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES

Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Ms. BUTLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 916

Whereas, on October 30, 2024, the Los Angeles Dodgers (referred to in this preamble as the “Dodgers”) defeated the American League Champions, the New York Yankees, by 7–6 to win the 2024 Major League Baseball World Series in 5 games;

Whereas this victory marks the eighth World Series championship for the Dodgers franchise and their seventh title since moving from Brooklyn to Los Angeles in 1958;

Whereas, during the 2024 playoffs, the Dodgers defeated the San Diego Padres, the New York Mets, and the New York Yankees en route to winning the World Series;

Whereas the Dodgers have won the National League West Division in 11 of the last 12 seasons, have won the National League pennant in 4 of the last 8 seasons, and have

won the World Series in 2 of the last 5 seasons;

Whereas the Dodgers completed the 2024 regular season with a record of 98–64 to finish first in the National League West Division and with the best record in baseball;

Whereas the Dodgers matched a Major League Baseball postseason record with 33 consecutive scoreless innings;

Whereas every member of the 2024 Dodgers roster played a key part in winning the World Series during this historic season;

Whereas Dodgers first baseman Freddie Freeman was named Most Valuable Player for the 2024 World Series after batting .300 with 4 home runs and 12 runs batted in, including a walk-off grand slam in Game 1 of the World Series on October 25, 2024;

Whereas Shohei Ohtani had one of the best regular seasons in history, hitting .310 with 54 home runs, 134 runs scored, and 130 runs batted in, all while stealing 59 bases, making him the first player in the history of Major League Baseball to have at least 50 home runs and 50 stolen bases in a season;

Whereas Mookie Betts overcame a midseason injury before returning to play a central role in the Dodgers’ 2024 postseason, earning his third World Series ring;

Whereas Teoscar Hernández had an impressive regular season and postseason, was selected to the 2024 Major League Baseball All-Star Game, and won the Major League Baseball Home Run Derby, the first Dodger to ever win the contest;

Whereas Dodger Nation was deeply saddened by the passing, just days before the start of the 2024 World Series, of legendary pitcher Fernando Valenzuela;

Whereas Dodgers manager Dave Roberts recorded his second World Series Championship with the Dodgers; and

Whereas Dodgers fans never stopped supporting the team throughout the 2024 season, playing a key role in motivating their team to victory: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Dodgers for winning the 2024 Major League Baseball World Series;

(2) recognizes the achievements and contributions of the entire Los Angeles Dodgers organization, including the players, coaches, management, and support staff in bringing the Commissioner’s Trophy to Los Angeles; and

(3) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the chairman and controlling owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers, Mark Walter;

(B) the president of the Los Angeles Dodgers, Stan Kasten; and

(C) the manager of the 2024 Los Angeles Dodgers, Dave Roberts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 917—RECOGNIZING NOVEMBER 2024 AS “NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVERS MONTH”

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 917

Whereas, in 2020, 53,000,000 family caregivers in the United States provide essential care to millions of people each year, providing unpaid care worth an estimated \$600,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas family caregivers play a vital role in the healthcare system of the United States, supporting loved ones who have chronic illnesses, disabilities, and are aging;

Whereas family caregivers, who are disproportionately women, often face significant challenges including financial strain, physical and emotional exhaustion, and social isolation; and

Whereas “National Family Caregivers Month” is an opportunity to recognize and appreciate the contributions of family caregivers of all ages and to advocate for policies that support family caregivers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes November 2024 as “National Family Caregivers Month”;

(2) commends the 53,000,000 family caregivers in the United States who provide essential care to their loved ones and chosen family each day;

(3) recognizes the importance of the 2022 National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers as a roadmap to better support caregivers in the United States; and

(4) encourages all people of the United States to learn more about family caregiving and to support their loved ones and neighbors who are providing care.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3305. Mr. HELMY (for Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7213, to amend the Public Health Service Act to [enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism reauthorize certain programs with respect to autism spectrum disorder?], and for other purposes.

SA 3306. Mr. HELMY (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4708, to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify provisions relating to kidnapping, sexual abuse, and illicit sexual conduct with respect to minors.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3305. Mr. HELMY (for Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7213, to amend the Public Health Service Act to [enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism reauthorize certain programs with respect to autism spectrum disorder?], and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education, and Support Act of 2024” or the “Autism CARES Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

(a) EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES.—Section 409C(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284g(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “) shall, subject to the availability” and inserting the following: “), in consultation with relevant Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall—

“(A) subject to the availability”;

(2) by striking “basic and clinical research in fields including pathology” and inserting the following: “basic and clinical research—

“(i) in fields, such as pathology”;

(3) by striking “toxicology, and interventions” and inserting the following: “toxicology, psychiatry, psychology, developmental behavioral pediatrics, audiology, and gerontology; and

“(ii) on interventions”;

(4) by striking “disorder. Such research shall investigate” and inserting the following: “disorder; and

“(B) ensure that research referred to in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) investigates”;

(5) by striking “prevention, services across the lifespan, supports, intervention, and treatment of autism spectrum disorder” and inserting “prevention, services and supports across the lifespan, intervention, and treatment of autism spectrum disorder and co-occurring conditions”; and

(6) by striking “treatments.” and inserting the following: “treatments;

“(ii) examines supports for caregivers; and

“(iii) reflects the entire population of individuals with autism spectrum disorder, including those individuals with co-occurring conditions and the full range of needs for supports and services, including such supports and services to ensure the safety, and promote the well-being, of such individuals.”.

(b) CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—Section 409C(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284g(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “including the fields of” and inserting “in fields such as”; and

(B) by striking “behavioral psychology, and clinical psychology” and inserting “behavioral psychology, clinical psychology, and gerontology”;

(2) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking “five” and inserting “seven”; and

(3) in paragraph (5)(B), by striking “period of not to exceed” and inserting “period not to exceed”.

(c) PUBLIC INPUT.—Section 409C(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284g(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) PUBLIC INPUT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall under subsection (a)(1) provide for means through which the public can obtain information on the existing and planned programs and activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to autism spectrum disorder and through which the Director can receive comments from the public regarding such programs and activities.

“(2) GUIDANCE.—The Director may provide guidance to centers under subsection (b)(1) on strategies, activities, and opportunities to promote engagement with, and solicit input from, individuals with autism spectrum disorder and their family members, guardians, advocates or authorized representatives, providers, or other appropriate individuals to inform the activities of the center. Such strategies, activities, and opportunities should consider including, as appropriate, individuals, family members, and caregivers of individuals with autism spectrum disorder who represent the entire population of individuals with autism spectrum disorder, including those individuals with co-occurring conditions and the full range of needs for supports and services, including such supports and services to ensure the safety, and promote the well-being, of such individuals, to inform the activities of the center.”.

(d) BUDGET ESTIMATE.—Section 409C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) BUDGET ESTIMATE.—For each of fiscal years 2026 through 2029, the Director shall prepare and submit, directly to the President for review and transmittal to Congress, an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of

the National Institutes of Health pursuant to the strategic plan developed under section 399CC(b)(5) and updated under section 399CC(b)(6)(B), after reasonable opportunity for comment (but without change) by the Secretary and the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee established under section 399CC.”.

SEC. 3. PROGRAMS RELATING TO AUTISM.

(a) DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SURVEILLANCE AND RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 399AA of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280i) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “an Indian tribe, or a tribal organization” and inserting “an Indian Tribe, or a Tribal organization”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “across the lifespan” before the period at the end;

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “TRIBE; TRIBAL” and inserting “TRIBE; TRIBAL”;

(B) by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”; and

(C) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “December 20, 2024” and inserting “September 30, 2029”.

(b) AUTISM EDUCATION, EARLY DETECTION, AND INTERVENTION.—Section 399BB of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280i–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “culturally competent information” and inserting “culturally and linguistically appropriate information”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking “promote research” and inserting “promote research, which may include research that takes a community-based approach,”; and

(B) by striking “screening tools” each place it appears and inserting “screening and diagnostic tools”;

(3) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “at higher risk” and inserting “at increased likelihood”;

(4) in subsection (b)(4), by inserting “, which may give consideration to the perspectives of parents and guardians” before the semicolon at the end;

(5) in subsection (b)(7), by striking “at higher risk” and inserting “at increased likelihood”;

(6) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “culturally competent information” and inserting “culturally and linguistically appropriate information”;

(7) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii), by striking “culturally competent information” and inserting “culturally and linguistically appropriate information”;

(8) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (e) to read as follows:

(9) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and strengthen the capacity of,” after “expand”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “expand existing or develop new” and inserting “expand and strengthen the capacity of existing, or, in States that do not have such a program, develop new.”; and

(ii) by striking “Act” in States that do not have such a program” and inserting “Act”;

(C) in subparagraph (B)(v), by inserting “or other providers, as applicable” before the semicolon at the end; and

(D) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) program sites—

“(i) provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services;

“(ii) take a multidisciplinary approach and have experience working with underserved populations; and

“(iii) identify opportunities to partner with community-based organizations to expand the capacity of communities to serve individuals with autism spectrum disorder or other developmental disabilities.”;

(10) in subsection (e)(2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Autism CARES Act of 2024, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that examines the need for, and feasibility of, expanding the developmental-behavioral pediatric training programs described in subparagraph (A).”;

(11) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) INTERVENTION.—The Secretary shall promote research through grants or contracts, which may include grants or contracts to research centers or networks, to—

“(1) develop and evaluate evidence-based practices and interventions to improve outcomes for individuals with autism spectrum disorder or other developmental disabilities by addressing physical and behavioral health and communication needs of such individuals across the lifespan;

“(2) develop guidelines for such evidence-based practices and interventions; and

“(3) disseminate information related to such evidence-based practices and interventions and guidelines.”; and

(12) in subsection (g), by striking “December 20, 2024” and inserting “September 30, 2029”.

(c) INTERAGENCY AUTISM COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—Section 399CC of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280i–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, on a regular basis” after “shall”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “develop a summary” and inserting “summarize”; and

(C) by striking paragraphs (5) and (6) and inserting the following:

“(5) develop a strategic plan for the conduct of, and support for, autism spectrum disorder research, as described in section 409C(a)(1), which shall include—

“(A) proposed budgetary requirements; and

“(B) recommendations to ensure that autism spectrum disorder research, and services and support activities to the extent practicable, of the Department of Health and Human Services and of other Federal departments and agencies are not unnecessarily duplicative; and

“(6) submit to the Congress and the President—

“(A) an annual update on the summary of advances described in paragraph (2); and

“(B) a biennial update on the strategic plan described in paragraph (5), including progress made in achieving the goals outlined in such strategic plan and any specific measures taken pursuant to such strategic plan.”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “December 20, 2024” and inserting “September 30, 2029”.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 399DD of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280i–3) is amended—

(1) by striking “2019” each place it appears and inserting “2024”; and

(2) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after September 30, 2024, the Secretary, in consultation with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate

and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available, including through posting on the website of the Department of Health and Human Services, a progress report on activities related to autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities. Such report shall include activities and research related to the entire population of individuals with autism spectrum disorder, including those individuals with co-occurring conditions and the full range of needs for supports and services, including such supports and services to ensure the safety, and promote the well-being, of such individuals.”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading of subsection (b), by striking “HEALTH AND WELL-BEING” and inserting “MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “health and well-being” and inserting “mental health needs”; and

(C) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall contain—

“(A) an overview of policies and programs relevant to the mental health of individuals with autism spectrum disorder across their lifespan, including an identification of existing Federal laws, regulations, policies, research, and programs; and

“(B) recommendations to improve mental health outcomes and address related disparities in mental health care for individuals with autism spectrum disorder, including prevention, care coordination, and community-based services.”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) UPDATE ON YOUNG ADULTS AND YOUTH TRANSITIONING TO ADULTHOOD.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Autism CARES Act of 2024, the Secretary, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate an update to the report required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, as added by section 6 of the Autism CARES Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-157), and in effect before the date of enactment of the Autism CARES Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-60), concerning young adults with autism spectrum disorder and the challenges related to the transition from existing school-based services to those services available during adulthood.”.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 399EE of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280i-4) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$23,100,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024” and inserting “\$28,100,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$50,599,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024” and inserting “\$56,344,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “there are authorized to be appropriated \$296,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024” and inserting “there is authorized to be appropriated \$306,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029”.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION TOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) may, at the request of a State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, locality, or territory, provide training and technical assistance to such jurisdiction on the manner in which Federal funding administered by the Secretary may be used to provide individuals with autism spectrum dis-

order and other developmental disabilities with access to evidence-based services, tools, and technologies that support communication needs.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall annually prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report summarizing any technical assistance provided by the Secretary in the preceding fiscal year under subsection (a) and any advancements in the development or evaluation of such evidence-based services, tools, and technologies.

SA 3306. Mr. HELMY (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4708, to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify provisions relating to kidnapping, sexual abuse, and illicit sexual conduct with respect to minors; as follows:

In section 2(a)(3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), strike “2423(f)(1)” and insert “2423(g)(1)”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I have one request for committee to meet during today’s session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 21, 2024 at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following fellows in my office be granted floor privileges for the remainder of Congress: Michael Polyak and Akacia Halliday-Isaac.

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

AUTISM COLLABORATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND SUPPORT ACT OF 2024

Mr. HELMY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 7213, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 7213) to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance and reauthorize activities and programs relating to autism spectrum disorder, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HELMY. I further ask that the Luján substitute amendment at the

desk be considered and agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The amendment (No. 3305) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today’s RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. HELMY. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 7213), as amended, was passed.

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion 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.

COASTAL HABITAT CONSERVATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 529, H.R. 2950.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2950) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Coastal Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to work with willing partners and provide support to efforts to assess, protect, restore, and enhance important coastal landscapes that provide fish and wildlife habitat on which certain Federal trust species depend, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. HELMY. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2950) was passed.

Mr. HELMY. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

JAMES R. DOMINGUEZ MEMORIAL ACT OF 2023

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 555, H.R. 5799.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5799) to designate the check-point of the United States Border Patrol located on United States Highway 90 West in Uvalde County, Texas, as the "James R. Dominguez Border Patrol Checkpoint".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

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

The bill (H.R. 5799) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT OF THE SENATE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 23, 2024, AS PUBLIC RADIO MUSIC DAY

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 865.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 865) expressing the support of the Senate for the designation of October 23, 2024, as "Public Radio Music Day" and deep appreciation for the role of public radio music stations in serving listeners, musicians, and hundreds of communities in the United States.

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

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on adopting to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 865) was agreed to.

Mr. HELMY. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that 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 preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 25, 2024, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 911, S. Res. 912, S. Res. 913, S. Res. 914, S. Res. 915, and S. Res. 916.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. HELMY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MICHEL O. MACEDA MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5302 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5302) to designate the Air and Marine Operations Marine Unit of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection located at 101 Km 18.5 in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, as the "Michel O. Maceda Marine Unit".

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

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

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

The bill (H.R. 5302) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

STRENGTHENING CHILD EXPLOITATION ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 4708 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4708) to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify provisions relating to kidnapping, sexual abuse, and illicit sexual conduct with respect to minors.

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

Mr. HELMY. I ask unanimous consent that the Cornyn amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered and 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. 3306) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical amendment)

In section 2(a)(3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), strike "2423(f)(1)" and insert "2423(g)(1)".

The bill (S. 4708), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4708

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Child Exploitation Enforcement Act".

SEC. 2. KIDNAPPING; SEXUAL ABUSE; ILLICIT SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO MINORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1201—

(A) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "obtains by defrauding or deceiving any person," after "abducts,";

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting "obtained by defrauding or deceiving any person," after "abducted,"; and

(C) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the following:

"(2) DEFENSE.—For an offense described in this subsection involving a victim who has not attained the age of 16 years, it is not a defense that the victim consented to the conduct of the offender, unless the offender can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the offender reasonably believed that the victim had attained the age of 16 years.";

(2) in chapter 109A—

(A) in section 2241(c), by striking "crosses a State line" and inserting "travels in interstate or foreign commerce";

(B) in section 2242(3), by striking "to include doing so" and inserting "or";

(C) in section 2243, by adding at the end the following:

"(f) INTENTIONAL TOUCHING INVOLVING INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF 16.—

"(1) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful, in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in a Federal prison, or in any prison, institution, or facility in which persons are held in custody by direction of or pursuant to a contract or agreement with the head of any Federal department or agency, to knowingly cause the intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of any person by a person who has not attained the age of 16 years, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, or attempt to do so, if to do so would violate subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, section 2241, or section 2242 had such intentional touching been a sexual act.

"(2) PENALTY.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned as provided in the applicable provision of law described in that paragraph, or both.";

(D) in section 2244—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (6) as subparagraphs (A) through (F), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(II) by striking "Whoever" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever";

(III) in paragraph (1), as so designated—

(aa) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking "if so to do" and inserting "if to do so";

(bb) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking “ten” and inserting “10”;

(cc) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, by striking “three” and inserting “3”;

(dd) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking “two” and inserting “2”;

(ee) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking “two” and inserting “2”;

and

(ff) in subparagraph (F), as so redesignated, by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ATTEMPT.—Whoever attempts to commit an offense under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the same penalty as for a completed offense.”;

(i) in subsection (b)—

(I) by inserting “or causes” after “engages in”;

(II) by inserting “or by” after “sexual contact with”;

(III) by inserting “, or attempts to do so,” after “other person’s permission”; and

(IV) by striking “two” and inserting “2”;

and

(iii) in subsection (c), by striking “If the sexual contact that violates this section (other than subsection (a)(5)) is with an individual” and inserting “If the sexual contact or attempted sexual contact that a person engages in or causes in violation of this section (other than subsection (a)(1)(E)) is with or by an individual”;

(3) in section 2423(g)(1)—

(A) by striking “a sexual act (as defined in section 2246) with” and inserting “any conduct involving”;

(B) by striking “sexual act occurred” and inserting “conduct occurred”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment to section 2241(c) of title 18, United States Code, made by subsection (a) shall apply to conduct that occurred before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT.

(a) PENALTIES FOR CIVIL RIGHTS OFFENSES INVOLVING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT.—Section 250(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 2244(a)(5),” and inserting “section 2244(a)(1)(E), or an attempt to engage in or cause such contact as prohibited by section 2244(a)(2),”;

(2) in paragraph (4), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “subsection (a)(1) or (b) of section 2244, but excluding abusive sexual contact through the clothing” and inserting “section 2244(a)(1)(A), an attempt to engage in or cause such contact as prohibited by section 2244(a)(2), or abusive sexual contact of the type prohibited by section 2244(b), but excluding abusive sexual contact through the clothing or an attempt to engage in or cause such contact”;

(3) in paragraph (5), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “section 2244(a)(2)” and inserting “section 2244(a)(1)(B) or an attempt to engage in or cause such contact as prohibited by section 2244(a)(2)”;

(4) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “subsection (a)(3), (a)(4), or (b) of section 2244” and inserting “subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 2244(a)(1), an attempt to engage in or cause such contact as prohibited by section 2244(a)(2), or abusive sexual contact of the type prohibited by section 2244(b)”.

(b) SENTENCING CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.—Section 3559 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(F)(i), by striking “sections 2244(a)(1) and (a)(2)” and inserting

“subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 2244(a)(1)”;

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking “2244(a)(1)” and inserting “2244(a)(1)(A)”.

Mr. HELMY. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

BEAGLE BRIGADE ACT OF 2023

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be discharged from further consideration of S. 759 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 759) to authorize the National Detector Dog Training Center, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

The bill (S. 759) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 759

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Beagle Brigade Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL DETECTOR DOG TRAINING CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a National Detector Dog Training Center (referred to in this Act as the “Center”).

(b) DUTIES.—The Center shall have the following duties:

(1) Training dogs for the purpose of safeguarding domestic agricultural and natural resources from foreign and invasive pests and diseases.

(2) Training human handlers to successfully select and train dogs for the purpose described in paragraph (1).

(3) Collaborating with relevant Federal agencies, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to safeguard domestic agricultural and natural resources.

(4) Collaborating with external stakeholders, including State departments of agriculture, local and county agricultural officials, private sector entities, and other relevant non-Federal partners.

(5) Ensuring the health and welfare of all dogs under the care of the Center, including by ensuring access to necessary veterinary care, adequate shelter, and proper nutrition.

(6) Providing opportunities for private adoption of retirement-age trained dogs and dogs that do not complete training.

(7) Any other duties necessary to safeguard domestic agricultural and natural resources from foreign and invasive pests and diseases, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agri-

culture, acting through the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) a description of current and emerging threats to domestic agricultural and natural resources from foreign pests and diseases within the purview of the operations of the Center;

(2) an examination of the role that the Center plays in the protection against foreign pests and diseases;

(3) a description of improvements needed in Federal programs to minimize threats from foreign pests and diseases within the purview of the operations of the Center, including strengthened coordination among the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other relevant Federal agencies;

(4) recommendations to strengthen the capabilities of the Center in protecting against foreign pests and diseases; and

(5) recommendations to improve—

(A) the dog procurement procedures of the Center; and

(B) private adoption opportunities for retirement-age trained dogs and dogs that do not complete training.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2024, THROUGH MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2024

Mr. HELMY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn and then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times: Friday, November 22, at 12 noon; Tuesday, November 26, at 10 a.m.; Friday, November 29, at 9 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, November 29, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, December 2; that on Monday, following the prayer and the 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 following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Hwang nomination; further, that the confirmation vote on the Hwang nomination be at 5:30 p.m. on Monday and that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion 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 TOMORROW

Mr. HELMY. Madam 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 4:48 p.m., adjourned until Friday, November 22, 2024, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

BETH H. HARWELL, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2029. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

BRIAN NOLAND, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2029. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

JAMES BERNARD COUGHLAN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2030, VICE RHONDA K. SCHMIDTLEIN, TERM EXPIRED.

HALIE L. CRAIG, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 16, 2026, VICE RANDOLPH J. STAYIN, RESIGNED.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

LOIDA NICOLAS LEWIS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE SUSAN M. MCCUE, TERM EXPIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 21, 2024:

THE JUDICIARY

SHARAD HARSHAD DESAI, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. JACOB L. HAMMONS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DANIEL S. ZEVITZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DANIEL D. BOYACK

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

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RICKY L. MILLS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DAVID B. JOHNSON

IN THE ARMY

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

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. EUGENE D. COX

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

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. KEVIN F. MEISLER

BRIG. GEN. DEAN P. THOMPSON

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

To be brigadier general

COL. FREDDY L. ADAMS II
COL. MICHAEL J. ADAMSKI
COL. JARED D. BORDWELL
COL. KEVIN D. BRADLEY
COL. DONALD K. BROOKS
COL. STEPHEN E. CAPEHART
COL. ADAM M. COBB
COL. JOHN K. CURRY
COL. DANIEL J. DUNCAN
COL. ANTWAN L. DUNMYER
COL. ANTHONY R. GIBBS
COL. PETER L. GILBERT
COL. MATTHEW J. HARDMAN
COL. GLENN A. HENKE

COL. JASON K. JEFFERIS
COL. ERIC M. JOHNSON
COL. MICHAEL R. KALOOSTIAN
COL. SEAN P. KELLY
COL. ANDREW J. KISER
COL. DAVID M. KOBBS
COL. STEPHEN J. KOLOUCH
COL. TRAVIS L. MCINTOSH
COL. JASON H. ROSENSTRAUCH
COL. MATTHEW S. ROSS
COL. SEAN F. STINCHON
COL. JACK S. TAYLOR
COL. KEVIN M. TRUJILLO
COL. JONATHAN M. VELISHKA
COL. GEORGE H. WALTER, JR.
COL. ANNEMARIE R. WIERSGALLA

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT C. FULFORD

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

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. ADAM L. CHALKLEY
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH R. CLEARFIELD
BRIG. GEN. MARK H. CLINGAN
BRIG. GEN. KYLE B. ELLISON
BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY M. HENDERSON
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW T. MOWERY
BRIG. GEN. ANDREW M. NIEBEL
BRIG. GEN. FARRELL J. SULLIVAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MARK A. CUNNINGHAM
BRIG. GEN. VALERIE A. JACKSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. JOSEPH A. KATZ
COL. DAVID K. WINNACKER

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ISRAEL DAVID KING, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KIMBERLY N. TONG, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SAPNA GOPALASUBRAMANIAN AND ENDING WITH MARCUS J. THEUS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ERIC C. CHENG, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JOSEPH S. DENNIS, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KIM E. WINTER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KATIE E. GRIMLEY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KEENAN E. DALRYMPLE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KATHRYN J. LYNN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JONATHAN D. HARE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF AARON D. WARE, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JAMES L. GRESHAM, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JUAN D. JURADO, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON S. HARKSWORTH AND ENDING WITH RICHARD Y. YOON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 18, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF PAUL K. WYATT, JR., TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SUN RYU, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RAYMOND R. ADAMS III AND ENDING WITH MARC W. ZELNICK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LAURA M. NEWELL, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANTHONY L. MARK, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SHAWN A. VELE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ADAM C. WEECE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROSHAN O. BALACHANDRAN AND ENDING WITH KATHRYN E. WITWER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEPHEN R. SCHIFFMAN AND ENDING WITH JULIE A. WORTHINGTON,

WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL R. BEAUDRY AND ENDING WITH REGINA R. WIND, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TRENT J. ELLIOTT, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. MORROW, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EDWARD AHN AND ENDING WITH LASHAWNA D. WALLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID P. SENSIBA, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SEUNG H. HONG, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FRANK L. ANALLA AND ENDING WITH RANDALL T. STANFORD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LINDEN L. BOYER III AND ENDING WITH WADE W. PRESTON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WILLIAM J. BENSON III AND ENDING WITH SAMUEL P. OLIVER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF IAN C. MULL, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TEAH E. KARAMATH AND ENDING WITH CHAD K. KAWAKAMI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOSEPH J. DANYEUR, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TERRY W. FRY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL A. GRYGAR, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JASON A. QUASH, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ETHAN M. ORWIN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRYAN M. WIERSON, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JAMES F. HAUNTY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JON R. ABEL AND ENDING WITH HAILEY D. ZIEGLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER K. KIM, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JOHN M. CONNALLY, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JORY S. MORR, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ANDREW R. DEMAIO, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CONOR C. HOZEY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL J. KLAUER, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JOHN T. BLUM, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JANE E. SHELLEY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER K. JORDAN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATION OF PAUL BLOCKER III, TO BE MAJOR.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALEXANDER L. HANSEN AND ENDING WITH DAKOTA J. SAWYER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on November 21, 2024 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

LOIDA NICOLAS LEWIS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE ALEXANDER CRENSHAW, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON NOVEMBER 14, 2024.