

Whereas the World Health Organization has determined that there is no level of exposure to lead that is known to be without harmful effects;

Whereas lead exposure is linked to toxicity in every organ system, with young children being especially susceptible;

Whereas, compared to adults, children absorb 4 to 5 times more ingested lead;

Whereas high levels of lead among children can cause comas, convulsions, and even death through attacks on the central nervous system and the brain;

Whereas lead exposure can cause serious and irreversible neurological damage and is linked, among children, to negative effects on brain development, lower intelligence quotient (IQ) levels, increased antisocial behavior, as well as decreased cognitive function and abilities to learn;

Whereas undernourished children, who lack calcium and iron, are more vulnerable to absorbing lead;

Whereas the World Health Organization links exposure to high amounts of lead among pregnant women to stillbirth, miscarriage, premature birth, and low birth weight;

Whereas lead stored in a woman's body is released into her blood during pregnancy and becomes a source of exposure to the developing fetus;

Whereas poorly regulated or informal recycling of used lead-acid batteries, particularly in developing countries, heightens the risk of occupational exposure to lead, including among children, and environmental contamination;

Whereas that contamination is connected to the food system through the consumption of shellfish and fish living in contaminated water, animals foraging in contaminated spaces, and the cultivation of crops in contaminated fields;

Whereas household and consumer goods in low- and middle-income countries that are contaminated with lead, such as cookware, spices, toys, paint, and cosmetics, can poison children in those countries and can enter the global supply chain and poison children in the United States;

Whereas, in 2023, World Bank researchers conducted a comprehensive examination of country-by-country data on blood lead levels among children 5 years old and younger and determined an estimated loss of 765,000,000 intelligence quotient points occurred among the total children captured by the data;

Whereas, in that same study, World Bank researchers determined that in 2019, 5,500,000 adults died from cardiovascular disease associated with lead exposure and the global cost of lead exposure was approximately \$6,000,000,000,000;

Whereas lead poisoning may account for up to 20 percent of the learning gap between children in high-income countries and children in low-income countries;

Whereas there are cost-effective approaches to prevent lead exposure, with significant return on investment in the form of improved health, increased productivity, higher IQs, and higher lifetime earnings;

Whereas, in 2023, the G7 recognized the impact of lead exposure on vulnerable communities and affirmed its commitment to reducing lead in the environment and addressing the disproportionate effects of lead exposure on vulnerable populations;

Whereas, each year, the United States recognizes National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week in October to increase lead poisoning prevention awareness and reduce childhood exposure to lead;

Whereas, each year, the United Nations recognizes International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week in October to remind governments, civil society organizations, health

partners, industry, and other stakeholders of the unacceptable risks of lead exposure and the need for action to protect human health and the environment in support of meeting Sustainable Development Goal targets;

Whereas, despite the enormous health and economic impacts of lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries and the potential of cost-effective interventions, there is relatively little global assistance to help those countries prevent lead exposure;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development is leading an initiative calling for increased actions and resources to prevent lead poisoning and to address the risk of lead exposure, starting with exposure from consumer goods in low- and middle-income countries; and

Whereas the United States can play a leadership role globally to help prevent children from the harms of lead exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the dangerous impact of lead exposure on children, domestically and globally;

(2) acknowledges the broader impact of lead exposure on the global economy;

(3) asserts that addressing the global lead poisoning health crisis is in the security and economic interests of the United States;

(4) recognizes that preventing lead from entering the environment is the most effective strategy for combating lead exposure in children; and

(5) calls upon the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the International Lead Exposure Working Group of the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, as well as other relevant agencies that support international development programs, to include lead exposure prevention, especially for children, in their approaches and programs as appropriate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 655—HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ISADORE LIEBERMAN, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. BUTLER, 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, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, 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. SHA-

HEEN, 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. 655

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman—

(1) was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1942; and

(2) graduated from Yale University and Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected as Attorney General for the State of Connecticut in 1982;

Whereas, as Attorney General of Connecticut, Joseph I. Lieberman—

(1) implemented a reorganization of the office, focusing on constituent service and setting higher standards for the provision of legal assistance to state agencies;

(2) argued the case of *Estate of Thornton v. Caldor, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 703 (1985), before the Supreme Court of the United States regarding an employee's right not to work on a chosen Sabbath day; and

(3) fought to expand and enforce consumer and environmental protections;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected to the United States Senate in 1988, and was reelected in 1994, 2000, and 2006;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman played a key role in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and helped to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly known as the 9/11 Commission) following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was an early proponent for regulating the realistic depiction of violence in video games, later leading to the creation of the Entertainment Software Rating Board;

Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Joseph I. Lieberman was a strong advocate for the civil and political rights of all citizens, particularly as a leader in the effort to repeal the "Don't Ask Don't Tell" policy of the Armed Forces;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman, a firm champion of environmental protections, cosponsored Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the "Clean Air Act of 1990") (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), promoted legislation that would give consumers more information about the dangers of pesticides, and was an early supporter of efforts to combat climate change;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in the 2000 presidential election, being the first Jewish major-party nominee for such a position;

Whereas, after leaving public office, Joseph I. Lieberman continued his work in national security and civil rights advocacy through organizations such as the Muslim-Jewish Advisory Council and the Counter Extremism Project; and

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman is survived by his wife, Hadassah Lieberman, as well as his son, stepson, 2 daughters, 2 sisters, and 13 grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Joseph I. Lieberman, former Member of the Senate;

(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Joseph I. Lieberman; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Joseph I. Lieberman.

SENATE RESOLUTION 656—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 656

Whereas, each year, the underground utility infrastructure of the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, fiber, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to have underground utility lines located prior to digging;

Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects;

Whereas digging prior to having underground utility lines located often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death;

Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States;

Whereas, in 2002, Congress required the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission to establish a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State “One Call” systems to provide information on underground utility lines;

Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated “811” as the nationwide “One Call” number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information on underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities (referred to in this preamble as the “One Call/811 program”);

Whereas the nearly 4,200 damage prevention professionals who are members of the Common Ground Alliance, States, the “One Call/811” program, and other stakeholders who are dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national “Contact 811 Before You Dig” campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators contacting 811 to find out the location of underground utility lines before digging;

Whereas the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-90; 125 Stat. 1904) affirmed and expanded the “One Call/811” program by eliminating exemptions given to local and State government agencies and their contractors regarding notifying “One Call/811” centers before digging;

Whereas, according to the 2022 Damage Information Reporting Tool Report published by the Common Ground Alliance in September 2023—

(1) “No notification to the 811 center” remains the number 1 top root cause of damage;

(2) failure to notify 811 prior to digging contributed to 25 percent of damages; and

(3) landscaping, fencing, water, sewer, and construction are the top types of work performed when professionals cause no-notification damages; and

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance has designated April as “National Safe Digging Month” to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to celebrate the anniversary of the designation of 811 as the national “Contact Before You Dig” number: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month;

(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to contact 811 by phone or online before digging; and

(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators throughout the United States about the importance of contacting 811 to have the approximate location of buried utilities marked with paint or flags before digging.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1823. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1824. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1825. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1826. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1828. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1829. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1830. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1831. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1832. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1833. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1834. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1835. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2958, to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 1836. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveil-

lance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1823. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12, and insert the following:

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR LEADERSHIP TO APPROVE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUERIES.—Subparagraph (D) of section 702(f)(3), as added by subsection (d) of this section, is amended by inserting after clause (v) the following:

“(vi) REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR LEADERSHIP TO APPROVE APPROVE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUERIES.—The procedures shall require that senior leadership of the Department of Justice, including the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General, be included in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s prior approval process under clause (ii).”.

SA 1824. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 4, line 12.

SA 1825. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 87, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 90, line 4.

SA 1826. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 24, line 10, and insert the following:

(b) USE OF AMICI CURIAE IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) EXPANSION OF APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(i)(2) is amended—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) shall, unless the court issues a finding that appointment is not appropriate, appoint 1 or more individuals who have been designated under paragraph (1), not fewer than 1 of whom possesses privacy and civil liberties expertise, unless the court finds that such a qualification is inappropriate, to serve as amici curiae to assist the court in the consideration of any application or motion for an order or review that, in the opinion of the court—

“(i) presents a novel or significant interpretation of the law;

“(ii) presents significant concerns with respect to the activities of a United States person that are protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States;