

Whereas, through the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service works to dismantle barriers that have blocked underserved communities from full and equal participation in outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation;

Whereas the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program fosters strong new conservation coalitions, educates and employs youth, engages communities, builds trust in government, and connects individuals with nature;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide opportunities for people from all backgrounds to explore, connect with, and preserve the natural heritage of the United States;

Whereas, since 1995, national wildlife refuges across the United States have held festivals, educational programs, guided tours, and other events to celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Week during the second full week of October;

Whereas the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has designated the week beginning on October 8, 2023, as National Wildlife Refuge Week; and

Whereas the designation of National Wildlife Refuge Week by the Senate would recognize more than a century of conservation in the United States, raise awareness about the importance of wildlife and the National Wildlife Refuge System, and celebrate the myriad recreational opportunities available for the enjoyment of this network of protected lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on October 8, 2023, as “National Wildlife Refuge Week”;

(2) encourages the observance of National Wildlife Refuge Week with appropriate events and activities;

(3) recognizes the importance of national wildlife refuges to wildlife conservation, the protection of imperiled species and ecosystems, and wildlife-dependent recreational uses;

(4) acknowledges the importance of national wildlife refuges for their recreational opportunities and contribution to local economies across the United States;

(5) identifies the significance of national wildlife refuges in advancing the traditions of wildlife observation, photography, and interpretation, as well as environmental education;

(6) finds that national wildlife refuges play a vital role in securing the hunting and fishing heritage of the United States for future generations;

(7) recognizes the important work of urban national wildlife refuges in welcoming racially and ethnically diverse urban communities that were long excluded, including work—

(A) to foster strong new conservation coalitions;

(B) to provide education and employment opportunities to youth;

(C) to improve communities;

(D) to build trust in government; and

(E) to connect individuals with nature;

(8) recognizes the commitment of the National Wildlife Refuge System to engagement, relationships, knowledge-sharing, and co-stewardship of National Wildlife Refuge System lands and waters with Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, Alaska Native organizations, and the Native Hawaiian community;

(9) acknowledges the role of national wildlife refuges in conserving waterfowl and waterfowl habitat under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(10) reaffirms the support of the Senate for wildlife conservation and the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

(11) expresses the intent of the Senate—

(A) to continue working to conserve wildlife; and

(B) to support the management of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the National Wildlife Refuge System for current and future generations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 397—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 16, 2023, AND OCTOBER 16, 2024, AS “WORLD FOOD DAY”

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 397

Whereas hunger and malnutrition are daily facts of life for hundreds of millions of people around the world;

Whereas women and children suffer the most serious effects of hunger and malnutrition;

Whereas millions of children die each year from hunger-related illness and disease;

Whereas many people suffer permanent physical or mental impairment because of vitamin or protein deficiencies;

Whereas those in rural areas experience disproportionate levels of hunger;

Whereas the severity and frequency of food insecurity remained unacceptably high in 2022, represented by—

(1) the 2,400,000,000 people, nearly 30 percent of the global population, who experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022, an increase of 391,000,000 compared to 2019;

(2) the more than 3,100,000,000 people, over 40 percent of the global population, who were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022, an increase of 134,000,000 compared to 2019; and

(3) the approximately 735,000,000 people who faced hunger in 2022, an increase of 122,000,000 compared to 2019;

Whereas the United States has a long tradition of demonstrating humanitarian concern for the hungry and malnourished people of the world;

Whereas there is an ever-increasing concern in the United States and in other countries about threats to the future food supply, including—

(1) misuse and overuse of land and water;

(2) loss of biological diversity;

(3) erosion of genetic resources on a global scale; and

(4) transboundary pests and diseases, such as the desert locust for plants and anthrax for livestock;

Whereas the world community increasingly and consistently calls upon the United States to resolve food problems stemming from natural- and human-made disasters by providing humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the United States—

(1) plays a major role in the development and implementation of international food and agricultural trade standards and practices; and

(2) recognizes the positive role that the global food trade can play in enhancing human nutrition and alleviating hunger;

Whereas, although progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and malnutrition in the United States, certain groups remain vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas the conservation of natural resources, the preservation of biological diversity, and strong public and private agricultural research programs are required for the United States to—

(1) remain food secure;

(2) continue to aid the hungry and malnourished people of the world;

(3) assist in building a more resilient global food system; and

(4) preserve and sustain our forests, land, oceans, and waterways;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development of agricultural innovation and technology aimed at enhancing the improved production, safety, and quality of the world food supply, and the United States must continue to maintain that role;

Whereas private voluntary organizations and businesses working with national governments and the international community is essential in the search for ways to increase food production in developing countries and improve food distribution to hungry and malnourished people;

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (referred to in this preamble as the “FAO”) is mandated to lead global efforts to address food and nutrition security issues;

Whereas the member nations of the FAO have unanimously designated October 16 of each year as “World Food Day”;

Whereas the FAO has worked to organize activities and efforts on “World Food Day” in more than 130 countries to promote awareness of and action for people suffering from hunger and malnutrition;

Whereas past observances of “World Food Day” have been supported—

(1) by proclamations of Congress, the President, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States; and

(2) by programs of the Department of Agriculture and other Federal departments and agencies;

Whereas private voluntary organizations and community leaders are participating in planning “World Food Day” observances in 2023 and 2024, and a growing number of these organizations and leaders are using “World Food Day” as a focal point for year-round programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States can express their concern for the plight of hungry and malnourished people throughout the world by studying, advocating, and taking action: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 16, 2023, and October 16, 2024, as “World Food Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the days with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 398—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 25 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 29, 2023, AS “NATIONAL CLEAN ENERGY WEEK”

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. REED, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 398

Whereas, across the United States, clean and readily abundant forms of energy are powering more homes and businesses than ever before;

Whereas clean energy generation is readily available from zero- and low-emissions sources;

Whereas the clean energy sector is a growing part of the economy and has been a key

driver of economic growth in the United States in recent years;

Whereas technological innovation can further reduce costs, enhance reliability, and increase deployment of clean energy sources;

Whereas the report of the Department of Energy entitled "United States Energy & Employment Report 2023" found that, at the end of 2022, the energy and energy efficiency sectors in the United States employed approximately 8,100,000 individuals;

Whereas the scaling of affordable and exportable clean energy is essential to reducing global emissions;

Whereas clean energy jobs contribute to the growth of local economies; and

Whereas innovative clean energy solutions and clean energy jobs are part of the energy future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 25 through September 29, 2023, as "National Clean Energy Week";

(2) encourages individuals and organizations across the United States to support commonsense solutions that address the economic, environmental, and energy needs of the United States in the 21st century;

(3) encourages the Federal Government, States, municipalities, and individuals to invest in affordable, clean, and low-emitting energy technologies;

(4) supports reliable and affordable energy for the people of the United States; and

(5) recognizes the role of entrepreneurs and small businesses in ensuring the leadership of the United States in the global energy marketplace and in supporting low-cost, clean, and reliable energy in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 399—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 7, 2023, AS "NATIONAL 4-H WEEK"

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 399

Whereas 4-H is the largest youth development organization in the United States, supporting nearly 6,000,000 young people across the country;

Whereas 4-H helps young people become confident, independent, resilient, and compassionate leaders;

Whereas 4-H is delivered by the Cooperative Extension System, a community of more than 110 land-grant universities across the United States that provides experiences for young people to learn through hands-on projects in the important areas of health, science, agriculture, and civic engagement;

Whereas the National Institute of Food and Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture serves as the Federal partner of 4-H in collaboration with land-grant universities, the Cooperative Extension System, and the National 4-H Council;

Whereas National 4-H Week showcases the incredible ways that 4-H provides opportunities for all young people and highlights the remarkable members of 4-H in all 50 States and across the globe who work each day to make a positive impact on other individuals;

Whereas the 4-H network of nearly 600,000 volunteers and 3,500 professionals provides caring and supportive mentoring to all members of 4-H, helping members to grow into true leaders, entrepreneurs, and visionaries; and

Whereas members of 4-H will celebrate "National 4-H Week" during the week of October 1 through October 7, 2023: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 1 through 7, 2023, as "National 4-H Week";

(2) recognizes the important role of 4-H in youth development and education; and

(3) encourages all citizens to recognize 4-H for the significant impact the organization and members have made and continue to make by empowering young people with the skills needed to lead for a lifetime.

SENATE RESOLUTION 400—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DIANNE FEINSTEIN, THE LATE SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 400

Whereas Dianne Feinstein was born on June 22, 1933, in San Francisco, California;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein graduated from Convent of the Sacred Heart High School in 1951 and from Stanford University in 1955;

Whereas, while at Stanford University, Dianne Feinstein established the first chap-

ter of Young Democrats and was elected student body vice president, the highest office a woman could hold at that time;

Whereas, in 1960, California Governor Pat Brown, having read a paper about criminal justice that Dianne Feinstein wrote as a fellow at the Coro Foundation in San Francisco, California, named her to the California Women's Board of Terms and Parole, the first position in public service she would hold;

Whereas, on November 5, 1969, Dianne Feinstein was first elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and, having received the most votes, became the first female President of the Board;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein became the first female mayor of San Francisco, California, on November 27, 1978, a position to which she was subsequently re-elected twice;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein, in the face of tremendous personal loss, demonstrated great strength and leadership in helping unite and heal San Francisco, California, in the aftermath of the assassinations of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, after the White Night riots and the Jonestown massacre, through the AIDS crisis, and through multiple assassination attempts on her own life;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein saved the famed cable cars of San Francisco, California, and secured funding to rebuild the system in time for the 1984 Democratic National Convention held in San Francisco;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein became the first woman to represent the State of California in the Senate when she was elected on November 3, 1992, in what became known as the "Year of the Woman", and, with former Senator Barbara Boxer, formed the first pair of female Senators to represent any State in the history of the United States;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein was re-elected to the Senate by the people of the State of California 5 more times, including in 2012 when she received the most popular votes for any Senate candidate in the history of the United States;

Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Dianne Feinstein became—

(1) one of the first women to serve on the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the first woman to lead her party on the Committee;

(2) the first woman to chair the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate;

(3) the first woman to preside over a presidential inauguration; and

(4) the first woman to chair the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

Whereas, in response to numerous tragic acts of gun violence in the State of California and across the United States, Dianne Feinstein became a leading proponent of efforts to address gun violence, including through the passage of the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act (commonly referred to as the "Federal Assault Weapons Ban") (subtitle A of title XI of Public Law 103-322; 108 Stat. 1996);

Whereas the singular leadership and determination of Dianne Feinstein led to the enactment of legislation to preserve millions of acres of land in the State of California, from the redwoods of Headwaters Forest to San Francisco Bay and Lake Tahoe;

Whereas Dianne Feinstein devoted particular attention to protecting the California desert and was the driving force behind the establishment of Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, the Mojave National Preserve, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, the Mojave Trails National Monument, the Sand to Snow National Monument, and the Castle Mountains National Monument;