

others are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner;

Whereas ataxia symptoms can also be caused by noninherited health conditions and other factors, including stroke, tumor, cerebral palsy, head trauma, multiple sclerosis, alcohol addiction or misuse, and certain medications;

Whereas ataxia can present physical, psychological, and financial challenges for patients and their families;

Whereas symptoms and outcomes of ataxia progress at different rates and can include—

- (1) lack of coordination;
- (2) slurred speech;
- (3) cardiomyopathy;
- (4) scoliosis;
- (5) eye movement abnormalities;
- (6) difficulty walking;
- (7) tremors;
- (8) trouble eating and swallowing;
- (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and
- (10) death;

Whereas many patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas few treatments and no cures have been approved for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) designates September 25, 2023, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) recognizes the individuals in the United States who face challenges due to having ataxia, and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 508—RECOGNIZING INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS’ DAY ON DECEMBER 14, 2023

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 508

Whereas, each December, the Senate recognizes the positive contributions of interscholastic athletic administrators;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the position of interscholastic athletic administrator as an important contributor to the education of students in the United States that helps foster the development of students physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally;

Whereas, for students, interscholastic athletic participation is an integral part of the educational experience and enhances the learning and maturation process;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators serve as guardians of education-based athletics, which includes ensuring the safety and well-being of all student-athletes;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators have stewardship over more than

7,800,000 students in high schools across the United States;

Whereas the existence of well-trained and supported interscholastic athletic administrators is essential to the operation of the education system in the United States;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators are often among the first individuals to arrive at school each morning so that student-athletes have opportunities to use athletic facilities, stay later in the evening as various sports teams practice, and often work weekends during interscholastic competitions;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators are committed to developing and maintaining comprehensive education-based athletic programs that seek to achieve the highest development of all student-athletes;

Whereas State interscholastic athletic administrator associations report that the field is experiencing high turnover rates;

Whereas the retention of the interscholastic athletic administrator workforce in the United States is essential to protecting school-based athletics as part of a robust educational experience; and

Whereas the athletic programs run by interscholastic athletic administrators have impacts that extend well beyond playing fields, athletic venues, and even schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the annual recognition of Interscholastic Athletic Administrators’ Day on December 14, 2023;

(2) commends interscholastic athletic administrators for the commitment and leadership provided to student-athletes at the secondary school level; and

(3) commends the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association as the leading organization that prepares individuals who lead secondary school athletics throughout the United States, providing continuous learning, professional development, and resources to assist interscholastic athletic administrators.

SENATE RESOLUTION 509—RECOGNIZING THE FIRST COMMEMORATION OF THE ANTI-LGBTQ+ ATTACK THAT OCCURRED ON NOVEMBER 19–20, 2022, AT CLUB Q, AN LGBTQ+ BAR IN COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

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

S. RES. 509

Whereas, on November 19–20, 2022, a mass shooting took place at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas 5 innocent victims were killed, 17 community members were injured by gunshot wounds, and 32 other community members sustained injuries, including mental and emotional trauma from witnessing this violent event;

Whereas the 5 innocent victims killed in the shooting were—

- (1) Raymond Green Vance;
- (2) Ashley Paugh;
- (3) Daniel Aston;
- (4) Kelly Loving; and
- (5) Derrick Rump;

Whereas the State of Colorado came together for medical and funeral expenses for those affected by the shooting;

Whereas, at the time of the mass shooting, Club Q was a dedicated LGBTQ+ safe space in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas the shooting brought further trauma and a feeling of loss of safety and se-

curity to members of the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas the perpetrator of the attack had a history of homicidal behavior and hatefully targeted the individuals at Club Q because of their affiliation with the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2022, there were more than 48,000 firearm-related deaths in the United States, of which 40 percent were firearm homicides, according to provisional mortality data;

Whereas transgender people are over 4 times more likely than the broader public to experience violent victimization, including rape, sexual assault, and aggravated or simple assault;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled reports of 622 anti-LGBTQ+ hate crimes in 2022;

Whereas violence against LGBTQ+ people of the United States remains an evil and destructive form of identity-based hate that destroys lives and runs contrary to the values of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States commend the club patrons Richard M. Fierro, Drea Norman, and Petty Officer Thomas James, whose bravery in disarming the perpetrator undoubtedly saved countless lives;

Whereas the people of the United States commend the service of the Colorado Springs Police Department that responded to and investigated the shooting and the prosecution team from the District Attorney’s Office of Colorado’s Fourth Judicial District that worked to bring the perpetrator to justice;

Whereas Club Q plans to reopen at a new location, and local community organizations, the city of Colorado Springs, survivors, and victims’ families are working together to establish a plan for a public memorial; and

Whereas the LGBTQ+ community of Colorado Springs, local social service organizations, and clinical partners are collaborating to open a new resource center to provide long term support for those impacted by the attack on Club Q, and the greater LGBTQ+ community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 1 year remembrance of the anti-LGBTQ+ attack that occurred on November 19–20, 2022, at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and

(2) expresses continued solidarity and support to the survivors of the Club Q shooting, the Colorado Springs LGBTQ+ community in the wake of this attack, and the families, friends, and loved ones affected by the tragedy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 510—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE SCIENTIFIC JUDGEMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION THAT MIFEPRISTONE IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE SHOULD BE RESPECTED, AND LAW AND POLICY GOVERNING ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING, TIME-SENSITIVE MEDICATION ABORTION CARE IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE EQUITABLE AND BASED ON SCIENCE

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr.

BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. REED, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KELLY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 510

Whereas Congress, by enacting the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), authorized the Food and Drug Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “FDA”) to determine, based on the scientific expertise of the FDA, whether a drug is safe and effective for the intended use of the drug;

Whereas mifepristone is a medication that can be used to terminate a pregnancy;

Whereas mifepristone received approval from the FDA more than 20 years ago, and according to the FDA, the “efficacy and safety [of mifepristone] have become well-established by both research and experience, and serious complications have proven to be extremely rare”;

Whereas the FDA approved mifepristone following a rigorous 54-month review period that included the review of 3 complete phases of clinical trials that involved thousands of participants and whose data showed that mifepristone was safe and effective for termination of an early pregnancy;

Whereas, in January 2023, after extensive evidence-based review, the FDA approved a modification to the Mifepristone Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy that removed the in-person dispensing requirement and added a pharmacy certification requirement, allowing Mifeprex and its approved generic mifepristone, Mifepristone Tablets, 200mg, to be dispensed by certified pharmacies, both in-person and by mail, as well as by or under the supervision of certified prescribers;

Whereas the FDA relied on overwhelming evidence that medication abortion using mifepristone is a safe and effective method to end a pregnancy;

Whereas leading medical and scientific organizations, including the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American Academy of Family Physicians, recognize that mifepristone is safe and effective and continue to recommend the availability of mifepristone for use in obstetric care;

Whereas the importance of medication abortion is recognized globally, and the World Health Organization has included mifepristone on its list of essential medicines since 2005;

Whereas the safety record of mifepristone is demonstrated by its availability in more than 90 countries, including countries without restrictions such as the FDA risk evaluation and mitigation strategy requirement;

Whereas medication abortion accounted for more than half of all abortions in the United States in 2021;

Whereas following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022), to overturn decades of precedent in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), several States moved to further re-

strict access to abortion care, compounding an already complex landscape and exacerbating the existing abortion access crisis;

Whereas, as of December 13, 2023, 17 States have filed bills with antimedication abortion provisions, and multiple States, including Florida, North Carolina, and Wyoming, have enacted restrictions on medication abortion;

Whereas mere months after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022), anti-abortion groups have filed baseless claims against the FDA over the approval of mifepristone, in an attempt to remove mifepristone from the market;

Whereas the impact to the health and well-being of patients across the country would be devastating if mifepristone were taken off the market;

Whereas abortion bans and restrictions force patients to travel greater distances for care and face longer wait times, and force some patients who are unable to access care to remain pregnant against their will;

Whereas, if mifepristone is taken off the market, providers may be prevented from treating pregnancy loss using mifepristone, and abortion providers and health care centers may be stretched impossibly thin and be unable to keep up with the demand of patients who need abortion care; and

Whereas, due to discrimination, unnecessary restrictions on abortion, including medication abortion, disproportionately push care out of reach for—

- (1) Black and Indigenous people;
- (2) people of color;
- (3) immigrants;
- (4) people with lower incomes;
- (5) people in rural communities;
- (6) LGBTQ+ people;
- (7) people living with disabilities; and
- (8) other pregnant people who have been disproportionately harmed by systemic inequities in health care: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) policies governing access to medication abortion care in the United States should be grounded in science and based on scientific review by the Food and Drug Administration of available medical evidence;

(2) Congress has granted the Food and Drug Administration the authority to conduct pre-market approvals and post-market reviews of prescription drug medications and medical devices based on scientific determinations of their safety and efficacy, and without interference from other branches of government at the Federal, State, and local levels;

(3) the Food and Drug Administration has performed scientific reviews of mifepristone, and in the 2000 approval and subsequent regulatory actions in 2011, 2016, 2019, and 2023, the Food and Drug Administration found mifepristone to be safe and effective for women seeking abortions; and

(4) medication abortion is an important method to ensure equitable access to abortion for patients harmed by statutory, regulatory, financial, and circumstantial restrictions that have worsened reproductive health disparities for—

- (A) Black and Indigenous people;
- (B) people of color;
- (C) immigrants;
- (D) people with lower incomes;
- (E) people in rural communities;
- (F) LGBTQ+ people;
- (G) people living with disabilities; and
- (H) people in other marginalized communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1377. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. OSSOFF)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 474, to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen reporting to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children, to modernize liabilities for such reports, to preserve the contents of such reports for 1 year, and for other purposes.

SA 1378. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. HEINRICH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2228, to amend the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 to clarify the scope of a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to certain projects relating to the production of semiconductors, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1377. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. OSSOFF)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 474, to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen reporting to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children, to modernize liabilities for such reports, to preserve the contents of such reports for 1 year, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Revising Existing Procedures On Reporting via Technology Act” or the “REPORT Act”.

SEC. 2. LIMITED LIABILITY MODERNIZATION.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 2258B of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**providers or domain name registrars**” and inserting “**the reporting, storage, and handling of certain visual depictions of apparent child pornography to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children**”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “or charge” after “a claim”;

and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “this section.”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) LIMITED LIABILITY FOR NCMEC-CONTRACTED VENDORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a civil claim or criminal charge may not be brought in any Federal or State court against a vendor contractually retained and designated by NCMEC to support the duties of NCMEC under section 404(b)(1)(K) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11293(b)(1)(K)).

“(2) INTENTIONAL, RECKLESS, OR OTHER MISCONDUCT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a claim or charge if the vendor—

“(A) engaged in—

“(i) intentional misconduct; or

“(ii) negligent conduct; or

“(B) acted, or failed to act—

“(i) with actual malice;

“(ii) with reckless disregard to a substantial risk of causing injury without legal justification; or

“(iii) for a purpose unrelated to the performance of any responsibility or function—

“(I) set forth in paragraph (1); or

“(II) pursuant to sections 2258A, 2258C, 2702, or 2703.