

in introducing that bill, that we do not have the votes today, should it be put up, to get 60 votes in the Senate for it. We don't. Yet I am given some inspiration by the fact that we recently passed a gun safety bill where 2 months before there were not 60 votes either. In fact, for the 10 years I have been in the Senate, we have been trying to pass legislation in this Chamber to deal with the scourge of gun violence and again and again and again have fallen short of 60 votes even to proceed to legislation. But in the aftermath of tragedies in Buffalo and Texas, a decision was made by the Members of this deliberative body that inaction was no longer an option and resolute action to protect people's rights and safety was a mandate.

I believe the Dobbs decision and what we have seen since is a catastrophe that, as it plays out over time in State after State, will also change the dynamic in the article I branch and demonstrate the need for a national protection for reproductive rights rather than a 50-State free-for-all in a race to the bottom.

It is in that spirit my colleagues and I have introduced this bipartisan bill today demonstrating that there is now bipartisan support and majority support in the U.S. Senate to protect reproductive freedom for all.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join in the introduction of the Reproductive Freedom for All Act, a bipartisan bill that would ensure the right of women to make certain reproductive choices without undue government interference.

I support a woman's right to have an abortion, and I believe that the threshold question of whether or not abortion is legal needs to be consistent at the national level. States can account for regional differences with regulations like parental notification requirements, but the basic right needs to be the same regardless of the State in which a woman happens to reside.

In its decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, the U.S. Supreme Court abandoned a nearly 50-year precedent that had been reaffirmed and on which women had relied for decades. The Dobbs ruling was, as the Chief Justice described it, a "jolt" to our legal system. This action has further divided the country at a moment when now, more than ever in modern times, we need the Court to demonstrate consistency, predictability, and restraint.

Prior to the Court's decision in *Dobbs*, I introduced, with Senator MURKOWSKI, the Reproductive Choice Act to enact in to Federal law the abortion rights established by *Roe v. Wade* and affirmed by *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*.

In the wake of the Dobbs decision, I have worked with my colleagues Senator KAINE, Senator MURKOWSKI, and Senator SINEMA in drafting a more comprehensive, bipartisan bill that would codify the abortion rights articulated by the Supreme Court in *Roe*, *Casey* and *Whole Women's Health v. Hellerstedt*, as well as the contraception rights first articulated in *Griswold v. Connecticut* and later clarified in *Eisenstadt v. Baird* and *Carey v. Population Services International*.

Our legislation would enshrine important abortion and contraception rights into Federal law without undercutting basic conscience protections that have been in place for decade and that are relied upon by healthcare practitioners who have religious objections.

Our goal with this legislation is to do what the Court should have done—provide consistency in our laws that Americans have relied upon for five decades regarding the ability to make certain reproductive choices.

Mr. President, this bill maintains the pre-Dobbs status quo. In other words, it would ensure that the legal framework in place before Dobbs remains the law of the land. Our bill accomplishes this goal by tracking the Supreme Court's language in the seminal cases I mentioned.

Specifically consistent with decades of Supreme Court jurisprudence, the Reproductive Freedom for All Act provides that a State may not impose an undue burden on the ability of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability.

During this time States may enact reasonable regulations to further the health or safety of a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy, unless such regulations impose an undue burden.

After fetal viability, a State may regulate or even proscribe the ability of a woman to terminate her pregnancy but not when such a termination is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman.

Moreover, by codifying *Griswold*, *Eisenstadt*, and *Carey*, the bill makes clear that a State cannot prohibit an individual from obtaining or using contraceptives.

Finally the legislation specifically protects conscience protections that have been relied upon by healthcare providers who have religious objections.

Mr. President, the best path forward for our country is to maintain the same legal framework that was in place just weeks ago before the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Dobbs*. Our bill would enshrine into law the important protections articulated in the Supreme Court cases that I mentioned without undercutting statutes that also have been in place for decades.

I urge all of my Senate colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 732—RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL FOR DEPLOYING TO DEL RIO, TEXAS, ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2021, TO RESPOND TO THE BORDER CRISIS

Mr. CRUZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 732

Whereas the Border Patrol operates within the Department of Homeland Security, and the mission of the Border Patrol is to protect the people of the United States, safeguard the borders of the United States, and enhance the economic prosperity of the United States;

Whereas the primary missions of Border Patrol agents are—

(1) to detect and prevent illegal entry and smuggling of aliens into the United States by land, sea, or air;

(2) to seek out and apprehend alien smugglers; and

(3) to enforce the criminal provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.);

Whereas, on his first day in office, President Biden reversed many policies put in place by the previous administration, including by halting construction of the border wall, which has—

(1) left the borders of the United States open and unsecured; and

(2) led to a self-inflicted border crisis that has left the Border Patrol unable to adequately respond to the surge of illegal immigrants crossing the southern border of the United States;

Whereas the crisis at the southern border of the United States has led to—

(1) since the date on which President Biden took office, a recordbreaking 3,271,585 encounters by Border Patrol agents of individuals attempting to cross such border illegally; and

(2) in May 2022, 239,416 encounters by Border Patrol agents of illegal immigrants attempting to cross such border, which is the highest number of recorded encounters in a single month;

Whereas, on September 19, 2021, an incident occurred in Del Rio, Texas, involving approximately 15,000 aliens from Haiti who were attempting to enter the United States illegally;

Whereas Border Patrol severely lacked resources and adequate personnel to handle the Haitian migrant crisis, and additional Border Patrol agents were deployed to the Del Rio Sector only 1 day before the Haitian migrant incident occurred;

Whereas, operating with almost no guidance, communication, or knowledge of operational goals, several Border Patrol agents were instructed by their superiors to assist the Texas Department of Public Safety to disperse a large crowd of Haitian aliens who were attempting to enter the United States without authorization or inspection;

Whereas photographs were taken of Border Patrol agents on horseback as they attempted to interdict individuals making illegal border crossings and engage numerous Haitian aliens;

Whereas President Biden, Vice President Harris, Secretary of Homeland Security Mayorkas, and other Democrat politicians rushed to judgment and, without any investigation or corroborating evidence—

(1) accused the Border Patrol agents of using their horse tack to whip Haitian aliens; and

(2) denounced the agents;

Whereas 4 Border Patrol agents were placed on administrative leave as a result of the politicization of the incident and the rush to judgment by Biden administration officials;

Whereas, despite the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General and the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas declining to further pursue the matter, the Border Patrol has proposed disciplinary action against the 4 Border Patrol agents; and

Whereas the decision to discipline such Border Patrol agents appears to be politically motivated to provide cover for the rush to judgment and blatant mischaracterization by the Biden administration of the actions of the Border Patrol agents on September 19, 2021: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that there is an ongoing and growing crisis on the southern border of the United States;

(2) commends the Border Patrol agents who were deployed to the southern border to respond to the Haitian migrant crisis in Del Rio, Texas, on September 19, 2021, for their use of restraint in response to the crisis, despite a lack of clear rules of engagement; and

(3) concludes that the Department of Homeland Security should commend, rather than punish, the Border Patrol agents who answered the call of the United States to respond to such crisis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 733—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 733

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and the future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of and increasing support for organizations that provide access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character in, and the future success of, the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase the focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2022 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2022 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

(1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;

(2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and

(3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—

(A) have experienced homelessness;

(B) are in the foster care system;

(C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;

(D) have been impacted by violence;

(E) have experienced trauma; and

(F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5186. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5187. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3905, to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.

SA 5188. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3860, to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local governments with fewer than 200 law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

SA 5189. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4003, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5186. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 115, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 117, line 23, and insert the following:

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund amounts specified in paragraph (2) for investments in—

“(A) the delivery of veterans’ health care associated with exposure to environmental hazards in the active military, naval, air, or space service in programs administered by the Under Secretary for Health;

“(B) any expenses incident to the delivery of veterans’ health care and benefits associated with exposure to environmental hazards in the active military, naval, air, or space service, including administrative expenses, such as information technology and claims processing and appeals, and excluding leases as authorized or approved under section 8104 of this title; and

“(C) medical and other research relating to exposure to environmental hazards.

“(2) The amounts specified in this paragraph are not more than the following:

“(A) \$1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

“(B) \$5,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

“(C) \$7,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(D) \$11,300,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(E) \$13,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2027.

“(F) \$15,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.

“(G) \$17,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2029.

“(H) \$21,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2030.

“(I) \$23,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2031.

“(J) For fiscal year 2032 and each fiscal year thereafter, an amount equal to the amount specified under this paragraph for the preceding fiscal year increased by the percentage (if any) by which—

“(i) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Medical Care (CPI-M), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the fiscal year preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made, exceeds

“(ii) the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Medical Care, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year described in clause (i).

“(d) BUDGET SCOREKEEPING.—(1) Immediately upon enactment of the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022, expenses authorized to be appropriated to the Fund in subsection (c) shall be estimated for fiscal year 2023 and each subsequent fiscal year and treated as budget authority that is considered to be direct spending—

“(A) in the baseline for purposes of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907);

“(B) by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as appropriate, for purposes of budget enforcement in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

“(C) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), including in the reports required by section 308(b) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 639); and

“(D) for purposes of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 931 et seq.).

“(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts appropriated to the Fund for fiscal year 2023 and subsequently, pursuant to subsection (c) shall be counted as direct spending under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and any other Act.

“(B) Any amounts appropriated to the Fund for a fiscal year in excess of the amount specified under subsection (c)(2) for that fiscal year shall be scored as discretionary budget authority and outlays for any estimate of an appropriations Act.

“(3) Notwithstanding the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines and the accompanying list of programs and accounts set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217, and for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Fund shall be treated, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Sergeant First Class