

without the imposition of cost-sharing from the diagnosis of pregnancy through the 1-year period following such pregnancy, and for other purposes.

S. 4377

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4377, a bill to require U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to facilitate naturalization services for non-citizen veterans who have been removed from the United States or are inadmissible.

S. 4387

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4387, a bill to prohibit transportation of any alien using certain methods of identification.

S. 4396

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4396, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize an individual who is awarded the Purple Heart for service in the Armed Forces to transfer unused Post-9/11 Educational Assistance to a family member, and for other purposes.

S. 4445

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) were added as cosponsors of S. 4445, a bill to protect and expand nationwide access to fertility treatment, including in vitro fertilization.

S. 4447

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4447, a bill to allow women greater access to safe and effective oral contraceptive drugs intended for routine use, and to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on Federal funding of contraceptive methods.

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4447, *supra*.

S.J. RES. 33

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 33, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as a punishment for a crime.

S.J. RES. 82

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE)

was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 82, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Food and Drug Administration relating to "Medical Devices; Laboratory Developed Tests".

S.J. RES. 91

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 91, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Minimum Staffing Standards for Long-Term Care Facilities and Medicaid Institutional Payment Transparency Reporting".

S. RES. 569

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 569, a resolution recognizing religious freedom as a fundamental right, expressing support for international religious freedom as a cornerstone of United States foreign policy, and expressing concern over increased threats to and attacks on religious freedom around the world.

S. RES. 716

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 716, a resolution expressing support for the designation of June 7, 2024, as "National Gun Violence Awareness Day" and June 2024 as "National Gun Violence Awareness Month".

S. RES. 717

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 717, a resolution calling on the Biden Administration to pursue censure of Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), refer the issue to the United Nations Security Council, and reaffirm that all measures will be taken to prevent the regime in Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 725—AFFIRMING THE LEGAL STATUS OF CONTRACEPTION FOLLOWING THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN *DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022)

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 725

Whereas, in 2022, the United States Supreme Court issued its decision in *Dobbs v.*

Jackson Women's Health Organization, 597 U.S. 215 (2022), overturning the Court's prior decisions in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992);

Whereas, in issuing *Dobbs*, the Supreme Court invalidated any Federal judicial precedent suggesting that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of a woman to abort her unborn child;

Whereas the Supreme Court, "to ensure that [its] decision [was] not misunderstood or mischaracterized," explicitly emphasized that the *Dobbs* decision "concern[ed] the constitutional right to abortion and no other right" and that "nothing in [its] opinion should be understood to cast doubt on precedents that do not concern abortion";

Whereas the sole effect of the decision in *Dobbs* was to return "the authority to regulate abortion . . . to the people and their elected representatives";

Whereas some, for political advantage and with the aim of sowing confusion and fear, have suggested that the Court's decision in *Dobbs* restricts the ability or legal right of women to access contraception in the several States; and

Whereas Congress has the authority, under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, "to enforce, by appropriate legislation," the rights belonging to the People of the United States, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) construes the Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022), as having no effect on the legal right of a woman to access contraception; and

(2) interprets *Dobbs* to in no way require the various agencies of the Federal Government to alter rules, regulations, or policies governing access to contraception.

SENATE RESOLUTION 726—DESIGNATING JUNE 6, 2024, AS NATIONAL NALOXONE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KING, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 726

Whereas the opioid epidemic continues to devastate communities across the United States, leading to a significant loss of life and widespread societal impact;

Whereas opioid overdoses during the 12 months preceding December of 2023 claimed a reported 81,083 lives in the United States;

Whereas fatal overdoses are often witnessed by a bystander;

Whereas, in 2023 alone, the Drug Enforcement Administration seized more than 381,000,000 doses of potentially deadly fentanyl, enough to kill every individual in the United States;

Whereas, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fentanyl-related poisonings are currently a leading cause of death for individuals in the United States between 18 and 45 years of age;

Whereas naloxone is a safe and effective medication that can reverse opioid overdoses and save lives when administered promptly by rapidly reversing the effects of opioids;

Whereas naloxone plays a vital role in preventing long-term brain damage and reducing the risk of fatality associated with opioid overdoses;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has declared naloxone to be a key tool in preventing opioid overdose deaths;

Whereas it is imperative to educate individuals, families, healthcare professionals, and first responders about—

(1) the benefits of naloxone, including the potential naloxone has to reduce opioid-related fatalities; and

(2) how to safely administer naloxone;

Whereas it is imperative to identify current or potential barriers, including cost, for individuals, organizations, and Federal, State, and local governments to obtain and distribute naloxone;

Whereas increasing access to naloxone can ensure that individuals struggling with opioid use disorder have a chance at recovery and a future free from the grip of opioid use disorder;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration acted to authorize the over-the-counter sale of 4 milligram and 3 milligram doses of naloxone in 2023; and

Whereas recognizing National Naloxone Awareness Day will contribute to the ongoing efforts to educate the public, reduce stigma associated with substance use disorder, and promote access to lifesaving naloxone; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 6, 2024, as National Naloxone Awareness Day;

(2) recognizes the life-saving benefits of naloxone in reversing opioid overdoses and preventing unnecessary deaths;

(3) acknowledges that increased access to naloxone empowers individuals, families, healthcare professionals, and first responders to intervene in emergency situations and provide immediate assistance to those experiencing an opioid overdose;

(4) recognizes that National Naloxone Awareness Day serves as an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of recognizing the signs of opioid overdose and equipping themselves with naloxone to save lives;

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local governments, as well as private and non-profit organizations, to collaborate and allocate resources towards increasing naloxone access, education, and distribution efforts; and

(6) calls upon Federal agencies, including the Substances Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and all others engaged in the National Drug Control Strategy to continue supporting public awareness of naloxone, harm reduction, and overdose and poisoning prevention.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2073. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2291, to establish the Northern Border Coordination Center, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2073. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2291, to establish the Northern Border Coordination Center, and for other purposes; as follows

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Northern Border Coordination Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CENTER.**—The term “Center” means the Northern Border Coordination Center established pursuant to section 3.

(2) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) **NORTHERN BORDER.**—The term “northern border” means—

(A) the international border between the United States and Canada; and

(B) the maritime border between Alaska and the Russian Federation.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 3. NORTHERN BORDER COORDINATION CENTER.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the Northern Border Coordination Center.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Center shall be to serve as the Department’s forward deployed centralized coordination center for operations, domain awareness, information sharing, intelligence, training, and stakeholder engagement with Federal, State, tribal, local, and international government partners along the northern border of the United States. The Center shall be placed along the northern border at a location that is collocated with an existing U.S. Border Patrol sector headquarters, an Air and Marine Operations branch, and a United States Coast Guard air station, and other existing Department activities.

(c) **COMPONENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Center shall collocate personnel and activities of—

(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations;

(B) the United States Coast Guard;

(C) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Homeland Security Investigations;

(D) other components and offices of the Department that the Secretary determines to be necessary, including to support the training, technology testing, and development described in subsection (d); and

(E) additional Federal, State, tribal, local, and international government partners, as the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate to support the coordination of operations described in this Act.

(d) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Center shall perform the functions described in this subsection in addition to any other functions assigned by the Secretary.

(1) **NORTHERN BORDER STRATEGY.**—The Center, in collaboration with relevant offices and components of the Department, shall—

(A) serve as a coordination mechanism for operational components for the implementation, evaluation, and updating of the Northern Border Strategy and any successor strategy; and

(B) support the development of best practices and policies for personnel at the northern border to support such implementation.

(2) **TRAINING.**—The Center shall serve as a training location to support the delivery of training or exercises for Department personnel and Federal, State, tribal, local, and international government partners.

(3) **METRICS.**—The Center, in collaboration with relevant offices and components of the Department, shall coordinate the development and tracking of border security metrics for the northern border.

(4) **RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS AND CHALLENGES.**—The Center, in collabora-

tion with relevant offices and components of the Department, shall—

(A) identify resource and technological needs or challenges affecting security along the northern border; and

(B) serve as a testing ground and demonstration location for the testing of border security technology, including determining such technology’s suitability and performance in the northern border and maritime environments.

(5) **AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS.**—

(A) **QUICK REACTION CAPABILITIES.**—In support of the Center, U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Air and Marine Operations—

(i) shall establish and maintain capability that is collocated with the Center and available for quick deployment in support of the northern border missions, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Department, including missions in the Great Lakes region; and

(ii) in coordination with the Center and relevant offices and components of the Department, shall evaluate requirements and make recommendations to support the operations of large unmanned aircraft systems based at the Center.

(B) **NORTHERN BORDER DOMAIN AWARENESS.**—In order to coordinate with the Center and support its operations, the Air and Marine Operations Center shall collocate personnel and resources with the Center to enhance the Department’s capabilities to—

(i) support air and maritime domain awareness and information sharing efforts along the northern border;

(ii) provide dedicated monitoring of northern border systems; and

(iii) lead, in coordination with other U.S. Customs and Border Protection components, Federal, State, tribal, local, and international governments, and private sector partners, the Center’s efforts to track and monitor legitimate cross-border traffic involving unmanned aircraft and unmanned aircraft systems.

(6) **COUNTER-UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Pursuant to policies established by the Secretary, consistent with section 210G of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n), the Center shall support counter-unmanned aircraft systems operations along the northern border to respond to the increased use of unmanned aircraft systems. Such support may involve development, testing, and evaluation of technologies.

(B) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to provide additional authority related to detection, mitigation, research, development, or testing of unmanned aircraft systems or counter-unmanned aircraft systems.

(7) **PRIVACY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.**—The Center, in collaboration with the Chief Privacy Officer and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department, shall ensure that operations and practices of the Center comply with the privacy and civil rights policies of the Department and its components.

(8) **NONCONTIGUOUS NORTHERN BORDER.**—The Center, in collaboration with relevant offices and components of the Department, shall—

(A) identify the specific challenges that exist along the noncontiguous international land border with Canada and the maritime border with Russia, including resource, technological challenges, and domain awareness;

(B) ensure that dedicated personnel, including reachback support, are working to evaluate and address the challenges identified pursuant to subparagraph (A); and

(C) determine the feasibility of establishing a satellite facility of the Center to