

fiscal year 2010 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2010”.

(3) FISCAL YEAR 2009.—The sixth proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES” in title II of division B of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8; 123 Stat. 575) is amended by striking “beginning in fiscal year 2009 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2009”.

(4) FISCAL YEAR 2008.—The sixth proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES” in title II of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 1903) is amended by striking “beginning in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2008”.

(5) FISCAL YEAR 2006.—The sixth proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES” in title I of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–108; 119 Stat. 2295) is amended by striking “with respect to any fiscal year”.

(6) FISCAL YEAR 2005.—The sixth proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES” in title I of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 2859) is amended by striking “with respect to any fiscal year”.

(7) FISCAL YEAR 2023.—Section 644 of division J of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (5 U.S.C. 552 note; Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 473) is amended by striking “or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year”.

(b) LIMITATIONS RELATING TO CONSOLIDATING AND CENTRALIZING RECORDS.—The first proviso under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES” in title II of division B of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 112–55; 125 Stat. 609) is amended by striking “or hereafter”.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO DESTROY INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK RECORDS WITHIN 24 HOURS.—Section 511 of division B of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40901 note; Public Law 112–55; 125 Stat. 632) is amended—

(1) by striking “—” and all that follows through “(1)”; and

(2) by striking the semicolon and all that follows and inserting a period.

SEC. 26. AUTHORITY TO HIRE ADDITIONAL INDUSTRY OPERATION INVESTIGATORS FOR BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES.

The Attorney General may hire 650 industry operation investigators for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, to be distributed among the various field divisions to match the number and distribution of persons licensed under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, in addition to any personnel needed to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act and any industry operation investigators authorized by other law.

SEC. 27. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS ACT.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress and publish on the website of the Department of Justice a written report on the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including any steps needed to complete the im-

plementation, which shall identify any additional resources that are required to—

(1) conduct regular inspections under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) ensure that this Act and the amendments made by this Act are enforced against noncompliant federally licensed firearms dealers in a timely manner.

SEC. 28. ANNUAL LICENSED DEALER INSPECTIONS REPORT AND ANALYSIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress and publish on the website of the Department of Justice a report that contains the information described in subsection (b) with respect to—

(1) the preceding 2-year period, in the case of the first report; or

(2) the preceding year, in the case of each subsequent report.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) shall state, with respect to the applicable reporting period—

(1) the number of inspections or examinations conducted of Type 01, Type 02, and Type 07 Federal firearm licensees (dealers, pawnbrokers, and manufacturers, respectively) by each field division of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, including by the number of inspections or examinations of high-risk dealers and non-high-risk dealers (as those terms are used in clause (ii) of section 923(g)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 11 of this Act);

(2) the number of security inspections under subparagraph (B) of section 923(g)(6) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 11 of this Act, prompted by dealer reports of lost or stolen firearms under subparagraph (A) of such section 923(g)(6), as so designated by section 11 of this Act, and the number of follow-up security inspections conducted during the 6-month period following a security inspection revealing a violation;

(3) the average amount of time spent on—

(A) inspections or examinations of high-risk dealers (as described in paragraph (1));

(B) inspections or examinations of non-high-risk dealers (as described in paragraph (1));

(C) security inspections (as described in paragraph (2)); and

(D) follow-up security inspections (as described in paragraph (2)); and

(4) an analysis of the most frequently cited violations and corrective actions or penalties imposed in each inspection or examination described in paragraph (1) or security inspection described in paragraph (2), including—

(A) the number of licenses recommended to be suspended or revoked;

(B) the number of licensees sent notices of suspension or revocation;

(C) the number of hearings requested by licensees on receipt of a notice of suspension or revocation;

(D) the number of suspension or revocation hearings initiated during a prior 12-month period that remain ongoing during the 12-month period covered by the report; and

(E) the decision ultimately rendered in each such matter by the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

SEC. 29. DEADLINE FOR ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall prescribe all regulations required to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 763—DESIGNATING JULY 2024 AS “PLASTIC POLLUTION ACTION MONTH”

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas plastic pollution represents a global threat that will require individual and collective action, both nationally and internationally, to address;

Whereas approximately 450,000,000 tons of plastic is produced each year, a number that is projected to triple by 2050;

Whereas, in the United States—

(1) the rate of plastic waste recycling decreased in 2021 to between 4 and 6 percent; and

(2) less than 3 percent of plastic waste is recycled into a similar quality product;

Whereas a study from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that, in 2022, the United States—

(1) mismanaged 4 percent of plastic waste;

(2) landfilled 73 percent of plastic waste;

(3) incinerated 19 percent of plastic waste; and

(4) recycled 4 percent of plastic waste;

Whereas single-use plastics account for not less than 40 percent of the plastic produced every year;

Whereas more than 12,000,000 tons of plastic waste enter the ocean every year from land-based sources alone;

Whereas, if no action is taken, the flow of plastics into the ocean is expected to triple by 2040;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, studies estimate that there are approximately 171,000,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the oceans of the world;

Whereas, of those 171,000,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the ocean, 1 percent floats, 5 percent washes up on beaches, and 94 percent sinks to the bottom;

Whereas nearly 1,300 marine species have consumed plastics;

Whereas plastics, and associated chemicals of plastics, are ingested by humans and are associated with well-established human health risks;

Whereas studies have found microplastic particles in human blood, lungs, colons, and placentas;

Whereas studies suggest that humans ingest more than 800 microplastics per day;

Whereas taking action to reduce plastic use, collect and clean up litter, and reuse and recycle more plastics will lead to less plastic pollution;

Whereas, every July, people challenge themselves to reduce their plastic footprint through “Plastics Free July”;

Whereas, during the 40-year period preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, more than 17,000,000 volunteers have joined the International Coastal Cleanup to collect more than 350,000,000 pounds of plastic and debris while simultaneously recording their findings to inform research and upstream action;

Whereas switching to reusable items instead of single-use items can prevent waste, save water, and reduce litter; and

Whereas July 2024 is an appropriate month to designate as Plastic Pollution Action Month to recommit to taking action, individually and as a country, to reduce plastic pollution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2024 as “Plastic Pollution Action Month”;

(2) recognizes the dangers to human health and the environment posed by plastic pollution; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to protect, conserve, maintain, and rebuild public health and the environment by responsibly participating in activities to reduce plastic pollution in July 2024 and year-round.

SENATE RESOLUTION 764—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2024 AS “NATIONAL SARCOMA AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 764

Whereas sarcoma is a rare cancer of the bones or connective tissues, such as nerves, muscles, joints, fat, and blood vessels, that can arise nearly anywhere in the body;

Whereas, in the United States—

(1) about 17,000 individuals are diagnosed with sarcoma each year;

(2) approximately 7,200 individuals die from sarcoma each year; and

(3) about 50,000 individuals struggle with sarcoma at any given time;

Whereas, each year, about 1 percent of cancers diagnosed in adults and around 15 percent of cancers diagnosed in children are sarcoma;

Whereas more than 70 types of sarcoma have been identified;

Whereas the potential causes of sarcoma are not well understood;

Whereas treatment for sarcoma can include surgery, radiation therapy, or chemotherapy;

Whereas sarcoma is often misdiagnosed and underreported; and

Whereas July 2024 would be an appropriate month to designate as National Sarcoma Awareness Month—

(1) to raise awareness about sarcoma; and

(2) to encourage more individuals in the United States to get properly diagnosed and treated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the designation of July 2024 as “National Sarcoma Awareness Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 765—RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JAMES MOUNTAIN INHOFE, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHN-

SON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 765

Whereas James M. Inhofe was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on November 17, 1934, to Perry Dyson Inhofe and Blanche Phoebe Mountain;

Whereas James M. Inhofe moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, with his family in 1942, graduated from Central High School in 1953, and later graduated from the University of Tulsa;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served in the United States Army from 1957 to 1958, stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia;

Whereas James M. Inhofe became a licensed pilot in 1958;

Whereas James M. Inhofe married Kay Kirkpatrick on December 19, 1959;

Whereas, in 1966, James M. Inhofe was first elected to public office to serve on behalf of the people of Oklahoma;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives from 1967 to 1969, during which he sat on banking, industrial development, insurance, and revenue and taxation committees and introduced and passed 18 bills in the fields of insurance, real estate, and finance;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as a member of the Oklahoma Senate from 1969 to 1977, during which he served as the minority leader for the State Senate Republican Caucus from 1974 to 1977;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as the 32nd Mayor of Tulsa, Oklahoma, from 1978 to 1984, during which he—

(1) led Tulsans to approve a bond issue that modernized the infrastructure of the city;

(2) led the construction of a series of low-water dams on the Arkansas River, including the Zink Dam constructed in 1982;

(3) led an effort to revamp the trash collection system; and

(4) created the 911 emergency call system for Tulsa;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as a Member of the United States House of Representatives from 1987 to 1994;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as a member of—

(1) the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1991;

(2) the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1994;

(3) the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control of the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1994;

(4) the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives from 1989 to 1994; and

(5) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives from 1993 to 1994;

Whereas James M. Inhofe ended the secrecy of discharge petitions in the House of Representatives by introducing House Resolution 134, 103rd Congress, agreed to September 28, 1993, relating to amending the rules of the House of Representatives to cause the publication of Members signing a discharge motion, a reform that remains in place today;

Whereas James M. Inhofe was elected on November 8, 1994, in a special election and sworn in as a Senator on November 17, 1994, the date of his 60th birthday;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as a Member of the United States Senate from 1994 to 2023, winning reelection in 1996, 2002, 2008, 2014, and 2020;

Whereas James M. Inhofe, serving as the Senator from Oklahoma on April 19, 1995, the date of the Oklahoma City Bombing, embodied the Oklahoma Standard in his subsequent efforts to support the recovery of Oklahoma City;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as the Chairman of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate from 2003 to 2007 and 2015 to 2017;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate from 2018 to 2021;

Whereas James M. Inhofe also served as a member of—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate from 1995 to 2023, including as Ranking Member from 2013 to 2015 and 2021 to 2023;

(2) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate from 1995 to 2023, including as Ranking Member from 2007 to 2013;

(3) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate from 1995 to 2003;

(4) the Committee on Indian Affairs from 1997 to 2005;

(5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate from 2009 to 2011, and 2013 to 2015;

(6) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate from 2017 to 2019; and

(7) Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate from 2017 to 2023;

Whereas James M. Inhofe served as the Co-Chair of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption from 2009 to 2014;

Whereas James M. Inhofe, who fought tirelessly for the aviation community throughout his life, was a private pilot with more than 11,000 flight hours;

Whereas some of the most notable congressional feats for aviation of James M. Inhofe include—

(1) enacting third-class medical reform;

(2) enhancing protections for general aviation pilots;

(3) supporting job opportunities and retirement security for commercial pilots;

(4) championing a strong aviation workforce for the 21st century; and

(5) protecting contract towers and advocating for needed investments in general aviation and commercial aviation airport infrastructure;

Whereas, in June 1991, James M. Inhofe recreated the historic flight around the world of Oklahoman Wiley Post by flying a twin-engine Cessna 414 from Washington, D.C., to Iceland, to Berlin, to Moscow, to several sites across the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and back to Alaska;

Whereas James M. Inhofe attended EAA AirVenture Oshkosh in Wisconsin for 43 years and was awarded the 2022 R.A. “Bob” Hoover Trophy by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association;

Whereas James M. Inhofe worked tirelessly throughout his career in the Senate to better the infrastructure of the United States and