

Whereas local hospitals and health professionals cared for many of the injured, several of whom continue to suffer long term effects from their injuries;

Whereas countless individuals were injured by the immeasurable and lasting trauma of witnessing the attack;

Whereas, on October 26, 2022, a jury of 12 Wisconsinites found the accused perpetrator guilty on 76 counts, including 6 counts of first-degree intentional homicide;

Whereas the Waukesha community continues to contend with the aftermath of the tragic attack and will do so for years to come;

Whereas members of the Waukesha community will be stronger for having supported one another during and in the aftermath of the attack; and

Whereas, despite such tragedy, the City of Waukesha and Waukesha Chamber of Commerce will continue the tradition of hosting the Waukesha Christmas Parade, which has brought joy to the community for more than half a century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 1-year anniversary of the tragic attack at the Waukesha Christmas Parade on November 21, 2021, and condemns the attack in the strongest possible terms;

(2) honors the memories of Tamara Durand, Wilhelm Hospel, Jane Kulich, Leanna Owen, Virginia Sorenson, and Jackson Sparks;

(3) recognizes the strength of the City of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the resilience of the community in response to the attack;

(4) applauds the bravery of the first responders and medical professionals who responded to the attack and cared for the injured; and

(5) offers heartfelt condolences to the families, friends, and neighbors who lost loved ones in the attack.

SENATE RESOLUTION 848—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 16, 2022, AS “NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 848

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry of good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent, as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including from schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young individuals are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that individuals do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, institutions and individuals that influence youth must make conscientious efforts to help young individuals develop the essential

traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young individuals to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of a democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those that have an interest in the education and training of the young individuals in the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of “National Character Counts Week”, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 16, 2022, as “National Character Counts Week”; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe National Character Counts Week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 49—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GENEVA CONSENSUS DECLARATION ON PROMOTING WOMEN’S HEALTH AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY AND URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES BE ADDED AS A SIGNATORY

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 49

Whereas the United States strongly supports women reaching the highest attainable outcomes for health, life, dignity, and well-being throughout their lives;

Whereas the historic coalition that issued the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women’s Health and Strengthening the Family (in this preamble referred to as the “Geneva Consensus Declaration”) was formed by a diverse group of countries committed to charting a more positive path to advance the health of women, protect the family as foundational to any healthy society, affirm the value of life in all stages of development, and uphold the sovereign right of countries to make their own laws to advance those core values, without external pressure;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration was signed on October 22, 2020, by 35 countries from every region of the world, representing more than 1,600,000,000 people, which committed to working together on the core pillars enshrined in the Declaration, and 3 countries have subsequently signed;

Whereas, although President Joseph R. Biden removed the United States as a signatory to the Geneva Consensus Declaration, at least temporarily, 36 countries remain signatories, and longstanding Federal laws that prohibit the United States from conducting or funding abortions, abortion lobbying, or coercive family planning in foreign countries remain in effect;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that “all are equal before the law” and “human rights of women are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms the inherent “dignity and worth of the human person” and that “every human being has the inherent right to life”;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that “there is no international right to abortion, nor any international obligation on the part of States to finance or facilitate abortion”;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration reaffirms that “the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State”; and

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration coalition strengthens the collective voice of the signatory countries to prevent any country from being intimidated, isolated, or muted on the core values expressed in the Declaration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) affirms the commitments to protect life and the family made in the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women’s Health and Strengthening the Family (in this resolution referred to as the “Geneva Consensus Declaration”) and applauds the signatory countries for their dedication to advancing women’s health, protecting life at every stage while affirming that there is no international right to abortion, and upholding the importance of the family as foundational to society;

(2) declares that the principles affirming life and the family recognized by the Geneva Consensus Declaration remain universally valid;

(3) welcomes opportunities to strengthen support for the Geneva Consensus Declaration;

(4) will defend the sovereignty of every country to adopt national policies that promote women’s health, protect the right to life, and strengthen the family, as enshrined in the Geneva Consensus Declaration;

(5) will conduct oversight of the United States executive branch to ensure that the United States does not conduct or fund abortions, abortion lobbying, or coercive family planning in foreign countries, consistent with longstanding Federal law;

(6) urges the signatory countries to the Geneva Consensus Declaration to defend the universal principles affirming life and the family expressed in the Declaration; and

(7) calls on President Joseph R. Biden to once again add the United States as a signatory to the Geneva Consensus Declaration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6483. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6480 submitted by Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6484. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 800, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

SA 6485. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1437, to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes.

SA 6486. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6480 submitted by Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6487. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. LUMMIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

SA 6488. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6487 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. LUMMIS)) to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

SA 6489. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6488 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 6487 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. LUMMIS)) to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

SA 6490. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

SA 6491. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6490 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

SA 6492. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6491 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 6490 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 8404, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6483. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6480 submitted by Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure re-

spect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 4, is amended by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

“(c) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘State’ has the meaning given such term under section 7 of title 1.”.

SA 6484. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 800, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation; as follows:

In the second clause of the preamble, strike “lobbying” and insert “advocacy”.

SA 6485. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1437, to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation Act” or the “PRECIP Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION ACT OF 2017 RELATING TO IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“SEC. 601. STUDY ON PRECIPITATION ESTIMATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PRECIP Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall seek to enter an agreement with the National Academies—

“(1) to conduct a study on the state of practice and research needs for precipitation estimation, including probable maximum precipitation estimation; and

“(2) to submit, not later than 24 months after the date on which such agreement is finalized, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on a website, a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

“(b) STUDY.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

“(1) An examination of the current state of practice for precipitation estimation at scales appropriate for decisionmaker needs, and rationale for further evolution of this field.

“(2) An evaluation of best practices for precipitation estimation that are based on the best-available science, include considerations of non-stationarity, and can be utilized by the user community.

“(3) A framework for—

“(A) the development of a National Guidance Document for estimating extreme precipitation in future conditions; and

“(B) evaluation of the strengths and challenges of the full spectrum of approaches, in-

cluding for probable maximum precipitation studies.

“(4) A description of existing research needs in the field of precipitation estimation in order to modernize current methodologies and consider non-stationarity.

“(5) A description of in-situ, airborne, and space-based observation requirements, that could enhance precipitation estimation and development of models, including an examination of the use of geographic information systems and geospatial technology for integration, analysis, and visualization of precipitation data.

“(6) A recommended plan for a Federal research and development program, including specifications for costs, timeframes, and responsible agencies for addressing identified research needs.

“(7) An analysis of the respective roles in precipitation estimation of various Federal agencies, academia, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and other public and private stakeholders.

“(8) Recommendations for data management to promote long-term needs such as enabling retrospective analyses and data discoverability, interoperability, and reuse.

“(9) Recommendations for how data and services from the entire enterprise can be best leveraged by the Federal Government.

“(10) A description of non-Federal precipitation data, its accessibility by the Federal Government, and ways for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve or expand such datasets.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized \$1,500,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this study.

“SEC. 602. IMPROVING PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator, in consideration of the report recommendations, shall consult with relevant partners, including users of the data, on the development of a plan to—

“(1) not later than 6 years after the completion of such report and not less than every 10 years thereafter, update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the United States, such that each update considers non-stationarity;

“(2) coordinate with partners to conduct research in the field of extreme precipitation estimation, in accordance with the research needs identified in such report;

“(3) make publicly available, in a searchable, interoperable format, all probable maximum precipitation studies developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the Administrator has the legal right to redistribute and deemed to be at an appropriate state of development on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

“(4) ensure all probable maximum precipitation estimate data, products, and supporting documentation and metadata developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are preserved, curated, and served by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate.

“(b) NATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.—The Administrator, in collaboration with Federal agencies, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments, academia, and other partners the Administrator deems appropriate, shall develop a National Guidance Document that—

“(1) provides best practices that can be followed by Federal and State regulatory agencies, private meteorological consultants, and