

from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2861, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Billie Jean King, an American icon, in recognition of a remarkable life devoted to championing equal rights for all, in sports and in society.

S. 3369

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3369, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to restrict the possession of certain firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 3569

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3569, a bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the disclosure process for intellectual property created under a Federal grant, and for other purposes.

S. 3681

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3681, a bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out a grant program to support the recruitment and retention of paraprofessionals in public elementary schools, secondary schools, and preschool programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3697

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3697, a bill to establish the Space National Guard.

S. 3775

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 3775, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3778

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3778, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to modify eligibility for the State response to contaminants program, and for other purposes.

S. 3806

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

(Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3806, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to improve the cost of living adjustment exclusion from income under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 3953

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3953, a bill to make demonstration grants to eligible local educational agencies or consortia of eligible local educational agencies for the purpose of increasing the numbers of school nurses in public elementary schools and secondary schools.

S. 3982

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3982, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish the Expanding Access to Local Foods Program, and for other purposes.

S. 4072

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 4072, a bill to prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce certain rules of the Environmental Protection Agency.

S. RES. 450

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 450, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that paraprofessionals and education support staff should have fair compensation, benefits, and working conditions.

S. RES. 559

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 559, a resolution recognizing the actions of the Rapid Support Forces and allied militia in the Darfur region of Sudan against non-Arab ethnic communities as acts of genocide.

S. RES. 599

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 599, a resolution protecting the Iranian political refugees, including female former political prisoners, in Ashraf-3 in Albania.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4095. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the authority of district courts to provide in-

junctive relief, to modify venue requirements relating to bankruptcy proceedings, and to ensure that venue in patents cases is fair and proper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. 4095

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Helping Outcome Preferences Act" or the "SHOP Act".

#### SEC. 2. NATIONWIDE INJUNCTION ABUSE PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 85 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### "§ 1370. Limitation on authority to provide injunctive relief

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a district court may not issue any order providing injunctive relief unless such order is applicable only to—

"(1) the parties to the case before the court; or

"(2) similarly situated individuals in the judicial district in which the district court has jurisdiction."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 84 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"1370. Limitation on authority to provide injunctive relief."

#### SEC. 3. PREVENTING JUDGE SHOPPING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 131 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2075 the following:

##### "§ 2076. Preventing judge shopping

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Rules promulgated under this chapter may not permit an attorney to be admitted to practice in any Federal court if a disciplinary body of judges properly constituted under the rules and procedures of a Federal court determines that such attorney has engaged in judge shopping.

"(b) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term 'judge shopping' means attempting to interfere with a court's case assignment process for the purpose of influencing the assignment of a particular judge to preside over a particular case by—

"(1) engaging in ex parte communications with a judge or a judge's chambers;

"(2) successive filing of materially identical suits within a State, district, or circuit without good cause;

"(3) successive filing of materially identical suits with different plaintiffs;

"(4) improperly marking a suit as a related case under existing court docketing practices; or

"(5) otherwise attempting to change the assignment of a case after its filing, excepting a motion to recuse."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 131 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2075 the following:

"2076. Preventing judge shopping."

#### SEC. 4. BANKRUPTCY VENUE REFORM.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Bankruptcy Venue Reform Act of 2024".

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Bankruptcy laws provide a number of venue options for filing bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, including, with respect to the entity filing bankruptcy—

(A) any district in which the place of incorporation of the entity is located;

(B) any district in which the principal place of business or principal assets of the entity are located; and

(C) any district in which an affiliate of the entity has filed a pending case under title 11, United States Code.

(2) The wide range of permissible bankruptcy venue options has led to an increase in companies filing for bankruptcy outside of the district in which the principal place of business or principal assets of the company is located, a practice that is commonly known as “forum shopping”.

(3) Forum shopping—

(A) has resulted in a concentration of bankruptcy cases in a limited number of judicial districts;

(B) prevents small businesses, employees, retirees, creditors, and other important stakeholders from fully participating in bankruptcy cases that have tremendous impacts on their lives, communities, and local economies; and

(C) deprives district courts of the United States and courts of appeals of the United States of the opportunity to contribute to the development of bankruptcy law in the jurisdictions of those district courts.

(4) Reducing the incidence of forum shopping in the bankruptcy system will strengthen the integrity of, and build public confidence and ensure fairness in, the bankruptcy system.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to prevent the practice of forum shopping in bankruptcy cases filed under chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code.

(d) VENUE OF CASES UNDER TITLE 11.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending 1408 to read as follows:

**“§ 1408. Venue of cases under title 11**

“(a) PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ENTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for the purposes of this section, if any entity is subject to the reporting requirements under section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m and 78o(d)), the term ‘principal place of business’, with respect to such entity, means the address of the principal executive office of the entity, as stated in the last annual report filed under such Act before the commencement of a case under title 11 of which the entity is the subject.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—With respect to an entity described in paragraph (1), the definition of ‘principal place of business’ shall apply, for purposes of this section, unless another address is shown, by clear and convincing evidence, to be the principal place of business of such entity.

“(b) VENUE.—Except as provided in section 1410, a case under title 11 may be commenced only in the district court for the district—

“(1) in which the domicile, residence, or principal assets in the United States of an individual who is the subject of the case have been located—

“(A) during the 180-day period immediately preceding such commencement; or

“(B) for a longer portion of such 180-day period than the domicile, residence, or principal assets in the United States of the individual were located in any other district;

“(2) in which the principal place of business or principal assets in the United States of an entity, other than an individual, that is the subject of the case have been located—

“(A) during the 180-day period immediately preceding such commencement; or

“(B) for a longer portion of such 180-day period than the principal place of business or principal assets in the United States of the entity were located in any other district; or

“(3) in which there is pending a case under title 11 concerning an affiliate that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds 50 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of, or is the general partner of, the entity that is the subject of the later filed case, but only if the pending case was properly filed in such district in accordance with this section.

“(c) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b), no effect shall be given to a change in the ownership or control of an entity that is the subject of the case, or of an affiliate of such entity, or to a transfer of the principal place of business or principal assets in the United States, or to the merger, dissolution, spinoff, or divisive merger of an entity that is the subject of the case, or of an affiliate of such entity, to another district, if such event takes place—

“(A) during the 1-year period immediately preceding the date on which the case is commenced; or

“(B) for the purpose, in whole or in part, of establishing venue.

“(2) PRINCIPAL ASSETS.—

“(A) PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF AN ENTITY OTHER THAN AN INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of subsection (b)(2) and paragraph (1) of this subsection—

“(i) the term ‘principal assets’ does not include cash or cash equivalents; and

“(ii) any equity interest in an affiliate is located in the district in which the holder of the equity interest has its principal place of business in the United States, as determined in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

“(B) EQUITY INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of subsection (b)(1), if the holder of any equity interest in an affiliate is an individual, the equity interest is located in the district in which the domicile or residence in the United States of the holder of the equity interest is located, as determined in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

“(d) BURDEN OF PROOF.—On any objection to, or request to change, venue under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) of a case under title 11, the entity that commences the case shall bear the burden of establishing, by clear and convincing evidence, that venue is proper under this section.

“(e) OUT-OF-STATE ADMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS.—The Supreme Court shall prescribe rules, in accordance with section 2075, for cases or proceedings arising under title 11, or arising in or related to cases under title 11, to allow any attorney representing a governmental unit to be permitted to appear on behalf of the governmental unit and intervene without charge, and without meeting any requirement under any local court rule relating to attorney appearances or the use of local counsel, before any bankruptcy court, district court, or bankruptcy appellate panel.”; and

(2) to amend section 1412 to read as follows:

**“§ 1412. Change of venue**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding that a case or proceeding under title 11, or arising in or related to a case under title 11, is filed in the correct division or district, a district court may transfer the case or proceeding to a district court in another district or division—

“(1) in the interest of justice; or

“(2) for the convenience of the parties.

“(b) INCORRECTLY FILED CASES OR PROCEEDINGS.—If a case or proceeding under title

11, or arising in or related to a case under title 11, is filed in a division or district that is improper under section 1408(b), the district court shall—

“(1) immediately dismiss the case or proceeding; or

“(2) if it is in the interest of justice, immediately transfer the case or proceeding to any district court for any district or division in which the case or proceeding could have been brought under such section.

“(c) OBJECTIONS AND REQUESTS RELATING TO CHANGES IN VENUE.—Not later than 14 days after the filing of an objection to, or a request to change, venue of a case or proceeding under title 11, or arising in or related to a case under title 11, the court shall enter an order granting or denying such objection or request.”.

**SEC. 5. VENUE EQUITY IN PATENT CASES.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Venue Equity and Non-Uniformity Elimination Act of 2024”.

(b) AMENDMENT.—Section 1400(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) Notwithstanding subsections (b) and (c) of section 1391, any civil action for patent infringement or any action for a declaratory judgment that a patent is invalid or not infringed may be brought only in a judicial district—

“(1) in which the defendant has its principal place of business or is incorporated;

“(2) in which the defendant has committed an act of infringement of a patent in suit and has a regular and established physical facility that gives rise to such act of infringement;

“(3) in which the defendant has agreed or consented to be sued in such action;

“(4) in which an inventor named on the patent in suit conducted research or development that led to the application for the patent in suit;

“(5) in which a party has a regular and established physical facility that such party controls and operates, not primarily for the purpose of creating venue, and has—

“(A) engaged in management of significant research and development of an invention claimed in a patent in suit before the effective filing date of the patent;

“(B) manufactured a tangible product that is alleged to embody an invention claimed in a patent in suit; or

“(C) implemented a manufacturing process for a tangible good in which the process is alleged to embody an invention claimed in a patent in suit; or

“(6) in the case of a foreign defendant that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2), in accordance with section 1391(c)(3).”.

(c) MANDAMUS RELIEF.—For the purpose of determining whether relief may issue under section 1651 of title 28, United States Code, a clearly and indisputably erroneous denial of a motion under section 1406(a) of such title to dismiss or transfer a case on the basis of section 1400(b) of such title shall be deemed to cause irreparable interim harm.

(d) TELEWORKERS.—The dwelling or residence of an employee or contractor of a defendant who works at such dwelling or residence shall not constitute a regular and established physical facility of the defendant for purposes of section 1400(b)(2) of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself,  
Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HIRONO,  
Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms.  
CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr.  
HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL,  
Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr.

FETTERMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KING, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. LUJAN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4096. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the random assignment of certain cases in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 4096

*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 “End Judge Shopping Act”.

#### SEC. 2. DIVISION OF BUSINESS AMONG DISTRICT JUDGES.

Section 137 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF OTHER CASES.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘law’ includes, with respect to an executive branch or a State or Federal agency, a rule, a regulation, a policy, and an order.

“(2) RANDOM ASSIGNMENT.—Any civil action brought for declaratory, injunctive, or other equitable relief seeking (whether facially or as-applied) to challenge the constitutionality or lawfulness of, or to bar, restrain, vacate, set aside, or mandate the enforcement of, any provision of a Federal law on a nationwide basis, or any provision of a State law on a statewide basis in that State, shall be randomly assigned to a judge of the district court in which the civil action is filed.”.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 631—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 2024 AS THE “MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD”

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 631

Whereas millions of brave United States servicemembers and veterans have demonstrated their courage and commitment to freedom by serving the Armed Forces of the United States of America in active-duty posts around the world;

Whereas there are more than 1,560,000 children connected to the military across the United States;

Whereas it is only fitting that the people of the United States take time to recognize

the contributions of servicemembers and veterans, celebrate their spirit, and let the men and women of the United States in uniform know that while they are taking care of us, the people of the United States are taking care of their children;

Whereas the recognition of a “Month of the Military Child” will allow the people of the United States to pay tribute to military children for their commitment, struggles, and unconditional support of United States troops;

Whereas, when a servicemember joins the military, it is a family commitment to the United States, and military children are heroes in their own way; and

Whereas a month-long salute to military children will encourage the United States to provide direct support to military children and families: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 2024 as the “Month of the Military Child”; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to observe the Month of the Military Child with appropriate ceremonies and activities that honor, support, and show appreciation for military children.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 632—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. LUJÁN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 632

Whereas the week of April 1, 2024, is National Public Health Week;

Whereas the theme for National Public Health Week in 2024 is “Protecting, Connecting and Thriving: We Are All Public Health”;

Whereas the goal of National Public Health Week in 2024 is to recognize the contributions of public health in—

(1) improving the health of the people of the United States; and

(2) achieving health equity;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, the United States and the global community are continuing to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires support for—

(1) a robust public health infrastructure and workforce;

(2) State, territorial, local, and Tribal health departments, health care workers, public health laboratories, and first responders;

(3) activities related to epidemiology and public health data;

(4) relieving financial burdens for individuals in the United States hurt by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through public health emergency leave;

(5) State Medicaid programs and community health centers to ensure care for vulnerable populations;

(6) collaboration among the Federal Government, State and local governments, Tribal health organizations, schools, businesses, and employers to support public health measures;

(7) investments in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which support infectious disease outbreak preparedness and critical public health infrastructure for State and local health departments and public health laboratories;

(8) a comprehensive effort to ensure successful vaccination campaigns that boost access to vaccines for vulnerable populations and trust in vaccine safety and effectiveness; and

(9) efforts to address racism as a public health crisis and reduce racial and ethnic health disparities related to COVID-19 deaths, vaccine access and testing, and important health outcomes outside of the pandemic such as maternal mortality;

Whereas many of the leading causes of death for individuals in the United States result from chronic conditions, which are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health challenges;

Whereas there are significant differences in the health status of individuals living in the healthiest States and those living in the least healthy States, including differences in obesity rates, the prevalence of chronic diseases, and the prevalence of infectious diseases;

Whereas racial and ethnic minority populations in the United States continue to experience disparities in the burdens of illness and death, as compared to the entire population of the United States;

Whereas violence is a leading cause of premature death, and it is estimated that more than 7 individuals per hour die a violent death in the United States;

Whereas deaths from homicides cost the economy of the United States billions of dollars, and the violence of homicides can cause social and emotional distress, community trauma, injury, disability, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas 49,449 people died by suicide in 2022, with firearms being used in over 50 percent of suicides;

Whereas an estimated 1 in 7 children in the United States experienced child abuse and neglect in the past year, with 1,750 children dying of abuse and neglect in 2020;

Whereas significant progress has been made in reducing the infant mortality rate in the United States to a historic low of 5.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022;

Whereas there are still stark disparities in infant mortality by race, ethnicity, geography, and income, as evidenced by the fact that Black infants experience infant mortality at a rate twice that of White infants;

Whereas women die from pregnancy-related complications in the United States at a higher rate than in many other developed countries, with the rate of maternal mortality being 32.9 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021;

Whereas an estimated 84 percent of maternal deaths in the United States are preventable;

Whereas, from 2017 to 2019, American Indian or Alaskan Native mothers experienced maternal mortality at a rate twice that of White mothers, and Black mothers experienced maternal mortality at a rate almost 3 times that of White mothers;

Whereas there were an estimated 107,622 drug overdose deaths in 2021, an increase of nearly 15 percent from 2020;

Whereas cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, accounting for more than 480,000 deaths every year;

Whereas the percentage of adults in the United States who smoke cigarettes has decreased from 20.9 percent of the population in 2005, to 11.5 percent of the population in 2021;

Whereas e-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among youth since 2014, with 10.0 percent of high school students reporting e-cigarette use in 2023;

Whereas, in 2020, there were approximately 32,000 deaths in the United States due to exposure to particulate matter, 37 percent of which were directly related to fossil fuel burning;