

S. 3775

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor 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. 3967

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3967, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make permanent certain telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program.

S. 3976

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3976, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the deduction for personal casualty losses as in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 115-97 (commonly referred to as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act").

S. 4001

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4001, a bill to establish a commission to study the potential transfer of the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History to the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

S. 4015

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4015, a bill to temporarily suspend duties on imports of titanium sponge, and for other purposes.

S. 4036

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4036, a bill to establish a Government Spending Oversight Committee within the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 4051

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S. 4051, a bill to prohibit transportation of any alien using certain methods of identification, and for other purposes.

S. 4091

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr.

HAWLEY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4091, a bill to strengthen Federal efforts to counter antisemitism in the United States.

S. 4109

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4109, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to clarify roles and responsibilities within the Department of Defense relating to subconcussive and concussive brain injuries and to improve brain health initiatives of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 63, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Employee or Independent Contractor Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act".

S.J. RES. 73

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 73, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the multiple agencies relating to "Partnerships With Faith-Based and Neighborhood Organizations".

S. RES. 186

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 186, a resolution seeking justice for the Japanese citizens abducted by North Korea.

S. RES. 213

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 213, a resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2023 as "Renewable Fuels Month" to recognize the important role that renewable fuels play in reducing carbon impacts, lowering fuel prices for consumers, supporting rural communities, and lessening reliance on foreign adversaries.

S. RES. 652

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 652, a

resolution designating April 2024 as "Second Chance Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 4210. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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. 4210

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 "Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING PREVENTION ACT.

Section 302(a) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4822(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting after "mortgage insurance" the following: ", tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)),";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 6.—

"(A) RISK ASSESSMENT.—

"(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term 'covered housing' means target housing, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851b), that—

"(I) is covered by an application for mortgage insurance or housing assistance payments under a program administered by the Secretary; or

"(II) otherwise receives more than \$5,000 in project-based assistance under a Federal housing program.

"(ii) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations that—

"(I) require the owner of covered housing in which a family with a child of less than 6 years of age will reside or is expected to reside to conduct an initial risk assessment for lead-based paint hazards—

"(aa) in the case of covered housing receiving tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)), not later than 15 days after the date on which the family and the owner submit a request for approval of a tenancy or lease renewal, whichever occurs first;

"(bb) in the case of covered housing receiving public housing assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) or project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), not later than 15 days after the date on which a physical condition inspection occurs; and

“(cc) in the case of covered housing not described in item (aa) or (bb), not later than a date established by the Secretary;

“(II) provide that a visual assessment alone is not sufficient for purposes of complying with subclause (I);

“(III) require that, if lead-based paint hazards are identified by an initial risk assessment conducted under subclause (I), the owner of the covered housing shall—

“(aa) not later than 30 days after the date on which the initial risk assessment is conducted, control the lead-based paint hazards, including achieving clearance in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684), as applicable; and

“(bb) in accessible and alternative formats consistent with the requirements under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), provide notice to all residents in the covered housing affected by the initial risk assessment, and provide notice in the common areas of the covered housing, that lead-based paint hazards were identified and will be controlled within the 30-day period described in item (aa); and

“(IV) provide that there shall be no extension of the 30-day period described in subclause (III)(aa).

“(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—The regulations promulgated under clause (ii) shall provide an exception to the requirement under subclause (I) of such clause for covered housing—

“(I) if the owner of the covered housing submits to the Secretary documentation—

“(aa) that the owner conducted a risk assessment of the covered housing for lead-based paint hazards during the 12-month period preceding the date on which the family is expected to reside in the covered housing; and

“(bb) of any clearance examinations of lead-based paint hazard control work resulting from the risk assessment described in item (aa) that show that the housing passed the clearance examination;

“(II)(aa) if a lead-based paint inspection of the covered housing determined that lead-based paint was not present in the covered housing; or

“(bb) from which all lead-based paint has been identified and removed and clearance has been achieved in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684) or under this section, as applicable;

“(III) if—

“(aa) lead-based paint hazards are identified in the dwelling unit in the covered housing in which the family will reside or is expected to reside;

“(bb) the dwelling unit is unoccupied;

“(cc) the owner of the covered housing, without any further delay in occupancy or increase in rent, provides the family with another dwelling unit in the covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(dd) the common areas servicing the new dwelling unit have no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(IV) in accordance with any other standard or exception the Secretary deems appropriate based on health-based standards.

“(B) RELOCATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2024, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide that a family with a child of less than 6 years of age that occupies a dwelling unit in covered housing in which lead-based paint hazards were identified, but not controlled in accord-

ance with regulations required under subparagraph (A)(ii), may relocate on an emergency basis and without placement on any waitlist, penalty (including rent payments to be made for that dwelling unit), or lapse in assistance to a dwelling unit that—

“(I) was constructed in 1978 or later; or

“(II) is in covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards.

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Relocation described in clause (i) shall be performed consistent with the standards set forth under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) and any other applicable Federal civil rights, fair housing, and nondiscrimination laws.”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by section 2 such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4215. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish new prohibited acts relating to dietary supplements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. 4215

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

SECTION 1. NEW PROHIBITED ACTS RELATING TO DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(jjj) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any product marketed as a dietary supplement that does not meet the definition of a dietary supplement under section 201(ff).

“(kkk) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of a dietary supplement that has been prepared, packed, or held using the assistance of, or at the direction of, a person debarred under section 306.”.

(b) NEW IMPORT EXCLUSION.—Section 801(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(a)) is amended in paragraph (3) of the third sentence, by striking “section 301(l)” and inserting “paragraph (ll), (jjj), or (kkk) of section 301”.

(c) NEW SEIZURE AUTHORITIES.—Section 304 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 334) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “section 301(l)” and inserting “paragraph (ll), (jjj), or (kkk) of section 301”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “or cosmetic” and inserting “cosmetic, or product in violation of paragraph (jjj) or (kkk) of section 301”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 664—RECOGNIZING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL AS “COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH” TO CELEBRATE MORE THAN 1,000 INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING, AND MORE BROADLY SUSTAINING AND ADVANCING THE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 664

Whereas the first public community college, known today as Joliet Junior College in Illinois, opened its doors to 6 students in 1901, as an experiment to accommodate those who wanted to pursue a college education without leaving their community;

Whereas the term “community college” was popularized by the President’s Commission on Higher Education in 1947, in recognition of the community-centered nature of the emerging sector of institutions;

Whereas local community and educational leaders throughout the country developed community colleges at a dramatic pace over several decades to instill civic pride and meet their people’s needs for educational and economic opportunity;

Whereas, today, 1,026 community colleges, including 921 public, 36 tribal, and 69 independent colleges, serve 10,200,000 credit and noncredit students;

Whereas public community colleges are an affordable option, charging an average of \$3,990 for annual tuition and fees for in-district students, have an average student age of 27, and often serve students who are employed, low-income, parents, veterans, or the first in their family to go to college;

Whereas community colleges are the primary educational institutions serving the workforce development needs of the United States and respond to current economic conditions by educating professionals in fields ranging from the semiconductor and construction industries to nursing and other health care professions;

Whereas 49 percent of all students in the United States who completed a bachelor’s degree at a 4-year college in 2016 had, in the last decade, been enrolled at a 2-year public college;

Whereas the median distance from a student’s home to the student’s local community college is only 10 miles;

Whereas 82 percent of public high schools offer dual enrollment programs that allow students to take college classes, usually at their local community college, thereby offering them the opportunity to save time and money in college and jumpstart career exploration;

Whereas alumni of community colleges generated \$898,500,000,000 in added income to the national economy in fiscal year 2020, or 4.1 percent of the total gross domestic product;