

SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4105, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 4295

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4295, a bill to amend securities and banking laws to make the information reported to financial regulatory agencies electronically searchable, to further enable the development of regulatory technologies and artificial intelligence applications, to put the United States on a path towards building a comprehensive Standard Business Reporting program to ultimately harmonize and reduce the private sector's regulatory compliance burden, while enhancing transparency and accountability, and for other purposes.

S. 4328

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4328, a bill to modify the fire management assistance cost share, and for other purposes.

S. 4466

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4466, a bill to amend the Peace Corps Act by reauthorizing the Peace Corps, providing better support for current, returning, and former volunteers, and for other purposes.

S. 4509

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 4509, a bill to provide for security in the Black Sea region, and for other purposes.

S. 4524

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4524, a bill to limit the judicial enforceability of predispute nondisclosure and non-disparagement contract clauses relating to disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment.

S. 4601

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4601, a bill to improve the management and performance of the capital asset programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs so as to better serve veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors, and for other purposes.

S. 4605

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4605, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to en-

sure stability in payments to home health agencies under the Medicare program.

S. 4613

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4613, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the fiduciary duty of plan administrators to select and maintain investments based solely on pecuniary factors, and for other purposes.

S. 4655

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4655, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit the Merit Systems Protection Board to hear certain cases relating to allegations of certain reprisals by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

S. 4723

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4723, a bill to ensure the right to provide reproductive health care services, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 183

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 183, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 4755. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to ensure that ranchers who have grazing agreements on national grasslands are treated the same as permittees on other Federal land; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 4755

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

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY OF NATIONAL GRASSLANDS FOR GRAZING LEASES AND PERMITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 402(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752(a)) is amended by striking “lands within National Forests” and inserting “National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) land”.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) modifies or affects—

(1) the applicability to national grasslands of any provision of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) other than section 402 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1752);

(2) title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.); or

(3) section 11 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1907).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 740—CONDEMNING THE ATTACK THAT OCCURRED IN GREENWOOD, INDIANA, ON JULY 17, 2022, EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND PRAYERS FOR THOSE IMPACTED BY THAT TRAGEDY, AND PRAISING THE ACTIONS OF ELISJSHA DICKEN (ALSO KNOWN AS THE “GOOD SAMARITAN”) WHO VALIANTLY ENGAGED AND THWARTED THE SHOOTER

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

S. RES. 740

Whereas, on July 17, 2022, a shooting took place in Greenwood, Indiana, at the Greenwood Park Mall;

Whereas 3 innocent lives were lost in that tragedy: Pedro Piñeda, Rosa Mirian Rivera de Piñeda, and Victor Gomez;

Whereas, without the actions of Elisjsa Dicken, known as the “Good Samaritan”, the perpetrator of the attack would have killed many more innocent people;

Whereas, in the words of Greenwood, Indiana, Chief of Police Jim Ison, “. . . many more people would have died [in the shooting] if not for a responsible armed citizen that took action very quickly . . .”;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for a healthy recovery for the individuals who were wounded in the attack;

Whereas all Hoosiers are united in support of the victims and their families; and

Whereas the people of the United States will always remember the victims of this attack and stand in solidarity with those affected by this senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the senseless attack that led to the loss of 3 innocent lives in Greenwood, Indiana, on Sunday, July 17, 2022;

(2) honors the memory of the victims who were murdered: Pedro Piñeda, Rosa Mirian Rivera de Piñeda, and Victor Gomez;

(3) expresses hope for a full and speedy recovery for, stands in solidarity with, and pledges continued support for the individuals injured in the attack;

(4) expresses appreciation and gratitude for all of the first responders who quickly responded to the attack and the professionals and volunteers who cared for the injured; and

(5) expresses appreciation for and honors the courageous, heroic, valiant, and virtuous actions of Elisjsha Dicken, known as the “Good Samaritan”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 741—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF STATE GOVERNORS TO REPEL THE DANGEROUS ONGOING INVASION ACROSS THE UNITED STATES SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. MARSHALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 741

Whereas, during a 2019 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden called for “all those people seeking asylum” to “immediately surge to the border”;

Whereas, during a 2019 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden raised his hand when candidates were asked if their health plans will provide coverage for illegal immigrants;

Whereas, during a 2020 Democratic presidential primary debate, President Biden pledged support for “sanctuary cities” when he stated that illegal immigrants arrested by local police should not be turned over to Federal immigration authorities;

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, one of President Biden’s first actions as President was sending proposed legislation, the U.S. Citizenship Act, to Congress, which would provide a path to citizenship for an estimated 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 illegal immigrants who are currently residing in the United States;

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, President Biden also issued a “Proclamation on the Termination Of Emergency With Respect To The Southern Border Of The United States And Redirection Of Funds Diverted To Border Wall Construction”, which halted construction of physical barriers along the international border between the United States and Mexico, and he later terminated existing border wall construction contracts and failed to obligate more than \$1,000,000,000 that Congress had lawfully appropriated for border wall construction;

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, President Biden also halted enrollments in the Migrant Protection Protocols policy, which is also known as the “remain in Mexico” program;

Whereas on February 6, 2021, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken suspended and terminated the Asylum Cooperative Agreements with the Governments of El Salvador, of Guatemala, and of Honduras;

Whereas in March 2022, the Department of Homeland Security began implementing the interim final rule titled “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” which authorizes U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to consider the asylum applications of individuals subject to expedited removal and violates the law enacted by Congress that requires asylum seekers to offer evidence to persuade a judge in an immigration court;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2021, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement executed 59,000 deportations, which represents the lowest number of deportations since fiscal year 2008, and fewer than 1/3 as many deportations as the number of people who were deported during fiscal year 2020, and is significantly lower than the 226,000 to 410,000 removals that occurred every fiscal year since 2008;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2021, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—

(1) arrested 48 percent fewer convicted criminals than had been arrested during the prior fiscal year;

(2) deported 63 percent fewer criminals than had been deported in the prior fiscal year; and

(3) issued 56 percent fewer “detainer requests” to local authorities than had been issued in the prior fiscal year;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2021, U.S. Customs and Border Protection made more than 1,700,000 arrests of illegal immigrants along the international border between the United States and Mexico, which is the highest level ever recorded, and is on pace to arrest more than 2,000,000 illegal immigrants along such border during fiscal year 2022;

Whereas, on April 1, 2022, President Biden announced the termination of a public health policy used to expel potentially infected illegal immigrants during the COVID-19 pandemic (commonly known as “title 42”);

Whereas, on September 30, 2021, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas issued a memorandum titled “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law”, which stated that an alien’s illegal status in the United States should not be the sole basis of an enforcement action and prioritized for apprehension and removal aliens who are a threat to national security, public safety, or border security;

Whereas, on October 12, 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum titled “Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual”, which included Department-wide guidance to cease mass worksite operations, among other instructions;

Whereas, on October 27, 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum titled “Guidelines for Enforcement Actions in or Near Protected Areas”, which listed numerous protected areas where the enforcement of Federal immigration law should not occur;

Whereas, in May 2022, U.S. Customs and Border Protection arrested 239,416 illegal immigrants along the international border between the United States and Mexico, which is the highest number of arrests ever recorded in a single month;

Whereas President Biden’s fiscal year 2023 budget request aims to shift the Department of Homeland Security’s border management away from enforcement and toward “effectively managing irregular migration along the Southwest border”;

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Protection has apprehended illegal immigrants from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, other Central and Latin American nations, Turkey, India, Russia, and other nations outside of the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Patrol has apprehended 50 people since October 1, 2021 along the international border between the United States and Mexico who are listed on the Federal Bureau of Investigations’ terrorist screening database;

Whereas, U.S. Customs and Border Protection arrested more than 7,000 illegal aliens in fiscal year 2022 who have been convicted of 1 or more crimes in the United States or abroad, including—

(1) 219 convicted sexual criminals;

(2) 45 who were convicted of homicide or manslaughter;

(3) 195 who were convicted of illegal weapons possession, transport, or trafficking;

(4) 561 who were convicted of burglary, robbery, larceny, theft, or fraud; and

(5) 711 who were convicted of assault, battery, or domestic violence;

Whereas, during fiscal year 2021, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized—

(1) 11,203 pounds of fentanyl;

(2) 5,400 pounds of heroin;

(3) 191, 824 pounds of methamphetamine;

(4) 97,638 pounds of cocaine; and

(5) 10,848 pounds of ketamine;

Whereas, provisional data from the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there were 107,622 drug overdose deaths in the United States during 2021, an increase of nearly 15 percent from the estimated 93,655 deaths in 2020, with overdose deaths involving opioids increasing from an estimated 70,029 in 2020 to an estimated 80,816 in 2021, and overdose deaths from synthetic opioids (primarily fentanyl), psychostimulants (such as methamphetamine), and cocaine also increasing during 2021.

Whereas clause 1 of section 10 of article I of the United States Constitution states, in part, “No State shall, without the Consent of Congress . . . engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.”;

Whereas section 4 of article IV of the United States Constitution states, in part, “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion”;

Whereas, in the context of known security concerns due to a lack of proper vetting processes and systems, and in conjunction with how the mass unlawful movement of people across the border of the United States directly empowers and enriches cartels and transnational gangs, the totality of such activity constitutes an invasion;

Whereas, on October 26, 2021, Arizona State Representative Jake Hoffman sent a letter to Arizona Attorney General Mark Brnovich requesting a formal legal opinion determining whether President Biden has violated his obligations to protect Arizona from invasion under section 4 of article IV of the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, on February 7, 2022, Arizona Attorney General Mark Brnovich issued a formal legal opinion, which states, in part—

(1) “The on-the-ground violence and lawlessness at Arizona’s border caused by cartels and gangs is extensive, well-documented, and persistent. It can satisfy the definition of ‘actually invaded’ and ‘invasion’ under the U.S. Constitution.”; and

(2) “Arizona retains the independent authority under the State Self-Defense Clause to defend itself when actually invaded.”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate finds that—

(1) President Biden’s dereliction of duty and failure to take care that the laws be faithfully executed at our southern border has directly put the citizens of all 50 States in danger and has resulted in loss of life;

(2) the violent activity and smuggling of drugs, humans, guns, and other illicit goods carried out by drug cartels and transnational criminal organizations, and the crossing of the international border between legal ports of entry by significant numbers of individuals contrary to the laws of the United States, meet the definitions of—

(A) “actually invaded” under clause 3 of section 10 of article I of the United States Constitution; and

(B) “invasion” under section 4 of article IV of the United States Constitution; and

(3) Governors of all 50 States possess the authority and power as Commander-in-Chief of their respective States to repel the invasion described in paragraph (2).