

CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4499, a bill to reauthorize grants to the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, the Boy Scouts of America, the National 4-H Council, and the National FFA Organization to establish pilot projects to expand the programs carried out by the organizations in rural areas and small towns, and for other purposes.

S. 4513

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4513, a bill to expand eligibility for Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit participation.

S. 4539

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4539, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain provisions with respect to qualified ABLE programs permanent.

S. 4569

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4569, a bill to require covered platforms to remove non-consensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the "Equal Rights Amendment" has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment without delay.

S.J. RES. 91

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) 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. 638

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 638, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Ryan Corbett, a United States citizen who was wrongfully detained by the Taliban on August 10, 2022, and condemning the wrongful detention of Americans by the Taliban.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 742—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN MUST DISMISS CHAIRMAN MARTIN J. GRUENBERG FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT AT THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Ms. ERNST submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 742

Whereas, on November 13, 2023, the Wall Street Journal published an expose entitled "Strip Clubs, Lewd Photos and a Boozy Hotel: The Toxic Atmosphere at Bank Regulator FDIC" detailing the extremely toxic, misogynistic, workplace culture rife with sexual harassment and other serious misconduct at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (referred to in this preamble as "FDIC");

Whereas, on November 16, 2023, the Wall Street Journal published a second expose entitled "FDIC Chair, Known for Bad Temper, Ignored Bad Behavior in Workplace";

Whereas, following the public revelation of this scandal, the FDIC enlisted a third-party fact-finding team to investigate the workplace culture of the FDIC;

Whereas the FDIC published the report of the third-party investigators on May 7, 2024;

Whereas the report of the third-party investigators found that, under the leadership of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, "the FDIC has failed to provide a workplace safe from sexual harassment, discrimination, and other interpersonal misconduct";

Whereas, under the leadership of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, FDIC employees fear retaliation and do not trust the FDIC to investigate or address allegations of improper workplace conduct;

Whereas investigators determined not a single FDIC employee faced serious discipline after being found to have engaged in workplace misconduct;

Whereas investigators determined Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg routinely acts with inappropriate anger and antagonism toward his employees;

Whereas reports indicate Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg and his leadership team have been directly involved in high-level examples of sexism, harassment, and discrimination and failed to properly discipline those individuals responsible;

Whereas investigators determined the anger and antagonism of Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg "may hinder his ability to establish trust and confidence in leading meaningful culture change, and so too may his apparent inability or unwillingness to recognize how others experience certain difficult interactions with him"; and

Whereas investigators determined that for the current challenges plaguing the FDIC to

be overcome, there must be a change in leadership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns those employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (referred to in this resolution as "FDIC"), known and unknown, who turned the FDIC workplace culture toxic or looked the other way while others did so;

(2) demands that President Joseph R. Biden dismiss Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg from employment at the FDIC immediately, as he no longer holds the confidence of the Senate or of the people of the United States; and

(3) calls on those individuals remaining in FDIC leadership positions to take all appropriate steps to investigate all allegations of criminality and impropriety to hold bad actors accountable for their actions.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 743—REAFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES PROMOTING THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 743

Whereas June 20, 2024 is an international day designated by the United Nations as "World Refugee Day," to recognize refugees around the globe and celebrate the strength and courage of people who have been forced to flee their homes to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2024 is the 73rd anniversary of the adoption of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, held at Geneva on July 28, 1951, which defines the term "refugee" and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of nation states to protect such rights;

Whereas in 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this resolution as "UNHCR") reported that—

(1) at the end of 2023, there were more than 117,000,000 displaced people who had been forced from their homes worldwide, which is more displaced people than at any other time in recorded history, including more than 31,600,000 refugees, 6,900,000 asylum seekers, and 68,300,000 internally displaced persons;

(2) 75 percent of all refugees worldwide are hosted in low- and middle-income countries and fewer than 1 percent of refugees are ever resettled;

(3) 73 percent of the world's refugees originate from 5 countries, namely Afghanistan, Syria, Venezuela, Ukraine, and Sudan;

(4) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (approximately 13,800,000 people) have been displaced since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in 2011, either exiting Syria across an international border or going to other areas within Syria;

(5) as of June 2024, 9,700,000 Ukrainians are displaced as a result of Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine, which is an estimated ⅓ of Ukraine's pre-war population, including more than 6,400,000 Ukrainian refugees;

(6) there are an estimated 6,400,000 Afghan refugees around the world, of whom 90 percent are hosted in either Iran or Pakistan;

(7) Latin America and the Caribbean currently host 84 percent of the more than 7,000,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants globally, and the Americas currently host approximately 20,000,000 refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless people from around the world;

(8) as of June 2024, more than 9,000,000 people are displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, including nearly 2,000,000 refugees who have fled to neighboring countries, many of whom are women or children;

(9) as of May 2024, more than 360,000 people were internally displaced in Haiti due to widespread violence in the prior year;

(10) between October 2023 and June 2024, approximately 75 percent of the population of Gaza (approximately 1,700,000 people) have been internally displaced;

(11) as of April 2024, there were approximately 6,800,000 internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of violence between armed groups;

(12) as of May 2024, nearly 1,000,000 Rohingya refugees resided in Bangladesh, with thousands more refugees throughout the region, and an estimated 45,000 newly displaced Rohingya people fled to the border of Burma and Bangladesh in 2024 amidst renewed violence in Rakhine State, with the potential for increased refugee flows in the coming months as violence continues; and

(13) as of May 2024, in the Sahel region, which encompasses Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, nearly 4,800,000 people have been forced to flee their homes;

Whereas welcoming people from around the world who have been oppressed and persecuted is a tenet of our Nation, and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who contribute to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas since seeking asylum is a protected right under United States domestic and international law, the United States is legally obligated to contribute to the maintenance of a humane and functioning international asylum system;

Whereas the principle of non-refoulement is also a central tenet of the United States refugee and asylum systems, and thousands of people living in the United States who immigrated from countries around the world would be subject to harm if they were deported to their countries of origin due to widespread conflict or persecution in such countries;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980—

(1) is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts;

(2) advances United States national security and foreign policy goals; and

(3) supports regional host countries;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote regional stability, and strengthen United States national security;

Whereas resettlement to the United States is available for the most vulnerable refugees who undergo rigorous security vetting and medical screening processes;

Whereas the United States supports the efforts of the UNHCR to increase protection for, and the global resettlement of, LGBTQI+ refugees overseas;

Whereas women and girls have an increased risk of sexual violence, exploitation,

and trafficking while they are traveling to seek safe living conditions;

Whereas through the United States Refugee Admissions Program—

(1) the number of refugees who have arrived in the United States increased from only 11,411 during fiscal year 2021 to 60,014 during fiscal year 2023;

(2) as of May 31, 2024, more than 60,000 refugees had arrived in the United States during fiscal year 2024; and

(3) the Biden Administration continues to actively pursue its stated goal of 125,000 refugee admissions during fiscal year 2024;

Whereas refugee resettlement organizations, businesses, and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States, and groups of private citizens are now supporting newly arrived refugees through Welcome Corps, the refugee sponsorship initiative under the United States Refugee Admissions Program;

Whereas, between 2005 and 2019, refugees and asylees in the United States contributed an estimated \$581,000,000,000 in total revenue across all levels of government;

Whereas robust funding for international and domestic protection and assistance for refugees and other displaced populations bolsters United States national security, foreign policy, economic, and humanitarian interests; and

Whereas most refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient members of their respective communities by joining the workforce, paying taxes, supporting local commerce, helping to address labor demand in critical industries, and creating new jobs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the urgency to establish and follow comprehensive, fair, and humane policies to address forced migration and refugee challenges;

(2) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of millions of refugees and asylum seekers, including the education of refugee children and displaced persons fleeing war, persecution, or torture in search of protection, peace, hope, and freedom;

(3) recognizes the many individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or on behalf of nongovernmental organizations or international agencies, such as UNHCR, to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people around the world who have been displaced from their homes;

(4) reaffirms the imperative to fully restore United States asylum protections enshrined in the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212) by rejecting harmful bans and restrictions that limit refugees' access to protections and due process at the United States border;

(5) reaffirms the importance of the United States Refugee Admissions Program as a critical tool of the United States Government—

(A) to strengthen national and regional security; and

(B) to encourage international solidarity with host countries; and

(6) calls upon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations—

(A) to uphold the United States' international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance, and strengthening its leadership role in the protection of vulnerable refugee populations that endure gender-based violence, torture, human trafficking, persecution, and violence against religious minorities, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation;

(B) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts, prevent new conflicts from emerging, and tackle the root causes of involuntary migration;

(C) to continue supporting the efforts of the UNHCR and advance the work of nongovernmental organizations to protect refugees and asylum seekers regardless of their country of origin, race, ethnicity, or religious beliefs;

(D) to continue to alleviate pressures, through humanitarian and development assistance, on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world's refugees, while effectively advocating for refugee well-being, including access to education and livelihoods;

(E) to meaningfully include refugees and displaced populations in creating and achieving the policy solutions affecting them;

(F) to respond to the global refugee crisis by meeting robust refugee admissions goals;

(G) to implement the United States' pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum held in Geneva in December 2023 to expand refugee protection;

(H) to address barriers faced by refugees with disabilities by ensuring accessible infrastructure and the availability of disability-related services and social protection schemes; and

(I) to reaffirm the goals of "World Refugee Day" and reiterate the United States' strong commitment to protect refugees and asylum seekers who live without adequate material, social, or legal protections.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, today on World Refugee Day, I am here to honor the tens of millions of people worldwide who have been forced to flee their homes. World Refugee Day was first held in June of 2001 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Refugee Convention and to shine a light on the needs and rights of refugees while giving voice to their aspirations.

At that time, in 2001, the number of forcibly displaced persons globally was close to 20 million. Today that number stands at 120 million people, according to the U.N. Refugee Agency. This staggering figure, the highest in recorded history, means that 1.5 percent of the entire world's population has been forced to flee their homes as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or natural disasters like drought, crop failures, or famine.

In the past 10 years, the number of forcibly displaced persons has more than doubled as new conflicts have arisen and longstanding crises have gone unresolved, made worse by the impacts of climate change, food insecurity, and poverty.

Of this 120 million, there are more than 31 million refugees who have crossed international borders to seek safety in another country—31 million people who are not safe from prosecution in their own country of origin. There are more than 68 million internally displaced persons, the majority of whom are women and children, forced from their homes but still within the country's borders.

In every region of the world, we see people pushed from their homes: in the Sudan, where the brutal and altogether avoidable conflict between the Rapid

Support Forces and Sudan Armed Forces has forced more than 9 million people to flee their homes, and without a ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement, these numbers will only continue to grow; in Ukraine, where Putin's illegal full-scale invasion has pushed nearly 10 million Ukrainians from their homes, including more than 6 million refugees; in Gaza, where approximately 75 percent of the population—1.7 million people—has been displaced and displaced multiple times since last October; and in Haiti, where widespread violence has uprooted more than 360,000 people in the past year.

Even as crises fades from the headlines, the impact to people's lives do not: for nearly 14 million displaced Syrians representing over half the country's population to the estimated 6.5 million Afghan refugees around the world, to the more than 6 million Venezuelan refugees, the long tail of conflict and crisis has left millions displaced year after year.

Behind every number is a story of a life uprooted, but there is also a story of courage, of resilience and hope for a brighter future, the hope of a refugee mother for her child to receive an education, the hope of a refugee woman to someday become a doctor, the hope of a family caught in the crosshairs of war to return to their homes and live in peace.

Achieving this brighter future requires urgent and sustained support from the United States and the international community. Massive cuts proposed by House colleagues to the Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts for fiscal year 2025 would turn our back and imperil the lives of those most at risk.

That is why this day I will be introducing, along with 21 of my Senate colleagues, a resolution reaffirming the importance of promoting the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons in the United States and around the world.

This means upholding the long history of the United States welcoming people from around the world who have been oppressed and persecuted. Our U.S. Refugee Admission Program, established in 1980, remains a lifesaving pillar for resettling the most vulnerable refugees.

It means further tapping into the deep generosity of Americans, as demonstrated by the U.S. Government's welcome tour through which private citizens are supporting newly arrived refugees themselves.

It means supporting host communities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where 75 percent of all refugees are hosted while advocating for refugee inclusion. It means continuing U.S. leadership by the State Department, USAID, and NGO partners in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance and protection for forcibly displaced persons that are at risk of gender-based violence, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses.

It means working in partnership with the international community to resolve conflicts, to address climate change that is destroying lands and livelihoods, and to hold human rights abusers accountable so that people can return to their homes.

In taking these steps, we will not only uplift the lives of vulnerable people around the world, we will also promote regional stability and strengthen U.S. national security.

So on World Refugee Day, let us all join together to mitigate the causes that have forced refugees to leave their homes and help these individuals who are displaced to have an opportunity for a peaceful future.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 744—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 28, 2024, AS “STONEWALL DAY”

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 744

Whereas, on June 28, 1969, a police raid at Stonewall Inn sparked a days-long community protest that brought the long and ongoing fight for the equality, rights, and freedoms of individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQIA+”) to national attention;

Whereas the United States recognizes the impact of the Stonewall Inn riots (commonly referred to as the “Stonewall Rebellion” or “Stonewall Uprising”) and its significance in LGBTQIA+ history and the fight for equality;

Whereas, on June 28, 1970, the first Pride marches took place in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of the Stonewall Uprising and demonstrate for equal rights;

Whereas Marsha P. Johnson, Sylvia Rivera, Stormé DeLarverie, and Miss Major Griffin-Gracy were key leaders in the Stonewall Uprising, and the LGBTQIA+ movement has greatly benefitted from their contributions;

Whereas LGBTQIA+ people and their allies have worked together for more than 60 years to make progress towards achieving full equality for all people in the United States, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics;

Whereas LGBTQIA+ individuals still face discriminatory policies, barriers to critical government services, and disregard for their equitable rights across the United States in the realms of affirming health care, employment, education, housing, immigration, and the justice system;

Whereas transgender people and LGBTQIA+ people of color are disproportionately burdened by such barriers, including by facing increased violence and discrimination;

Whereas millions of LGBTQIA+ people—especially LGBTQIA+ youth and transgender

individuals—still lack consistent legal protection against discrimination in key areas of life as a result of existing gaps in Federal and State civil rights laws;

Whereas, on June 24, 2016, the Stonewall National Monument was established as the 412th unit of the National Park System, making it the first in the country dedicated to LGBTQIA+ equality;

Whereas, on June 28, 2024, the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center will open at 51 Christopher Street, the location of the Stonewall Uprising, for the purpose of celebrating and honoring the legacy of the Stonewall Rebellion and the birth of the modern LGBTQIA+ civil rights movement;

Whereas Pride Live is a nonprofit organization committed to raising awareness and support for the LGBTQIA+ community and preserving and advancing equality;

Whereas Pride Live has worked with the LGBTQIA+ community to establish Stonewall Day and the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center, which honor the legacy of the Stonewall Rebellion and celebrate the progress made by the LGBTQIA+ civil rights movement;

Whereas the Members of the 118th Congress support the rights and well-being of LGBTQIA+ individuals and recognize the need to dismantle State-sanctioned and government-funded discrimination against LGBTQIA+ people; and

Whereas June 28, 2024, would be an appropriate date to designate as “Stonewall Day”:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the equal rights and protections of all people, including LGBTQIA+ people;

(2) recognizes the significance of the Stonewall Uprising and its historic role in the equal rights movement for LGBTQIA+ people;

(3) supports the designation of June 28, 2024, as “Stonewall Day”;

(4) acknowledges that Pride Live will operate the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center as a place where people can learn about and connect with the LGBTQIA+ community's ongoing struggle for civil rights and liberties; and

(5) encourages the celebration of “Stonewall Day” to commemorate the significance of the grand opening of the Stonewall National Monument Visitor Center and the long and ongoing fight for equality.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 745—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR AND CELEBRATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE “G.I. BILL”

Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. RES. 745

Whereas, on July 28, 1943, in seeking a solution to integrate returning members of the Armed Forces into civilian life, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called for a comprehensive set of veterans benefits during a fireside chat saying, “While concentrating on military victory, we are not neglecting the planning of the things to come . . . . Among many other things we are, today, laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the Armed Services.”;

Whereas, on June 22, 1944, in demonstration of the full support of the United States