

SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 10, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 774

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 774, a resolution designating September 2022 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

AMENDMENT NO. 5524

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5524 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5546

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5546 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5585

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5585 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5601

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5601 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5639

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from California

(Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5639 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5640

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5640 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5643

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5643 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5706

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5706 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5707

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5707 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5709

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5709 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4969. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow a deduction for charitable contributions for certain purposes relating to college athletics; to the Committee on Finance.

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:

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. 4969

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 "Athlete Opportunity and Taxpayer Integrity Act".

SEC. 2. DISALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES RELATING TO COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsections (p) and (q) as subsections (q) and (r), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

“(p) CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES RELATING TO COLLEGE ATHLETICS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No deduction shall be allowed for any contribution any portion of which is used by the donee to compensate 1 or more secondary or post-secondary school athletes for the use of their name, image, or likeness by reason of their status as athletes.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any contribution made directly to an organization which is an eligible educational institution (as defined in section 25A(f)(2)).”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 63(b)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “170(p)” and inserting “170(q)”.’

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made in taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 4974. A bill to amend section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to render available to certain long-term residents of the United States the benefit under that section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929 Act.

There are currently 11 million non-citizens in the United States. It is not feasible or productive to remove all them. The vast majority of these non-citizens have established roots in the United States and are law-abiding citizens. They have made contributions to

their communities and have served as essential workers during the pandemic. Leaving them without a path to permanent residence denies them the opportunity to become full participants in our society.

This legislation would ensure that long-term residents who have lived in the United States continuously for at least 7 years are able to apply for lawful permanent residence.

The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929 Act would amend the existing registry statute in the Immigration and Nationality Act by establishing a rolling cutoff date of 7 years prior to the date that an immigrant files an application to register permanent or adjusted status.

This bill would ensure that long-term residents already in the United States who have been waiting for a visa number to become available for over 7 years can immediately file an application to register permanent or adjust status.

This legislation also provides a much needed pathway to a green card for Dreamers and forcibly displaced citizens, such as TPS holders, who have been in legal limbo for many years.

Finally, the bill would preempt the need for further congressional action by making the eligibility cutoff rolling, instead of tying it to a specific date, as it is now.

Advancing the registry date is not unprecedented. Congress has updated the registry in a bipartisan fashion four times since it was first codified in 1929. As a result of the 1958 changes, the registry mechanism became available to immigrants who had entered the country improperly or who had overstayed or who violated the terms of a temporary period of entry. With this change, Congress intended the registry to be a mechanism for noncitizens to adjust to lawful permanent resident status.

Currently, the eligibility cutoff date is January 1, 1972, more than 50 years ago. Fewer and fewer immigrants are able to meet this cutoff entry date requirement, rendering this provision all but useless. From 2015 to 2019 only 305 individuals were able to adjust their status based on the registry, down from 58,914 from 1985 to 1989.

It is imperative that we provide immigrants who have been living with uncertainty about their futures a path to permanent residence status.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 801—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HANALEI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 801

Whereas, on October 17, 1972, Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge was established as mitigation for the construction of the Honolulu International Airport Reef Runway;

Whereas effective management of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge has necessitated partnerships between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Navy, the Federal Aviation Administration, the State of Hawaii, and several private conservation organizations, as well as the general public;

Whereas Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge protects some of the last remaining wetlands on Oahu and is home to threatened and endangered wildlife and plants;

Whereas the Honouliuli and Waiawa units of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge are managed under a cooperative agreement with the Navy to provide wetland habitat for 4 endangered waterbirds: the aeo (Hawaiian stilt), the alae keokeo (Hawaiian coot), the alae ula (Hawaiian moorhen), and the koloa maoli (Hawaiian duck);

Whereas the Honouliuli unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge has served as a conservation site for the endangered endemic Ko oloa ula shrub (*Abutilon menziesii*) since its translocation there in 2002 and 2003;

Whereas the Kalaeloa unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge was established in 2001 to protect and enhance the habitat for 2 endangered plants, the akoko and the ewa hinahina, and is home to the largest and second largest populations of these plants, respectively;

Whereas all 3 units of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge are closed to the general public to protect endangered wildlife but provide educational and volunteer opportunities during the nonbreeding season of the aeo;

Whereas the Honouliuli unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge serves as the site of the wetlands education program conducted by the Hawaii Nature Center, bringing more than 4,000 third-grade students to the Honouliuli unit during the fall semester to learn about the recovery of Hawaii's waterbirds and the value of wetlands;

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge was established under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (Public Law 89-669; 80 Stat. 926) on November 30, 1972, to aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, including the aeo, the alae keokeo, the alae ula, the koloa maoli, and the nene (Hawaiian goose);

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge consists of 917 acres in Hanalei Valley on the north shore of Kauai island and includes a portion of the Hanalei River, a designated American Heritage River;

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge provides an important habitat for a diverse array of fish, wildlife, and plants, including 27 species of migratory waterfowl, 23 species of migratory shorebirds, and all 5 species of endemic Hawaiian oopu (amphidromous gobies);

Whereas kalo farming has occurred for several hundred years in Hanalei Valley and remains an ecologically, culturally, and economically important practice on Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge;

Whereas kalo farming in the greater Hanalei watershed, including Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge, provides shallow-water habitat for threatened and endangered waterbirds and generates at least 40 percent of all kalo grown in the State of Hawaii; and

Whereas the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is opening the new Hanalei Viewpoint to provide residents and visitors with increased op-

portunities to learn about and connect with the natural and cultural history of Hanalei Valley and the Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and celebrates Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge and Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge on the 50th anniversary of their establishment;

(2) acknowledges the range of natural and cultural wonders that make up the other national wildlife refuges of the State of Hawaii, including—

(A) Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) Huleia National Wildlife Refuge;

(C) Kakahaia National Wildlife Refuge;

(D) James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge;

(E) Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge;

(F) Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge;

(G) Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge; and

(H) Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge; and

(3) encourages the people of Hawaii and of the United States to learn about, support, and appreciate those national wildlife refuges, which are national treasures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 802—CONDEMNING ANY ATTEMPTS BY RUSSIA TO CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY OVER ANY PORTION OF UKRAINE

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 802

Whereas the Russian Federation violated the sovereignty of Ukraine beginning with the illegal annexation of Crimea and its invasion into eastern Ukraine;

Whereas beginning in February 2022, the Russian Federation sought to further violate Ukraine's sovereignty by launching unprovoked military action against Ukraine;

Whereas on September 22, 2022, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization condemned the then upcoming referendum stating that the "[s]ham referenda in the Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson regions of Ukraine have no legitimacy and will be a blatant violation of the UN Charter. NATO Allies will not recognize their illegal and illegitimate annexation. These lands are Ukraine. We call on all states to reject Russia's blatant attempts at territorial conquest";

Whereas on September 23, 2022, President Joe Biden stated, "The United States will never recognize Ukrainian territory as anything other than part of Ukraine.";

Whereas beginning on September 23, 2022, Russia conducted sham referenda in 4 Ukrainian regions (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia) in an attempt to validate Moscow's illegal annexation of the territory;

Whereas reports indicate that—

(1) Ukrainians have been forced to vote in the sham referenda "under a gun barrel"; and

(2) Russian officials have visited schools, hospitals, and other workplaces to force Ukrainians to vote in favor of annexation; and

Whereas the Kremlin has stated that once the sham referenda are concluded, the process of absorbing the annexed areas into Russia will be completed "promptly": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—