

(Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2286, a bill to improve the effectiveness and performance of certain Federal financial assistance programs, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 158

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 158, a resolution condemning the deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and the forcible transfer of children within territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by Russian forces.

S. RES. 269

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 269, a resolution designating July 22, 2023, as "National Day of the American Cowboy".

AMENDMENT NO. 141

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 141 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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. 176

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 176 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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. 199

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 199 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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. 203

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 203 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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.

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AMENDMENT NO. 259

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 259 intended to be proposed to S. 2226, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2299. A bill to prohibit the imposition of the death penalty for any violation of Federal law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 2299

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 "Federal Death Penalty Prohibition Act".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON IMPOSITION OF DEATH SENTENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person may be sentenced to death or put to death on or after the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law.

(b) PERSONS SENTENCED BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person sentenced to death before the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law shall be resentenced.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 2311. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to reintroduce the LA28 Olympic and Paralympic Games Commemorative Coin Act.

The LA28 Olympic and Paralympic Games Commemorative Coin would direct the Treasury Department to mint and issue coins in commemoration of

the ninth time that the United States will host the modern Olympics and the third time that our Nation will host the Paralympics.

The proceeds from the sale of these coins will support the hosting of the 2028 Games and aid in the execution of its legacy programs, including the promotion of youth sports in the United States. It is also worth noting that this bill would come at no cost to the Federal Government.

As you may know, the United States is one of the only countries with an Olympic Committee that does not receive funding from the Federal Government. All U.S.-hosted Olympic Games must instead rely on corporate partnerships, proceeds from broadcast agreements and ticket sales, and philanthropic contributions.

Historically, Congress has authorized commemorative coins to honor the Olympic Games and Olympic athletes, including for the 1984, 1996, and 2002 Olympic Games in the United States. The 2028 games are 5 years from today, and preparations for this grand event are already underway in the region. This legislation can help ensure the 2028 games has the resources necessary to be a world-class event.

I thank Senators FEINSTEIN and ROMNEY for introducing this legislation with me in the Senate, as well as Representative SHERMAN for leading it in the House. I hope all of our colleagues will join us in supporting this bill to ensure that Los Angeles, CA and our entire Nation are able to put on a successful and memorable 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 294—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2023 AS "AMERICAN STROKE MONTH"

Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 294

Whereas quick identification and treatment for stroke results in a higher chance of survival and reduces recovery time for individuals experiencing a stroke;

Whereas appropriate treatment depends on the type of stroke an individual is experiencing, which must be diagnosed by a healthcare professional;

Whereas, when dealing with a time-sensitive medical emergency, like a stroke, the right care at the right time and at the right facility really matters;

Whereas a system of care allows for scientifically proven measures to be applied to every patient, every time;

Whereas every 40 seconds, an individual in the United States has a stroke;

Whereas stroke is a leading cause of serious long-term disability and the fifth-leading cause of death in the United States, causing more than 160,000 deaths each year;

Whereas the total annual health care costs of stroke are expected to reach \$240,700,000,000 by 2030;

Whereas nearly half of adults in the United States have high blood pressure, which is a leading cause and controllable risk factor for stroke;

Whereas the acronym F.A.S.T., which is used to help detect warning signs and symptoms of stroke and respond effectively, stands for face drooping, arm weakness, speech difficulty, and time to call 911;

Whereas, during American Stroke Month in May, and year-round, the Together to End Stroke initiative of the American Stroke Association strives to teach people everywhere that stroke is largely preventable, treatable, and beatable; and

Whereas more research and education is needed to help prevent and treat stroke: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of May 2023 as “American Stroke Month”;

(2) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to fighting stroke—

(A) by promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of stroke;

(B) by supporting research on stroke; and

(C) by improving access to affordable quality care to reduce long term disability and mortality;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Stroke Month; and

(4) encourages all individuals in the United States to familiarize themselves with the risk factors associated with stroke, recognize the warning signs and symptoms, and on first sign of a stroke, dial 911 immediately, in order to begin to reduce the devastating effects of stroke on the population of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 295—EX-PRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH THE CUBAN PEOPLE IN DEMANDING FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS, AND COMMENDING THEIR COURAGE IN THE WAKE OF THE JULY 11, 2021, PROTESTS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 295

Whereas the communist dictatorship in Cuba has been responsible for numerous atrocities including the extrajudicial assassinations of innocent civilians and activists by firing squad and other brutal methods, including the Tugboat Massacre of 1994 and the Brothers to the Rescue Shoot-Down of 1996;

Whereas, in the notorious Black Spring of 2003, the Cuban regime engaged in brutal violence against independent journalists, human rights activists, and others who dared to expose the realities of totalitarian Cuba, which was roundly condemned by international human rights groups;

Whereas human rights activists such as Pedro Luis Boitel, Juan Wilfredo Soto Garcia, leader of the Ladies in White Laura Pollan, Orlando Zapata Tamayo, Wilman Willar Mendoza, Oswaldo Paya, Harold Cepero, Armando Sosa Fortuny, and Yosvany Arostegui Armenteros died under suspicious circumstances, including while in state custody;

Whereas Report No. 83/23 published by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on June 9, 2023, states that—

(1) “there is serious and sufficient evidence to conclude that [agents of the Cuban regime] participated in the death of Mr. Paya and Mr. Cepero”;

(2) the Cuban regime “is responsible for the violation of the right established in Article I of the American Declaration to the detriment of Oswaldo Paya and Harold Cepero”;

(3) “there was a context of reprisals and human rights violations against human rights defenders and persons who expressed dissent against government policies”;

(4) Harold Cepero and Oswaldo Paya “were subjected to various acts of violence, harassment, threats, attempts on their lives, and finally, a car crash that caused their deaths”;

(5) “this case was framed within the contextual elements of state repression of human rights defenders in Cuba”;

Whereas the report entitled “Cuba 2022 Human Rights Report” published by the Department of State notes that “significant human rights issues [in Cuba] included credible reports of”—

(1) unlawful or arbitrary killings, including extrajudicial killings, by the government;

(2) torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of political dissidents, detainees, and prisoners by security forces;

(3) harsh and life-threatening prison conditions;

(4) arbitrary arrests and detentions; political prisoners;

(5) transnational repression against individuals in another country;

(6) serious problems with the independence of the judiciary;

(7) arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy;

(8) serious restrictions on freedom of expression and media, including violence or threats of violence against journalists, censorship, unjustified arrests or prosecutions of journalists, and enforcement or threat to enforce criminal libel laws to limit expression;

(9) serious restrictions on internet freedom; substantial interference with the right of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, including overly restrictive laws on the organization, funding, or operation of non-governmental and civil society organizations;

(10) severe restrictions on religious freedom;

(11) restrictions on freedom of movement and residence within the country and on the right to leave the country;

(12) inability of citizens to change their government peacefully through free and fair elections; serious and unreasonable restrictions on political participation;

(13) serious government corruption; lack of investigation of and accountability for gender-based violence, including femicide; and

(14) trafficking in persons, including forced labor; and outlawing of independent trade unions;

Whereas 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report published by the Department of State lists Cuba as a Tier 3 country, the lowest possible rating, stating that—

(1) “there was a government policy or pattern to profit from labor export programs with strong indications of forced labor, particularly in the foreign medical missions’ program”;

(2) the regime “continued to deploy Cuban workers to foreign countries using deceptive and coercive tactics” and “failed to address trafficking crimes despite an increasing number of allegations from credible NGOs, former participants, and foreign governments of Cuban officials’ involvement in abuses”;

Whereas, in January 2019, Secretary General of the Organization of American States

Luis Almagro stated that “the Cuban dictatorship has failed in access to rights and equity, its productive system has failed, its financial management has failed, its management of the economy has failed and the only way to melt away its social deficiencies is to push its people into exile; it is a system that is incapable of giving dignified and honest work to its people, that is unable to open its youth to enterprise, unable to generate a competitive productive system and unable to achieve solutions for the simplest financial issues”;

Whereas the Asociación Sindical Independiente de Cuba (commonly known as “Independent Trade Union Association of Cuba” or “ASIC”) has filed complaints with the International Labour Organization condemning violations of fundamental labor rights, such as freedom of assembly, and repression of labor activist Ivan Hernandez Carrillo, and, in response, the International Labour Organization provided recommendations on March 24, 2021, to address the violations, which Hernandez Carrillo continues to endure in the wake of the July 11, 2021, protests;

Whereas the 2023 reports entitled “Freedom on the Net” and “Freedom in the World” published by Freedom House summarized that—

(1) “Cuba’s one-party communist state outlaws political pluralism, bans independent media, suppresses dissent, and severely restricts basic civil liberties”;

(2) the government “continues to dominate the economy despite recent reforms that permit some private-sector activity”;

(3) “the regime’s undemocratic character has not changed despite a generational transition in political leadership between 2018 and 2021 that included the introduction of a new constitution”;

Whereas the United States has long supported the Cuban people through policies that limit hard currency to the oppressive Cuban regime while—

(1) providing democracy-building support to civil society activists;

(2) broadcasting outside information to pierce the propaganda of the Cuban regime; and

(3) permitting virtually unlimited donations of food, medicines, and other necessities through—

(A) Acts of Congress such as—

(i) the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.);

(ii) the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.);

(iii) the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 6001 et seq.);

(iv) the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et seq.); and

(v) the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.); and

(B) executive orders and regulations;

Whereas numerous activists in Cuba such as members of the Patriotic Union of Cuba, the San Isidro Movement, the Christian Liberation Movement, ASIC, the Ladies in White, the Orlando Zapata Tamayo National Resistance Front, religious organizations, exile groups, and others are demanding freedom for the Cuban people;

Whereas Jose Daniel Ferrer Garcia, independent journalist and leader of the Patriotic Union of Cuba, has been held in solitary confinement since August 14, 2021, and held incommunicado since March 17, 2023, with his health condition unknown, which was condemned by Amnesty International on June 6, 2023;

Whereas artists Maykel Osorbo Castillo Perez and Luis Manuel Otero Alcantara of the San Isidro Movement, who participated