

249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to render available to certain long-term residents of the United States the benefit under that section.

S. 4987

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4987, a bill to require certain nonprofit and not-for-profit social welfare organizations to submit disclosure reports on foreign funding to the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

S. 5052

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 5052, a bill to require reports, evaluations, and research by the Department of Homeland Security regarding drug interdiction along the border, and for other purposes.

S. 5070

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 5070, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide grants to States to address contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on farms, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 56

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 56, a joint resolution directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

S. CON. RES. 47

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 47, a concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 80 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

AMENDMENT NO. 5512

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5512 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 5544

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5544 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 5780

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5780 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 5853

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5853 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 5875

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5875 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 6225

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 6225 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and 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. 6424

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 6424 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department

of Defense and 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. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 5098. A bill to ensure that significantly more students graduate college with the international knowledge and experience essential for success in today's global economy through the establishment of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program in the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 5098

*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 "Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program Act of 2022".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) To prepare students for success in the modern global economy, opportunities for study abroad should be included as part of a well-rounded education.

(2) Study abroad programs provide students with unparalleled access to international knowledge, an unmatched opportunity to learn foreign languages, and a unique environment for developing cultural understanding, all of which are knowledge and skills needed in today's global economy.

(3) Only 10 percent of United States college students study abroad before they graduate, leaving 90 percent of graduates entering the workforce without the global skills, knowledge, and experiences afforded by study abroad programs that will position them for success in the global economy. Minority students, first-generation college students, community college students, and students with disabilities are also significantly underrepresented in study abroad participation.

(4) Congress authorized the establishment of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program (referred to in this section as the "Lincoln Commission") under section 104 of the Miscellaneous Appropriations and Offsets Act, 2004 (division H of Public Law 108-199). Pursuant to its mandate, the Lincoln Commission submitted a report to Congress and to the President containing its recommendations for greatly expanding the opportunity for students at institutions of higher education in the United States to study abroad, with special emphasis on studying in developing nations.

(5) According to the Lincoln Commission, "[e]xperience shows that leadership from administrators and faculty will drive the number of study abroad participants higher and improve the quality of programs. Such leadership is the only way that study abroad will become an integral part of the undergraduate experience." A competitive grant program is necessary to encourage and support such leadership.

(6) Student health, safety, and security while studying abroad is, and must continue

to be, a priority for institutions of higher education and study abroad programs.

(7) The COVID-19 pandemic has limited or prevented students from participating in study abroad due to travel restrictions and reduced budgets. In the post-pandemic world, increasing access to study abroad for students at institutions of higher education throughout the United States will be critical to ensuring that those students gain the skills, knowledge, and experiences necessary to maintain the leadership of the United States in tackling global challenges, such as pandemics, and succeeding in a global economy.

### SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that significantly more students have access to quality study abroad opportunities;

(2) to ensure that the diversity of students studying abroad reflects the diversity of students and institutions of higher education in the United States;

(3) to encourage greater diversity in study abroad destinations by increasing the portion of study abroad that takes place in non-traditional study abroad destinations, especially in developing countries; and

(4) to encourage a greater commitment by institutions of higher education to expand study abroad opportunities.

### SEC. 4. SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.

(a) SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), the Secretary of State shall—

(A) rename the Increase and Diversify Education Abroad for U.S. Students Program (commonly known as “IDEAS”) as the “Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program” (referred to in this section as the “Program”); and

(B) enhance the program in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) OBJECTIVES.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program Act of 2022, the Program shall strive to accomplish the following objectives:

(A) At least 1,000,000 undergraduate students from the United States are studying abroad annually.

(B) The demographics of study abroad participation reflect the demographics of the United States undergraduate population through an increase in the participation rate of previously underrepresented groups.

(C) An increasing portion of study abroad takes place in nontraditional study abroad destinations, with a substantial portion of such increases in developing countries.

(3) COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—In order to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, either individually or as part of a consortium, based on applications by such institutions that—

(A) set forth detailed plans for using grant funds to further such objectives;

(B) include an institutional commitment to expanding access to study abroad;

(C) include plans for evaluating progress made in increasing access to study abroad;

(D) describe how increases in study abroad participation achieved through the grant will be sustained in subsequent years; and

(E) demonstrate that the study abroad programs have established health, safety, and security guidelines and procedures, informed by Department of State travel advisories and

other appropriate Federal agencies and resources, including the Overseas Security Advisory Council and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION OF LINCOLN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—In administering the Program, the Secretary of State shall take fully into account the recommendations of the Lincoln Commission, including—

(A) institutions of higher education applying for grants described in paragraph (3) may use Program funds to support direct student costs;

(B) diversity shall be a defining characteristic of the Program; and

(C) quality control shall be a defining characteristic of the Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of State shall consult with representatives of diverse institutions of higher education and educational policy organizations and other individuals with appropriate expertise.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that describes the implementation of the Program during the most recently concluded fiscal year.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2023 and for each subsequent fiscal year.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSORTIUM.—The term “consortium” means a group that—

(A) includes at least 1 institution of higher education; and

(B) may include nongovernmental organizations that provide and promote study abroad opportunities for students.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(3) NONTRADITIONAL STUDY ABROAD DESTINATION.—The term “nontraditional study abroad destination” means a location that is determined by the Secretary of State to be a less common destination for students who study abroad.

(4) STUDENT.—The term “student” means an individual who—

(A) meets the requirements under section 484(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(a)(5)); and

(B) is enrolled at an institution of higher education located within the United States.

(5) STUDY ABROAD.—The term “study abroad” means an educational program of study, work, service learning, research, internship, or combination of such activities that—

(A) is conducted outside of the United States; and

(B) carries academic credit.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 831—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 10, 2022, AS “WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY”

Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. CASIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 831

Whereas mental health and psychosocial support services with an emphasis on systems strengthening and sound investment to

ensure availability, quality, and access to services that meet the needs of children, adolescents, and adults are priorities for the global community;

Whereas the World Federation for Mental Health identifies a different theme each year for World Mental Health Day, and the 2022 theme is “Make Mental Health & Well-Being for All a Global Priority”;

Whereas the World Health Organization identified that, in 2019, 1 in 8 individuals worldwide, or 970,000,000 individuals, were living with a mental health disorder, with anxiety and depressive disorders most common;

Whereas, in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, global prevalence of anxiety and depression increased by a massive 25 percent, according to a scientific brief released by the World Health Organization;

Whereas children and adolescents especially need support, due to the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on individuals and families worldwide;

Whereas, 2 years into the COVID-19 pandemic, the social and economic devastation is weighing most heavily on children, particularly in the poorest and most marginalized communities;

Whereas children experience the greatest burden of the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, due to increased poverty, interrupted education, increased risks of abuse and exploitation, and weakened health systems;

Whereas it is estimated that 100,000,000 additional children are now living in poverty because of the COVID-19 pandemic alone, which is a 10 percent increase since 2019, at least ⅓ of households with children have lost income since 2020, and ⅓ of households with 3 or more children have experienced a drop in earnings since 2020;

Whereas experts from organizations like the United Nations Children’s Fund estimate it will take not less than 7 or 8 years to return to pre-COVID child poverty levels;

Whereas an estimated 6,700,000 children have suffered from the loss of a mother, father, or other primary caregiver due to COVID-19 during the past 2 years;

Whereas more than 616,000,000 children are still affected by full or partial school closures, and education disruptions in low- and middle-income countries have left up to 70 percent of 10-year-olds unable to read;

Whereas, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, shuttered schools, lockdowns, and disruptions to services that protect girls mean that in the next decade it is estimated—

(1) an additional 2,000,000 girls may suffer from female genital mutilation; and

(2) an additional 10,000,000 child marriages may occur;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic spurred a 50 percent increase in internet use among children aged 6 to 12 in the United States alone, which has led to a rapid increase in the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children;

Whereas the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received nearly 22,000,000 reports to its CyberTipline in 2020, a 28 percent increase from 2019;

Whereas mental health conditions affect more than 13 percent of adolescents aged 10 to 19 worldwide, and by October 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had disrupted or halted critical mental health services in 93 percent of countries globally;

Whereas an additional 9,000,000 children are at risk of being pushed into child labor by the end of 2022 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas an additional 9,000,000 children could suffer from wasting, the most life-threatening form of malnutrition, due to the