

MORAN) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2287 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2549

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2549 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2553

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2553 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2855

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2855 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3098

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3098 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3169

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3169 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and
Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4837. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for transportation and subsistence for criminal justice defendants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4837

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Criminal Judicial Administration Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT DEFENDANTS.

Section 4285 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking “when the interests of justice would be served thereby and the United States judge or magistrate judge is satisfied, after appropriate inquiry, that the defendant is financially unable to provide the necessary transportation to appear before the required court on his own” and inserting “when the United States judge or magistrate judge is satisfied that the defendant is indigent based on appointment of counsel pursuant to section 3006A, or, after appropriate inquiry, that the defendant is financially unable to provide necessary transportation”;

(2) by striking “to the place where his appearance is required,” and inserting “to the place where each appearance is required and back to the place of the person’s arrest or bona fide residence,”; and

(3) by striking “to his destination” and inserting “, which includes money for both lodging and food, during travel to the person’s destination and during any proceeding at which the person’s appearance is required”.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE USE OF MAGISTRATE JUDGES TO DECIDE POSTJUDGMENT MOTIONS.

Section 3401 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the second sentence—

(i) by striking “and” after “trial, judgment,”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and rulings on all post-judgment motions” after “sentencing”; and

(B) in the third sentence—

(i) by striking “and” after “trial, judgment,”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and rulings on all post-judgment motions” after “sentencing”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “, with the approval of a judge of the district court,”; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) A magistrate judge who exercises trial jurisdiction under this section, in either a petty offense case or a misdemeanor case in which the defendant has consented to a magistrate judge, may also rule on all post-judgment motions in that case, including petitions for writs of habeas corpus, petitions for writs of coram nobis, motions to vacate a sentence under section 2255 of title 28, and motions related to mental competency under chapter 313 of this title.”.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 4851. A bill to adjust the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include the Scarper Ridge property; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Scarper Ridge Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, straightforward, uncontroversial bill to adjust the boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

This bill would modify the boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, GGNRA, to include the approximately 896-acre Scarper Ridge property. This land is currently owned by the Peninsula Open Space Trust, who would like to sell this land to the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA.

The GGNRA is one of the world’s largest urban national parks, spanning three counties and more than 82,000 acres of coastal and urban lands. According to the National Park Service, the GGNRA is an assemblage of military, private, and public lands which altogether offer vast skylines, natural beauty, and diverse histories to locals and visitors alike. The GGNRA welcomes over 15 million visitors each year, and strives to be an accessible recreational area for all people.

Thanks to continuing efforts by the Peninsula Open Space Trust, local partners, Congresswoman ESHOO, and my predecessors in the Senate, Congress has previously awarded funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase additional land to be included within the GGNRA. However, the lands included in my bill—known as the Scarper Ridge property—require a minor legislative boundary adjustment in order for the National Park Service to use future Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to purchase this property and include it within the park.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance this common-sense, straightforward boundary adjustment bill as soon as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 775—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 15, 2024, AS “NATIONAL LEIOMYOSARCOMA AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 775

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is a malignant sarcoma subtype, 1 of 70 to 100 such subtypes, that arises in smooth muscle and has several subtypes itself due to its vascularity and bone invasion;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is designated by the National Institutes of Health as a rare form of cancer;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is largely resistant to standard chemotherapy treatments, radiation treatments, and immunotherapy trials, with 40-year-old chemotherapy treatments still in use;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma affects all age groups, including children, young adults, the middle-aged, and the elderly, and all genders;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma is diagnosed in more than 2,000 individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, with respect to leiomyosarcoma, research and clinical trials remain complicated and extremely costly due to the difficulty of recruiting patients;

Whereas survival and longevity for individuals with leiomyosarcoma has not significantly improved for at least 30 years;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of leiomyosarcoma patients;

Whereas researchers continue to strive to improve quality of life for leiomyosarcoma patients, improve outcomes in clinical trials, and promote enhanced survivorship; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of July 15, 2024, as “National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes the challenges faced by leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(3) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the United States working to improve the quality of life of leiomyosarcoma patients and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 776—RECOGNIZING THE 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE AND CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CABO VERDEAN-AMERICANS TO DEMOCRACY IN CABO VERDE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 776

Whereas the archipelago of Cabo Verde was the first permanent European settlement in the tropics, the Portuguese arrived in 1456 and settled in Cidade Velha on the Island of Santiago in 1462, and Cabo Verde became an epicenter of the beginning of the transatlantic slave trade;

Whereas Kriolu Kabuverdianu, the maternal language of Cabo Verde, a mix of Portuguese and various African languages, became the world’s first European and African creole language and is the oldest living and widely spoken creole language;

Whereas British influence significantly shaped the archipelago’s economic development and cultural landscape, particularly through the establishment of trade routes and maritime commerce facilitated by British traders and merchants;

Whereas the spirit of Cabo Verdeans’ resistance to the colonial rule of Portugal was embodied by the Badiu community and culture on the Island of Santiago, which was made up of escaped formerly enslaved Africans who lived removed from the Portuguese colonial administration;

Whereas the United States and the archipelago of Cabo Verde share strong historical links dating back to the whaling trade in the 18th century, with people-to-people ties potentially dating back even earlier;

Whereas the emigration of Cabo Verdeans to the United States began in the 18th century and continues today, with communities primarily concentrated in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut;

Whereas, in 1818, the first consulate of the United States in sub-Saharan Africa opened in what is now the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Whereas, in the 19th century, the archipelago of Cabo Verde was the base of the Africa Squadron of the United States Navy, which worked to suppress the transatlantic slave trade across West Africa to the Americas and beyond;

Whereas the archipelago of Cabo Verde has long been a refuge for communities seeking a better life, as exemplified by an embrace of Jewish heritage following the persecution of Sephardic Jews during the Inquisition and Moroccan and Gibraltarian migration during the 19th century, an integral part of Cabo Verde’s national heritage;

Whereas the State Ship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the schooner Ernestina-Morrissey, originally launched in 1894 as the Effie M. Morrissey, was the last sailing vessel to bring immigrants to the United States from the archipelago of Cabo Verde and was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior in 1990;

Whereas, between 1800 and 1921, more than 70 percent of all Cabo Verdean immigrants to the United States arrived via the Port of New Bedford, Massachusetts;

Whereas the labor of Cabo Verdeans became integral to the commercial cultivation of cranberries in the 19th century as the whaling industry declined and remains so today;

Whereas, with the decline of the whaling industry, Cabo Verdean-American mariners developed a strong packet trade between the archipelago of Cabo Verde and New England, bringing goods and thousands of immigrants with them;

Whereas, on January 20, 1973, Amílcar Cabral, the founder and leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde, was assassinated;

Whereas, on July 5, 1975, the archipelago of Cabo Verde gained independence from Portugal;

Whereas, on July 19, 1975, the United States established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cabo Verde;

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde was under one-party rule until 1992, when the first multiparty elections were held;

Whereas Kriolu Kabuverdianu can still be heard today in various towns and cities across New England;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde has several sister city and town relationships with counterparts in the United States, such as Praia with Boston, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, Mosteiros with Brockton, Massachusetts, and Mindelo with New Bedford, Massachusetts;

Whereas Cabo Verdean-Americans continue to contribute to the social fabric of the United States, particularly in New England, in industries such as politics, entertainment, sports, academia, and others;

Whereas many Cabo Verdean-Americans were involved in the civil rights movement in the United States and Cabo Verde’s struggle for independence during the 20th century;

Whereas more than 150 Peace Corps volunteers served in the Republic of Cabo Verde from 1988 to 2013, and in 2019 the Government

of the Republic of Cabo Verde formally invited the Peace Corps to return;

Whereas José Maria Pereira Neves, the former Prime Minister and current President of the Republic of Cabo Verde, met with United States President Barack Obama in the Cabinet Room of the White House in 2013 to discuss and strengthen bilateral relations, emphasizing mutual interests in economic development, democracy, and regional security;

Whereas the Pedro Pires Institute for Cape Verdean Studies at Bridgewater State University in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, is the only academic research institute in the world solely dedicated to the archipelago of Cabo Verde and Cabo Verdeans and serves as a bridge between Massachusetts, the archipelago of Cabo Verde, and the Cabo Verdean diaspora;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde upholds the principles of freedom and democracy;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde enjoys relatively high literacy rates, high per capita income, and positive health indicators;

Whereas, in 2021, New Hampshire and the Republic of Cabo Verde agreed to the State Partnership Program administered by the National Guard Bureau, which deepens United States-Cabo Verde relations and encourages exchanges between government and military personnel;

Whereas, in 2019, the traditional Cabo Verdean musical genre Morna, popularized by the world-renowned late singer and “Barefoot Diva,” Cesária Évora, was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

Whereas, in June 2022, according to the World Food Programme of the United Nations, almost ten percent of the Republic of Cabo Verde’s population faced acute food insecurity as a result of drought, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the upheaval in global food and energy markets caused by the Russian Federation’s illegal invasion of Ukraine;

Whereas, in December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation selected the Republic of Cabo Verde as eligible to develop a regional compact for the purpose of regional economic integration;

Whereas the selection was made in recognition of the Republic of Cabo Verde’s clear commitment to democratic governance, consistent, strong passage of the Millennium Challenge Corporation scorecard, successful prior partnerships with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, lingering development and poverty reduction needs, and the potential opportunities to strengthen regional economic integration with a committed and engaged former partner of the Millennium Challenge Corporation;

Whereas the Republic of Cabo Verde’s initial \$110,000,000 compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which closed in 2010, included the construction of several new roads and bridges and expanded and modernized the Port of Praia, which boosted its competitiveness by decreasing cargo processing times and shipping costs, and the Republic of Cabo Verde’s subsequent \$66,000,000 compact, which concluded in 2017, improved access to clean water and sanitation, strengthened land rights, and facilitated ambitious policy and institutional reforms to improve the country’s overall investment climate;

Whereas, in December 2023, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cabo Verde, José Ulisses Correia e Silva, met with the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, to emphasize Cabo Verde’s support for the territorial integrity of Ukraine dating back to