

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

his family fears he will not survive his sentence; and

Whereas the Department of State requested Marc Fogel be released from Russian custody on humanitarian grounds, but received no response to that request: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Marc Fogel, who has already served more time in prison than his minor and nonviolent crimes can justify;

(2) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect Marc Fogel's human rights and to provide full, unfettered, and consistent consular access to Marc Fogel while he remains in detention, in accordance with its international obligations;

(3) urges all United States executive branch officials, including President Joseph Biden, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, and Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs Roger Carstens, to raise the case of Marc Fogel and to press for his immediate release in all interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation;

(4) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to desist from issuing outlandishly disproportionate criminal sentences to nonviolent United States citizens;

(5) condemns the Government of the Russian Federation's continued use of detentions and prosecutions of citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States for political purposes;

(6) calls for the immediate release of other citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States who are wrongfully detained in Russia, such as Paul Whelan, Evan Gershkovich, and Vladimir Kara-Murza; and

(7) expresses sympathy for and solidarity with the families of all other citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States wrongfully detained abroad for the personal hardship experienced as a result of the arbitrary and baseless detention of their loved ones.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1050. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1051. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1052. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1053. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1054. Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1055. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 935 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WICKER)) to the bill S. 2226, supra.

SA 1056. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1057. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1058. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1059. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1060. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1061. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1062. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1063. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1064. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1065. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1066. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. CRUZ) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 166, honoring the efforts of the Coast Guard for excellence in maritime border security.

SA 1067. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1068. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1069. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1070. Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1071. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1072. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2226, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1050. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTING AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 8(a)(1)(D)(i)(II) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(1)(D)(i)(II)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(or \$10,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$7,000,000”; and

(2) by inserting “(or \$8,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$3,000,000”.

(b) CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “(or \$10,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$7,000,000”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “(or \$8,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$4,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (8)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “(or \$10,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$7,000,000”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “(or \$8,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$4,000,000”.

(c) QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 31(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by inserting “(or \$10,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$7,000,000”; and

(2) in subclause (II), by inserting “(or \$8,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$3,000,000”.

(d) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.—Section 36(c)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “(or \$10,000,000, in the case of a Department of Defense contract, as adjusted for inflation by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council under section 1.109 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation)” after “\$7,000,000”; and