

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance at EPA. I am eager to see him confirmed. I encourage my colleagues to join us in supporting his nomination.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON UHLMANN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Uhlmann nomination?

Mr. CARDIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO.)

The result was announced — yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 193 Ex.)

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Padilla	Wyden
Gillibrand	Peters	

NAYS—46

Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Budd	Johnson	Schmitt
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Vance
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Mullin	Young
Graham	Paul	
Grassley	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—1

Barrasso

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—RESUMED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session for the consideration of S. 2226, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2226) 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.

Pending:

Schumer (for Reed/Wicker) Amendment No. 935, in the nature of a substitute.

Schumer Amendment No. 936 (to Amendment No. 935), to add an effective date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for up to 6 minutes of debate prior to the rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 926

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 926 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 926.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit the export or sale of petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to certain entities)

At the appropriate place in subtitle D of title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 31. PROHIBITION ON SALES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless a waiver has been issued under subsection (b), the Secretary of Energy shall not draw down and sell petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve—

(1) to any entity that is under the ownership or control of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Islamic Republic of Iran; or

(2) except on the condition that such petroleum products will not be exported to the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On application by a bidder, the Secretary of Energy may waive, prior to the date of the applicable auction, the prohibitions described in subsection (a) with respect to the sale of crude oil to that bidder at that auction.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Energy may issue a waiver under this subsection only if the Secretary determines that the waiver is in the interest of the national security of the United States.

(3) APPLICATIONS.—A bidder seeking a waiver under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary of Energy an application by such date, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary of Energy may require.

(4) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days after issuing a waiver under this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall provide a copy of the waiver to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I want to say a few words in support of this bipartisan bill. This is a Cruz-Manchin-Ernst-Fetterman bill, which demonstrates the breadth of agreement we can have in this body.

This amendment would prevent the sale of our Nation's emergency crude oil stockpile, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, to four countries that are unequivocally U.S. adversaries.

We know that China has been amassing the largest stockpile of crude in the world. At the same time, our own reserves have fallen to only 347 million barrels—the lowest since 1983.

Last year, the United States sold off part of our reserves to China. One would think that existing law would prevent this, but that isn't yet the case.

For some time now, Senator MANCHIN and I have been working together to try to fix this issue. Our amendment prevents the Federal Government from selling oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, to Russia, to Iran, or to North Korea and their related entities, while giving the Department of Energy flexibility to waive these restrictions in the event doing so serves our national security interests.

I want to thank Senator MANCHIN for working closely with me on this amendment and also Senators ERNST and FETTERMAN.

I also want to note briefly—I know there are some Members of this body who believe we should ban all oil sales overseas. I would note that doing so would be spectacularly harmful not only to U.S. interests, but it would also hurt our friends and allies. It would hurt Ukraine, it would hurt Europe, and it would benefit our enemies, including Russia, to force our friends to have to purchase oil from Russia.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I rise to oppose this amendment, and I want to tell my colleagues why.

This amendment creates the illusion of solving our problem, while having very little political impact and likely doing more harm than good.

It is a legitimate worry to consider the amount of U.S. oil under our lands that goes and is shipped to China because in 2022, the United States did export over 83 million barrels of oil to China. That was a new record. It was a new record in part because 10 years ago, we didn't ship any oil overseas because we had a national security policy to keep U.S. oil here. But lobbying by the oil industry changed that policy, and so today, we are sending 83 million barrels of oil a year to China.

This amendment doesn't really change that because—do you want to know how much of that comes from the SPR? Less than 2 million barrels, 1 to 2 percent. So you are still going to have 80 million-plus barrels of oil from the private sector being sent to China every year.

ExxonMobil alone made \$60 billion in profits last year, much of that off sales of oil to China. This amendment allows for the oil industry to keep making those billions off of selling oil to China, only stripping out sales from the SPR. That is a great deal for the oil industry, but it gets better.

When President Biden sold oil from the SPR last year, it helped cut the cost of a gallon of gasoline by up to 30 cents. That hurt oil industry profits. So, of course, the oil industry wants policies that restrict the sale of oil from the SPR, while letting them sell oil to whomever they want, including China.

This amendment claims to solve a problem while mainly having the result of padding and protecting oil industry profits, and I would urge opposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise in support of the bipartisan amendment sponsored by my friends and colleagues, Senators CRUZ, FETTERMAN, ERNST, and myself.

Let me just say about this—this is something that we own. The people of America own the SPR. It is ours. We don't own the oil from the private sector, unless we want to nationalize everything. I don't think we do.

With that being said, I appreciate my good friend and colleague from Connecticut, and I am happy to work on all of the things that we are talking about here.

What we have in front of us right now is the ability to finally say that the strategic oil reserves that the people of the United States own will not be compromised, especially by people who don't have our same values and would use it against us. We have seen the horrible effects of the Ukraine war when Putin basically weaponized energy. He weaponized oil. We can't allow that to happen.

Here is the other thing about it: Following Putin's invasion of Ukraine, the United States ramped up production and exports to help meet global demand that had been devastating to the world. China, on the other hand, stockpiled oil and held back refinery production. While China was stockpiling, one of its state-owned companies purchased over 1.4 million barrels from the United States of America, the people of our great country, from our own stock reserves. That is what we are trying to stop.

I am happy to work on all the other things. Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good. We have something in front of us right now that can stop this outrageous, basically raiding of our own stock supplies.

So I really, really urge the adoption of this amendment.

I will tell you this: This amendment has tremendous and bipartisan support in Congress. We have over 20 bipartisan Senators who support us. In the House, it passed unanimously—unanimously—Democrats and Republicans. So please

don't mess up our bipartisan record right now. Please vote to support this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 926

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRUZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO).

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 194 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Ricketts
Boozman	Heinrich	Risch
Braun	Hickenlooper	Romney
Britt	Hoeven	Rosen
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Budd	Johnson	Rubio
Cantwell	Kaine	Schmitt
Capito	Kelly	Schumer
Carper	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Casey	King	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Collins	Lankford	Sinema
Coons	Lee	Smith
Cornyn	Lujan	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Sullivan
Cotton	Manchin	Sullivan
Cramer	Marshall	Tester
Crapo	McConnell	Thune
Cruz	Menendez	Tillis
Daines	Merkley	Tuberville
Duckworth	Moran	Vance
Ernst	Mullin	Warner
Fetterman	Murkowski	Warnock
Fischer	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Paul	Young
Hagerty	Peters	

NAYS—14

Baldwin	Feinstein	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Van Hollen
Booker	Markey	Warren
Cardin	Murphy	Welch
Durbin	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—1

Barrasso

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 85, the nays are 14. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 936) was agreed to.

The Senator from Minnesota.

AFGHAN ADJUSTMENT ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise to state my intention to include the Afghan Adjustment Act as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act.

This involved years of work. This bipartisan legislation is led with Senator GRAHAM, along with Senators COONS, MORAN, BLUMENTHAL, MURKOWSKI, SHAHEEN, WICKER, DURBIN, TILLIS, and MULLIN. Those are just the people who are cosponsoring this bill; and there are many others who are supporting it on both sides of the aisle.

What is this about? Well, it is about our national security. It is about a covenant—a covenant—that we have made and we must keep to those who stand with us on the battlefield. This bill does right by Afghans who worked alongside our troops and shows the world that the United States of America, when we make a promise, we keep it.

Nearly 80,000 Afghans who sought refuge in our country are currently in limbo. In just the last few weeks, one of them who was a translator for our military, who was working two jobs to support his family, who was living in legal limbo, was murdered—murdered—in the middle of the night working as a Lyft driver.

Is that keeping our covenant? Is that keeping our promise?

Many of these people are those who risked their own lives and their family's safety to protect our servicemembers. That is why this bill is so strongly supported by the American Legion, by the VFW; and that is why it has gotten support from people on both sides of the aisle.

These are people who are in our country right now. They are in our country right now. What this bill does is it simply says that they will be vetted but that we will also keep our promise to those who stood by our military. Among them are translators and humanitarian workers, as well as courageous members of the Afghan military who stood shoulder to shoulder with our troops. They cannot go back. They would be killed. We were right to help these people flee the Taliban and come to the United States, and it now falls on us to help provide them with the stability and the security they need to rebuild their lives here. So many of them want to move on with their lives here in the United States of America, a country that they stood with.

We have seen this before. We saw it with the Hmong and the Vietnamese when they came to our country. And many of them now, who are they? They are police officers, they are doctors, they are firefighters, they are people who teach our kids. That is how this has worked in the past and it has been successful and it will be successful now. The bipartisan Afghan Adjustment Act creates a more efficient system for our Afghan allies to apply for permanent legal status. It is provisional permanent legal status.

The legislation makes the process more thorough, as I noted, by requiring applicants to go through vetting that is just as rigorous as the vetting they would have gone through if they came to the United States as refugees, including an in-person interview, a standard that eight—eight—eight former Donald Trump and George W. Bush Administration national security officials called the “gold standard” of vetting. The gold standard of vetting.

Senator GRAHAM and I worked closely with many Republicans—including Senator MORAN who has been so helpful

as ranking member of the Veterans' committee on this bill; including Senator WICKER who is on this bill, the ranking member of Armed Services—and the Department of Defense to strengthen the bill's vetting provisions and to add language that responds to concerns. In addition, the legislation updates a special immigrant Visa program to include groups that should never have been excluded from the program in the first place, including the female tactical teams of Afghanistan, which did so much to support our troops. The entire purpose of the Special Immigrant Visa program is to provide permanent residency to those who have supported the United States abroad. And it is clear to me that these brave women should also qualify.

The bill also requires the administration to implement a strategy for supporting Afghans outside of the United States who are eligible for SIV status and ensures that these applicants have a way to get answers—answers—from the State Department about their applications.

The Afghan Adjustment Act, as I noted, is sponsored by a bipartisan group of 11 cosponsors—with many more who are going to vote for it—and has earned the backing of more than 60 organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, as well as some of our Nation's most revered military leaders, including Admirals Mike Mullen, William McRaven, and James Stavridis; Generals Richard Myers of the U.S. Air Force, Joseph Dunford from the U.S. Marine Corps, and Stan McChrystal, from the U.S. Army.

Part of the reason we were able to build such a broad coalition for our bill is because it is modeled after other bipartisan legislation that Congress passed after previous armed conflicts. After the Vietnam War, Congress passed a law, as I noted, that allowed thousands of people to resettle in the U.S., including many Hmong refugees who now call Minnesota home.

As I noted, they are such success stories. They are in the legislature. They are farmers and bakers. They are builders and inventors. They started families. Congress also acted similarly following the Cuban revolution and the Iraq war to protect allies and friends. In each instance, our country welcomed these immigrants and we have benefited immeasurably from their contributions.

If we act to help our Afghan allies, just as we helped other allies, we will continue this tradition of not leaving people behind—of keeping our covenant.

Think of these stories.

A few months ago, I had a meeting with a group of Afghan women who served in the Afghan National Army Female Tactical Platoon, including one of the group's commanders, Mahnaz. Our troops heavily relied on the platoon during the war. As our soldiers pursued missions hunting down

ISIS combatants on unforgiving terrain and freeing prisoners from the grips of the Taliban, these women had their backs. The platoon worked especially closely with our military's support team and facilitated conversations between our soldiers and the Afghan women that they crossed paths with in the field.

Mahnaz is now living in limbo. But some of her biggest advocates fighting for her and her platoon to secure residency are the American soldiers they served with. I know every one of my colleagues has heard from American soldiers about these brave Afghans that served with our soldiers.

In U.S. Army Captain Mary Kolars' words:

Mahnaz might as well be my sister. They've sacrificed for their country and for ours. The bond between our two units is pretty inseparable.

The deep respect is mutual. Mahnaz knows what her sacrifice cost her. She is more than 6,000 miles from the place she once called home with little hope of ever returning. She separated from so many of the people she once shared her life with. But even knowing the cost of her sacrifice, she says she would do it all again.

I am in absolute awe of her grit and her patriotism and the many stories. I will be telling these stories every day throughout this week, and I hope that we will come together and make sure that she and so many other of these brave Afghans have a path in this country. It is example after example of these stories.

Ahmad spent 4 years training to serve in the Afghan military. He was selected for Afghanistan's elite aviation unit, which worked closely with America's military in our fight against the Taliban. Reflecting on his experience, he said:

In the face of danger, we were united, we were relentless, we were resilient.

His helicopter was shot down—not once, but twice—but that didn't diminish his resolve.

But his experience since the evacuation has been shattering. He now lives in Alabama, thousands and thousands of miles away from his family. He works two jobs to make ends meet and sends what he can back to the loved ones he left behind. He knows full well that the foundation he is building here in America could dissolve in a second if he doesn't get some kind of provisional status, which this Congress can grant, just as it did with the Vietnamese and the Hmong and after the Iraq war and after the Cuban revolution. He was there for us in time of need, and we must be there.

Another man—I am not going to reveal his name, and he asked that it not be revealed because of his family back in Afghanistan—while he and his wife and children were able to evacuate to the United States, he lives in fear of the Taliban retaliating against his other loved ones back in Afghanistan.

He served in the Afghan National Army for years and worked as a liaison

with our forces. He even trained in the United States, graduating from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, but Afghanistan was his home, and he always believed that that was where he would remain. That changed when the Taliban seized control. Fearing for his safety, he and his family rushed to the airport in Kabul, weaving through countless Taliban checkpoints, knowing that any wrong move would be their last.

Today, he is in Kansas, but he has anxiety for the people at home and in not knowing if he, too, will be sent back.

Another story is of a man named Tashmorad. He is afraid the Taliban will target his family if his name becomes public. That is why this isn't really his name but is a name he asked to be used.

Back in his home country, he flew missions with the Afghan Air Force. To use his words, his job was to "capture the bad guys like al-Qaida and Taliban." He had dreamt of flying since he first saw an Afghan pilot make an emergency landing in his village when he was about 10 years old. When he found out that he would have to learn English to fly, he started trying to teach himself from a book that he bought at a local shop. He went on to earn a degree in language and culture, with a focus on aviation, and then took part in flight training from our military, from the U.S. military.

He then spent 10 years as a military pilot, where he flew as high as 25,000 feet, helping American soldiers identify Taliban positions in the mountains of Afghanistan. He was stationed about 300 miles from his family when the withdrawal began. His squadron leader ordered him to fly back to support the evacuation. Even though it was getting dark, he turned his airplane lights off to avoid being detected and shot down. Because of his tact and his skill, he landed safely. His commanders advised him not to leave the airport, but he knew he needed to see his family. He made a brief trip home to his pregnant wife and kids and said goodbye before he returned to join the airlift operation. That was almost 2 years ago, and he hasn't seen his family since.

Today, he lives in Roanoke, VA. He delivers food to make extra money. He works as a water technician. Every extra cent that he makes, he sends back to his family. He still dreams of flying, but more than that, he dreams of reuniting with his wife and kids. He dreams of buying a two-bedroom house for his family, and he dreams of having a safe and stable life in the country that he risked everything for.

There are more stories of two Afghan Air Force pilots and friends. Their paths to become women pilots were hardly straightforward, but through sheer persistence and skill, they both made it happen. The two women were at aviation training in Dubai when the withdrawal began. In an instant, their lives were turned upside down.

I ask you to imagine how you would feel if you were in a foreign country, and you realized that you couldn't safely, all of a sudden, return home. They knew that their careers put their loved ones at risk, so they called their families and told them to round up their uniforms, their pilot IDs, and their diplomas and burn them.

Hasina watched over a video call as her mom destroyed the evidence of the life she had worked so hard to build. "All my dreams were on fire," she once reflected, "and I was just watching."

She arrived in the United States, she and her friend, with one suitcase each. They began waiting tables at a strip mall in Fort Myers, FL, hoping, one day, to return to the skies.

Those are just a few of the examples.

My colleagues, there are 80,000 of those stories—80,000 of those stories—and we have a covenant to keep. You talk to any soldier who served over in Afghanistan, and they will have stories to tell. It is our job to uphold the promises that were made to those who served with us, because if we don't uphold those promises, what do you think is going to happen the next time we ask others to serve with our own military?

I am so proud that we have such strong bipartisan support for this amendment, that we have those in the Senate who have worked on these issues for so long in supporting this. I am convinced that when we have the vote on this amendment, we will finally be able to put our heads up proudly and say our covenant has been kept.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to follow Senator KLOBUCHAR in advocating for the Afghan Adjustment Act, which we strongly hope and believe will be an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act.

I just want to begin where she finished in talking about the American troops who depended on these Afghan allies who now are at risk.

I know firsthand about the translators and guards and others who served, putting their lives on the line, because like many of my colleagues, I visited Afghanistan. I saw them at work. Now, in Connecticut, I have had the privilege of calling many of them my friends, and their families—dear friends. I also know firsthand because my son Matthew, who was a Marine Corps infantry officer in Afghanistan, had a translator whom he succeeded in bringing back to this country but only because he was a lawyer, and he knew how to navigate the intricate and challenging rules that applied. It took him 2 years—2 years—to bring back the man who helped him survive his time in combat there.

Senator KLOBUCHAR is absolutely right. It is a promise. Great nations keep their promises. These individuals

are among our most loyal friends. The test is that they put targets on their backs from the Taliban. They knew they and their families would be at risk if the Taliban ever took over. Now the Taliban has done it, and they cannot return nor can their families.

So I want to thank all of my colleagues—the bipartisan group—who strongly support this amendment; but I also want to thank our veterans who literally camped out in the swamp, outside the Capitol, for days, weeks, hoping at the end of the last session that we would adopt this measure. Our veterans are standing strong behind our allies—Afghan allies—who they know put their lives on the line for them, who they know put their families at risk for them.

I am grateful to our veterans' groups, the USOs, the kinds of allies that we have individually and all around the country, who have said they are going to make it a priority to make sure we treat fairly these Afghan allies.

We should give them permanent status—a path to permanent status—in this country rather than the temporary, uncertain status that they have right now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, first, I want to thank Senator BLUMENTHAL for his comments.

I thank Senator KLOBUCHAR, who has been dogged on this issue of Afghan refugees, and I thank her for her leadership on this.

I want to thank Senator LEE, who is allowing me to take a moment in the middle of a very important issue that we are still discussing today. I thank him for his courtesy in allowing me to take a moment of personal privilege to speak about someone who has been with me for a long time but who is moving on to other opportunities; and I appreciate his family and friends in the Galleries who want to have an opportunity to salute him.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW WILLIAMS

Mr. President, I have a phenomenal member of my staff who has been a critical part of my team for a long time, Matthew Williams. We are excited for his new opportunities, but we are still not sure we are going to let him go because he has been so incredibly important to my success over a lot of years.

All the way back to 2006, as a recent graduate of the University of Michigan, he joined my Senate campaign as a press assistant. Matthew Williams did such a great job that I hired him as a staff assistant in my East Lansing office. Over the next 17 years, Matt took on so many different roles and did each one of them so successfully—from press assistant to press secretary to my regional manager in Detroit to deputy communications director to now my staff director of the Senate Democratic Policy and Communications Committee. He is the best communications

director on Capitol Hill, for sure. He has been a part of my team for so long that the last time, I think, Matt quit a job was when he was in college—at Joe's Crab Shack.

His time with me has taken him from Michigan to DC, back to Michigan, and now back to DC. Along the way, he married Amber, his wonderful wife, and they have since added two wonderful boys to their family, Max and Ben. I think Matt is with us today. When Matt is not in the office, there is a pretty good chance he is at a school event or at a Little League game.

Over the years, he has spoken with a lot of reporters, has planned a lot of press conferences, has taken a lot of my calls, and has never passed up the opportunity to remind me which Michigan university he thinks is better. He is wrong, of course. I think the Presiding Officer actually would agree with Matt on this, but he is wrong. Yet he has been right on so many things over the years that I have been able to overlook his love for all things Wolverine.

One of the first things you will notice about Matt is his positivity, his good-natured smile, and his wonderful sense of humor. It is partly what makes him such a great leader. He is also a great team player who is unfailingly level-headed and reasonable. It takes a lot to get Matt Williams flustered. He is also incredibly knowledgeable about our State and the people who live there, about our 10 media markets and, if we are going to be honest, about the best places to golf.

Matt has also done a wonderful job as the staff director of the Senate Democratic Policy and Communications Committee for our caucus. All of us are very, very grateful.

Under his leadership, we have modernized the committee services, including launching the first-ever DPCC FloorWatch app, and we have strengthened the "C" in DPCC by working with the caucus to amplify our accomplishments and to highlight policy differences between the two parties.

Matt is from Flint. So, to him, I know the Flint water crisis was personal. He fought by my side to do everything we could to make things right for the people of Flint—the families and the community.

Some of my fondest memories with Matt are from our bipartisan 2019 codel to South Korea and Vietnam, organized by Senator Leahy. I will never forget standing at the DMZ with Matt and taking pictures with North Korean soldiers while they were taking pictures of us. Matt was a wonderful travel partner, and I was really honored to be with him as he experienced the country where he was born.

Matt, thank you so much for your 17 years of hard work, your wonderful talent, and your dedication to Michigan and our country. We are all going to miss your optimism and your smiling face around the office, and I know that folks are going to miss your candy

bowl. You will always be a part of Team Stabenow and a part of my extended family, for sure. I wish you and Amber and the boys every happiness and success always.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments to S. 2226: Lee, No. 376; Scott, No. 510; Romney, No. 823; Sinema, No. 315; Grassley, No. 273; Blackburn, No. 224; Moran, No. 949; Baldwin, No. 685; Cornyn, No. 931; Rounds, No. 813; and Warnock, No. 199; further, that with respect to the amendments listed above, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate vote on amendments in the order listed, with no further amendments or motions in order and with 60 affirmative votes required for adoption, with the exception of Lee, No. 376, and that there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, with 4 minutes equally divided for debate on the Lee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of Senators, I expect one more rollcall vote today, which will be on the Lee amendment.

Mr. President, I am glad we are taking another step towards final passage today, and we will keep going when we return next week.

Providing for our national defense is always one of our highest responsibilities in Congress and something that should always be bipartisan, and today, we are seeing that play out in the Senate.

I want to thank my colleagues. For both sides, this has been a lot of bipartisan cooperation and back-and-forth, and I want to thank my colleagues on both sides for their good work.

I also want to thank Chairman MENENDEZ and Senator SCOTT for agreeing to work on their differences with respect to the Scott amendment, to work out their differences in the conference committee. I have given both of them my assurance that I will work with them to find an amicable solution.

I yield floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 376

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 376 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 376.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To limit the availability of funds for the support of Ukraine)

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1240A. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SUPPORT TO UKRAINE.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 for the Department of Defense for the support of Ukraine, not more than two percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which all member countries of North Atlantic Treaty Organization that do not spend two percent or more of their gross domestic product on defense meet or exceed such threshold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. My amendment, Lee No. 376, is a measure that drives accountability and fairness in supporting Ukraine. My amendment creatively incentivizes our NATO allied nations to shoulder their fair share of the security burden in securing Europe.

This isn't about withholding funds from Ukraine; it is about encouraging allies to meet their 2 percent of GDP spending thresholds with regard to their national security.

Within Congress, we respond to the call of duty by urging NATO allies to step up and to meet their obligations—obligations that they have made and obligations that, when they go unmet, result in the United States of America shouldering a disproportionate, unfair share of the burden. We have been doing this for years, just as we have provided and held a disproportionate share of the burden specifically with regard to Ukraine.

Let me be very clear. My amendment ensures that funds for Ukraine remain untouched while allies contribute their fair share.

Europe's security is indeed a collective endeavor, and Lee No. 376 motivates our allies to meet or exceed the 2 percent pledge. But for it to be a collective endeavor, they have to pay their way. They haven't been. This would incentivize them to do so.

I urge its passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this amendment is, I think, reckless. It would essentially halt 98 percent of the aid that we would authorize and appropriate to go to Ukraine, which would be good news in Moscow but very bad news in Kyiv.

This amendment is trying to incentivize our NATO partners to increase their efforts to 2 percent of GDP, and that is a goal that has been agreed to, but the practical, immediate effect would be to undermine the military posture of Ukraine at a time when they are desperately fighting for their survival. But more importantly, they are fighting our fight also, because if Putin succeeds in Ukraine, we will lose, as well as Ukrainians. It will incentivize the kind of autocratic be-

havior that is determined—at least in the case of Putin—to destroy democracies and destroy the international legal order.

We have already expressed our not only desire but strong, strong imperative that NATO reach the 2 percent goal, but this is punishing the Ukrainians for the sins of others, and that would be terrible.

I would urge that this position be rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 376

Mr. LEE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 71, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 195 Leg.]

YEAS—13

Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Britt	Johnson	Tuberville
Daines	Lee	Vance
Hagerty	Marshall	
Hawley	Paul	

NAYS—71

Baldwin	Grassley	Risch
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Booker	Heinrich	Rounds
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Rubio
Brown	Hirono	Sanders
Budd	Hoeven	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Lankford	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lujan	Sullivan
Collins	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Thune
Cotton	Merkley	Tillis
Crapo	Mullin	Van Hollen
Cruz	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Ernst	Murray	Welch
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Padilla	Wicker
Fischer	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	Young
Graham	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—16

Barrasso	Blackburn	Cornyn
Bennet	Coons	Cramer

Durbin	Menendez	Scott (SC)
Kennedy	Moran	Warnock
Lummis	Romney	
Manchin	Schmitt	

The amendment (No. 376) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FETTERMAN). The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 60 affirmative-vote threshold for the following amendments be vitiated: Scott, No. 510; Romney, No. 823; Sinema, No. 315; Grassley, No. 273; Blackburn, No. 224; Moran, No. 949; and Baldwin, No. 685; further, that the amendments be called up and the Senate vote on the adoption of the amendments, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NOS. 510, 823, 315, 273, 224, 949, AND 685

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED], for other Senators, proposes the following amendments numbered 510, 823, 315, 273, 224, 949, and 685.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 510

(Purpose: To provide for drone security.)

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of July 13, 2023, under "Text of Amendments.")

AMENDMENT NO. 823

(Purpose: To end the treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing nation)

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12. ENDING CHINA'S DEVELOPING NATION STATUS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Ending China's Developing Nation Status Act".

(b) **FINDING; STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—

(1) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the People's Republic of China is still classified as a developing nation under multiple treaties and international organization structures, even though China has grown to be the second largest economy in the world.

(2) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(A) to oppose the labeling or treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing nation in current and future treaty negotiations and in each international organization of which the United States and the People's Republic of China are both current members;

(B) to pursue the labeling or treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developed nation in each international organization of which the United States and the People's Republic of China are both current members; and

(C) to work with allies and partners of the United States to implement the policies described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives with respect to—

(i) reports produced by the Secretary of State; and

(ii) a waiver exercised pursuant to subsection (f)(2), except with respect to any international organization for which the United States Trade Representative is the chief representative of the United States; and

(B) the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives with respect to—

(i) reports produced by the United States Trade Representative; and

(ii) a waiver exercised pursuant to subsection (f)(2) with respect to any international organization for which the United States Trade Representative is the chief representative of the United States.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The term "Secretary" shall mean the United States Trade Representative with respect to any international organization for which the United States Trade Representative is the chief representative of the United States.

(d) **REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN CURRENT TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that—

(1) identifies all current treaty negotiations in which—

(A) the proposed treaty would provide for different treatment or standards for enforcement of the treaty based on respective development status of the states that are party to the treaty; and

(B) the People's Republic of China is actively participating in the negotiations, or it is reasonably foreseeable that the People's Republic of China would seek to become a party to the treaty; and

(2) for each treaty negotiation identified pursuant to paragraph (1), describes how the treaty under negotiation would provide different treatment or standards for enforcement of the treaty based on development status of the states parties.

(e) **REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS AND TREATIES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that—

(1) identifies all international organizations or treaties, of which the United States is a member, that provide different treatment or standards for enforcement based on the respective development status of the member states or states parties;

(2) describes the mechanisms for changing the country designation for each relevant treaty or organization; and

(3) for each of the organizations or treaties identified pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(A) includes a list of countries that—

(i) are labeled as developing nations or receive the benefits of a developing nation under the terms of the organization or treaty; and

(ii) meet the World Bank classification for upper middle income or high-income countries; and

(B) describes how the organization or treaty provides different treatment or standards for enforcement based on development status of the member states or states parties.

(f) **MECHANISMS FOR CHANGING DEVELOPMENT STATUS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In any international organization of which the United States and the People's Republic of China are both current members, the Secretary, in consultation with allies and partners of the United States, shall pursue—

(A) changing the status of the People's Republic of China from developing nation to developed nation if a mechanism exists in such organization to make such status change; or

(B) proposing the development of a mechanism described in paragraph (1) to change the status of the People's Republic of China in such organization from developing nation to developed nation.

(2) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) with respect to any international organization if the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 315

(Purpose: To provide for the assumption of full ownership and control of the International Outfall Interceptor in Nogales, Arizona, by the International Boundary and Water Commission)

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. NOGALES WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT.

(a) **AMENDMENT TO THE ACT OF JULY 27, 1953.**—The first section of the Act of July 27, 1953 (67 Stat. 195, chapter 242; 22 U.S.C. 277d-10), is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting "": *Provided further*, That the equitable portion of the Nogales sanitation project for the city of Nogales, Arizona, shall be limited to the costs directly associated with the treatment and conveyance of the wastewater of the city and, to the extent practicable, shall not include any costs directly associated with the quality or quantity of wastewater originating in Mexico."

(b) **NOGALES SANITATION PROJECT.**—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **CITY.**—The term "City" means the City of Nogales, Arizona.

(B) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

(C) **INTERNATIONAL OUTFALL INTERCEPTOR.**—The term "International Outfall Interceptor" means the pipeline that conveys wastewater from the United States-Mexico border to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

(D) **NOGALES INTERNATIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.**—The term "Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant" means the wastewater treatment plant that—

(i) is operated by the Commission;

(ii) is located in Rio Rico, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, after manhole 99; and

(iii) treats sewage and wastewater originating from—

(I) Nogales, Sonora, Mexico; and

(II) Nogales, Arizona.

(2) **OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B) and in accordance with authority under the Act of July 27, 1953 (67 Stat. 195, chapter 242; 22 U.S.C. 277d-10 et seq.), on transfer by donation from the City of the current stake of the City in the International Outfall Interceptor to the Commission, the Commission shall enter into such agreements as are necessary to assume full ownership and control over the International Outfall Interceptor.

(B) **AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.**—The Commission shall assume full ownership and control over the International Outfall Interceptor under subparagraph (A) after all applicable governing bodies in the State of Arizona, including the City, have—

(i) signed memoranda of understanding granting to the Commission access to existing easements for a right of entry to the International Outfall Interceptor for the life of the International Outfall Interceptor;

(ii) entered into an agreement with respect to the flows entering the International Outfall Interceptor that are controlled by the City; and

(iii) agreed to work in good faith to expeditiously enter into such other agreements as are necessary for the Commission to operate and maintain the International Outfall Interceptor.

(3) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date on which the Commission assumes full ownership and control of the International Outfall Interceptor under paragraph (2)(A), but subject to paragraph (5), the Commission shall be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the International Outfall Interceptor.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out this paragraph, to remain available until expended—

(i) \$6,500,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
(ii) not less than \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(4) DEBRIS SCREEN.—

(A) DEBRIS SCREEN REQUIRED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall construct, operate, and maintain a debris screen at Manhole One of the International Outfall Interceptor for intercepting debris and drug bundles coming to the United States from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—In constructing and operating the debris screen under clause (i), the Commission and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall coordinate—

(I) the removal of drug bundles and other illicit goods caught in the debris screen; and
(II) other operations at the International Outfall Interceptor that require coordination.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission, to remain available until expended—

(i) for fiscal year 2025—

(I) \$8,000,000 for construction of the debris screen described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(II) not less than \$1,000,000 for the operations and maintenance of the debris screen described in subparagraph (A)(i); and

(ii) not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter for the operations and maintenance of the debris screen described in subparagraph (A)(i).

(5) LIMITATION OF CLAIMS.—Chapter 171 and section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), shall not apply to any claim arising from the activities of the Commission in carrying out this subsection, including any claim arising from damages that result from overflow of the International Outfall Interceptor due to excess inflow to the International Outfall Interceptor originating from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section (including the amendments made by this section) takes effect on October 1, 2024.

AMENDMENT NO. 273

(Purpose: To improve a provision relating to a report on progress on a multi-year strategy and plan for the Baltic Security Initiative)

Strike section 1237 and insert the following:

SEC. 1237. REPORT ON PROGRESS ON MULTI-YEAR STRATEGY AND PLAN FOR THE BALTIC SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the progress made in the implemen-

tation of the multi-year strategy and spending plan set forth in the June 2021 report of the Department of Defense entitled “Report to Congress on the Baltic Security Initiative”.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of any significant change to the goals, objectives, and milestones identified in the June 2021 report described in subsection (a), in light of the radically changed security environment in the Baltic region after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, and with consideration to enhancing the deterrence and defense posture of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Baltic region, including through the implementation of the regional defense plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(2) An update on the Department of Defense funding allocated for such strategy and spending plan for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 and projected funding requirements for fiscal years 2024, 2025, and 2026 for each goal identified in such report.

(3) An update on the host country funding allocated and planned for each such goal.

(4) An assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations set forth in the fiscal year 2020 Baltic Defense Assessment, and reaffirmed in the June 2021 report described in subsection (a), that each Baltic country should—

(A) increase its defense budget;
(B) focus on and budget for sustainment of capabilities in defense planning; and
(C) consider combined units for expensive capabilities such as air defense, rocket artillery, and engineer assets.

AMENDMENT NO. 224

(Purpose: To provide funding for women’s health to support initiatives for mobile mammography services for women veterans)

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1083. AUTHORIZATION OF AMOUNTS TO SUPPORT INITIATIVES FOR MOBILE MAMMOGRAPHY SERVICES FOR VETERANS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs \$10,000,000 for the Office of Women’s Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 7310 of title 38, United States Code, to be used by the Secretary to expand access of women veterans to—

(1) mobile mammography initiatives;
(2) advanced mammography equipment; and
(3) outreach activities to publicize those initiatives and equipment.

AMENDMENT NO. 949

(Purpose: To ensure access to commissary and exchange privileges for remarried spouses of members of the Armed Forces)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ACCESS TO COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES FOR REMARRIED SPOUSES.

(a) BENEFITS.—Section 1062 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary of Defense” and inserting the following:

“(a) CERTAIN UNREMARIED FORMER SPOUSES.—The Secretary of Defense”;

(2) by striking “commissary and exchange privileges” and inserting “use commissary stores and MWR retail facilities”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) CERTAIN REMARRIED SURVIVING SPOUSES.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such regulations as may be nec-

essary to provide that a surviving spouse of a deceased member of the armed forces, regardless of the marital status of the surviving spouse, is entitled to use commissary stores and MWR retail facilities to the same extent and on the same basis as an unremarried surviving spouse of a member of the uniformed services.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) MWR RETAIL FACILITIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘MWR retail facilities’ has the meaning given that term in section 1063(e) of this title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 1062 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1062. Certain former spouses and surviving spouses”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 54 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1062 and inserting the following new item:

“1062. Certain former spouses and surviving spouses.”.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall publish the regulations required under section 1062(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(3), by not later than October 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT TO. 685

(Purpose: To provide for an enhanced domestic content requirement for navy shipbuilding programs)

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENHANCED DOMESTIC CONTENT REQUIREMENT FOR NAVY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.

(a) ENHANCED DOMESTIC CONTENT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for purposes of chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code, manufactured articles, materials, or supplies procured as part of a Navy shipbuilding program are manufactured substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States if the cost of such component articles, materials, or supplies—

(A) supplied during the period beginning January 1, 2026, and ending December 31, 2027, exceeds 65 percent of the cost of the manufactured articles, materials, or supplies;

(B) supplied during the period beginning January 1, 2028, and ending December 31, 2032, exceeds 75 percent of the cost of the manufactured articles, materials, or supplies; and

(C) supplied on or after January 1, 2033, equals 100 percent of the cost of the manufactured articles, materials, or supplies.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.—Contracts related to shipbuilding programs entered into under paragraph (1) to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities shall require that these activities and the components specified during these activities must meet the domestic content requirements delineated under paragraph (1).

(3) EXCLUSION FOR CERTAIN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to manufactured articles that consist wholly or predominantly of iron, steel, or a combination of iron and steel.

(4) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may request a waiver from the requirements under paragraph (1) in order to expand sourcing to members of the national technical industrial base (as that term is defined in section 4801 of title 10, United States

Code). Any such waiver shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Made in America Office and may only be requested if it is determined that any of the following apply:

(A) Application of the limitation would increase the cost of the overall acquisition by more than 25 percent or cause unreasonable delays to be incurred.

(B) Satisfactory quality items manufactured by a domestic entity are not available or domestic production of such items cannot be initiated without significantly delaying the project for which the item is to be acquired.

(C) It is inconsistent with the public interest.

(5) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in concurrence with the Director of the Made in America Office, shall issue rules to determine the treatment of the lowest price offered for a foreign end product for which 55 percent or more of the component articles, materials, or supplies of such foreign end product are manufactured substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States if—

(A) the application of paragraph (1) results in an unreasonable cost; or

(B) no offers are submitted to supply manufactured articles, materials, or supplies manufactured substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(6) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements of this subsection shall apply to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2026.

(b) REPORTING ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MANUFACTURING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on country of origin tracking and reporting as it relates to manufactured content procured as part of Navy shipbuilding programs, including through primary contracts and subcontracts at the second and third tiers. The report shall describe measures taken to ensure that the country of origin information pertaining to such content is reported accurately in terms of the location of manufacture and not determined by the location of sale.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 510, 823, 315, 273, 224, 949, and 685) were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIP HOP

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I am happy to talk about the 50th anniversary of hip hop, a great artistic creation in America, and we have a resolution celebrating that 50th anniversary. I am proud that my resolution commemorating the 50th anniversary of hip hop will pass the Senate. The resolution again designates August 11 as Hip Hop Celebration Day, the month of August as Hip Hop Recognition Month,

and the month of November as Hip Hop History Month.

I would like to thank Senator CASSIDY, as well as Congressman BOWMAN in the House, for their work on this resolution, and I also want to thank my dear friend LeRoy McCarthy, the historian of hip hop, who proposed to me the idea of honoring hip hop. He deserves credit today, as do all my colleagues who made this happen.

Hip hop was born in my hometown of New York at 1520 Sedgwick Avenue in the Bronx. Years ago, I worked with DJ Kool Herc, KRS-One, and the residents of 1520 to save the birthplace of hip hop when the owner wanted to sell the building to another developer and remove its affordable housing units to make a profit. They were going to destroy the rec room where hip hop was first created by DJ Kool Herc.

We were able to prevent so many people from being displaced and, at the same time, make sure that this historic landmark would forever be honored properly. And over the decades, hip hop has transcended language, race, age, and both geographic and socioeconomic barriers.

Many people can attest to the fact that hip hop actually changed their lives for the better, gave them purpose and meaning. I know many of them myself, many of whom are New York City and Bronx residents.

So hip hop is great. It is a uniquely American art form that quickly blossomed into a global movement. And we are proud—proud, proud, proud—today that this resolution honoring the 50th anniversary of hip hop will pass.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1096, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1096) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, and to support programs at the Marine Corps Heritage Center.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask further that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1096) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIP HOP AND DESIGNATING AUGUST 11, 2023, AS “HIP HOP CELEBRATION DAY”, DESIGNATING AUGUST 2023 AS “HIP HOP RECOGNITION MONTH”, AND DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2023 AS “HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH”

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 305, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 305) commemorating the 50th anniversary of hip hop and designating August 11, 2023, as “Hip Hop Celebration Day”, designating August 2023 as “Hip Hop Recognition Month”, and designating November 2023 as “Hip Hop History Month”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 305) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

MORNING BUSINESS

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of