

interactive online dashboard to improve public access to information about grant funding related to mental health and substance use disorder programs.

S. 2515

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2515, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 2626

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2626, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism.

S. 2888

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2888, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize representatives of veterans service organizations to participate in presentations to promote certain benefits available to veterans during prepreparation counseling under the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 2932

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2932, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide guidance to State Medicaid agencies, public housing agencies, Continuums of Care, and housing finance agencies on connecting Medicaid beneficiaries with housing-related services and supports under Medicaid and other housing resources, and for other purposes.

S. 3027

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3027, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the energy credit for qualified fuel cell property.

S. 3028

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3028, a bill to continue in effect certain Executive orders imposing sanctions with respect to Iran, to prevent the waiver of certain sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iran until the Government of Iran ceases to attempt to assassinate United States officials, other United States citizens, and Iranian nationals residing in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3182

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3182, a bill to prohibit actions recognizing the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

S. 3192

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 3192, a bill to designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarallah, and for other purposes.

S. 3225

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3225, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to any foreign person that the President determines engages in or has engaged in a significant transaction or transactions, or any dealings with, or has provided material support to or for a military or intelligence facility of the People's Republic of China in Cuba, and for other purposes.

S. 3236

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3236, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage of ambulance services that do not include transportation.

S.J. RES. 47

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 47, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Justice relating to "Office of the Attorney General; Home Confinement Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act".

S. RES. 320

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 320, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Eyvin Hernandez, a United States citizen and Los Angeles County public defender, who was wrongfully detained by the Venezuelan regime in March 2022.

S. RES. 333

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 333, a resolution designating 2024 as the Year of Democracy as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of Government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

S. RES. 408

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 408, a resolution

condemning Hamas for its premeditated, coordinated, and brutal terrorist attacks on Israel and demanding that Hamas immediately release all hostages and return them to safety, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 408, supra.

S. RES. 426

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 426, a resolution designating November 4, 2023, as "National Bison Day".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3251. A bill to modify the boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3251

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lincoln Home National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Public Law 92-127 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 85 Stat. 347) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(A) by striking "That, in order to" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Expansion of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site' and dated February 26, 2021.";

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking the section designation and all that follows through "The" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) ACCESSIBILITY.—To improve accessibility, the Secretary of the Interior shall modify the following areas located within the boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site to provide universal design and accessibility without the use of sloped surfaces:

"(1) The intersection at 8th Street and Jackson Street.

"(2) The area in front of the home of Abraham Lincoln.";

(3) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through "There are" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are".

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3259. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and expand technical assistance and support for recovery community organizations and peer support networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, today I rise to introduce the Peer Support Services Center of Excellence Act, a bipartisan bill that I have authored to help combat the vast and growing opioid epidemic. I want to acknowledge and thank Senator SHAHEEN for her leadership on this effort, and I look forward to continuing to work with her and others on this important legislation.

Last year in Maine, 716 people died from a drug overdose—a record number. Tragically, this was the third consecutive year that Maine set a record for fatal overdoses. Nationwide, nearly 110,000 Americans were lost in 2022 to overdoses. It is clear that we need to take an all-of-the-above approach to tackle this crisis. This includes support for education and prevention, treatment, law enforcement, and border security. No single focus will be enough on its own.

One ongoing challenge to reducing the number of overdose deaths is that far too often individuals suffer an addiction relapse. Indeed, a nonfatal overdose is a leading predictor for a future fatal overdose. We must do more to address this reality. Between 40 and 60 percent of individuals in treatment for substance use disorders relapse, and this rate is often much higher for those struggling with opioid addiction. Relapse rates are high, but that does not mean relapse is inevitable.

One way that individuals struggling with addiction are finding support is through peer recovery groups. In 2018, Senator SHAHEEN and I introduced the Opioid Peer Support Networks Act, much of which was enacted as part of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act that year. Our bill fostered the expansion of peer support networks through the creation of a National Peer-Run Training and Technical Assistance Center for Addiction Recovery Support. This center provides no-cost training and assistance to recovery community organizations, or RCOs, and peer support networks to integrate peer support workers into non-traditional settings, build and strengthen the capacity of RCOs, enhance the professionalism of peers through workforce development, as well as provide evidence-based and practice-based tool kits and resource information to stakeholders.

This national center has enhanced the field of peer recovery support services. Through the center's work, in fiscal year 2022, nearly 2,000 individuals were trained in how to support RCOs and peer support networks, and nearly

200 individuals were trained to provide specialized technical assistance, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of services provided by RCOs, and offer translation and interpretation services, data collection support, and capacity building expertise. This training is improving the services that are offered by organizations across our country, and the center has provided a platform for experts and recovery centers to learn from each other's experiences.

In peer support networks, individuals and families battling addiction help one another stay firm on the road to recovery by assisting with employment, education, housing, health and overall well-being. I have visited the Bangor Area Recovery Network, or BARN, in Brewer, ME, which is a volunteer-led organization that provides support to individuals recovering from addiction. BARN is a model for peer-led counseling and brings hope, recovery support, and healing to those struggling with substance abuse. Individuals who are themselves in recovery can make that critical connection to others facing addiction, which, in turn, can make the recovery process sustainable and reduce the stigma of addiction and treatment.

In recent years, in response to growing need and community efforts to expand recovery programming, Maine has seen the presence of RCOs like BARN grow across our State. As of January 2023, there were 19 recovery centers—from Sanford to Caribou—operated by people in recovery who are serving their local communities by offering peer-based support services, among other activities.

After touring BARN and other similar organizations, I believe the emergence of peer-based and other recovery support services is one of the most significant trends in the addiction field. Peer-based recovery support services are unique in that they cover a wide range of activities not generally offered by treatment providers. This includes recovery coaching, support groups, sober social activities, as well as housing, transportation, and employment services. In offering services beyond treatment, this model provides the strong support system that is essential to recovery. As one of BARN's core beliefs tells us, "A supportive community is vital to a successful recovery."

The Opioid Peer Support Networks Act brought critical training and assistance to these on-the-ground peer-to-peer networks and helped build up these important recovery support systems. Our new bill reauthorizes the National Peer-Run Training and Technical Assistance Center for Addiction Recovery Support that is set to expire, and it expands upon the work made possible by our bill that was enacted 5 years ago. In addition to reauthorizing the center, our bill would create a pilot program for a regional center of excellence that could assist the national center and tailor its work to the needs of a particular region.

We believe that the development of regional assistance programs, along with the continuation of a national center, will promote coordination and effectiveness of technical assistance delivery. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, utilizing a regional model to grow the national center's reach may be an effective way to triage and distribute technical assistance requests and ensure that all entry points are coordinated centrally by retaining the National Center.

Tackling the opioid epidemic, both its causes and consequences, requires a multi-pronged approach. The bipartisan bill I have introduced continues and builds upon one proven way to respond to this growing problem—supporting individuals in recovery through proven support systems.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 454—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 8, 2023, AS "NATIONAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) DAY" AND CELEBRATING THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS IN EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 454

Whereas the Bureau of Labor shows that there are currently over 10,000,000 Americans employed in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations in the United States;

Whereas STEM occupations are projected to grow more than 10 percent between 2022 and 2032 to nearly 11,500,000 jobs;

Whereas over 821,000 new STEM job openings will become available within the next decade;

Whereas, in 2018, only 20 percent of high school graduates in the United States were fully prepared for college-level STEM curriculum courses;

Whereas women are largely underrepresented in the STEM workforce and hold less than ⅓ of all STEM jobs;

Whereas the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics shows that, in 2021, Hispanic workers represented only 15 percent of the STEM workforce and Black workers represented only 9 percent; and

Whereas teaching STEM subjects to students in the classroom can help inspire them to consider STEM career paths: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 8, 2023, as "National Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Day";

(2) celebrates the importance of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in education and the workforce in the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National STEM Day with appropriate programs and activities.