

(Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4272, a bill to improve promotion practices in the National Guard, and for other purposes.

S. 4278

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 4278, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase of certain firearms by individuals under 21 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 4304

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4304, a bill to prohibit unfair treatment of cadets and midshipmen who refuse to get the COVID-19 vaccine, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 615

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 615, a resolution expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

S. RES. 636

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 636, a resolution urging the development of a strategy to counter the rise in violent crime across the United States.

S. RES. 646

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 646, a resolution expressing the Senate's support for Finland and Sweden's accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the expedited ratification of accession protocols.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 4315. A bill to address the foreign production of precursor chemicals that are used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill addresses the foreign production of precursor chemicals that are used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances.

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

S. 4315

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 “Protecting America from Narcotics and Illicit Chemicals Act of 2022” or the “PANIC Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. MODIFIED DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRY.

Section 481(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) that is a direct source of covered synthetic drugs or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances, including precursor chemicals, when those precursor chemicals are used in the production of such drugs and substances, significantly affecting the United States;”.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4324. A bill to clarify that convictions for kidnapping or sexual abuse are grounds for inadmissibility and deportability under the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. 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. 4324

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 “Reverse Entry for Migrant Offenders and Violence Expulsion Act”.

SEC. 2. GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY.

Section 212(a)(2)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(F)) is amended to read as follows:

“(F) KIDNAPPING; SEXUAL ABUSE.—Any alien who has been convicted of—

“(i) any offense under chapter 55 of title 18, United States Code (related to kidnapping); or

“(ii) any offense under chapter 109A of such title (related to sexual abuse), is inadmissible.”.

SEC. 3. GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION.

Section 237(a)(2)(D)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)(D)(i)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “chapter 55 (relating to kidnapping),” after “espionage,”; and

(2) by inserting “chapter 109A (relating to sexual abuse),” after “sabotage.”.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4327. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide hazard mitigation assistance for mitigating and preventing post-wildfire flooding and debris flow, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4328. A bill to modify the fire management assistance cost share, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Fire Suppression Improvement Act and the Post Fire Flooding and Debris Flow Act.

Currently, the Fire Management Assistance Grant, FMAG, Program is available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that threaten such destruction that they would constitute a major disaster.

However, under current law, FMAGs can only be used to reimburse expenses incurred after it is granted.

The Fire Suppression Improvement Act would explicitly allow for State or local governments to use FMAGs for the predeployment of assets and resources. These predeployed assets are critical to suppression of fires and are sometimes the only way to contain a fire before it gets out of hand and needs a major disaster declaration. This bill would simply allow for FMAGs to help State and local governments cover the cost of fighting incidents from the beginning of the high-risk event.

Additionally, this bill would make FMAGs consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance by stating that the Federal cost share of FMAGs shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. This bill does not mandate any cost share increase but simply allows for flexibility. FMAGS are granted on an incident-by-incident basis, and as we have seen across the West, fires often occur in the same area consecutively in the same year.

Wildfires leave behind severe vegetation loss and soil exposure in the form of burn scars, which can cause destructive and large-scale flooding and debris flow when exposed to rainfall. Sudden and deadly postfire events of this type are well documented throughout the Western United States, particularly in Southern California. These events are one of the most dangerous postfire hazards and pose a serious threat to life and property and have the possibility to block drainage ways and damage public infrastructure.

The Post Fire Flooding and Debris Flow Act would explicitly include mitigating and preventing postwildfire flooding and debris flow as eligible under FEMA's HMGP. This inclusion would allow for State and local governments to act quickly when storms are incoming to protect property, public infrastructure, and lives.

This bill would also make HMGP consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance by stating that the Federal cost share of HMGP shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. This bill does not mandate any increase but simply allows for flexibility and increased federal assistance where necessary.

As States and local governments continue to step up, respond, and work to recover from more frequent and more