

(Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5392, a bill to prohibit discrimination based on political affiliation in granting disaster assistance.

S. 5406

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5406, a bill to establish an Office of Public Engagement and Participation within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 918

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 918, a resolution designating December 2, 2024, as "World Nuclear Energy Day".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 919—RECOGNIZING THE 40TH YEAR SINCE THE 1984 BHOPAL CHEMICAL DISASTER AND HELPING TO ENSURE THAT NO OTHER COMMUNITY SUFFERS ANOTHER CHEMICAL DISASTER, BY DESIGNATING DECEMBER 3 AS NATIONAL CHEMICAL DISASTER AWARENESS DAY

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 919

Whereas, on December 3, 1984, a Union Carbide pesticide factory released a dense cloud of toxic methyl isocyanate gas into the Indian city of Bhopal, killing 8,000 people within 72 hours and permanently injuring 500,000 more in what is considered to be the world's worst industrial disaster;

Whereas this catastrophic chemical leak in Bhopal strongly influenced the Government of the United States to protect communities from toxic exposure by enacting legislation such as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499; 100 Stat. 1613), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), which authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to establish and maintain a Toxic Release Inventory, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549; 104 Stat. 2576), which authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to implement the Risk Management Program and established the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (referred to in this preamble as the "CSB"), and prescribing regulations such as the Process Safety Management standard published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 1992;

Whereas major risks to the public remain, with approximately 12,000 hazardous industrial and commercial facilities across the United States, putting some 131,000,000 people at risk for toxic exposures resulting from any lapses which lead to dangerous conditions or procedures;

Whereas a CSB investigation identified dangerous conditions and deficiencies as responsible for a 2008 explosion at a pesticide

manufacturing plant at Institute, West Virginia, which came so close to igniting a stockpile of methyl isocyanate that a Congressional inquiry concluded that it could easily have been "a catastrophe rivaling the Bhopal disaster";

Whereas data received from the CSB's Accidental Release Reporting Rule indicates 445 hazardous chemical incidents, including fires, explosions, and harmful chemical releases, occurred in the United States between April 2021 and October 2024;

Whereas these hazardous chemical incidents include a train derailment near East Palestine, Ohio, that released ethyl hexyl acrylate, isobutylene, and vinyl chloride into nearby air, soil, and water, requiring the emergency evacuation of over 2,000 residents, who now face ongoing health issues;

Whereas the health and economic impacts of chemical disasters have multigenerational effects, such as in Bhopal where survivors suffer significantly higher mortality rates, with over 150,000 survivors battling chronic illnesses related to their exposure or that of their parents, and approximately 500,000 people remain physically and economically devastated by the disaster;

Whereas a University of San Diego study found that men who were in utero in Bhopal at the time of the disaster have higher rates of cancer and disability precluding employment, and lower levels of education;

Whereas the Bhopal disaster survivors have undertaken hundreds of protests and dozens of legal petitions for adequate compensation, medical care, rehabilitation, and criminal justice, and to achieve their goal of establishing a serious deterrent against the possibility of other Bhopal-level disasters;

Whereas the Government of India charged Union Carbide and its former Chief Executive Officer Warren Anderson with culpable homicide, equivalent to criminally negligent manslaughter under United States law and an extraditable offense;

Whereas Union Carbide and its representatives have ignored repeated summonses to appear in court in India, and applications under 2 extradition treaties between India and the United States dating back to 1942 have failed to secure their appearance;

Whereas Dow Inc., the owner of Union Carbide since 2001, has not compelled its subsidiary to attend any proceedings relating to the Bhopal disaster;

Whereas, regarding the Bhopal disaster, Amnesty International states that "The indifference and disdain with which the survivors and their descendants have been treated ever since the gas leak, the lack of proper and effective accountability of both state and corporate actors for both the gas leak and ongoing contamination, and the failure to ensure a reparations programme that adequately addresses all past and ongoing harms have been enabled by entrenched environmental racism", in which the people who inhabit industrial "sacrifice zones" are treated "as disposable, their voices ignored, their presence excluded from decision-making processes and their dignity and human rights trampled upon";

Whereas United States Census data shows that census tracts where people of color are the majority experience 40 percent more cancer-causing industrial air pollution and are twice as likely to get cancer from toxic air pollution compared to census tracts where white people are the majority, and the majority of residents near facilities where accidents occur are from historically underserved and overburdened populations; and

Whereas the centrality of human rights to the foreign policy of the United States and the commitment of the United States to the right to freedom from discrimination are in line with the goal of safeguarding against fu-

ture chemical disasters, which disproportionately impact vulnerable communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 40-year effort of the survivors of the 1984 Bhopal chemical disaster to ensure that no other community around the world suffers another Bhopal-level disaster by designating December 3 as National Chemical Disaster Awareness Day;

(2) applauds the resilience of the Bhopal chemical disaster survivors in battling to overcome ill health, poverty, and marginalization to try to establish a deterrent against future chemical disasters;

(3) calls on the Department of Justice to take—

(A) timely steps in response to requests by the Indian Government concerning Dow Inc., who purchased the Union Carbide facility where the disaster took place; and

(B) any other actions necessary for the United States to comply with obligations under the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at New Delhi on October 17, 2001 (TIAS 05-1003);

(4) seeks to engage with the survivors of the Bhopal chemical disaster to strengthen the public's understanding of the dangers of chemical disasters; and

(5) emphasizes that supporting human rights and protecting the right to freedom from discrimination are and should remain key pillars of United States foreign policy worldwide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 920—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2024 AS "NATIONAL HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 920

Whereas, in the United States, public schools identified nearly 1,400,000 enrolled homeless children and youth during the 2022 to 2023 school year, a 14 percent increase from the previous school year;

Whereas every year an estimated 1,200,000 children younger than 6 years of age, and approximately 4,200,000 youth and young adults, experience homelessness, with many of those children, youth, and young adults staying on couches, in motels, in shelters, or outside;

Whereas infants experiencing homelessness are at a higher risk for certain illnesses and health conditions;

Whereas families experiencing homelessness are more likely to experience involvement in the child welfare system and difficulty with school attendance;

Whereas more than 52 percent of students that experienced homelessness during the 2021 to 2022 school year were chronically absent, a rate 22 percent higher than other students;

Whereas, in 2021, high school students experiencing homelessness were nearly twice as likely to have seriously considered suicide or made a suicide plan and more than 3 times as likely to have made a suicide attempt within the past year;

Whereas individuals without a high school degree or general educational development certificate are over 4.5 times more likely to report homelessness than their peers who completed high school, making lack of education the leading risk factor for homelessness;

Whereas, in 2022, the high school graduation rate for students experiencing homelessness was 68 percent, compared to 80 percent for low-income students and 85.5 percent for all students;

Whereas the rate of youth homelessness is the same in rural, suburban, and urban areas;

Whereas 29 percent of unaccompanied homeless youth between 13 and 25 years of age have spent time in foster care, compared to approximately 6 percent of all children;

Whereas homelessness among children and youth is a complex issue that often occurs with deep poverty, low education and employment levels, substance misuse and use disorders, mental health disorders, lack of affordable housing, and family conflict; and

Whereas awareness of child and youth homelessness must be heightened to encourage greater support for effective programs to help children and youth overcome homelessness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the efforts of businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and youth;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers that—

(A) use time and resources to raise awareness of child and youth homelessness, the causes of child and youth homelessness, and potential solutions; and

(B) work to prevent homelessness among children and youth;

(3) designates November 2024 as “National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month”; and

(4) encourages businesses, governments, organizations, educators, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts to address homelessness among children and youth during November 2024.

SENATE RESOLUTION 921—REMEMBERING THE DECEMBER 6, 2019, TERRORIST ATTACK AT NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA AND COMMEMORATING THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES, AND THOSE WHO WERE INJURED, IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas December 6, 2024, the 5-year anniversary of the terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola (referred to in this preamble as the “terrorist attack”), is a day of commemoration for those who lost their lives, and those who were injured, during the terrorist attack, including—

(1) Ensign Joshua Kaleb Watson of Enterprise, Alabama;

(2) Petty Officer Third Class Mohammed Sameh Haitham of St. Petersburg, Florida; and

(3) Petty Officer Third Class Cameron Scott Walters of Richmond Hill, Georgia;

Whereas the 3 servicemembers who died in the terrorist attack were posthumously awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and the Purple Heart;

Whereas the terrorist who committed the terrorist attack was a Saudi Arabian foreign military student who had been radicalized and established contact with Al Qaeda operatives prior to attending flight training at Naval Air Station Pensacola;

Whereas Naval Air Station Pensacola security forces and Escambia County, Florida,

law enforcement officers took decisive action to end the terrorist attack and have rightly earned the praises and awards bestowed upon them;

Whereas 2 civilians were awarded the Department of the Navy Superior Civilian Medal for Valor for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 individuals were awarded the Purple Heart, or the law enforcement equivalent, for injuries sustained during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 9 military personnel were awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 military personnel were awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal for their heroic actions during the terrorist attack;

Whereas 8 law enforcement officers were awarded the Medal of Valor for their actions taken during the terrorist attack; and

Whereas December 6, 2024, marks 5 years since the lives of 3 military personnel were tragically cut short by the egregious act of terrorism at Naval Air Station Pensacola: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the December 6, 2019, terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola (referred to in this resolution as the “terrorist attack”);

(2) commemorates in sorrow the servicemembers and civilians who lost their lives, or who were injured, and the harm caused to the surrounding community, as a result of the terrorist attack;

(3) remembers Ensign Joshua Kaleb Watson, Petty Officer Third Class Mohammed Sameh Haitham, and Petty Officer Third Class Cameron Scott Walters, who were killed in the terrorist attack;

(4) expresses gratitude for the heroic actions that the civilians, uniformed personnel, and law enforcement performed during and in the aftermath of the terrorist attack;

(5) lauds the decision to give medals and awards to the law enforcement officers, uniformed servicemembers, and civilians who responded heroically on the morning of December 6, 2019; and

(6) commends the efforts undertaken by the Department of Defense to enhance security at military installations to ensure that the tragedy represented by the terrorist attack is never repeated.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3308. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BUTLER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4243, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

SA 3309. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 4569, to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3308. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. BUTLER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4243, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm; as follows:

On page 3, strike line 15 and all that follows through line 17 and insert the following:

(1) A historic figure in American political his-

SA 3309. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR)) sub-

mitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 4569, to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, 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 “Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes on Websites and Networks Act” or the “TAKE IT DOWN Act”.

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PROHIBITION ON INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CONSENT.—The term ‘consent’ means an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary authorization made by an individual free from force, fraud, duress, misrepresentation, or coercion.

“(B) DIGITAL FORGERY.—The term ‘digital forgery’ means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction, that, when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person, is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the individual.

“(C) IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘identifiable individual’ means an individual—

“(i) who appears in whole or in part in an intimate visual depiction; and

“(ii) whose face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic (including a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature) is displayed in connection with such intimate visual depiction.

“(D) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The term ‘interactive computer service’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.

“(E) INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTION.—The term ‘intimate visual depiction’ has the meaning given such term in section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851).

“(F) MINOR.—The term ‘minor’ means any individual under the age of 18 years.

“(2) OFFENSE INVOLVING AUTHENTIC INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(A) INVOLVING ADULTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish an intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual who is not a minor if—

“(i) the intimate visual depiction was obtained or created under circumstances in which the person knew or reasonably should have known the identifiable individual had a reasonable expectation of privacy;

“(ii) what is depicted was not voluntarily exposed by the identifiable individual in a public or commercial setting;

“(iii) what is depicted is not a matter of public concern; and

“(iv) publication of the intimate visual depiction—

“(I) is intended to cause harm; or