

“(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. COLINS, 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;

Whereas every dollar of public funding for community colleges returns \$6.80 in tax revenue generated; and

Whereas celebrating April as “Community College Month” provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the value of institutions that have long supported this country’s prosperity and competitiveness and community vitality and that will be important to the economic future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the designation of April as “Community College Month” to celebrate over 1,000 community colleges throughout the United States serving local and regional needs and strengthening the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 665—SUPPORTING MAY 3, 2024, AS “NATIONAL SPACE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE IMPACT THE AEROSPACE COMMUNITY HAS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 665

Whereas the aerospace industry and other government partners, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) and the Armed Forces of the United States of America, have led the way in space applications, exploration, scientific research, and security in the 20th and 21st centuries;

Whereas Congress has spearheaded the space endeavors of the United States by founding NASA and the Space Force, supporting the national security space enterprise, fostering the commercial space sector’s growth, and cementing partnerships with key research centers such as The Aerospace Corporation, Project Air Force, the Center for Naval Analysis, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and all other entities and agencies driving the United States’ global leadership and innovation in space;

Whereas NASA developed the Apollo Space Program that launched numerous space exploration missions, including the Apollo 11 moon landing on July 20, 1969;

Whereas NASA continues to develop far-reaching and high-profile programs and vehicles that expand our scientific ability while inspiring leagues of students, such as the Space Shuttle, which accomplished 135 crewed transportation missions from Earth-to-orbit from 1981 to 2011, the 5 Mars rover vehicles that have explored the surface of Mars since 1997, and the developing moon exploration program Artemis;

Whereas the James Webb Space Telescope represents a pinnacle of international collaboration in space exploration, led by NASA, showcasing the commitment of the United States to leading globally coordinated scientific endeavors to unlock insights into our cosmic origins and our future;

Whereas aerospace scientists, engineers, astronauts, and others, due to their ingenuity, continue to invent a wide variety of space-related technologies and applications that have benefitted humankind, such as the global positioning system, which is now used daily and whose invention is 1 example of the life-changing impact space-related technologies have on our way of life;

Whereas the aerospace industry and its academic partners have not only aided the

United States in space exploration and research but also in space-related domains such as national security, science, agriculture, health and medicine, education, and space tourism;

Whereas science, technology, engineering, and math (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”) engagement has been a primary focus of NASA’s mission and a critical initiative for commercial space companies, space museums, and STEM education centers, such as the Cosmosphere in Hutchinson, Kansas, Space Center Houston in Houston, Texas, and the Seattle Museum of Flight in Seattle, Washington in an effort to build the workforce of the future;

Whereas the accelerated growth in enthusiasm, interest, and investment in space is continuing a long-standing tradition in the United States of innovation and scientific discovery;

Whereas the rapid expansion of space exploration and the investments made by leaders in the aerospace industry, Congress, NASA, the Armed Services of the United States, universities, and a myriad of others are inspiring generations of new explorers into the final frontier of space; and

Whereas this rapid growth encourages the promotion of educational initiatives to inspire young minds in STEM fields, fostering the next generation of space enthusiasts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and designation of May 3rd, 2024, as “National Space Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of the entire aerospace community, including government agencies, Federally funded research and development centers, industry and education partners, entrepreneurs, and others;

(3) recognizes all of the contributions made to space applications, exploration, and scientific research; and

(4) recognizes the important partnerships between the aerospace industry and our Armed Forces in protecting and defending the United States of America.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1907. Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1908. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1909. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1907. Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 772. UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.

(a) GRANT ASSURANCES.—Section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 743(b)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(y) UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In fiscal year 2030 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Transportation may approve an application under this subchapter for an airport development project grant only if the Secretary receives written assurances that the airport owner or operator will install or maintain (in compliance with the requirements of section 35.133 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations), as applicable—

“(A) at least 1 private, single-use room with a universal changing station that—

“(i) meets the standards established under paragraph (2)(A); and

“(ii) is accessible to all individuals for purposes of use by an individual with a disability in each passenger terminal building of the airport; and

“(B) signage at or near the entrance to the changing station indicating the location of the changing station.

“(2) STANDARDS REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the United States Access Board shall—

“(A) establish—

“(i) comprehensive accessible design standards for universal changing tables; and

“(ii) standards on the privacy, accessibility, and sanitation equipment of the room in which such table is located, required to be installed, or maintained under this subsection; and

“(B) in establishing the standards under subparagraph (A), consult with entities with appropriate expertise relating to the use of universal changing stations used by individuals with disabilities.

“(3) APPLICABILITY.—

“(A) AIRPORT SIZE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall only apply to applications submitted by the airport sponsor of a medium or large hub airport.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a project grant application for a period of time, determined by the Secretary, if the Secretary determines that construction or maintenance activities make it impracticable or unsafe for the universal changing station to be located in the sterile area of the building.

“(4) EXCEPTION.—Upon application by an airport sponsor, the Secretary may determine that a universal changing station in existence before the date of enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, complies with the requirements of paragraph (1) (including the standards established under paragraph (2)(A)), notwithstanding the absence of 1 or more of the standards or characteristics required under such paragraph.

“(5) DEFINITION.—In this section:

“(A) DISABILITY.—The term ‘disability’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102).

“(B) STERILE AREA.—The term ‘sterile area’ has the same meaning given that term in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(C) UNIVERSAL CHANGING STATION.—The term ‘universal changing station’ means a universal or adult changing station that meets the standards established by the United States Access Board under paragraph (2)(A).

“(D) UNITED STATES ACCESS BOARD.—The term ‘United States Access Board’ means the