

recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2023 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

(1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;

(2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and

(3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—

- (A) have experienced homelessness;
- (B) are in the foster care system;
- (C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;
- (D) have been impacted by violence;
- (E) have experienced trauma; and
- (F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 314—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. SAHADY

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 314

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Sahady*, Cr. No. 21-134, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Sahady*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 315—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. BOZELL

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 315

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Bozell*, Cr. No. 21-216, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Bozell*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 316—HONORING THE LIFE OF LOWELL PALMER WEICKER, JR., FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 316

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.—

(1) was born in Paris, France, in 1931; and
(2) graduated from Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut, and the University of Virginia Law School;

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. served in the United States Army from 1953 through 1955, achieving the rank of first lieutenant;

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968;

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. was first elected to the Senate in 1970 and was re-elected in 1976 and 1982;

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. served on the Senate Watergate Committee, where he was the first Republican senator to call for the resignation of President Richard Nixon, an act of political courage and dedication to public service;

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. was an early and strong advocate in the Senate for the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

(42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination based on disability in everyday activities;

Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. was a strong advocate for protecting public health, shown through his efforts to—

(1) prevent cuts in funding for the National Institutes of Health;

(2) support scientific and medical research efforts; and

(3) secure funding for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) treatment;

Whereas, after his tenure in the Senate, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1990;

Whereas, as Governor of Connecticut, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. secured the passage of a state income tax that, while unpopular, balanced the budget of the State;

Whereas, as Governor of Connecticut, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. signed many laws that sought to improve the quality of life for residents of the State, including a ban on assault rifles for the first time in State history;

Whereas, after leaving public office, Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. continued his work to improve the public health, founding Trust for America's Health, a nonprofit working on disease prevention, and serving as the president of the organization from 2001 through 2011; and

Whereas Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. is survived by his wife, Claudia Weicker, as well as his 5 sons, 2 stepsons, 12 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., former member of the Senate;

(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.

SENATE RESOLUTION 317—CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 317

Whereas, in 2023, Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University;

Whereas, established as Texas Technological College in 1923, the University opened 2 years later with an enrollment of 914 undergraduate students;

Whereas, in 1936, a division of graduate studies was added, and in 1969 the college was renamed Texas Tech University;

Whereas the University has distinguished itself by earning—

(1) the Very High Research Activity designation from the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education;

(2) recognition as both a Veteran Friendly Institution and an honoree on the “Best for Vets: Employers” list by the Military Times; and

(3) recognition by the United States Department of Education as a Hispanic-serving institution;

Whereas, in the last 3 years, faculty members of Texas Tech University received 23

Fulbright Scholar Awards, 8 National Science Foundation Career Awards, and 7 National Endowment for the Humanities grants;

Whereas Texas Tech University alumni include Governors from Texas and Colorado, multiple members of the United States Congress and State legislatures, stars of stage, screen, and music, and leaders and captains of industry, science, engineering, agriculture, and more;

Whereas, as of the adoption of this resolution, Texas Tech University serves more than 40,000 students and offers over 150 undergraduate, 100 graduate, and 50 doctoral programs across 13 colleges and schools;

Whereas Texas Tech University has international campuses and study abroad programs;

Whereas Texas Tech University has award-winning academic programs, including the Davis College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, the School of Medicine, the School of Law, the Whitacre College of Engineering, and the Rawls College of Business;

Whereas, in recent years, Texas Tech University inaugurated the Texas Tech School of Veterinary Medicine, the first school of veterinary medicine in the State of Texas in more than 100 years;

Whereas Texas Tech University takes great pride in the 17 varsity sports that represent the University and in membership of the Big 12 Conference;

Whereas the Red Raiders have won 27 Big 12 Conference titles, including 11 in the past 7 years, and alumni of the University include Olympic and Super Bowl champions; and

Whereas, since the founding of the University 100 years ago, Texas Tech University has provided generations of Texans with a strong foundation for achievement, and in so doing, the University has contributed significantly to the prosperity and vitality of the Lone Star State and the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commemorates the 100th anniversary of Texas Tech University and extends to all those associated with this noteworthy institution sincere best wishes for the future.

SENATE RESOLUTION 318—RAISING AWARENESS OF MODERN DAY SLAVERY

Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 318

Whereas it is estimated that tens of millions of children, women, and men around the world are subjected to conditions of modern day slavery;

Whereas it is estimated that human trafficking, both sex trafficking and forced labor, generate more than \$150,000,000,000 in illicit profits for the traffickers and those who help facilitate the crime;

Whereas the International Labour Organization 2021 Global Estimates Report indicates there are 49,600,000 people in modern day slavery, including 27,600,000 in forced labor and 22,000,000 in forced marriage;

Whereas the 2021 Global Estimates Report indicates modern day slavery is only rising, increasing by more than 9,000,000 since 2016;

Whereas, despite being outlawed in every nation, modern day slavery exists around the world, including in the United States;

Whereas, out of the 28,000,000 people trapped in forced labor, 17,300,000 people are exploited in the private sector, 6,300,000 people are in forced commercial sexual exploitation, and 3,900,000 people are in forced labor imposed by state authorities;

Whereas, around the world, 55 percent of forced labor victims are women or girls;

Whereas more than 12,000,000 of the individuals trapped in modern day slavery are children;

Whereas an estimated 22,000,000 people were living in forced marriage on any given day in 2021, with women and girls making up 14,900,000 of the total;

Whereas the Department of State 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report identifies governments with a “documented ‘policy or pattern’ of human trafficking, trafficking in government-funded programs, forced labor in government-affiliated medical services or other sectors, sexual slavery in government camps, or the employment or recruitment of child soldiers,” including the Governments of Afghanistan, Burma, the People’s Republic of China, Cuba, Eritrea, Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Syria, and Turkmenistan;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China’s government policies are separating 800,000 to 900,000 Tibetan children from their families and communities to eliminate Tibetan identity and supplant it with a Chinese nationalist identity to neutralize any resistance to Chinese Community Party rule;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s exploits and profits from over 1,000,000 Uyghurs detained and subjected to forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

Whereas there are reports of Ukrainians being forcibly removed to remote areas of Russia;

Whereas the International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Russian officials for the kidnapping and deportation of Ukrainian children;

Whereas the Washington Institute for Defense and Security report on modern day slavery indicates that displaced Ukrainian women are being forced into sex slavery and domestic servitude;

Whereas the Trafficking in Persons Report indicates that forced labor is part of an established system of political repression and a pillar of the economic system in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

Whereas North Koreans are systematically forced into labor overseas, primarily in Russia and China, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions;

Whereas the Trafficking in Persons Report indicates that the Government of Iran condones and, in some cases, directly facilitates sex trafficking of Iranian adults and children;

Whereas human trafficking, modern day slavery, and forced labor are evil and stand at the center of global and national security concerns;

Whereas the United States Government, along with international allies, organizations, and private sector businesses, is working to prevent forced labor and modern day slavery in global supply chains;

Whereas, every year since 2010, the President of the United States has designated the month of January as “National Human Trafficking Prevention Month”; and

Whereas the United Nations recognizes July 30 as “World Day against Trafficking in Persons”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2023, as World Day against Trafficking in Persons;

(2) commends each individual who supported the month of January as “National Human Trafficking Prevention Month”;

(3) notes the dedication of individuals, organizations, and governments to end modern day slavery; and

(4) calls for concerted, international action to bring an end to modern day slavery around the world.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MARC FOGEL, A UNITED STATES CITIZEN AND TEACHER, WHO WAS GIVEN AN UNJUST AND DISPROPORTIONATE CRIMINAL SENTENCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JUNE 2022

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 18

Whereas United States citizen Marc Fogel has lived a life of service, teaching history at international schools in Colombia, Malaysia, Oman, Venezuela, and Russia for 35 years;

Whereas Marc Fogel taught at the Anglo-American School of Moscow from 2012 to 2021, honorably serving the children of United States diplomats and members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas Marc Fogel is known to his family, friends, colleagues, and students as a kind, personable, upbeat, and giving man, a loving father, and a passionate and dedicated teacher;

Whereas Marc Fogel has undergone three back surgeries, a spinal fusion, a hip replacement, and two knee surgeries to correct various injuries and health issues, which have left him with chronic back pain and a permanent limp;

Whereas Marc Fogel did not wish to use opioids to manage his pain and was instead prescribed medical marijuana for pain management in a manner consistent with the State law of Pennsylvania;

Whereas, on August 14, 2021, as he returned to Russia for one final year of teaching before his intended retirement, Marc Fogel was arrested in the Sheremetyevo airport in Moscow for carrying about half an ounce of medical marijuana in his luggage;

Whereas Marc Fogel has stated he intended that marijuana solely for personal consumption, and the Government of the Russian Federation has presented no evidence to the contrary;

Whereas, on June 16, 2022, a Russian court convicted Marc Fogel of “large-scale drugs smuggling” in a politicized show trial and sentenced him to 14 years in a maximum-security penal colony in Russia;

Whereas Russian lawyers informed the family that the typical sentence for Marc Fogel’s offense is five years of probation, and in 2019, the same Russian court sentenced Alexander Grigoriev to eight years in prison for the possession of 1,500 grams of various narcotics;

Whereas Marc Fogel’s sentence is vastly disproportionate to the severity of his non-violent crime, wildly dissimilar to the typical punishments for comparable offenses in Russia, and clearly motivated by ongoing political tensions between Russia and the United States;

Whereas, in August 2022, Russian courts denied Marc Fogel’s appeal of his sentence;

Whereas the 2021 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Russia issued by the Department of State reported, “Conditions in prisons and detention centers . . . were often harsh and life threatening. Overcrowding, abuse by guards and inmates, limited access to health care, food shortages, and inadequate sanitation were common”;

Whereas Marc Fogel turns 62 years old in July 2023, and his physical and mental health is rapidly declining due to the stress and harsh conditions of his detention, such that