

of S. 5114, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for Department of Homeland Security personnel regarding the use of containment devices to prevent exposure to potential synthetic opioids, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 25

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S.J. RES. 64

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 64, a joint resolution disapproving of the rule submitted by the Department of Homeland Security relating to "Public Charge Ground of Inadmissibility".

S. RES. 454

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 454, a resolution expressing support for the designation of November 21, 2021, as "National Warrior Call Day" and recognizing the importance of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield.

S. RES. 825

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 825, a resolution recognizing the month of October 2022 as Filipino American History Month and celebrating the history and culture of Filipino Americans and their immense contributions to the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 5606

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5606 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. 6477

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 6477 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. MCCONNELL:

S. 5129. A bill to modify the boundary of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. 5129

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 "Mammoth Cave National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 11 of the Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 319, chapter 341; 16 U.S.C. 404c-11), is amended—

(1) in the second paragraph, by striking "the sum of not to exceed" in the first sentence and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting "such sums as are necessary."; and

(2) by inserting after the second paragraph the following:

"The Secretary of the Interior may acquire approximately 980 acres of the land and any interests in the land generally depicted on the map entitled 'Mammoth Cave National Park Proposed Southern Boundary Expansion Edmonson and Barren Counties, Kentucky', numbered 135/177, 967, and dated April 28, 2022, for inclusion in the Mammoth Cave National Park."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 837—RECOGNIZING ISRAELI-AMERICAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE, THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ISRAELI-AMERICAN COMMUNITY TO THE UNITED STATES, AND CONDEMNING ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 837

Whereas the United States is a nation of immigrants, and Israeli Americans are cherished along with United States citizens of all backgrounds;

Whereas Israeli Americans are a vibrant immigrant community who contribute heavily to the welfare and diversity of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of Israeli Americans in the fields of health sciences, pharmaceuticals, disaster relief, astrophysics, mathematics, chemistry, aerospace engineering, biotech, agriculture, and internet technologies have been invaluable to the United States;

Whereas Israeli Americans and Jewish Americans contribute invaluable skills that promote innovation and productivity bearing a quality of life impact for all the United States;

Whereas Israeli Americans contribute to the advancement of civil rights, equal protections, and justice for all United States citizens, particularly the most vulnerable;

Whereas Israeli Americans have helped to form a strong bond between the people of the United States and the people of Israel, reinforcing the shared values and interests between the 2 countries;

Whereas Israeli Americans, including young people on college campuses and in grade schools in the United States, are subjected to incidents of national origin-based discrimination that impact the ability of such individuals to openly connect with their culture and celebrate their heritage free from bigotry and bias; and

Whereas anti-Israel incitement has led to assaults and bullying targeting Jewish individuals and Israeli Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the Israeli-American community has contributed immensely to the society and culture of the United States; and

(2) condemns all forms of antisemitism, discrimination, and violence that—

(A) aim to marginalize or disenfranchise members of the Israeli-American community, the Jewish community broadly, and individuals of Israeli or Jewish origin; or

(B) infringe upon the ability of Israeli Americans and other individuals to celebrate Israeli-American heritage and a deep connection to Israel.

SENATE RESOLUTION 838—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE SPREADING PROBLEM OF BOOK BANNING AND THE PROLIFERATION OF THREATS TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 838

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects freedom of speech and the freedom to read and write;

Whereas article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "[e]veryone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers";

Whereas PEN America has identified more than 1,600 unique books by 1,261 different authors, 290 illustrators, and 18 translators that have been banned in the United States during the 2021-2022 school year;

Whereas an increasing number of books bans have departed from best practice guidelines outlined by the National Coalition Against Censorship, the National Council of Teachers of English, and the American Library Association for responding to demands to censor books;

Whereas the sharing of all ideas and the freedom to read are essential to a strong democracy;

Whereas books do not require readers to agree with topics or themes but instead allow readers to explore and engage with differing perspectives to form and inform their own views;

Whereas suppressing the freedom to read and denying access to literature, history, and knowledge are inherently illiberal and anti-democratic tactics used by authoritarian regimes against their people;

Whereas book bans often seek to impose restrictions on all students and families based on the political, ideological, or cultural preferences of the individuals calling for book bans;

Whereas book bans have multifaceted, harmful consequences on—

(1) students, who have a right to access a diverse range of stories and perspectives, including students from historically marginalized backgrounds whose communities are often underrepresented in literature;

(2) educators and librarians, who are operating in some States in an increasingly punitive and surveillance-oriented environment with a chilling effect on teaching and learning;

(3) authors whose works are targeted; and

(4) parents who want students to attend public schools that remain open to curiosity, discovery, and the freedom to read;

Whereas classic and award-winning literature and books that have been part of school curricula for decades have been challenged, removed from libraries pending review, or outright banned from schools, including—

(1) “*Brave New World*” by Aldous Huxley;

(2) “*The Handmaid’s Tale*” by Margaret Atwood;

(3) “*Anne Frank’s Diary: The Graphic Adaptation*”, adapted by Ari Folman;

(4) “*Their Eyes Were Watching God*” by Zora Neal Hurston;

(5) “*To Kill a Mockingbird*” by Harper Lee; and

(6) “*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” by Mark Twain;

Whereas books face a heightened risk of being banned, particularly when written by and about outsiders, newcomers, and individuals from marginalized backgrounds;

Whereas 674 books referring to LGBTQ+ themes or with LGBTQ+ characters, including books that recognize the equal humanity and dignity of all individuals despite differences, have been banned or otherwise restricted in the United States this year, including—

(1) “*Families, Families, Families!*” by Suzanne Lang; and

(2) “*All Are Welcome*” by Alexandria Penfold;

Whereas 659 books, both fiction and nonfiction, with protagonists of color or prominent secondary characters of color have been banned or otherwise restricted in the United States this year, including—

(1) “*Ruby Bridges Goes to School: My True Story*” by Ruby Bridges;

(2) “*Martin Luther King, Jr. and the March on Washington*” by Francis E. Ruffin;

(3) “*Thank You, Jackie Robinson*” by Barbara Cohen;

(4) “*Malala: A Hero For All*” by Shana Corey;

(5) “*Fry Bread: A Native American Family Story*” by Kevin Noble Maillard;

(6) “*Hair Love*” by Matthew A. Cherry;

(7) “*Good Trouble: Lessons From the Civil Rights Playbook*” by Christopher Noxon; and

(8) “*We Are All Born Free: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Pictures*”;

Whereas the Comic Book Legal Defense Fund has reported a dramatic surge in challenges at libraries and schools to the inclusion of graphic novels that depict the vital diversity of civic life in the United States and the painful historical realities of the human experience, including—

(1) “*New Kid*” by Jerry Craft;

(2) “*Drama*” by Raina Telgemeier;

(3) “*American Born Chinese*” by Gene Luen Yang; and

(4) “*Maus*” by Art Spiegelman;

Whereas books addressing death, grief, mental illness, and suicide are targeted alongside nonfiction books that discuss feelings and emotions written for teenage and young adult audiences that frequently confront these topics;

Whereas the Secretary of Education of Oklahoma is seeking to revoke the teaching certificate of an educator who merely provided to her students a link to the Books Unbanned initiative of the Brooklyn Public Library, which provides young people across the country access to books that may be banned or otherwise restricted in schools;

Whereas, during congressional hearings on April 7, 2022, and May 19, 2022, students, parents, teachers, librarians, and school administrators testified to the chilling and fear-inducing effects that book bans have on education and the school environment;

Whereas, according to PEN America, during the 2021–2022 school year, approximately 140 school districts in 32 States issued more than 2,500 book bans or other restrictions, including repeated titles, affecting more than 5,000 individual schools and approximately 4,000,000 students, limiting access to certain books for limited or indefinite periods of time, including—

(1) Florida, where at least 566 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 21 school districts;

(2) Georgia, where at least 23 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 2 school districts;

(3) Indiana, where at least 18 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 3 school districts;

(4) Kansas, where at least 30 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 2 school districts;

(5) Michigan, where at least 41 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 4 school districts;

(6) Missouri, where at least 27 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 8 school districts;

(7) New York, where at least 123 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 34 school districts;

(8) Oklahoma, where at least 43 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 3 school districts;

(9) Pennsylvania, where at least 457 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 11 school districts;

(10) Tennessee, where at least 349 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 6 school districts;

(11) Texas, where at least 801 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 22 school districts;

(12) Utah, where at least 1,211 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 3 school districts; and

(13) Virginia, where at least 169 books in total have been banned or otherwise restricted in 79 school districts;

Whereas the overwhelming majority of voters in the United States oppose book bans;

Whereas an overwhelming majority of voters in the United States support educators teaching about the Civil Rights Movement, the history and experiences of Native Americans, enslaved Africans, immigrants facing discrimination, and the ongoing effects of racism;

Whereas, in 1969, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969), that students do not “shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate”; and

Whereas, while library collections may be curated based on a variety of factors, including pedagogical value, student interest, and the age-appropriateness of the material, in 1982, a plurality of the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Board of Education, Island Trees Union Free School District No. 26 v. Pico*, 457 U.S. 853 (1982), that schools may not remove books based on “narrowly partisan or political grounds”, as this kind of censorship will result in “official suppression of ideas”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses concern about the spreading problem of book banning and the proliferation of threats to freedom of expression in the United States;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to supporting the freedom of expression of writers and the freedom of all individuals in the United States to read books without government censorship;

(3) calls on local governments and educational institutions to follow best practice guidelines when addressing challenges to books; and

(4) calls on local governments and educational institutions to protect the rights of students to learn and the ability of educators and librarians to teach students, including by providing students with the opportunity to read a wide array of books reflecting a multitude of viewpoints and perspectives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 839—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

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

S. RES. 839

Whereas stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is one of the most difficult cancers to detect in the early stages of the disease, which contributes to high mortality rates;

Whereas stomach cancer occurs when cancer cells develop in the lining of the stomach;

Whereas stomach cancer is the fifth most common type of cancer worldwide;

Whereas, in 2022, an estimated—

(1) 26,380 cases of stomach cancer will be diagnosed in the United States; and

(2) 11,090 individuals in the United States will die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 32.4 percent, and when diagnosed at a late, or distant, stage, the 5-year survival rate is just 6 percent;

Whereas, in the United States, stomach cancer is more prevalent among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas initial diagnosis of stomach cancer is often delayed because up to 80 percent of patients are asymptomatic during early stages;

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer among patients and health care providers could improve timely recognition of stomach cancer symptoms;

Whereas more research into early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2022 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month;

(2) supports efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer