

S. RES. 571

Whereas Edwin Walker is a consummate public servant whose steadfast leadership has had an immeasurable impact on the health and well-being of older adults and their family caregivers;

Whereas Edwin Walker began his career in aging services with the Missouri Division on Aging and has remained committed to strengthening the aging services network;

Whereas Edwin Walker has led the Administration on Aging, which carries out the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and promotes the well-being of older adults by providing services and programs designed to help them live independently in their homes and communities, since June 1992;

Whereas Edwin Walker has ensured the sustainability of the Administration on Aging by remaining focused on the mission of supporting older adults with the greatest economic and social need, and through the cultivation of partnerships across Federal, State, and local governments and with community organizations;

Whereas Edwin Walker has provided leadership, stability, and vision during periods of transition, including between 6 different administrations and through the establishment of the Administration for Community Living in 2012, which now houses the Administration on Aging;

Whereas Edwin Walker has provided expert guidance during 5 reauthorizations of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and led the translation and adoption of evidence-based interventions to improve health, reduce hospitalizations and emergency department visits, and reduce overall expenditures related to chronic diseases, diabetes, falls prevention, and behavioral health;

Whereas Edwin Walker worked in partnership with the aging services network at the Federal, State, and local levels to meet the critical needs of older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the timely distribution of pandemic relief funding;

Whereas Edwin Walker led the team that—
(1) developed the Family Caregiving Advisory Council pursuant to section 4(a) of the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support, and Engage Family Caregivers Act of 2017 (42 U.S.C. 3030s note; Public Law 115-119);

(2) developed the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren established section 3(a) of the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act (Public Law 115-196; 132 Stat. 1511); and

(3) informed the creation of the 2022 National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers;

Whereas Edwin Walker built the Federal infrastructure needed to better address elder abuse and neglect in the United States, including through the implementation of the Elder Justice Coordinating Council established by section 2021(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397k(a));

Whereas Edwin Walker serves as a trusted and respected partner to many, and the guidance provided by Edwin Walker has advanced the impact of the aging network by fostering a community of mission-driven leaders committed to advancing the health and well-being of older adults with the greatest economic and social need; and

Whereas the legacy of Edwin Walker—

(1) is one of public service, steadfast commitment to the mission and supporting older adults with the greatest economic and social need, and cultivation of a robust aging network; and

(2) will remain long after his retirement from public service and will forever serve as

a beacon to those pursuing careers that advance the public good; Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the leadership of Edwin Walker, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Aging for the Administration for Community Living;

(2) celebrates the retirement of Edwin Walker; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of Edwin Walker.

SENATE RESOLUTION 572—CONGRATULATING IOWA NATIVE CAITLIN CLARK ON BECOMING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I BASKETBALL LEADING SCORER

Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 572

Whereas, on March 3, 2024, during a basketball game between the University of Iowa Hawkeyes and the Ohio State University Buckeyes, Caitlin Clark (referred to in this preamble as “Clark”) became the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I basketball all-time leading scorer;

Whereas, because of Clark and the University of Iowa Hawkeyes women’s basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Hawkeyes”), women’s sports are being covered and talked about at the national level in the United States with the same fervor as men’s sports;

Whereas the Hawkeyes have sold out games at home in Carver Hawkeye Arena and on the road in arenas across the United States;

Whereas every sold-out game is full of young girls watching Clark and the Hawkeyes demonstrate the excitement, competition, and fun that is possible because of women’s sports;

Whereas women’s sports serve as an important way for young girls to develop discipline, teamwork, confidence, and leadership skills, and the achievements of female athletes should be celebrated;

Whereas Clark serves as a role model, demonstrating that dreams are achievable with hard work and dedication; and

Whereas Iowans are proud of Clark and thankful for the opportunity to watch Clark, one of the greatest athletes to ever play college basketball, compete for the Hawkeyes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Caitlin Clark on becoming the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I basketball all-time leading scorer; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Caitlin Clark;

(B) the athletic director at the University of Iowa, Beth Goetz; and

(C) the head coach of the University of Iowa Hawkeyes women’s basketball team, Lisa Bluder.

SENATE RESOLUTION 573—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLDT DECISION OF 1974

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MERKLEY)

submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 573

Whereas, since time immemorial, fish have been an integral part of Native American cultural, spiritual, and economic life in the Northwest;

Whereas, between 1854 and 1859, the United States Government signed a series of treaties with Indian Tribes across the Northwest, reserving to the Indian Tribes the right to fish in their usual and accustomed places, in common with the citizens of the Washington Territory;

Whereas article VI of the Constitution of the United States recognizes treaties as the supreme law of the land, including those with Indian Tribes;

Whereas, after the Indian Tribes signed these treaties, their right to fish in accordance with these treaties was not upheld, leading to more than 100 years of litigation;

Whereas, following decades of arrests and fish-ins during which Billy Frank Jr. and other Tribal members exercised their treaty-protected fishing rights, Indian Tribes won a historic legal victory protecting those rights;

Whereas, on February 12, 1974, United States District Court Judge George Boldt ruled in *United States v. State of Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974), that—

(1) Indian Tribes that were parties to treaties which reserved their right to fish could take up to 50 percent of the fish harvest that passed through their recognized fishing grounds, to be calculated on a river-by-river, run-by-run basis;

(2) State law could not regulate treaty-based tribal fishing rights; and

(3) Treaty Tribes would co-manage fisheries in Washington State;

Whereas the decision was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States v. State of Washington*, 520 F.2d 676 (9th Cir. 1976);

Whereas Tribal co-management of Washington fisheries led to the creation of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission;

Whereas the Northwest Indian Fishing Commission member Indian Tribes include the Lummi, Nooksack, Swinomish, Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Skokomish, Suquamish, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Jamestown S’Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Quileute, Quinault, and Hoh Tribes;

Whereas the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission member Indian Tribes include the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation;

Whereas sharply declining salmon populations continue to threaten the ability of the Indian Tribes to exercise their treaty rights, secure their economic futures, and protect important cultural practices; and

Whereas the Boldt decision reinforced Tribal sovereignty, elevated the legal status of Tribal treaty rights, and advanced resource co-management: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Boldt decision;

(2) recognizes the importance of Tribal treaty rights;

(3) acknowledges the invaluable role that the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission play in fisheries management; and

(4) reaffirms its commitment to support salmon recovery.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2024

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 6; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Keohane nomination postcloture; further, that all time be considered expired at 11:30 a.m.; and that following the cloture vote on the Marvit nomination, the Senate recess until 2:15 p.m. for the weekly caucus meetings; that at 2:15 p.m., if cloture has been invoked on the Marvit nomination, the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination; and that if cloture is invoked on the Harris nomination, all time be considered expired at 5:45 p.m.; and, finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator KENNEDY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

MAYORKAS IMPEACHMENT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I would like to begin with a quotation:

Let me tell you something, New Yorkers, never in my life have I had a problem that I did not see an ending to [but] I don't see an ending to this. This issue will destroy New York City.

"This issue will destroy New York City."

That is New York Mayor Eric Adams. He was responding to the crisis at our border. Mayor Adams is the mayor of our country's largest city.

Now, New York City is about 2,000 miles from Eagle Pass, TX, but the breathtaking influx of illegal immigrants into our country and the Secretary of Homeland Security's refusal to detain or deport them has brought New York City to its knees—to its knees.

Mayor Adams now knows what Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas won't

admit. When reality calls, you can only ignore it for so long.

Secretary Mayorkas's actions have had consequences, and time is up. Time is up.

I am only going to say a brief word about the open, bleeding wound that is our southern border, which has been open wide to unknown people—to criminals, to cartels, and, yes, to terrorists.

No. 1, I know you know that fentanyl is now the No. 1 killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 45 and that fentanyl is coming across our open southern border.

No. 2, we know that under Secretary Mayorkas's watch, human traffickers have built a \$13 billion—not \$13 million—\$13 billion business trafficking human beings across our border.

No. 3, we also know that roughly 450,000 children unaccompanied have shown up at the border. And most of them have been released into our country. Many of them—we don't know how many—many of them have ended up in dangerous places with dangerous, evil people.

And, finally, as best we can tell, since President Biden has been President and Secretary Mayorkas has been Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, we have had 8.6 million people—8.6 million people—come into our country illegally. That is four Nebraskas—that is four Nebraskas. And we don't have the slightest idea who they are.

Now, the U.S. House of Representatives has investigated this crisis, and it has found that some of the blame for this crisis lies with Secretary Mayorkas. And the U.S. House of Representatives has impeached Secretary Mayorkas for it.

In its first Article of Impeachment, the House alleges that Secretary Mayorkas has "willfully and systematically refused to comply with Federal immigration law." The House says that Secretary Mayorkas has refused to detain some illegal immigrants, as the law requires them to do, and has, instead, embraced his own catch-and-release scheme in which he has released huge numbers—I think any fair-minded American would call 8.6 million people huge—huge numbers of illegal immigrants into the United States.

The House says that Secretary Mayorkas has refused to follow unambiguous and clear Federal laws that require him to detain illegal immigrants who are subject to deportation for engaging in criminal or terrorism-related behavior.

The House says that Secretary Mayorkas has failed to make case-by-case parole determinations, which the law clearly requires—clearly. And, instead, he has, on his own, paroled millions of people illegally into the United States en masse.

In its second Article of Impeachment, the House alleges that Secretary Mayorkas has breached the public trust in two respects: by knowingly

making false statements to Congress that the border is "secure" and that the Department of Homeland Security has "operational control" of the border and by failing to comply with subpoenas issued by congressional committees seeking to exercise oversight over DHS activities.

Any fairminded person can see that these are serious charges. And they demand a full trial.

Let me say that again. They demand a full trial.

The Senate must let the House present its case. And then we must do our job and give that case careful consideration. If the Senate dismisses these charges without trial—as if it is just a parking ticket being fixed by some politician—it will be the first time—the very first time—in the Senate's long history that it has dismissed impeachment charges against an official it has jurisdiction over without that official first resigning—the very first time.

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has voted to impeach 21 times—only 21 times—in the history of this country. The Senate has only dismissed those cases three times—three times. And two of the cases the Senate dismissed, the impeached official chose to resign instead of facing a trial in the Senate. As a result, the Senate dismissed the charges.

Secretary Mayorkas has not resigned.

In one of those cases—the last remaining case—the impeached official was a U.S. Senator. Perhaps some remember it. And the Senate concluded that the Constitution did not give it jurisdiction to remove a U.S. Senator through its impeachment process.

Now, in this case, everyone agrees that the Constitution gives Congress the power to impeach and remove a sitting Cabinet Secretary.

I repeat: The U.S. Senate cannot and should not turn a deaf ear to the democratically elected Members of the U.S. House of Representatives by dismissing their charges against Secretary Mayorkas without a full and fair trial.

Precedent demands a trial. Respect for the House of Representatives demands a trial. Respect for the law demands a trial. And the American people demand a trial, and they deserve it. The U.S. Senate should do its job.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until time 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:16 p.m. adjourned until Wednesday, March 6, 2024, at 10 a.m.