

Whereas, in 2008, David H. Pryor published his autobiography, “A Pryor Commitment”;

Whereas David H. Pryor served on the Board of Directors for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting from 2006 to 2014 and received the corporation’s Lifetime Achievement Award in 2019;

Whereas David H. Pryor left an extraordinary legacy for the people of Arkansas and the United States and was a distinguished public servant and true statesmen who served with dedication and honor, living by his motto “Arkansas Comes First”;

Whereas David H. Pryor exemplified the values of bipartisanship, collaboration, and empathy, consistently working to find common ground and advance positive initiatives; and

Whereas David H. Pryor is survived by his wife, Barbara Jean Pryor, his three sons and their wives, David, Jr. and Judith Pryor, Mark and Joi Pryor, and Scott and Diane Pryor, his four grandchildren, Hampton, Adams, Porter, and Devin, his great-grandchild, Raven, and his two sisters, Cornelia Lindsey of Camden, Arkansas, and Elinor Pryor of Little Rock, Arkansas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of David H. Pryor, 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 David H. Pryor; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late David H. Pryor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 674—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2024, AS THE “NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 674

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives are 2.5 times more likely to experience violent crimes and at least 2 times more likely to experience rape or sexual assault crimes compared to any other group of people in the United States;

Whereas, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Justice, in some Tribal communities, American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average murder rate;

Whereas, according to the most recently available data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2017, homicide was the sixth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native females between 1 and 44 years of age;

Whereas the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women released reports finding

that 64 percent of trafficking survivors in Hawaii identified as being Native Hawaiian;

Whereas little data exists on the number of missing American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States;

Whereas, on July 5, 2013, Hanna Harris, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, was reported missing by her family in Lame Deer, Montana;

Whereas the body of Hanna Harris was found 5 days after she went missing;

Whereas Hanna Harris was determined to have been raped and murdered, and the individuals accused of committing those crimes were convicted;

Whereas the case of Hanna Harris is an example of many similar cases; and

Whereas Hanna Harris was born on May 5, 1992: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 5, 2024, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to commemorate the lives of missing and murdered American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media; and

(B) to demonstrate solidarity with the families of victims in light of those tragedies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 675—PROMOTING MINORITY HEALTH AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH IN APRIL 2024, WHICH INCLUDE BRINGING ATTENTION TO THE HEALTH DISPARITIES FACED BY MINORITY POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH AS AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, ASIAN AMERICANS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANICS, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 675

Whereas the origin of National Minority Health Month is National Negro Health Week, established in 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington;

Whereas the theme for National Minority Health Month in 2024 is “Be the Source for Better Health: Improving Health Outcomes Through Our Cultures, Communities, and Connections”;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has set goals and strategies to enhance and protect the health and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas African American women were as likely to have been diagnosed with breast cancer as non-Hispanic White women, but African American women were almost 40 percent more likely to die from breast cancer than non-Hispanic White women between 2015 and 2019;

Whereas African American women were twice as likely to be diagnosed with and 2.3 times more likely to die of stomach cancer than non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American men are 70 percent more likely to die from a stroke than non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanics are twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to be hospitalized for end-stage renal disease caused by diabetes, and are 30 percent more likely to die of diabetes, than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas Asian Americans are 40 percent more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the HIV or AIDS case rate among Hispanic men is 4.2 times the HIV or AIDS case rate among non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanic women are 3 times as likely as non-Hispanic White women to die of HIV;

Whereas, in 2019, African Americans accounted for 42.1 percent of HIV infections and Hispanic Americans accounted for almost 30 percent of HIV infections;

Whereas, in 2019, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 2.4 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, in 2018, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, although the prevalence of obesity is high among all population groups in the United States, 48.1 percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives, 51.7 percent of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, 38.3 percent of African Americans, 34.9 percent of Hispanics, 30 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, and 13 percent of Asian Americans older than 18 years old were obese;

Whereas Asian American and Pacific Islander adults accounted for almost half of chronic Hepatitis B cases, and non-Hispanic White adults accounted for 13.5 percent of chronic Hepatitis B cases;

Whereas heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes are some of the leading causes of death among American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have a higher prevalence of and are at a higher risk of diabetes, substance use, obesity, sudden infant death syndrome, liver disease, viral hepatitis, and suicide than other groups in the United States;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have a life expectancy that is 5.5 years shorter than the average person in the United States;

Whereas African American women die from childbirth or pregnancy-related causes at a rate that is 3 times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American infants are almost 4 times more likely to die due to complications related to low birth weight than non-Hispanic white infants;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have an infant mortality rate almost twice as high as that of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native infants are 2.7 times more likely to die from accidental deaths before their first birthday than non-Hispanic White infants;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with sickle cell disease each year in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 350 newborn Black or African-American infants and 1 in 16,300 newborn Hispanic-American infants, and can be found in individuals of Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, and Indian origin;

Whereas, while more than 1 in 6 older adults have untreated cavities, non-Hispanic Black older adults have between 2 and 3 times the rate of untreated cavities as non-Hispanic White older adults;

Whereas the 2022 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report found American Indians and Alaska Natives received

worse care than non-Hispanic Whites on 43 percent of quality measures; and

Whereas the health innovations of the United States present a unique opportunity to improve public health and health care practices across the United States and to reduce disparities among racial and ethnic minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the recognition of National Minority Health Month in April 2024, which includes bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations in the United States, such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—ESTABLISHING THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 20, 2025

Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 34

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the “joint committee”) consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 20, 2025.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL BY THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROCEEDINGS AND CEREMONIES CONDUCTED FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol are authorized to be used on January 20, 2025, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1944. Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed 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 1945. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1946. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1947. Mr. LEE (for Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1948. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1949. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1950. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1951. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1952. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1953. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1954. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1955. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1956. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1957. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1958. Mr. LEE 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 1959. Mr. LEE 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 1960. Mr. LEE 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 1961. Mr. LEE 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 1962. Mr. LEE 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 1963. Mr. LEE 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 1964. Mr. LEE 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 1965. Mr. LEE 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 1966. Mr. LEE 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 1967. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1968. Mr. LEE 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 1969. Mr. LEE 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 1970. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN)