

MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the charitable deduction for certain qualified conservation contributions.

S. 2273

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2273, a bill to authorize Inspectors General to continue operations during a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes.

S. 2410

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2410, a bill to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 2732

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2732, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain conduct relating to the use of horses for human consumption.

S. 2752

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2752, a bill to amend the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 to protect civil rights and otherwise prevent meaningful harm to third parties, and for other purposes.

S. 2834

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

S. 2952

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2952, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow manufacturers and sponsors of a drug to use alternative testing methods to animal testing to investigate the safety and effectiveness of a drug, and for other purposes.

S. 3198

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3198, a bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise any rules necessary to enable issuers of index-linked annuities to register on a form tailored specifically to registered index-linked annuities, and for other purposes.

S. 3295

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3295, a bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV.

S. 3797

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3797, a bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research, and for other purposes.

S. 4009

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 4009, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to rebase the calculation of payments for sole community hospitals and Medicare-dependent hospitals, and for other purposes.

S. 4111

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4111, a bill to support research and State management efforts relating to chronic wasting disease, and for other purposes.

S. 4192

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4192, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end the tax subsidy for employer efforts to influence their workers' exercise of their rights around labor organizations and engaging in collective action.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4529

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4529, a bill to provide protections for children in immigration custody, and for other purposes.

S. 4605

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4605, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure stability in payments to home health agencies under the Medicare program.

S. 4702

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4702, a bill to impose limits on excepting competitive service positions from the competitive service, and for other purposes.

S. 4753

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4753, a bill to allow the use of unspent educational funds under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to address pandemic learning loss through Child Opportunity Scholarships.

S. RES. 747

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 747, a resolution expressing the Senate's support for taking interim steps to strengthen the military interoperability and resiliency of the militaries of Finland and Sweden with respect to their anticipated accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 4805. A bill to provide for emergency acquisition authority in the event of armed attack against a United States ally or partner by a foreign adversary of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill provides for emergency acquisition authority in the event of armed attack against a U.S. ally or partner by a foreign adversary of the United States.

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

S. 4805

*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 "Securing American Acquisitions, Readiness, and Military Stockpiles Act of 2022" or the "Securing American ARMS Act".

### SEC. 2. EMERGENCY ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.

Section 3204 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking ";; or" and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) the head of the agency—

"(A) determines that the use of procedures other than competitive procedures is necessary to—

"(i) replenish United States stockpiles with like defense articles when those stockpiles are diminished as a result of the United States providing defense articles in response to an armed attack, by a foreign adversary of the United States (as that term is defined in section 8(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c))) against—

"(I) a United States ally (as that term is defined in section 201(d) of the Act of December 2, 1942, entitled, 'To provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes' (56 Stat. 1028, chapter 668; 42 U.S.C. 1711(d)); or

“(II) a United States partner; or

“(ii) to contract for the movement or delivery of defense articles transferred to such ally or partner through the President’s draw-down authorities in connection with such response;

provided that the United States is not a party to the hostilities; and

“(B) submits to the congressional defense committees written notification of the use of such procedures within one week after such use.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “and (7)” and inserting “(7), and (8)”.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4806. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern in Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern in Guam.

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

S. 4806

*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 “Guarding against Unexploded Arms and Munitions Act” or the “GUAM Act”.

#### SEC. 2. USE OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR REMOVAL OF MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN IN GUAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to remove munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam.

(b) MONITORING OF REMOVAL.—The Secretary shall monitor and assess the removal by the Department of munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam and shall constantly update processes for such removal to mitigate any issues relating to such removal.

(c) REPORT ON AMOUNTS NECESSARY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report indicating the amounts necessary to conduct removal of munitions and explosives of concern from military installations in Guam.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN.—The term “munitions and explosives of concern” has the meaning given that term in section 179.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 754—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 13, 2022, AS “NATIONAL WARRIOR CALL DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CONNECTING WARRIORS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES NECESSARY TO TRANSITION FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 754

Whereas establishing an annual “National Warrior Call Day” will draw attention to the members of the Armed Forces whose connection to one another is key to the veterans and first responders in the United States who may be dangerously disconnected from family, friends, and support systems;

Whereas the rate of suicide for members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty increased from 20.3 per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to 28.7 per 100,000 individuals in 2020;

Whereas the suicide rate for veterans has steadily increased since 2006, with 6,261 veterans taking their own lives in 2019;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2019 was 31.6 per 100,000 individuals, substantially higher than the rate among adults in the United States who are not veterans at 16.8 per 100,000 individuals;

Whereas more veterans have died by suicide in the last 10 years than members of the Armed Forces who died from combat in Vietnam;

Whereas many of the veterans who take their own lives have had no contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues to lead to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can mirror many mental health conditions, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment;

Whereas additional research is needed to highlight the connection between traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

Whereas November 13, 2022, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Warrior Call Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day”; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States, especially members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and veterans, to call up a warrior, have an honest conversation, and connect them with support, understanding that making a warrior call could save a life; and

(3) implores all individuals in the United States to recommit themselves to engaging with members of the Armed Forces through “National Warrior Call Day” and other constructive efforts that result in solutions and treatment for the invisible scars they carry.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 755—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 11, 2022, AS A “NATIONAL DAY OF SERVICE AND REMEMBRANCE”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 755

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, the United States endured violent terrorist attacks and events (referred to in this preamble as the “attacks”) in New York City, Washington, DC, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, leading to the tragic deaths and injuries of thousands of innocent United States citizens and others from more than 90 different countries and territories;

Whereas, in response to the attacks, firefighters, uniformed officers, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, military personnel, and other first responders immediately rose to service in the heroic attempt to save the lives of the individuals in danger;

Whereas, in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, thousands of recovery workers, including trades personnel, iron workers, equipment operators, and many others, joined with uniformed officers and military personnel to help search for and recover victims lost in the attacks;

Whereas, in the days, weeks, and months following the attacks, thousands of individuals in the United States spontaneously volunteered to help support rescue and recovery efforts, braving both physical and emotional hardship;

Whereas many first responders, rescue and recovery workers, volunteers, and survivors of the attacks continue to suffer from serious medical illnesses and emotional distress related to the physical and mental trauma of the attacks;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of brave individuals continue to serve every day, answering the call to duty as members of the Armed Forces, with many having given their lives or suffered injury—

(1) to defend the security of the United States; and

(2) to prevent further terrorist attacks;

Whereas the people of the United States witnessed and endured the tragedy of September 11, 2001, and, in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, came together under a remarkable and inspiring spirit of unity, service, and compassion;

Whereas, in the years immediately following the attacks, there was a marked increase in volunteerism and national service among the people of the United States, which continues to this day;

Whereas, in 2009, with the support of members of the community affected by the attacks, Congress passed, and President Barack Obama signed, the bipartisan Serve America Act (Public Law 111-13; 123 Stat. 1460), which—

(1) established Federal recognition of September 11 as a “National Day of Service and Remembrance” (commonly referred to as “9/11 Day”) as a way to annually and forever encourage all people of the United States to remember and pay tribute on the anniversary of the attacks through acts of service, including volunteerism, and to keep the promise to “Never Forget”; and

(2) charged the Corporation for National and Community Service (commonly known as “AmeriCorps”), the Federal agency for community service and volunteerism, with leading the annual day of service; and

Whereas, since the establishment of September 11 as a National Day of Service and