

Holocaust survivors, and United States citizens, and is still holding at least 128 of these innocent civilians against their will;

Whereas, on October 8, 2023, the State of Israel officially declared war on Hamas and has since dismantled 20 of the 24 Hamas battalions in Gaza, in part using ammunition and weapons supplied by the United States;

Whereas, on October 8, 2023, White House officials announced that they had conveyed to the Government of Israel that additional assistance for the Israeli Defense Forces was now on its way to the State of Israel with more to follow over the coming days;

Whereas, on November 1, 2023, Ghazi Hamad, a member of the political bureau of Hamas, stated, “We must teach Israel a lesson, and we will do it twice and three times. The Al-Aqsa Deluge, the name Hamas gave its October 7th attack, is just the first time, and there will be a second, a third, a fourth . . . We are the victims of the occupation. Period. Therefore, nobody should blame us for the things we do. On October 7th, October 10th, October one-millionth, everything we do is justified.”;

Whereas, on January 2, 2024, the intelligence community of the United States declassified an assessment that stated, “The U.S. Intelligence Community is confident in its judgment on this topic and has independently corroborated information on HAMAS and PIJ’s use of the [Al-Shifa] hospital complex for a variety of purposes related to its campaign against Israel.”;

Whereas, on March 6, 2024, United States officials told Members of Congress that the Biden Administration had approved and delivered more than 100 separate arms sales to the State of Israel since the October 7th attack, including thousands of precision-guided munitions, small-diameter bombs, bunker busters, small arms, and other lethal aid;

Whereas, on March 29, 2024, it was reported the Biden Administration approved new arms packages worth billions of dollars for the State of Israel that included more than 1,800 MK84 2,000-pound bombs and 500 MK82 500-pound bombs;

Whereas, on March 30, 2024, following the report of the approved new arms packages, a White House official stated, “We have continued to support Israel’s right to defend itself . . . Conditioning aid has not been our policy.”;

Whereas, on April 2, 2024, it was reported the Biden Administration supported a plan to provide \$18,000,000,000 worth of F-15 fighter jets, munitions, training, and other support to the State of Israel, with the Department of State sending an informal notice to the respective congressional committees to start a legislative review process for the order;

Whereas, on April 10, 2024, President Joseph R. Biden, while speaking publicly at the White House, stated, “As I told Prime Minister [Benjamin] Netanyahu, our commitment to Israel’s security against these threats from Iran and its proxies is ironclad—let me say it again, ironclad.”;

Whereas, on April 13, 2024, Vice President Kamala Harris stated, “President Biden and I met with our national security team following Iran’s attacks against Israel. Our support for Israel’s security is ironclad, and we stand with the people of Israel in defense against these attacks.”;

Whereas, on April 13, 2024, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan stated, “This morning, I spoke with my Israeli counterpart, National Security Advisor Hanegbi, to discuss events in the Middle East. During the call, I reiterated the United States’ ironclad commitment to the security of Israel.”;

Whereas, on April 13, 2024, the Islamic Republic of Iran launched more than 300 missiles and drones towards the State of Israel

and innocent civilians in an unprecedented attack;

Whereas, on April 13, 2024, 99 percent of the projectiles launched by the Islamic Republic of Iran were intercepted by the State of Israel and its allies, using fighter jets, air defense systems, and other weapons that were supplied to the State of Israel in part by the United States;

Whereas, on April 14, 2024, following the attack on the State of Israel by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated, “The United States condemns Iran’s attack on Israel. As the President said, our commitment to Israel’s security against threats from Iran is ironclad.”;

Whereas, on April 14, 2024, Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III underscored the United States’ commitment to Israel saying, “I spoke to Israeli Minister of Defense Yoav Gallant for a second time today to reiterate ironclad U.S. support for Israel’s defense in light of Iran’s unprecedented attack from Iranian territory. We reviewed the extraordinary defensive measures and strong cooperation undertaken to defeat this Iranian attack against Israel.”;

Whereas, on May 5, 2024, it was reported the Biden Administration put a hold on a shipment of United States made ammunition to the State of Israel the previous week, the first time since the October 7th attack that the United States stopped a weapons shipment intended for the Israeli military;

Whereas, on May 5, 2024, Prime Minister of the State of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu hinted at possible tensions regarding support being provided by the Biden Administration, stating, “In the terrible Holocaust, there were great world leaders who stood by idly; therefore, the first lesson of the Holocaust is: If we do not defend ourselves, nobody will defend us. And if we need to stand alone, we will stand alone.”;

Whereas, on May 6, 2024, it was reported that since January 2024 the Biden Administration has effectively paused the sale of up to 6,500 Joint Direct Attack Munitions in a sale worth as much as \$260,000,000 to the State of Israel;

Whereas, on May 6, 2024, it was reported that since March 2024 the Biden Administration has effectively paused the sale of up to \$700,000,000 in 120 mm tank ammunition, \$500,000,000 in tactical vehicles, and less than \$100,000,000 in 120 mm mortar rounds;

Whereas, on May 6, 2024, despite multiple reports of the Biden Administration putting a hold on a shipment of United States made ammunition and effectively pausing additional weapon sales to the State of Israel, the Biden Administration stated, “[O]ur security commitments to Israel are ironclad”;

Whereas, on May 7, 2024, the Biden Administration confirmed the report from May 5, 2024, of the Biden Administration putting a hold on United States made ammunition to the State of Israel, stating, “[W]e began to carefully review proposed transfers of particular weapons to Israel that might be used in Rafah . . . [and] paused one shipment of weapons last week. It consists of 1,800 2,000-pound bombs and 1,700 500-pound bombs.”;

Whereas, the decision by the Biden Administration to withhold the provision of critical United States made ammunition and weapons to the State of Israel will only embolden and encourage the Islamic Republic of Iran and its proxies, including Hamas, to conduct more attacks against the State of Israel, which in turn will complicate efforts to reach any hostage deal with Hamas or a broader normalization deal between the State of Israel and other countries in the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns any decision by the Biden Administration to halt the shipment of United States made ammunition and weapons to the State of Israel;

(2) demands that the Biden Administration continue to fulfill the military aid requests from the State of Israel in order to provide the weapons needed to defeat Hamas and defend against attacks from the Islamic Republic of Iran and its proxies;

(3) reaffirms the importance of the long history of the United States providing military aid to the State of Israel and willingness to expedite delivery of such aid in times of crisis; and

(4) upholds the commitment of the United States to the State of Israel’s security and long-term prosperity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 683—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 29 THROUGH MAY 3, 2024, AS “NATIONAL SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL APPRECIATION WEEK”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 683

Whereas there are more than 1,000,000 specialized instructional support personnel serving the schools and students of the United States, including—

- (1) school counselors;
- (2) school social workers;
- (3) school psychologists; and
- (4) other qualified professional personnel, such as—

- (A) school nurses;
- (B) psychologists;
- (C) social workers;
- (D) occupational therapists;
- (E) physical therapists;
- (F) art therapists;
- (G) dance and movement therapists;
- (H) music therapists;
- (I) speech-language pathologists; and
- (J) audiologists;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide school-based prevention and early intervention services to reduce barriers to learning;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel work with teachers, school leaders, and parents to ensure that all students are successful in school;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel encourage multidisciplinary collaboration to promote student and school success;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide educational, social, emotional, and behavioral interventions and activities that support—

- (1) student learning; and
- (2) teaching;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel help to create environments that are safe, supportive, and conducive to learning;

Whereas safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved academic performance;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel support—

- (1) student communication;
- (2) the development of social skills by students;
- (3) the physical wellness of students;
- (4) the physical development of students; and
- (5) the behavioral, emotional, and mental health of students; and

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel serve all students who struggle with barriers to learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 29 through May 3, 2024, as “National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week”;

(2) recognizes that specialized instructional support personnel implement evidence-based practices to improve student outcomes;

(3) commends—

(A) those individuals who work as specialized instructional support personnel; and

(B) the individuals and organizations that support the efforts made by specialized instructional support personnel to promote and improve the availability of specialized instructional support services;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together to raise awareness of the importance of specialized instructional support personnel in school climate and education efforts;

(5) recognizes the important role of specialized instructional support personnel in efforts to improve mental health, reduce drug use, and improve overall community safety for students; and

(6) encourages experts to share best practices so that others can replicate the success of those experts.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2060. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2057 submitted by Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) 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 2061. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2062. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2057 submitted by Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2063. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2064. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2065. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2057 submitted by Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) to the bill H.R.

3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2066. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2825, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dustoff crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2060. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2057 submitted by Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. TILLIS) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1911 proposed by Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. MORAN) 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 the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

(e) FREE ACCESS TO AIRPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 401 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by sections 393 and 441, is amended by adding the following new section:

“SEC. 40133. FREE ACCESS TO AIRPORTS.

“(a) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—Whoever—

“(1) by force or threat of force or by physical obstruction, intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person because that person is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons from, obtaining airport services or attempting ingress or egress from an airport property; or

“(2) intentionally damages or destroys airport property, or attempts to do so, shall be subject to the penalties provided in subsection (b) and the civil remedies provided in subsection (c), except that a parent or legal guardian of a minor shall not be subject to any penalties or civil remedies under this section for conduct that is solely activity of the minor.

“(b) PENALTIES.—Whoever violates this section shall—

“(1) in the case of a first offense, be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

“(2) in the case of a second or subsequent offense after a prior conviction under this section, be fined in accordance with such title 18, or imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both,

except that for an offense involving exclusively a nonviolent physical obstruction, the fine shall be not more than \$10,000 and the length of imprisonment shall be not more than 6 months, or both, for the first offense; and the fine shall, notwithstanding section 3571 of such title 18, be not more than \$25,000 and the length of imprisonment shall be not more than 18 months, or both, for a subsequent offense; and except that if bodily injury results, the length of imprisonment shall be not more than 10 years, and if death results, it shall be for any term of years or for life.

“(c) CIVIL REMEDIES.—

“(1) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person aggrieved by reason of conduct prohibited by subsection (a) may commence a civil action for the re-

lief set forth in subparagraph (B), except that such action may be brought only by a person involved in providing or seeking to provide, or obtaining or seeking to obtain, airport services at an airport property or attempting ingress or egress from an airport property.

“(B) RELIEF.—In any action under subparagraph (A), the court may award appropriate relief, including temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunctive relief and compensatory and punitive damages, as well as the costs of suit and reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses. With respect to compensatory damages, the plaintiff may elect, at any time prior to the rendering of final judgement, to recover, in lieu of actual damages, an award of statutory damages in the amount of \$5,000 per violation.

“(2) ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General of the United States has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is being, has been, or may be injured by conduct constituting a violation of this section, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in any appropriate United States District Court.

“(B) RELIEF.—In any action under subparagraph (A), the court may award appropriate relief, including temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunctive relief, and compensatory damages to persons aggrieved as described in paragraph (1)(B). The court, to vindicate the public interest, may also assess a civil penalty against each respondent—

“(i) in an amount not exceeding \$10,000 for a nonviolent physical obstruction and \$15,000 for other first violations; and

“(ii) in an amount not exceeding \$15,000 for a nonviolent physical obstruction and \$25,000 for any other subsequent violation.

“(3) ACTIONS BY STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General of a State has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is being, has been, or may be injured by conduct constituting a violation of this section, such Attorney General may commence a civil action in the name of such State, as *parens patriae* on behalf of natural persons residing in such State, in any appropriate United States District Court.

“(B) RELIEF.—In any action under subparagraph (A), the court may award appropriate relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, compensatory damages, and civil penalties as described in paragraph (2)(B).

“(d) PROHIBITION ON RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL AIP GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the event an individual violates subsection (a) with respect to airport property, such airport shall not be eligible for a grant under section 47104 unless the operator of the airport certifies to the Administrator that the airport took all actions to prevent and abate the conduct prohibited by subsection (a) and arrest and prosecute the offenders.

“(2) PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall develop and implement procedures for the certification required under paragraph (1), including processes for investigating a false statement in such a certification.

“(3) APPLICATION.—If the operator of an airport fails to certify to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (1) or the certification required by paragraph (1) contains a material false statement or misrepresentation, such airport shall not be eligible for a grant under section 47104 and such airport