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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 7, 2022, at 2 p.m.

Senate

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 2022

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Savior, lead us like a Shepherd. Lord, we experienced more mass shootings over the weekend leaving a carnage of dead and wounded. Forgive us when we do too little too late. Give us the prudence to anticipate the evil and choose the right priorities to prevent it.

Lord, provide our lawmakers with the ability to discern and do what is right, even when it is difficult. Give them the courage to speak the truth regardless of the consequences. Help them to be productive in all their endeavors as they strive to walk along the paths of justice.

And Lord, bless Ukraine.

We pray in our Savior's Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Alex Wagner, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUN CONTROL

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I will speak more on this subject later this week, but I spent much of last week, both Marcelle and I did, in Vermont. It is a very peaceful State.

We walk across the fields at our home, walk down the dirt road where we live, and then go to various places just meeting with people all over the State. A lot of it was in what is called Chittenden County. That is about a quarter of the State's population. That is where I was a prosecutor, State's attorney is what we called it.

I made it a point during that time that if we had a violent crime, a gun crime, I would go to the scene, whether it was 3 o'clock in the morning or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the most violent ones were, of course, at 3 o'clock in the morning. I can still remember every single one of them like it was yesterday, but they were a tiny fraction of what we see every day.

I hear people say we should pray for these children. I would say pray that the Congress has the guts to stand up and pass real gun control legislation.

In Vermont, we limit the number of rounds you can have in a semiautomatic weapon during deer season. We ought to try to protect children as much as we do deer.

Again, fortunately in our State, the number of murders and shootings I went to were nothing like we see today. But I have awakened in the middle of the night remembering the scenes. When you are at a murder scene and it is a child who has been murdered and it is 3 o'clock in the morning, the grieving family is there, there is no way you forget it.

That is more than 50 years ago I was doing that. I can tell you exactly what each of those rooms looked like. I can tell you exactly who the person was I prosecuted for it. And I can tell you exactly how many times I prayed, Why

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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did this have to happen and never let it happen again.

As I said, I will speak further on this. I know in my State of Vermont, we do have a very large percentage of gun owners. Most of them tell me, ''Do something.''

As I said, of course, pray for the children. Pray that the Congress does the right thing with real—with real—gun control.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Last week, we paused to honor the men and women who paid the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation and in defense of our freedoms.

For families all across America, the long holiday weekend also kicked off the excitement of summer traditions, but, unfortunately, a year-and-a-half into the failed policies of this all-Democratic government, even modest family celebrations came with pricetags that were literally sky high.

Today, the average price of gas in America reached a new record high. There is now just one State in our whole country where average prices haven't passed $4.30. From trips across town to visits with relatives, driving is becoming an even more painful proposition for working families.

In Boyd County, one Kentuckian said it now cost him about $73 to fill up the tank.

I just hope those prices will go down.

Another in Lexington said:

I'm traveling up north to take care of my mother up in Michigan. It's a long haul, and yeah, it's hard when it is this expensive.

And sky-high fuel prices aren't just hurting drivers. April saw the biggest 1-month spike in airfare on record with tickets up nearly 20 percent. The cost of backyard cookouts and all other home-cooked meals are continuing to rise. Prices on everything from ground beef to eggs have clocked the fastest annual increase since 1979.

What about big household purchases? Many families wait for Memorial Day weekend sales to fill a need around the house. Well, tools and hardware are 11 percent more expensive than they were a year ago. Major appliances cost 12 percent more. And furniture is up almost 15 percent.

These record-setting prices have got working families literally surrounded, and the American people know exactly where these hardships are coming from. They know this pain is a direct—a direct—result of the failed policies that Washington Democrats pursued even as everybody warned that their reckless spending would cause inflation.

A little more than a year ago, Democrats dumped $2 trillion of liberal waste onto our economy. Their own experts—their own experts—told them not to do it. President Obama's top economist warned then it was ''definitely too big for the moment.''

President Clinton's Treasury Secretary said it could ''set off inflationary pressures of a kind we have not seen in a generation.'' And both of them said it at the time.

It was reported a few days ago that even Secretary Yellen, the President's own Treasury Secretary, knew the spending spree was reckless and wished it were smaller.

But our colleague, the Democratic leader, brushed aside expert concerns, saying that ''I do not think inflationary dangers, at least in the near term, are very real.''

Well, now his party is presiding over out-of-control inflation, the worst in four decades, a year-on-year inflation rate of—listen to this—8.3 percent. And even that terrible number may be an understatement.

In the early 1980s, right after the last bout of inflation this bad, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed how they measure inflation. Larry Summers has coauthored a new research paper that tries to create an apples-to-apples comparison between the inflation figures today versus 40 years ago.

So here is what they found:

The current inflation regime is closer to that of the late 1970s than it may at first appear.

In other words, Democrats have brought inflation much closer to the bad old days of the late seventies than the official numbers even make it look.

Of course, no matter which way economists measure it, the American people know historic inflation when they feel it. It is impossible to ignore, from the gas pump to the supermarket, to the big-box store.

On Democrats' watch, working families' hard-earned dollars are buying them less and less.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING JOHN EDWARD PORTER

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, the name ''John Edward Porter'' may not be well known to many people now, but there was a time when he had a special impact on America.

I was proud to call him a colleague and my friend. John Porter was a Congressman from Illinois who served at the same time I was a Member of the House. He did some remarkable things in his life. In the famous 10th District, he was a real leader on many issues. He represented that district in Chicago's northern suburbs from 1980 until the year 2001 and for most of the time we served together in the House. I admired him. We always had a good, positive working relationship although we were of different political faiths. He was a leader and a voice for principled, bipartisan cooperation within our Illinois congressional delegation.

John Porter passed away last Friday. He was raised in a family where public service was a way of life. He took it to heart. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1958 to 1964 and as an attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice during the Kennedy administration.

He was elected to the House in 1980 when his predecessor, Abner Mikva, resigned to become a Federal judge. The two men were different in political faith, but in many regards, they were the same. Ab Mikva, you see, was a legendary liberal Democrat, the son of Jewish immigrants from Ukraine who relied on welfare to survive the Great Depression. John Porter was a fiscally conservative Republican whose father was a judge. But they shared many values. They believed that public service was a noble profession and that government could make life better and that America must remain a beacon of hope for the world.

John Porter supported efforts to protect the environment in the earliest days. He championed human rights efforts across the globe and efforts to protect the environment at home. He was the founder of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. He was a key supporter of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

John Porter was an independent thinker who defied the National Rifle Association to support a national ban on assault weapons in 1994. It took guts. John Porter did the right thing.

His greatest and most visionary contribution to America was in the field of biomedical research. He was chair of the powerful House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. He was a driving force in the House behind the successful effort to double the funding for the National Institutes of Health.

For those who may not know, the National Institutes of Health in Washington, DC, is the leading medical research agency in the world—in the world—and John Porter, this Congressman from Illinois, teamed up with two Senators to take on what seemed like an impossible assignment. He joined with Tom Harkin, a Senator from Iowa, a Democrat, and Arlen Specter, a Senator from Pennsylvania, a Republican. They set out to do the politically impossible—to double the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

The new funding came at a critical moment in history. It made possible discoveries that literally changed the

world, including the famous Human Genome Project, which Dr. Francis Collins headed up at that time. It was one of the greatest scientific breakthroughs of the 20th century, and it happened because John Porter and the Senators I mentioned decided to make certain that the NIH had the resources when they needed it.

The mapping of the human genome continues to transform medicine on a daily basis and has provided lifesaving cures all around the world. It is the leadership of NIH Director Dr. Collins and the inspiring example of John Porter that convinced me to try to team up with Senators on the other side of the aisle and do the same in my time in the Senate. I admired John's success so much that I decided to try to make it my own. So I teamed up with ROY BLUNT, a Republican from Missouri, and also, of course, with PATTY MURRAY, a Democrat from the State of Washington, and we started our effort to see if we could increase dramatically the National Institutes of Health's budget. We did. We increased it by over 40 percent in the period of time that we have taken on this assignment and more to follow.

The NIH recognized Congressman John Porter's invaluable contributions in 2014 by naming its new Neuroscience Research Center in his honor.

Loretta and I send our condolences to his wife Amy, their children, stepchildren, and grandchildren, to John's friends and colleagues, and to all who were inspired by his example to make our world and our Nation a better, healthier, safer place.

GUN VIOLENCE

Madam President, 23 years ago, after the massacre at Columbine High School left 12 students and a teacher dead, the gun lobby and its allies insisted that ''Now is not the time'' to talk about gun laws. In shooting after shooting since, as America has been stunned and grieving and burying its children, the gun lobby has demanded that we not ''politicize'' the issue of gun violence. They say we should wait until passions have cooled before taking any action to reduce gun violence in America.

Well, the grim reality is this: It is no longer possible to wait months or weeks or even days after a mass shooting for passions to cool. The shootings just keep happening. So far this year, we have seen 246 mass shootings in 157 days—more than 1 mass shooting every day. Just this past weekend, a string of 11 mass shootings left at least 15 people dead and more than 60 others wounded in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Arizona, Texas, Georgia, New York, and Michigan. No other developed nation on Earth has even a fraction of the mass shootings we have in the United States.

President Lincoln once said famously that ''we cannot escape history.'' This Senate cannot escape its responsibility to do something. We cannot allow ourselves to grow numb and resigned to this mass murder.

Negotiations are underway on a bipartisan basis to help reduce gun violence in America. I want to thank Senators CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut, JOHN CORNYN of Texas, and the other Democrats and Republicans who are trying to find a way to reduce gun violence. But it takes 60 Senators for that to happen. I hope in good faith we can at least take a step forward from this awful situation.

The House of Representatives already acted last year to close gaps in the gun background check system. This week, the House will vote on bills to support extreme-risk protection orders, or ''red flag'' laws, and other important measures.

Tomorrow, the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, will hold a hearing on the mass shooting that took place in Buffalo on May 14, just a few weeks ago, and the domestic terrorism threat it exposes. One of our witnesses is Garnell Whitfield, Jr., whose mother Ruth was murdered at Tops grocery store in Buffalo.

Gun violence is now the leading cause of death among America's children and teenagers. It replaced automobile accidents.

Next week, the Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing to hear from experts about the lasting trauma that gun violence leaves on children.

Next month, the Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on the growing danger of gun violence to police, who increasingly find themselves outgunned on the streets.

There was a retired police officer in that grocery store in Buffalo. His name is Aaron Salter. He served the community and the police force, and he was there to bring security to that grocery store. When the shooter came in with his military style weapon, this policeman did his duty. He pulled his handgun. He was outgunned by this killer and lost his life.

Let's consider a few basic truths.

No. 1, this crisis is not simply about school safety. It wouldn't be solved by turning every school into an armed fortress. It is much bigger than schools alone.

Last Friday, I went to a grade school in Chicago. I won't name the name, but I have a granddaughter who is in the fourth grade there. There are 100 kids in the fourth grade in this school, and they all came to the assembly hall, where I gave them a little talk and answered their questions. I couldn't help but think as I stood there talking about my job and what is the hardest part and what is the best part. And I looked at those wonderful kids and I thought to myself, they are exactly the same age as the kids who died in Uvalde, TX. I couldn't imagine for a second the horror that the families must have felt when they heard the news that there was a shooter on the premises in their school. I can't imagine that this Nation is so cold and callous that it would ignore the reality of human suffering—not just the deaths of those children and the teachers but what it meant to those families and still means to them to this day.

But it isn't just schools. Some people say: Well, if we just make a fortress out of the school, we will only have one door, and we will have metal detectors. And if the custodians and cafeteria workers and all the teachers and principals are all carrying guns, then we can keep our kids safe.

Think about that for a moment. Is that the answer in the United States of America to gun violence, that we are going to outgun any madman who comes on the premises carrying an assault-type weapon? Is that as good as it gets in the United States of America? I think we can do better.

Let's not kid ourselves. As heartbreaking as it is to hear of any violence in a school, schools are not the only places where this happens—grocery stores, Walmarts, Waffle Houses, bars and night clubs, hospitals, doctors' offices, churches, synagogues, Sikh gurdwaras, movie theaters, subways, street corners, baby showers, graduation parties, weddings, funerals, big cities and small towns, north, east, south, and west. Gun violence can be found in every corner of America. It can happen anywhere to anyone at any time.

Point No. 2: As horrific as they are, mass shootings are only a small part of America's gun violence crisis. In 2020, the most recent year for which the CDC has statistics, 45,222 Americans died by gun violence in 2020—45,222.

That total number of gun deaths was 14 percent higher than the year before, 25 percent higher than 5 years before, and 43 percent higher than 10 years. Counting only homicides, the 2020 deaths were 34 percent greater than just 1 year earlier, 49 percent over 5 years earlier, and 75 percent greater than a decade earlier. How can we look at those numbers and do nothing?

In 2020, 79 percent of murders in the United States were carried out with guns—79 percent. How about Canada? What percentage of their murders in 2020 were the result of guns? Thirty-seven percent. In the United States, 79 percent; Canada, 37 percent; Australia, 13 percent; United Kingdom, 4 percent. But it is 79 percent in the United States of America. It is horrible, and it is getting worse.

Point No. 3: The changes the Senate is likely to consider pose no threat to the lifestyle of any law-abiding gun owner. Our goal is to save lives through responsible gun ownership.

There is a website, and I am not going to mention its name, but it is sometimes viewed as the most prolific place to buy a gun on the internet. If you buy a gun on that site from a licensed firearms dealer, you have to pass a background check. But there are also what they call private sales on this site, one person selling to another person. Private gun sales on this website and at gun shows and other places require no background check.

The two parties meet, and the buyer hands over money and leaves with a gun.

A recent investigation by the gun safety organization Everytown found that in 2018, there were 1.2 million ads on this website to sell guns without a background check.

Last week, it listed an ad—listen to this—for a private sale in Buffalo, NY, of an AR–15—the same kind of weapon that that madman took into the grocery store and the same kind of weapon that was used against the schoolchildren in Uvalde, TX. Through that website, you could buy an AR–15 last week—no background check required. How long do these background checks take? In most cases, they take less than 5 minutes, and no law-abiding citizen needs to worry about passing this test. We should close the deadly ''private sale'' loophole to help keep guns out of the hands of people who are legally prohibited from owning firearms.

I support ''red flag'' laws that allow law enforcement to temporarily remove firearms from a person who is determined by the court to be at risk of hurting himself or others. There are 19 States, including Illinois, that have these laws, and they are an important tool for preventing violence. Even Florida's Republican-controlled legislature enacted a State ''red flag'' law after the Parkland massacre. We should support similar efforts.

I will close with a story from my State.

Three years ago, a convicted felon was fired from a job at a small manufacturing plant near Chicago. He went back a few hours later with a handgun. He shot and killed five of his former coworkers and wounded five police officers before killing himself. I attended the memorial services of several of those victims. Those murders happened in a town called Aurora, IL.

Seven years before that, a gunman in another Aurora—this time in Colorado—opened fire in a movie theater, killing 12 people and wounding 70 more—killing 12 and wounding 70 more. When the police chief of Aurora, CO, heard about the Illinois rampage, he said to a reporter: Months from now, as people talk about the mass shootings of the world, some will ask: Which Aurora mass shooting are you talking about?

Think about that. In nearly any other nation on Earth, the name of a town in which a mass shooting has taken place would be remembered and mourned for years or even decades. In America, gun deaths and even mass murders now happen with such sickening regularity that some people have a hard time keeping the tragedies apart or of even remembering them.

I might say to the Presiding Officer at this point, I know of the terrible shooting in your State over the weekend where one of your State judges was gunned down. It is happening everywhere. I am so sorry that it touched your State this last weekend.

Over this past week, I met with people across Illinois to discuss gun violence. I met with police officers, youth in Chicago who had been affected by gun violence, and doctors at Stroger Hospital and at Lurie Children's Hospital. I spoke to so many people, and this was always the first topic they mentioned: gun violence.

They asked me a basic question: When is Congress going to do something about this?

The American people are sick and tired of gun violence, and they are desperate for us to bring change. This Senate has it within our power now to make changes that respect our Constitution and the rights of law-abiding citizens that will literally save lives. The question is whether we have the conscience and the courage to take these numbers of steps forward together. Lives depend on it.

When I left my granddaughter's grade school last Friday, I thought about it all-day long—those beautiful kids and the kids down in Texas and the kids at Sandy Hook and the kids at Columbine and the kids at Parkland. All of these kids are being butchered by gun violence.

Many people think, because the Constitution and its Second Amendment gives us the right to bear arms, that we can't touch this issue. They are wrong. The Supreme Court, in the Heller decision Justice Scalia wrote, made clear that we still retain the power to regulate the guns that are sold and how they are going to be used. We have got to take that and seize that opportunity. We have been elected to the U.S. Senate to respond to American crises. This is at the top of the list. After what we have been through in the last several weeks and what we are likely to go through in the weeks to come, how dare we say this is too big and too tough. How could anything be more important than the safety of our children and of our families across America?

I will join in the Senate Judiciary Committee, in any way that I can, to support this bipartisan effort. I hope that it is meaningful. I hope, when it is all said and done, we can point to it and say: We achieved something in the names of those families of survivors and of those who lost their lives—who have given so much to this madness that has become part of life in America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The senior Senator from Iowa.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, Congress has a constitutional responsibility to ensure that the executive branch executes the laws and uses taxpayer money that has been appropriated to do it according to congressional intent. Now, around here, we refer to seeing that the laws are faithfully executed as the constitutional responsibility of oversight of the Congress of the United States. In furtherance of that constitutional responsibility, Congress has an obligation to investigate the executive branch for fraud, waste, abuse, and gross mismanagement. I take my constitutional responsibilities of oversight very seriously.

From time to time, I receive information that requires me to ask questions of the executive branch in efforts to better understand whether any wrongdoing has occurred and, if so, what remedial actions will be taken and employed to cure the damage done. That is what brings me to the floor of the Senate today, focusing on Assistant Special Agent in Charge Timothy Thibault at the FBI's Washington Field Office.

Last week, while I was meeting with my constituents in Iowa, I sent a letter to the Justice Department and the FBI and also a letter to the Department of Justice's inspector general. In those letters, I provided evidence of extreme leftwing bias shown by Special Agent Thibault. Now, in his position, he is a very powerful agent within the FBI—so powerful that he can open and close Federal public corruption cases and investigations. He is a shining example, at the same time, of what is wrong with the FBI.

Andrew McCarthy wrote about Mr. Thibault last week and wondered what the heck has happened with the FBI. This FBI agent's leftwing political bias was exposed by his very own LinkedIn and Twitter accounts. There, in those accounts, he posted highly partisan material related to his superiors, matters under the FBI's purview, and matters under his own purview. His LinkedIn network includes current and former FBI personnel. The general public is able to review his social media content, which includes his political views, his political biases, and objections.

Thibault, under the title of Assistant Special Agent in Charge, directly posted a partisan article related to the LTG Michael Flynn case to his LinkedIn account. The article was a September 3, 2020, opinion piece from the Washington Post, entitled ''Why the Michael Flynn case still matters,'' which was about the ''Trump administration's abuses of the justice system.'' He also ''liked'' other politically charged articles relating to then-President Trump and his superior, then-Attorney General Barr.

Thibault's public political association doesn't even end with those examples.

According to his Twitter feed, which is also under his name, he mocked the election of one of our new colleagues, Senator TUBERVILLE, and the State of Mississippi at the same time.

He said:

> Thank God for Mississippi—state motto of Alabama.

I am not sure exactly what that means, but it is pretty clear that he is making fun.

When Representative LIZ CHENEY tweeted ''Dick Cheney says wear a mask,'' Thibault replied with this:

Your dad was a disgrace.

He recently tweeted:

Can we give Kentucky to the Russian Federation?

In response to a Catholic priest's tweet that was critical of abortion, he tweeted an anti-Catholic slur to both Catholic priests and then-President Trump:

Focus on the pedophiles.

There are other examples, but I think it is pretty clear you get the bias of this particular special agent. You get the picture, in other words.

After my letters were made public, he reportedly then set his tweets to protected mode and deleted his LinkedIn profile. His social media activity likely violated several Federal regulations and Department guidelines. The guidelines are designed to prevent political bias from infecting FBI matters. Such restrictions on political activity are heightened by senior FBI officials like Thibault because of the risk of improper influence on investigative matters.

If he projects this type of political sentiment in public, using his name and title, there is absolutely no telling what he is doing within the privacy of his office and in front of subordinates.

The fact that this FBI agent has the power to open and close investigations, particularly into political figures—Republican and/or Democrat—is cause for serious concern. His actions present a grave risk of political infection and bias in his official decision-making process.

Let me ask: What have the Justice Department and FBI done to oversee his work behavior?

Let me ask: How many investigations have been infected by this political bias by this special agent?

I fear, for many years, he has been able to do whatever he has wanted to do. Accordingly, such conduct unquestionably undermines both the Justice Department and the FBI because, at a minimum, it creates the perception of the unequal application of the law. At the maximum, his political bias has materially affected investigative matters that he has been a part of.

This is why the American people have lost confidence in the Justice Department and the FBI to do the jobs that those two Agencies are assigned to do under our law. Political considerations have infected these Agencies, and the cost is a loss of faith in the very institutions that depend on the American people's trust for the credibility of these Agencies.

My press release last week listed a phone number and an email address for the Justice Department and FBI whistleblowers to contact my office if they know some of these similar things that we need to know. Since then, I have had whistleblowers reach out to me about Thibault and others. I will have more to say on that matter, in the coming weeks, to my colleagues here in the Senate.

I urge anyone who is willing to speak to government waste, fraud, abuse, and gross mismanagement to contact me. And, of course, I strongly urge the Justice Department and the FBI to clean house without hesitation.

Transparency brings accountability, and my future investigative actions in this space will do exactly that. I am asking my colleagues to stay tuned.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

50-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, just imagine: It is a Tuesday night in October. The shuffle of shoes screech across the waxed court, the buzzer sounds, and the crowd erupts in cheers as the home team scores the winning point. Clinching the first-place title, the home team gathers at center court, each player grinning from ear to ear. The excitement is tangible. It was a hard-fought season and a well-earned first-place title. The trophy is presented, pictures are taken, and team members high-five each other as fans charge the court to congratulate the winning team.

What I just described are the final seconds of a high school girls' basketball game. Those who have witnessed a buzzer-beater win know there is nothing like it. For the players, the fans, the parents, and all involved, it is a prized moment and a memory that will never be forgotten. But it is not just a memory; it is a valuable learning experience.

Over the span of a year, teammates dedicate hundreds of hours of late-night and early morning practices. They overcome conflicts. They work together. They practice self-discipline. They perfect their craft. And they knew, if they gave it all, they would have a chance to be victorious with all this hard work and effort.

I saw these learning experiences unfold time and time again throughout my 40-year career as a coach, educator, and mentor. A great deal has changed in the world of women's athletics since I began my career coaching high school girls' basketball almost 40 years ago. What an experience.

Almost 50 years ago, female athletics received less than 2 percent of college athletic budgets, and athletic scholarships for women were virtually nonexistent. Only 1 in 27 girls participated in intercollegiate sports in the United States 50 years ago—1 in 27.

Since the 1970s, female participation in sports at the collegiate level has risen by more than 600 percent, and today 43 percent of the high school girls whom we have in school today participate in sports, up from 5 percent 50 years ago.

These strides in women's athletics did not just happen by circumstance. They are the result of title IX protections passed by Congress in 1972 in this very room where we are today. Title IX provided females a long-denied platform that had always been afforded to males only. It ensured female athletes had the same access to funding, facilities, and athletic scholarships. That was title IX.

It is an unquestionable truth that biological males have a physiological advantage over females. Title IX acknowledged that truth for the benefit of women's athletics. To break it down even more, one study states: On average, males have 40 to 50 percent greater upper limb strength, 20 to 40 percent greater lower limb strength, and an average of 12 pounds more skeletal muscle mass than age-matched females at any given body weight.

Title IX sent an incredible—incredible—message to female athletes across the Nation. That message was: You can compete; you can win; and you will be afforded a fair and level playing field to do so. Because of these reasons, decades later, we know title IX has been a monumental success for female athletes across this country.

As the 50th anniversary of title IX approaches at the end of this month, we should be celebrating female athletes who were given the opportunity to win first place, to learn the life lessons sports teaches each individual, and to overcome obstacles and reach their God-given potential. We should be asking ourselves how we can preserve title IX so female athletes 50 years from now can experience the same euphoric feeling of hard work and hard-earned victory.

But, unfortunately, with the Biden administration's proposal, in the next few weeks, we will lose title IX protections for female athletes as we know it. Later this month, it is expected that President Biden's Department of Education will publish a proposed rule to change title IX to align more with the administration's progressive agenda.

These proposed changes would require schools to allow biological males to compete in women's sports. It would take a wrecking ball to five decades of title IX success and tilt what was a level playing field to the far left. With the Biden administration's proposal, female athletes will lose. We cannot allow title IX's protections for female athletes to be eroded. It has been too much of a success.

I plan to continue leading efforts against this misguided policy to ensure no Federal action will negatively impact female athletes. Recently, I have spoken with numerous female athletes

who were able to compete and win because of title IX. Additionally, I introduced an amendment to prohibit Federal funding to schools that allow biological males to compete in women's sports.

I have also repeatedly called for the Senate to pass the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act, legislation I helped introduce that would ensure the definition of ''sex'' in title IX is based on ''solely a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth'' and prohibit Federal funding to institutions that do not uphold that definition.

Just last week, I sent a letter to U.S. Department of Education Secretary Cardona, warning the administration to rethink this rule change. The Biden administration's title IX rule flies in the face of the so-called science that Democrats are quick to pledge their allegiance to by ignoring the scientific differences in biological makeup of male and female athletes. Apparently, science only holds water when it conforms to the Democrats' partisan agenda.

Allowing biological males to compete in women's sports will set women's rights back 50 years to a time before title IX. It will discourage young girls from entering the court, jumping in the pool, walking on the field because they will know they will have to compete with the deck stacked against them; they can only hope to win second place, at best.

So the bottom line is that there is really no pregame speech or halftime talk you can give to a woman or a girl who feels like they aren't competing on a fair playing field, like 50 years ago. With this proposed rule, girls will be playing for second.

The Biden administration should do the right thing and rethink their decision that would destroy female athletics as we know it today.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, like so many people in Texas and across the country, I can't stop thinking about the 19 children and the two teachers who lost their lives in Uvalde, TX. Over the last several days, 21 families have started burying their loved ones. This tight-knit community of 15,000 people 60 miles from the U.S.-Mexico border is grieving the loss of classmates, playmates, friends, neighbors, colleagues, and fellow church members.

As grief turns to anger and anger turns to action, everyone is asking the question—the logical question—how do we stop these sort of things from happening again? Well, I think that is the right question. That is the question that has been on my mind and dominating conversations with my colleagues the last couple of weeks.

This is a big diverse country. There are a lot of differences regionally, culturally, and the like. Each of us have ideas about what would work best, but that is the genius of our Federal system, one that Louis Brandeis called the ''laboratories of democracy'' because ''one size fits all'' is not necessarily always the right solution.

But those of us who work here in the Senate know this is not just about our goals or ideals; it is about what was once called the ''art of the possible.'' Perfect bills exist only in our imagination and we have to be realistic about what can pass both Chambers of Congress and get the President's signature. And we know it is not easy by design. The Founding Fathers had this idea that if they made it hard to pass legislation, if they forced us to build consensus, that we wouldn't pass a lot of laws that would limit individual freedom and liberty; that it would only be where there was a true national consensus that we could get those laws passed.

Over the last week and a half, I have been talking, particularly with Senator MURPHY, Senator TILLIS, Senator SINEMA, but, literally, with everybody I could reach on the phone or get through text message to see if there is some package of mental health and safety legislation that addresses some of the factors that might have prevented the recent shootings in Uvalde and elsewhere.

I want to be clear, though. We are not talking about restricting the rights of current law-abiding gun owners or citizens. This is a constitutional right, as much as that may go against the grain of some of our colleagues who would like to see us do things that would restrict the right of American citizens under the Second Amendment. The right to keep and bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution itself. And the vast majority of the Republican conference feels, certainly, the same way.

What I am interested in is keeping guns out of the hands of those who, by current law, are not supposed to have them—people with mental health problems, people who have criminal records.

Again, this is about the ''art of the possible.'' In order to deliver results, we have to build consensus, and the best way to do that is through targeted reforms. We have actually had success doing this before. On November 5, 2017, a tight-knit community in Texas called Sutherland Springs was the target of a shooting. A gunman opened fire at a small Baptist church, killing 26 people. We quickly learned that the shooter had a long and disturbing record of violence—school suspensions, comments about wanting to kill his superiors in the military, animal abuse, violence against those closest to him, felony, domestic violence convictions—he fractured the skull of his stepson in a fit of anger, and he even spent time in military prison. Yet, under the existing National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the Air Force had not uploaded that information.

Under existing Federal law, the shooter was prohibited from ever purchasing or possessing a firearm. So how did he get his hands on a semiautomatic weapon that he used to take 26 innocent lives? Well, it was because of a broken system. He was able to purchase four firearms because the information about his criminal history had never been uploaded into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System known as the NICS system. In that case, it was clear that the answer was, How do we stop this again? It was obvious: Get the background check system improved to record existing disqualifications to purchase or possess firearms.

Senator MURPHY and I introduced the Fix NICS Act to ensure all departments and agencies accurately and correctly uploaded these conviction records on a timely basis. That bill, at the time it became law, had more than 70 bipartisan cosponsors, and it was signed into law in March 2018. And here is what happened next. In the first 3 years since that bill became law, 11½ million additional records have been uploaded into the three national databases—11.5 million additional records. The number of records in one of those databases increased by more than 30 percent.

I believe the reason we were able to succeed with the Fix NICS legislation is because it addressed a glaring problem without jeopardizing the rights of law-abiding citizens under the Second Amendment. I mentioned that the bill had more than 70 cosponsors. I am reminded here that it had 77 bipartisan cosponsors. And that was how we passed the first major reform to the background checks system in 25 years. My hope is we can take the same approach here to build consensus by targeting the problem with a targeted solution.

This one is actually harder because in Uvalde there were so many points of failure—not just one—multiple points of failure. But one obvious glaring issue is the lack of mental health intervention. According to the reports we have seen, the shooter was isolated, he was bullied, he harmed himself, he self-mutilated. He had a history of fighting and threatening students and abusing animals. These are textbook signs, compounded with a profile we have seen too often of someone who could pose, not only as a threat to himself, but to others, as well.

But these signs were ignored, and we saw the tragic consequences. I don't think it is breaking news to say that there is a mental health crisis among America's children, and we can't ignore the devastating impact that the pandemic had on a lot of our young people.

In a recent survey conducted by the New York Times, 94 percent of school counselors said their students were showing more signs of anxiety and depression than before the pandemic. And 88 percent said students were having more trouble regulating their emotions and almost three-quarters said they were having difficulty solving conflicts with their friends. One counselor said: ''Kids are more impulsive, [they are] less controlled, and struggle with emotional regulation.''

I believe we need to take this opportunity to support our children who struggle with emotional or mental health problems, and that is something I believe will bring us together and all 100 Senators can agree on.

Another big issue is school safety. This shooter should never have been able to gain access to Robb Elementary School that day. Again, the circumstances of how he gained that access are still under investigation. Initial reports indicated the door had been propped open. Now the police say the door had been closed but did not automatically lock like it was supposed to. If our schools need more resources to harden their infrastructure and evaluate their physical security measures and make necessary improvements, that is something we can agree on and something we need to do. No one should be able to walk through the door of a school and access a classroom so easily. You can't get into an airport very easily. We know how to do this.

Improving school safety also means reviewing current protocol, developing best practices, and adding or maybe expanding the number of school resource officers.

These are commonsense ways to save lives, and we need to provide schools with the resources to protect our students and our teachers.

I am a proud supporter of the Second Amendment, period. We also recognize, though, that there are people who are prohibited by current law from purchasing guns, like the shooter in Sutherland Springs, because of criminal records or mental illness.

We are discussing possible additional reforms to keep guns out of the hands of people who are not legally allowed to purchase or possess them in the first place. If we reach an agreement, law-abiding gun owners will not be impacted at all. Our conversations are ongoing, and, indeed, all 100 Senators will be part of that conversation, but these are the broad parameters of the things that I am interested in addressing. We are not talking about banning a category of weapons across the board, a ban on certain high-capacity magazines, or changing the background check system by adding additional disqualifying items. If we are actually serious about finding common ground and building consensus, those sorts of things will stand no chance of passing the Senate. Instead, we are talking about commonsense, targeted reforms that are responsive to the tragedies in Uvalde and elsewhere and that will, I believe, help save lives—strengthening mental health, bolstering school security, keeping guns out of the hands of people who are already legally prohibited from having them. I think a lot of our colleagues could get behind those provisions like they did with the Fix NICS bill.

Following Sutherland Springs, we came up with a targeted bill to address specific circumstances. I hope we can do so again. I will not settle on inadequate or downright harmful legislation for the sake of doing something. That is not productive for anyone.

That is one of the things I hear the most. People say ''Do something.'' Well, we can agree that something needs to be done, but what that something is, is much harder to achieve, and so targeted reforms, I think, are the way to get to where we need to go.

I understand the desire for quick action, but I hope the Democratic leader will allow bipartisan discussions to continue and then conclude before he pulls the plug and schedules show votes on something he knows can't pass. He has threatened to do it, but I don't believe we ought to try to meet artificial deadlines. We know how to do this, and I think giving the Senate adequate time over the next week or so to try to reach that consensus is eminently reasonable.

I don't believe the Senate will be voting this week because good consensus legislation takes time. So I hope Senator SCHUMER will let his Members work. There is no use in rushing a vote on a doomed, partisan bill like the House is expected to vote on this week. My goal is to achieve a result, and the only way we can do that, the only way we can get a bill that will pass both Chambers and earn the President's signature, is by taking the time and reaching that consensus.

Right now, there is not a bill out there that stands a chance of succeeding in the coming days, but my hope is that will change by allowing the Senate to do the work we know how to do and come up with a bipartisan bill that commands the support of 60-plus Members of the Senate and something we can send to the President for his signature.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS HEATH ROBINSON ACT

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, it is an honor to be here on the Senate floor tonight to talk about a topic, and it is an honor to have you in the Chair as I do so.

I rise late this afternoon to discuss a piece of legislation that will be before the Senate perhaps for a good portion of this week and maybe even into the next. It is the most comprehensive toxic exposure package the Senate has ever considered in our Nation's history.

Since September 11, 2001, up to 3.5 million deployed servicemembers have potentially encountered toxic exposures from burn pits. During a deployment to a war zone, military personnel are often exposed to toxic hazards, many of which have been associated with chronic health issues.

Not really as an aside but unrelated to this piece of legislation, a cause I now undertake and have been pursuing since this topic arose is to make sure that in the future, there are no burn pits that our service men and women encounter in their service to our Nation. While we are preparing to take care of those who have experienced burn pits in the past, let there be no more burn pit experiences.

Until almost 2010, the U.S. military kept burn pits on bases for the disposal of chemicals, plastics, medical waste, and other substances that were just burned with jet fuel, creating toxic substances, toxic smoke.

Currently, the VA can provide service-connected disability claims related to burn pit exposures; however, due to lack of evidence, scientific data, and information from the Department of Defense, at least 70 percent of the claims are denied.

Over the past 2 years, nearly every veterans service organization has testified before the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs and emphasized the importance of fixing the process the VA uses to provide healthcare and benefits to toxic-exposed veterans. JON TESTER, the Senator from Montana, the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, and I have worked in a bipartisan fashion with these veterans organizations, with veterans, with advocates, with the VA, and with our Senate colleagues on and off of the committee to craft a comprehensive bill to deliver all generations of toxic-exposed veterans long-overdue healthcare and benefits.

Three weeks ago, Senator TESTER and I announced the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring Our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022. It has many priorities, but among those, this historic legislation will, one, expand VA healthcare eligibility; two, improve the VA's presumption process; three, bolster the VA's toxic exposure training and resources; four, strengthen toxic exposure research; and five, set up VA and veterans for success.

Last week over Memorial Day, our country paused to remember and honor those who served our Nation. My expectation—my guess is that almost every Member of the U.S. Senate in some fashion over the weekend spent time with veterans, paying respect, giving them honor.

One Kansas veteran, when I was in Wichita, told me that he and his dad

both served in the U.S. Navy and that both had an experience with exposure to hazardous and toxic materials. He said he didn't believe that either one of them suffered any major health issues from their exposure. It caused me to think that this is a veteran who is not necessarily going to care about this legislation, but what he said was that it was a concern that there would not be any help from the VA if they did, and they lived in fear and uncertainty.

The veteran who didn't think he or she had any negative consequences from exposure to toxic substances still worried about ''What would happen if I did? What would happen if my health deteriorates'' and worried that the VA would not be there for them or their families.

After hearing the news of our comprehensive toxic exposure bill, this veteran said:

> You have now changed that for thousands of veterans and their families.

The uncertainty, the fear is diminished and maybe gone.

It is time to advance this legislation and bring us one step closer to connecting all generations of toxic-exposed veterans with the care they need and deserve and to provide veterans with certainty and support.

I honor, I thank, I have great gratitude for every generation of veterans, and in my family's lifetime, those who served in Iraq and Afghanistan are among the most significant to us. But Vietnam is a part of my life as a 16-year-old boy, a junior in high school. In fact, if you were a senior in my high school—my high school of 71 kids in my class, so I know them all—if you were just a year older than me, you served in Vietnam. And I saw how they were treated when they returned from their service, and they were treated terribly by fellow American citizens.

As a 16-year-old kid, I told myself, I am going to do everything I can to honor and respect those who serve, see if I can compensate for the circumstances these people—many of whom I knew personally—can I compensate for what they are experiencing today in the early 1970s and the midseventies?

I never expected to be a Member of the U.S. Senate. Nothing in my life would suggest that that would be the case—the grace of God, the kindness of Kansans. But upon my arrival in Congress, in the House and now the Senate, it became important for me to do something more than just honor and respect veterans, to do something more than saying ''thank you,'' to do the things that I can do as a Member of a legislative body to make certain that the Department of Veterans Affairs does its job but most importantly, that I as a Member of Congress do mine.

It is important for us to pay respect, but it is also perhaps even more important for us to make certain those who serve our Nation receive the care and benefits that they are entitled to and that they deserve. It is beyond just saying ''thank you''; it is saying ''thank you'' by action.

It is time to advance this legislation and bring us one step closer to connecting all generations to the circumstances that war brought to them and their families. And I hope that after Memorial Day, we brought back with us as we return this Monday—Memorial Day being a week ago today—that we brought back with us a sense of what their sacrifice means and commit to living our lives and doing our jobs worthy of their sacrifice.

Decade after decade, service men and women have deployed to countries around the globe in defense of freedom, and we have seen just within the last year that there is no moment in which everyone is safe. There is no moment in which we may not have to ask people to continue to serve, to serve longer, or to begin their service in defense of freedom in the United States and freedom around the world.

Unfortunately, throughout history, many of them were exposed to harmful toxins during that service that resulted in life-altering health conditions.

Too many veterans—far too many veterans—face too many battles when they return home and are seeking the care and benefits they desperately need. Our veterans deserve better, and they are tired of waiting for solutions.

This week, this body—the U.S. Senate—will discuss the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Act at great length, and I look forward to speaking more about this historic legislation on the Senate floor and with my colleagues so that we can deliver to all generations of toxic-exposed veterans the relief, the assistance, and maybe, yes, just the lack of fear, the lack of uncertainty that they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I want to concur in the remarks just expressed by my colleague, and we do honor our veterans. And Senator MORAN serves as our ranking member at the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and we appreciate his leadership, as we all seek to honor that service and to fulfill the obligation that this great Nation has made to our veterans who don't shrink from service, who don't pass the blame. They get up every day and they execute on their mission, and I think it is important for each and every one of us to remember that our service should do honor to the service and the sacrifice that they have made.

INFLATION

Madam President, for about the past year, our current President, President Biden, and many of the Democrats in the House and the Senate—where the Democrats are in charge of each of those Chambers—they have spent a great deal of time blaming everyone but themselves for the historic levels of inflation that have ruined the economy and made the American people very nervous about what two more years of this ''Build Back Broke'' agenda would mean for them.

I have said before that Tennesseans feel like they have no idea who is in control in this country, over in the White House, or, indeed, if anyone over at the White House is in control in this country.

And if you look at all the various characters featured in Biden's inflation blame game, you might be tempted to think that Biden himself is wondering the very same thing: Who is in control? Who is calling the shots?

But the truth is that no one in the White House is confused or shocked by how bad things have gotten. They know exactly how we got here because they did it because every step they took along the way was a deliberate attempt to reject common sense and manipulate the people into accepting a radical economic agenda.

Well, in July of last year, President Biden insisted that inflation was ''transitory'' and that if we could just bring on a little bit more time and a little bit more effort and hang in there a little bit longer, you know what, everything was going to be just fine.

He didn't want the people to panic and start questioning the narrative that the White House was pushing forward every single day.

Surprising no one, that argument didn't fly. The people weren't buying it. So in October, suddenly, not only was inflation a problem, but, guess what, it was former President Trump's fault. That is right—not this administration's fault, not the Democrats', not President Biden, it was President Trump's fault.

Well, the American people, they weren't having that either. They weren't buying that line, and over the next 5 months, the COVID–19 pandemic, so-called global challenges, supply chain, and, of course, Vladimir Putin, and then Senate Republicans—everybody took a turn in the blame game seat for President Biden and the White House. It was everybody's fault but theirs.

Isn't that absolutely amazing? Just amazing. The people in control of everything—the House, the Senate, the executive branch, the White House, controlling it all—they had nothing to do with this, they want you to believe.

Well, yes, indeed, they had everything to do with it.

So last month, the Democrats had exhausted this rotation of villains, as they like to call it. Well, they panicked and they decided, once again, that they had to just go out here and convince the American people that, yes, indeed, inflation was transitory. It was going to be short-lived. It was only 8½ percent, they would say—only.

But go fill up the car. Go to the grocery store. You know they are wrong.

Well, unfortunately for Joe Biden, the American people are much smarter and more in tune with day-to-day life than the left has given them credit for.

This administration is now in damage control mode.

Last week, Secretary Yellen threw up her hands and admitted that the political narrative on inflation that she enabled put us on the road to economic collapse.

On the same day, President Biden published an op-ed in the Wall Street Journal, blaming Trump and Putin for his problems before touting the same radical policies the American people have already rejected.

What we are seeing now is more than just the consequences of a failed political maneuver. It is the collapse of an economic philosophy the Democrats insisted was far superior to anything their political opponents would ever come up with.

And the Democrats' response to this is what, exactly? To say, well, they are sorry. Then they just double down. They just keep on going. Not exactly a plot twist for this administration. They intend to double down on their failed policies.

At this point in Biden's blame game, Tennesseans are accustomed to watching the administration fail, but that doesn't mean that they are not paying attention to the details and the steps this administration is taking.

Tennesseans are nervous, stressed out. They feel like everything is out of control and nobody in the White House really cares about it.

As I have been out, about, and around the State, inflation, the price at the pump, the price at the grocery store, the cost of fertilizers for our farm community, logistics costs, the cost of clothing, the cost of shoes and equipment for the kids to go to summer camp, fees at summer camp—everything is going up. Everything.

And who do people blame for this? They blame this administration. They know that in June of 2020, a gallon of gas was $2.17. This week in Tennessee, that gallon of gas is $4.47. That is far more than 8 percent inflation. Coffee is up 143 percent. Ground beef is up, buns are up, eggs are up, bread is up. Everybody is complaining about what it costs to live every single day.

The playbook really is pretty simple on this. What this administration is doing is just putting it all on our debt line. But you know what, the American people know they can't afford this, and they know that their children cannot afford this. They know that the programs that this administration is pushing—big, expensive programs—the regulations that they are putting in place—primarily, of the 69 regulations that President Biden has enacted since he took office—69 regulations he has done—the majority of those are aimed at the energy sector. People know that it is all taxpayer money this administration is spending, and the taxpayers cannot afford this out-of-control spending spree, and they know that they cannot afford this far-left socialistic turn in this administration and in the policies of my Democratic colleagues.

Now, why is this? It is because the Democrats' vision for the future isn't compatible with what families want for their future. They look at what Joe Biden is offering—more government control, less parental control; more government control, hardship on small businesses; more government control, less freedom to spend your hard-earned money—and they are saying: This is not what we want.

So I think that when I listen to Tennesseans and when I talk with them about their hopes and dreams about what they want to see for the future, for their children, they are not in a jovial mood. They are in a very serious mood. They are confused that this administration and Democrats would go this far left and risk—and risk—good will. And I think that the American people have figured out we are completely on the wrong track with this administration's policies, and they have figured out that these policies are not a path to prosperity. They are a path to government control, and I think that many of my Democratic colleagues know and realize that. Certainly, Secretary Yellen has let us know that she realizes that, and probably the President knows it. But instead of saying: Stop—full stop—the Democrats have chosen to double down.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 477, Alex Wagner, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Richard J. Durbin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen, Edward J. Markey, Jeanne Shaheen, Jack Reed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Alex Wagner, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted ''yea'' and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) would have voted ''yea.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 69, nays 17, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 213 Ex.]

YEAS—69

Baldwin	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Romney
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Blunt	Heinrich	Rounds
Booker	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Boozman	Hirono	Sasse
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Capito	Kelly	Shelby
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Leahy	Stabenow
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Thune
Cornyn	Markey	Tillis
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tuberville
Cramer	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Peters	Wicker
Gillibrand	Portman	Wyden

NAYS—17

Barrasso	Daines	Lummis
Blackburn	Ernst	Marshall
Braun	Hagerty	Paul
Cotton	Hawley	Risch
Crapo	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lee	

NOT VOTING—14

Cardin	Murkowski	Sullivan
Hoeven	Ossoff	Toomey
Kennedy	Padilla	Warnock
Lankford	Rubio	Young
Merkley	Schumer	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). On this vote, the yeas are 69, the nays are 17.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Colorado.

SOLAR TARIFFS

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I am grateful to be recognized, especially with the Presiding Officer in the Chair for the beginning of this talk, because I just wanted to come out here and mention that the last time I spoke on the floor, I spoke about the Department of Commerce's investigation on solar tariffs and the ways in which it was destroying Colorado's solar industry.

And I am very pleased to report, because of the efforts of the Presiding Officer and others, that President Biden announced today that he is going to waive any solar tariffs from that investigation for 2 years. That is great news for Colorado and New Mexico. It will give Colorado solar companies the certainty they need to advance new projects, expand their businesses, and help us meet our climate goals.

So I just want to say a word of gratitude to the Biden administration for listening and for making adjustments to what they were doing that I think are going to benefit American workers and American jobs.

INCOME INEQUALITY

Mr. President, this evening I am actually coming to the floor to speak about a different subject.

I saw a report over the weekend, Mr. President, that President Biden plans to cancel a significant amount of student college debt, and I think it is very important that, before he does that, he considers several factors. One is to consider how we got in this sorry state that we are in. How did we arrive in this sorry state? How do we put an end to the worst parts of our broken lending system? And really importantly—and I think fundamentally—how do we create new pathways to a living wage for the 70 percent of Americans who don't go to college—importantly, how to create new pathways to a living wage for the 70 percent of Americans who don't go to college.

And I think it is important for us, when we are thinking about things like this potential policy by the Biden administration, to understand the context in which this is happening. For 50 years, we have had an economy in this country that has worked really well for the top 10 percent and poorly for everybody else.

There were decades and decades and decades that when the economy grew, it grew for everybody. But for the last 50 years, when the economy has grown, it has grown for the wealthiest people in our country at the expense of everybody else. That has been the effect of technology. It has been the effect of globalization.

I think it is long past time for us to admit that a lot of the theories that we told ourselves about the importance of privileging people who wanted to make stuff as cheaply as possible in China over creating productive work here in the United States—like the solar jobs that you and I have been talking about—you know, it is time for us to think about that and to consider what it would look like to have an economy that when it grew, it actually grew for everybody, not just the people at the very top.

I don't think there is any way that, if we have another 50 years like the last 50 years, we are going to be able to sustain our democracy. That is how important this is. Because when people lose a sense of opportunity no matter how hard they work, that is when somebody shows up and says: I alone can fix it. You don't need a democracy. You don't need the rule of law.

And that is what we are struggling with. Economic mobility has vanished in the United States. And, as a former school superintendent of the Denver public schools, I am deeply saddened to say on this floor that our education system, far from liberating people from their economic circumstances, is actually ratifying those economic circumstances. It is compounding the income inequality that we have instead of liberating kids from their parents' incomes, because the best predictor of your quality of education is the income that your parents make, to the point of ruthlessness. And as the rungs of the economic ladder have grown wider over time, Americans have found it harder and harder and harder to earn a living wage with just a high school degree.

Michael Sandel, who has written a book, which I would recommend everybody read, called ''The Tyranny of Merit,'' argues in his book that rather than fighting for an economy that actually works for everybody—more opportunity, less income inequality—American politicians have argued, instead, that the best hedge against economic catastrophe in a global economy is to get a college degree. And, to be fair, this sometimes works. The 30 percent of Americans who graduate with a 4-year degree go on to earn, on average, 1.2 million more dollars, Mr. President, over their lifetime than Americans who only complete high school.

The tragic exception to that—the tragic exception to that are Black college graduates who, as a result of racism in this country, earn, on average, less than White high school graduates. Let me just pause on that for a second, just pause on that for a second. On average, if you go to college in this country, you will earn $1.2 million more than your fellow citizens who just have a high school degree, unless you are a Black American, in which case, on average, you will earn less than White high school students. I can't think of a more profound indictment of our society than that.

And as more and more Americans applied to college to get ahead in an economy where they couldn't find other ways of getting ahead, my generation of taxpayers, my generation of citizens, unlike our parents, unlike our grandparents, refused to adequately fund our public colleges and universities. Instead, we passed along tuition increases and tuition itself to students and their families. We said: It is your responsibility, even though we grew up in a system where it was all of our responsibility to make sure that public education was well-supported—public higher education was well-supported in this country.

So we passed along these increases to students, even though it was based on no growth in their real income. They had no choice but to finance their college years through the Federal student loan program. That was the answer; that was the financing mechanism.

And with no incentive to lower costs, colleges and universities just jacked up the rates. They increased tuition. And Washington bankrolled these tuition hikes by financing loans to attend nearly any institution regardless of cost, quality, or student outcomes. As a result, the cost of college, not surprisingly, has skyrocketed over the last 40 years.

The fundamental problem we have here is that college costs too much. It is too expensive. In 1980, the price to attend a four-year college full-time was $10,000 a year, roughly, including tuition, fees, room and board. Forty years later, the total price was $28,775 in real dollars, a 180-percent increase over that time.

Today, over 45 million Americans, as a result, are saddled with student loan debt—disproportionately, students of color. In my townhalls, many Coloradans tell me these loans have made their lives miserable. It has devastated their credit score, made it harder to purchase homes, start a business, or pay for childcare, or ever move out of your parents' basement.

The same is true for many people in my townhalls who never went to college and who struggled to afford housing and healthcare or childcare, the building blocks of a middle-class life. I haven't seen any reports that President Biden plans to excuse their debt—these people on average making $1.2 million less than people that got a college degree—their medical debt or the debt that they had to go into just to keep a roof over their head in this savage economy.

But now President Biden is considering whether to forgive $10,000 of student loan debt for Americans who earned less than $150,000 last year, $300,000 for married families filing jointly. According to the Committee for Responsible Federal Budget, this would cost $200 billion. There are all kinds of ways you can spend $200 billion. You can extend the enhanced Child Tax Credit for 2 years, cut childhood poverty in half for 2 years, reduce childhood hunger by a quarter. We did that the last 6 months of the year last year. You could give every teacher in America a $6,000 raise for a decade for $200 billion. You could begin to tackle the climate crisis, which is devastating my State and your State, Mr. President.

But if you are going to spend $200 billion or $230 billion to cancel student loan debt, we need to do it in a way that reaches those who need it most and reforms the underlying system that got us here in the first place; otherwise, there is no reason to do it because there are kids that are going to start school next year. Otherwise, we are simply passing along this injustice to another generation of college students.

There is no shortage of ideas where we can start. We should target the

$10,000 of debt relief to low- and middle-income borrowers. By that, I mean households earning the State median income or less.

We should consider additional debt relief for student borrowers who received Pell grants while they went to school because that is a proxy for their income. We should reform the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program, which forgives Federal loans after 10 years of working in public service as a teacher, a firefighter, or a servicemember.

At a minimum, we should expand the program to more borrowers so more borrowers can take advantage of it. Beyond that, we should forgive their loans after 5 years instead of 10 years. We are losing 50 percent of the teachers from the profession in the first 5 years in this country. We should strengthen the income-driven repayment program to help low- and middle-income borrowers, for example, by cutting redtape and simplifying the program so it is simpler for people to access, providing relief retroactively for low-income borrowers who qualify for that program but never enrolled.

And, finally, we should increase the maximum Pell grant so low- and middle-income borrowers don't need to take on so much debt in the first place to get an education. They are having to bear a burden that no other generation of Americans have had to bear, and it is not their fault.

Americans deserve more than just student debt relief, an across-the-board cancellation of college debt does nothing to address the absurd cost of college or fix our broken student loan program. It offers nothing to Americans who paid off their college debts or those who chose a lower-priced college to go to as a way of avoiding going into debt or taking on debt. It ignores—really important—it ignores the majority of Americans who never went to college, some of whom have debts that are just as staggering and just as unfair, to say nothing of the 11 million poor children in this country who attend schools that are so terrible that they never had a chance at a college degree, much less a living wage.

As a former urban school superintendent, I tell you, I have worked on these challenges for years. We have to revolutionize our public education to prepare our children for the 21st century. That is a lot easier said than done. In too many parts of the country, we are actually headed in the wrong direction. Our K–12 schools, as designed, will do little to make up for our failed economic policies, especially for kids living in poverty. And in the meantime, we need an economic vision for this country—for our country—that is more robust than making stuff, as I said, as cheaply as possible in China. We need to make things again in this country so we can pay Americans a living wage. We need to fight for higher wages for people who do things like taking care of our kids or our parents—service jobs that can't be shipped overseas but deserve to be compensated fairly in this country.

All of this is going to take time, but we can start now by strengthening workforce training programs so high school graduates—so high school graduates—have a better chance to earn a living wage in today's economy. I don't think we should graduate from high school—that is what a high school diploma should mean, that you are able to earn a living wage, not just a minimum wage in your community.

We have examples of that now in Colorado where kids are doing internships, you know, 2 days a week. They are being paid to do those apprenticeships and go to school 3 days a week, and when they graduate, there is a job with a living wage waiting for them. A system like that would transform the lives of millions of Americans. It would transform the American economy and we should support partnerships like that, you know, between the private sector and labor that provides students high-quality paying apprenticeships while they are in high school.

Senator RUBIO and I have suggested we should allow high school students to use Pell grants, not only to pursue college, but to pursue shorter-term, high-quality credentials that can boost their wages in the near term.

I just met with a collection of people in Denver. It was one of the most inspiring things I have seen in a long time. These are people who have minimum wage jobs—never lived independently or had roommates—and, now, because they have gotten just a little bit of credentials in over 3 or 4 months of training, they are living independent lives, and they can see a future beyond just paying yesterday's bills.

The bigger question that should animate us on the floor isn't how much student debt to cancel but how to create a pathway to economic security for every American who graduates from high school, including those who don't go get a 4-year degree. It should be how to build an economy that when it grows, it grows forever, not just the top 10 percent; it should be how to give every American child real opportunities to contribute to this democracy and to our society. That should be the level of our ambition on this floor, and I am prepared to work with any of my colleagues to achieve that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. OH–22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 20–48 of February 5, 2021.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. OH–22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA).

(ii) Sec 36(b)(5)(A) AECA Transmittal No.: 20–48; Date: February 5, 2021; Military Department: Army.

Funding Source: Participants' National Funds.

(iii) Description: On February 5, 2021, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 20–48, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), of five hundred seventeen (517) AN/PRC–158 Manpack UHF SATCOM Radio Systems. Also included were crypto fill devices, man-portable ancillaries, vehicular ancillaries, deployed Headquarter ancillaries, power support, and operator and maintenance training, and other related elements of program, technical and logistics support. The estimated cost was $65 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $38 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the addition of five hundred seventeen (517) AN/PRC–162 Manpack UHF SATCOM Radio Systems (MDE) as an alternative option for the NCIA. This transmittal also reports a change from a prime contractor to conducting an open competition for the AN/PRC–158 UHF SATCOM Radio Systems and the AN/PRC–162 Manpack UHF SATCOM Radio Systems. The total MDE value will remain $38 million. The total case value will remain $65 million.

(iv) Significance: This proposed sale will ensure NATO warfighters have access to the

latest C3I systems and technologies, and will be interoperable with U.S. forces. Updated UHF TACSAT radios in the hands of NATO allies and partners will offer significant C3I capabilities at all echelons, from the operational level down to the lowest small unit tactical formation. These capabilities increase secure communication effectiveness and efficiency and enhance military decision-making.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of NATO allies and partner nations that are an important force for ensuring peace and stability in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The AN/PRC–162 Manpack UHF SATCOM Radio System is a fully software-defined communications solution that features two independent channels across all frequencies for seamless voice, data, route and retransmission functionality. Additionally, the AN/PRC–162 provides increased power output, longer battery life and improved signal sensitivity in one of the smallest form factors on the market. The AN/PRC–162 also allows the U.S. Army to maintain interoperability with legacy waveforms, such as Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS), and next-generation waveforms, such as the Warrior Robust Enhanced Network (WREN) waveform. Moreover, the AN/PRC–162 includes upgraded tactical SATCOM through implementation of the Mobile User Objective System (MUOS).

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Delivered to Congress: June 3, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. OG–22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 19–39 of July 12, 2019.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. OG–22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Greece.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 19–39; Date: July 12, 2019; Implementing Agency: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On July 12, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 19–39 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to seven (7) MH–60R Multi-Mission Helicopters equipped with ten (10) APS–1 53(V) Multi-Mode Radars (7 installed, 3 spares); eighteen (18) T700 GE–401 C Engines (14 installed, 4 spares); seven (7) Airborne Low Frequency System (ALFS) (7 installed); ten (10) AN/AAS–44C(V) Multi-Spectral Targeting Systems (7 installed, 3 spares); eighteen (18) Embedded Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation Systems with Selective Availability/Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) (14 installed, 4 spares); one-thousand (1,000) AN/SSQ–36/53/62 Sonobuoys; two (2) AGM–114 M36–E9 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); four (4) AGM–114Q Hellfire Training Missiles; one hundred (100) Advanced Precision Kill Weapons System (APKWS) Rockets; thirty (30) MK 54 Torpedoes; twelve (12) M–2400 Crew Served Guns; and twelve (12) GAU–21 Crew Served Guns. Also included are eighteen (18) AN/ARC–210 APX–1990A(C) Radios with COMSEC (14 installed and 4 spares); twenty-four (24) AN/AVS–9 Night Vision Devices; ten (10) AN/APX–123 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders (8 installed, 2 spares); spare engine containers; facilities study, design, and construction; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; communication equipment; ferry support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated cost was $600 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $300 million of this total.

On November 12, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 1B–19, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act of four (4) AGM–114R Hellfire missiles; and seven (7) Link 16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems—Low Volume Terminals (MIDS–LVT) Block Upgrade Two terminals. The addition of these items resulted in a net increase in MDE cost of $2 million. The total case value remained $600 million.

On March 16, 2021, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number OI–21, of the inclusion of an additional: thirty-two (32) AGM–114R Hellfire missiles; and one (1) Link 16 MIDS–LVT Block Upgrade Two terminal. This transmittal also reported an administrative change to correct the nomenclature of the two (2) AGM–114 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM) erroneously notified as ''M36–E9'' to accurately reflect ''M36–E8.'' The addition of the new items resulted in a net increase in MDE of $4 million. The total case value remained $600 million.

This transmittal reports the replacement of the previously notified eight (8) MIDS–LVT Block Upgrade Two terminals (MDE) with eight (8) Multifunctional Information Distribution System Joint Tactical Radio System (MIDS JTRS) (MDE). The replacement will result in a net increase in MDE of $4 million. The total case value will remain $600 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale is necessary for Greece's additional MH–60R aircraft to execute primary anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare missions, which will improve their capability to meet current and future threats from enemy weapon systems.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally, which is an important partner for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: MIDS JTRS is a secure data and voice communication network using Link 16 architecture. MIDS JTRS provides a high capacity, low latency internet protocol-based waveform that can quickly transmit large amounts of data. With Link 16, aircraft can exchange their tactical picture in near-real time. Link 16 equipment also supports the exchange of text messages, imagery data and provides two channels of digital voice. MIDS JTRS contains the capability to enable network centric capabilities, and improve data communications leading to a Common Operating Picture (COP).

The overall highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 3, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0E–22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 10–60 of September 29, 2010.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0E–22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Spain.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 10–60; Date: September 29, 2010; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On September 29, 2010, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 10–60, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of (6) SH–60F Multi-Mission Utility Helicopters being offered as Excess Defense Articles, (13) T700–GE–401C engines (12 installed and 1 spare), inspection and modifications, spare and repairs parts, support equipment, personnel training and training equipment, publications and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related logistics and program support. The estimated total cost was $155 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $47 million of this total.

On July 28, 2017, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0K–17 of the inclusion of four (4) Embedded Global Positioning Units/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI) with GPS Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and three (3) AN/AAR–47E(V)2 (one (1) for each aircraft and one (1) spare). The EGIs and AN/AAR–47E(V)2 were MDE. Also included were two (2) CPS Anti-Jam System (GAS–1), two (2) Missile Warning System sets with certification and installation in each aircraft, and three (3) AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispensing Systems (one (1) for each aircraft and one (1) spare) along with integration, certification, and installation on each aircraft. These items were to be used to equip two (2) of the six (6) total EDA SH–60 helicopters. The inclusion of these MDE items did not result in a change to the estimated MDE value of $47 million. The total estimated case value remained $155 million.

On June 26, 2018, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0J–18 of the inclusion of eight (8) Embedded Global Positioning Units/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI) with GPS Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) and four (4) AN/AAR–47E Missile Warning Systems (MWS) (MDE items). Also included were four (4) GPS Anti-Jam Systems (GAS–1), four (4) AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispensing Systems and eight (8) AN/ARC–210(V) RT–1990A(C) radios. These items were to be used to equip the remaining four (4) of the original six (6) total EDA SH–60F helicopters. The estimated value of the additional MDE items was $4.26 million, but the addition did not result in a change to the estimated MDE value of $47 million. The total estimated case value remained $155 million.

On November 16, 2018, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0T–18 of the inclusion of four (4) additional EDA SH–60F helicopters (two flyable/two spares non-flying), including eight (8) T700–GE–401 C engines (installed). Two (2) aircraft were to be equipped with the following additional systems: four (4) EGIs with GPS SAASM, two (2) AN/AAR–47E MWS (both items MDE); two (2) GAS-1s, two (2) AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispensing Systems, and four (4) AN/ARC–210(V) RT–1990A(C) radios. The estimated value of the additional MDE items was $11.6 million, but the addition did not result in a change to the estimated MDE value of $47 million. The total estimated case value remained $155 million.

On May 21, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0K–19 of an increase in total case value that had not been recently reevaluated. The total case value increase was based on the following factors. The previous value was calculated before the open and inspect phase of the first aircraft. As retired aircraft stored at the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group (AMARG), Spain's aircraft contained more damage that could be discovered only during a full teardown and inspection, and the last aircraft had been demilitarized and assessed in overall poor condition with a planned date to be shredded. Returning these aircraft to flight condition required extensive work and greater expense than anticipated. There was also a cost increase to provide for return-and-repair services, engineering hours, and spare parts. No additional MDE was added and the estimated MDE value remained $47 million. The estimated additional non-MDE value increased by $61 million. The total estimated case value increased to $216 million.

On January 14, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0A–20 of an additional four (4) Embedded Global Positioning Units/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGIs) with GPS Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM). The estimated MDE value was $1 million, for a total estimated MDE value of $48 million. The total estimated case value increased to $217 million.

On September 7, 2021, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0S–21 of the inclusion of three (3) 7.62MM M240D Machine Guns. The total estimated MDE value increased to $48.7 million. The total estimated case value increased to $217.7 million.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of six (6) additional 7.62MM M240D Machine Guns (MDE). The estimated value of these items is $1 million. The total estimated MDE value will increase to $49.7 million. The total case value will increase to $218.7 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed articles and services will augment the Spanish Navy's multi-mission, multi-role helicopters to perform humanitarian missions, search and rescue, medical evacuations, firefighting, and anti-piracy efforts.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO ally, which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 3, 2022.

TRIBUTE TO MILLIE BROTHER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Millie Brother, the founder of Children of Deaf Adults, also known as CODA. As the name implies, CODA is an international group that works to support children of deaf adults, including helping them pursue higher education.

Millie grew up in Palo Alto, CA, where I first met her in high school. She was raised in a household with two deaf parents and a hearing sister. Describing her life moving between the deaf and hearing worlds, Millie said ''I felt comfortable in both but not fully immersed in either. The CODA world would become my third option where I felt balance between my Deaf and hearing cultural experiences.''

After Millie finished her graduate program at Gallaudet University, she established CODA in 1983. It began its work to serve both the hearing and nonhearing community.

Millie's vision and leadership has allowed CODA to grow from a small, grassroots organization to a worldwide entity with strong familial bonds reaching across global borders, international languages, and societal boundaries. It has become a respected, well-regarded, and vital resource for families that navigate both the hearing and deaf world.

CODA works to connect children of deaf parents and support them by organizing conferences and retreats, as well as providing scholarships and financial aid. The Millie Brother Scholarship is an annual financial award given to hearing children of deaf adults to help them pursue their postsecondary education. Over the past few years, scholarships have been awarded to students pursuing postsecondary educational opportunities in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, England, New Zealand, Zambia, and the United States.

I want to express my profound appreciation to Millie Brother for her life's work, dedication, and advocacy for CODAs around the world. The recent Academy Award-winning movie ''CODA'' underscored the numerous challenges facing families with deaf parents and hearing children. Millie Brother personally understood those challenges and used them as fuel to create a global organization that provides support, compassion, and friendship to CODAs everywhere.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE WETHERTON

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, every Member of Congress vividly remembers his or her path toward engagement in our government. Some have been more circuitous than others, but we all remember how that spark was ignited and how action ensued.

Katherine Wetherton, a freshman at the University of Louisville, hopes to kindle that passion for civic engagement in young women, and part of her strategy was to write a book targeted toward middle and high school students entitled, ''She Rocks the Vote.'' She distributes it through the seminars and workshops she conducts for students and at the Little Free Library that she built and installed in her hometown in Oldham County.

A results-focused young woman, Kate was active in Girl Scouts for 13 years and completed her Girl Scout Gold Award, which is achieved by only about 5 percent of Girl Scouts. And while she

has big plans for her education, including graduate school, she doesn't intend to stop connecting girls and young women with the information and skills they need to become involved at every level of government.

I am proud to recognize Kate for her accomplishments and leadership, and to encourage her future endeavors.●

RECOGNIZING COX'S HONEY

● Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, as a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today, I am pleased to honor Cox's Honey as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for June 2022.

In 1927, Orville S. Cox began managing beehives to support his small vegetable stand on the road to Yellowstone in Shelley. Honey sales quickly took off and Cox's Honey was born. Now in its third generation, the Cox family continues Orville's original honey straining process to deliver the same quality product he created nearly 100 years ago.

Today, Cox's Honey's 16 employees package over a million pounds of raw, unfiltered clover honey each year. Their creamed honey has won several competitions and earned national recognition for its consistency and flavor. Cox's Honey prides itself on maintaining the integrity of honey's healthy pollens, enzymes, and vitamins throughout processing, ensuring they deliver only pure products to their customers.

Cox's Honey contributes more than just a sweet treat to the community as sponsors of local athletics, supporters of Shelley High School, and active participants in local affairs and events. Alongside their national customer base, the Shelley and surrounding area's support has allowed Cox's Honey to open a new retail sales floor this month to accommodate their growing business and expand their product line. Cox's Honey's continued success is a testament to its dedication to a family tradition that protects our State's bees and crops and shares one of Idaho's longest lasting products with the Nation.

Congratulations to the Cox family and all of the employees at Cox's Honey for being selected as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for June 2022. Thank you for serving Idaho as small business owners and entrepreneurs. You make our great State proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.●

TRIBUTE TO THE REV. DR. PHILLIP WEBSTER DAVIS, SR.

● Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the 100th birthday of my constituent the Reverend Doctor Phillip Webster Davis, Sr. It is my pleasure to celebrate him on this special occasion and to share the details of his extraordinary life, his dedication to our community, and his service to our country.

The Rev. Dr. Davis grew up in a household guided by family and faith. He was born the seventh of eight sons—and even at an early age, he quickly learned the values of brotherhood, community, loyalty, and love. His father, Reverend James William Davis, pastored at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church in Rockville, and together with his wife Mary, the older Reverend Davis instilled in his children many core teachings of the scriptures, among them: love thy neighbor, pursue a life of service, and strive to achieve your inner potential.

The Rev. Dr. Davis marshalled the wisdom of those core teachings to steer the course of his extraordinary life and career. The arc of his career began in the Armed Services. In 1944, the Rev. Dr. Davis was drafted into the U.S. Army and served in the New Guinea and Philippines region during World War II. In a moment of crisis, he was called by his country to fight back against the forces of fascism and totalitarianism that had pulled the world into war—and he answered that call with action. The State of Maryland is deeply proud of the Rev. Dr. Davis' service to our country, and our entire Nation is grateful for his commitment to defending freedom everywhere.

After he was honorably discharged from the Army, the Rev. Dr. Davis entered the private sector and owned several businesses over the years, including a restaurant, a barber shop, a charter bus service, and an automotive body shop.

The Rev. Dr. Davis has been many things: a protector of freedom overseas, a community leader at home, an entrepreneur, and a business owner. But today, the Rev. Dr. Davis is most well-known throughout Marylander as the founder and former senior pastor of the Inter-Denominational Church of God. In building that community from the ground up, the Rev. Dr. Davis set out to grow a congregation that would accept all people, regardless of background and culture. His vision has been realized through the many dedicated parishioners of the Inter-Denominational Church of God, who continue working together to create an inclusive community of worship. After 38 years of exceptional service, the Rev. Dr. Davis stepped down as senior pastor during the week of his 90th birthday. Now, his legacy lives on under new leadership that will sustain and build on the Rev. Dr. Davis' vision for years to come.

As a result of the Rev. Dr. Davis's work in the ministry and community, he has received numerous recognitions and honors. But despite these achievements, the Rev. Dr. Davis has always stayed humble and remained true to those guiding principles of family and faith that he first learned a young boy growing up in Rockville. To the Rev. Dr. Davis, the greatest recognition he could ever receive is in knowing he is the best husband and the best father to five children, six grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

The Rockville community, the Maryland community, and our country are indebted to Rev. Dr. Davis for his faithful service. On his 100th birthday, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating this extraordinary milestone and sending our deepest gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Phillip Webster Davis, Sr., for all he has done.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2021, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 27, 2022, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER) had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 2102. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

S. 2533. An act to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4089. An act to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retraining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2021, the enrolled bills were signed on May 31, 2022, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. BOOKER).

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following concurrent resolution was discharged from the Committee on the Budget pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act, and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the

United States Government for fiscal year 2023 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 6, 2022, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1760. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the ''Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic''.

S. 1872. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 2102. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

S. 2514. An act to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''.

S. 2533. An act to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2687. An act to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes.

S. 3527. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

S. 4089. An act to restore entitlement to educational assistance under Veterans Rapid Retraining Program in cases of a closure of an educational institution or a disapproval of a program of education, and for other purposes.

S. 4119. An act to reauthorize the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4244. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Sam C. Barrett, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4245. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Mark R. Wise, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4246. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of three (3) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4247. A communication from the Chair and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a transaction involving U.S. exports to Brazil; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4248. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Authority of States to Enforce the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4249. A communication from the Program Specialist, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Customer Assistance Group Change of Mailing Address'' (RIN1557–AF16) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4250. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Streamlining and Implementation of Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act Changes to Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program'' (RIN2557–AD09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 4349. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to notifications of emerging signals concerning devices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 4350. A bill to provide for the expedited and duty-free importation of infant formula that may be lawfully marketed in the European Union, Canada, Japan, or the United Kingdom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4351. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the conditions under which the Secretary of Health and Human Services can approve generic drug applications with labeling temporarily different than the brand name drug, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMER:

S. 4352. A bill to require a study on the effects of travel nurse agencies on the health industry during the COVID–19 pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Australia of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 50. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Egypt of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 51. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Government of Egypt of certain defense articles and services; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PAUL:

S. Con. Res. 41. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2023 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032; placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 744

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 744, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing-related misconduct, and for other purposes.

S. 839

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 839, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

S. 1125

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1125, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 1819

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1819, a bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose.

S. 2510

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2510, a bill to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study,

and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

S. 2769

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by podiatric physicians to ensure access by Medicaid beneficiaries to appropriate quality foot and ankle care, to amend title XVIII of such Act to modify the requirements for diabetic shoes to be included under Medicare, and for other purposes.

S. 2808

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2808, a bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 2952

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2952, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow manufacturers and sponsors of a drug to use alternative testing methods to animal testing to investigate the safety and effectiveness of a drug, and for other purposes.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to advance targeted, high-impact, and evidence-based inventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition, to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3417

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3417, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities who need long-term services and supports, and for other purposes.

S. 3495

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3495, a bill to create a point of order against spending that will increase inflation unless inflation is not greater than 4.5 percent, and for other purposes.

S. 3607

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3607, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 3957

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3957, a bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 4102

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4102, a bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility.

S. 4161

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4161, a bill to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4202

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4202, a bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4252

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4252, a bill to terminate duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula, and for other purposes.

S. 4255

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4255, a bill to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.

S. 4261

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4261, a bill to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4278

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) 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. 4335

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4335, a bill to improve voter access to the ballot box through automatic voter registration, and for other purposes.

S. 4343

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 4343, a bill to require any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly to be subject to Senate ratification.

S. CON. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 38, a concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in order to establish a waiver of the minimum tonnage requirements of section 55305 of title 46, United States Code.

S. RES. 394

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 394, a resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 THROUGH 2032

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 41

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 2001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.
Sec. 2002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 3001. Voting threshold for points of order.
Sec. 3002. Emergency legislation.
Sec. 3003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.
Sec. 3004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).
Sec. 3005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.
Sec. 3006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.
Sec. 3007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.
Sec. 3008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.
Sec. 3009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.
Sec. 3010. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.
Sec. 3011. Authority.
Sec. 3012. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $3,753,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,736,891,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,747,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,840,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,927,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $4,051,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $4,207,417,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $4,372,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $4,546,524,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $4,735,590,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $0.
Fiscal year 2024: $0.
Fiscal year 2025: $0.
Fiscal year 2026: $0.
Fiscal year 2027: $0.
Fiscal year 2028: $0.
Fiscal year 2029: $0.
Fiscal year 2030: $0.
Fiscal year 2031: $0.
Fiscal year 2032: $0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $4,733,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,296,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,985,572,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,747,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,513,561,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $3,829,915,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $3,935,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $4,057,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $4,122,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $4,352,626,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $4,688,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,406,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $4,142,317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,893,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,660,151,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $3,769,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $3,883,054,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $3,999,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $4,119,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $4,284,314,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: −$934,034,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: −$669,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: −$395,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: −$52,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $267,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $281,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $324,363,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $372,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $426,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $451,276,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $31,761,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $32,588,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $33,153,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $33,359,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $33,122,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $32,902,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $32,691,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $32,500,902,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $32,248,671,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $31,894,107,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2023: $25,192,786,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $25,919,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $26,470,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $26,687,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $26,612,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $26,630,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $26,603,095,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $26,710,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $26,753,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $26,757,117,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2023 through 2032 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $841,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $808,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $864,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $828,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $886,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $856,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $908,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $878,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $930,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $900,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $954,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $928,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $977,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $939,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,001,321,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $968,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,026,322,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $992,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,049,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,016,041,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $72,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $71,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $73,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $75,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $76,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $78,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,464,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $80,669,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $82,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,116,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $84,402,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $81,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $86,363,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,801,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $41,244,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $42,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $43,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $44,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $45,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $46,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $47,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $48,256,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,886,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $49,344,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $50,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,026,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $19,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $18,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $19,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $17,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $18,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $19,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $20,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $21,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $21,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,962,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $24,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,360,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $100,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,404,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $104,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $106,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $107,396,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $109,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $112,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $97,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $114,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $100,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $116,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $119,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $122,860,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $110,578,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $31,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $30,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $32,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,229,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $35,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $37,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $38,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $38,687,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,611,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $37,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $37,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $38,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,206,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $86,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,218,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $91,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $95,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $97,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $97,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $98,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $99,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $100,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $101,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $103,945,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,730,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $165,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $134,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $168,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $143,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $171,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $154,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $174,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $176,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $169,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $178,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $181,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $177,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $178,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $178,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $180,397,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $183,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $188,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $192,617,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $47,737,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,990,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $48,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $49,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $50,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $51,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $52,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,492,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $53,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $55,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $56,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $57,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,152,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $123,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $197,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $126,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $175,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $129,008,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $150,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $132,958,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $136,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $140,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $142,863,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $145,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $142,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $148,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $145,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $151,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $148,419,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $837,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $886,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $769,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $775,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $780,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $773,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $820,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $807,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $857,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $841,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $887,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $880,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $928,363,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $922,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $980,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $965,919,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,021,443,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,013,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,075,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,064,624,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $856,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $856,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $861,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $861,544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $976,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $976,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $1,056,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,056,291,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $1,136,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,136,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $1,298,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,299,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $1,218,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,218,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,390,273,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,390,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,476,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,476,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,596,938,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,596,754,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $680,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $690,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $670,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $677,473,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $668,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $669,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $684,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $686,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $683,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $677,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $705,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $704,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $710,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $695,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $730,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $720,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $746,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $735,470,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $762,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $750,835,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $52,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $56,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $59,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,756,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $70,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $77,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $82,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $88,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $88,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $94,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $99,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $99,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $104,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,904,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $286,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,413,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $299,224,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $310,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $308,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $319,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $318,545,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $329,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $328,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $340,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $353,447,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $351,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $333,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $362,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $360,287,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $375,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $372,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $387,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $385,276,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $79,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $81,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $83,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $86,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $89,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $87,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $91,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $94,069,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $91,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $96,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $99,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $97,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $108,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,256,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $32,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $32,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $33,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $34,227,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $35,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $36,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $37,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $38,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $39,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $40,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,971,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $505,435,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $505,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $585,305,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,305,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $661,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $661,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $735,568,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $735,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $807,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $807,471,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $890,854,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $890,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $969,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $969,029,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,045,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,045,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,129,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,129,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,216,035,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,216,035,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, −$117,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$178,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, −$451,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$452,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, −$450,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$450,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, −$375,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$374,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, −$379,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$377,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, −$388,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$388,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, −$386,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$382,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, −$366,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$364,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, −$835,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$829,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, −$76,390,024,213.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, −$511,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$298,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,074,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$799,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,577,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,313,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,048,698,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,776,239,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,082,563,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,056,389,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,078,732,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,989,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,323,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,258,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,542,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,426,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,659,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,602,440,000,000.
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, −$127,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$129,087,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, −$117,411,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$117,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, −$121,572,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$122,695,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, −$125,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$125,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, −$136,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$137,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, −$141,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$141,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, −$138,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$138,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, −$144,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$143,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, −$148,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$147,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, −$153,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$153,831,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
Fiscal year 2023: $1,136,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $1,186,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,228,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,272,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,320,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,369,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,420,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,472,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $1,527,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $1,584,000,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
Fiscal year 2023: $1,320,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $1,408,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,491,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,576,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,665,182,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,760,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,859,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,962,593,000,000
Fiscal year 2031: $2,068,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $2,174,947,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $6,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $6,685,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $6,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $7,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,052,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $7,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,268,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $7,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $7,779,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $8,013,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,951,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $8,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,191,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,435,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $343,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $356,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $368,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $367,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $380,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $394,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $393,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $406,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 2001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 2002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 3001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''covered point of order'' means a point of order—
(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and
(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—
(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and
(2) an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

SEC. 3002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations,

aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''direct spending'', ''receipts'', and ''appropriations for discretionary accounts'' mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 3003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 3004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 3005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered bill or joint resolution'' means a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of Congress (including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of either House);

(2) the term ''Director'' means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the term ''existing duplicative or overlapping feature'' means an element of the Federal Government previously identified as an area of duplication, overlap, or fragmentation in a GAO duplication and overlap report;

(4) the term ''GAO duplication and overlap report'' means each annual report prepared by the Comptroller General under section 21 of Public Law 111–139 (31 U.S.C. 712 note); and

(5) the term ''new duplicative or overlapping feature'' means a new Federal program, office, or initiative created under a covered bill or joint resolution that would duplicate or overlap with an existing duplicative or overlapping feature.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS.—For each covered bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) determine the extent to which the covered bill or joint resolution creates a risk of a new duplicative or overlapping feature and, if the risk so warrants, identify—

(i) the name of the new Federal program, office, or initiative;

(ii) the section of the covered bill or joint resolution at which the new duplicative or overlapping feature is established; and

(iii) the GAO duplication and overlap report in which the existing duplicative or overlapping feature is identified; and

(B) submit the information described in subparagraph (A) to the Director and the committee that reported the covered bill or joint resolution; and

(C) publish the information prepared under subparagraph (A) on the website of the Government Accountability Office; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the Director may include the information submitted by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B) as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains submitted by the Director under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653).

(c) ESTIMATE BY DIRECTOR.—If the Comptroller General of the United States has not submitted to the Director the information for a covered bill or joint resolution under subsection (b)(1)(B) on the date on which the Director submits the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), the Director may, on the date on which the Comptroller General submits the information to the Director, prepare and submit to each applicable committee the information as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 3006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

SEC. 3007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, ''to modify programs''. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the

congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and ''to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings''.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

SEC. 3008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

SEC. 3009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

SEC. 3010. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT LEGISLATION NOT INCLUDED IN THE BASELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect legislation enacted before the date on which this resolution is agreed to by Congress that is not incorporated in the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's July 2021 update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031.

SEC. 3011. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

SEC. 3012. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 68–541, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, and in consultation with the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term: Chris Long of New York and Kathleen Casey of Virginia.

The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 115–123, on behalf of the Republican Leader of the Senate, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships: Ryan T.E. Martin of Virginia.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2022

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 7; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Wagner nomination postcloture; further, that all postcloture time on the Wagner nomination be considered expired at 11:30 a.m. and the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3967 until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meeting; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 4 p.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Jacobs-Young, Wainstein, and Baker nominations as provided under the previous order; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

D-DAY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today is a very important day in American history, June 6, the anniversary of D-day. One of the most important and consequential battles of World War II occurred on that day.

Every year I have served in this body, I have a practice of coming to the floor and reciting the famous D-day Prayer that Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered to the Nation on the morning of June 6, 1944. It was a consequential battle in the sense that it really marks the beginning of the end of World War II, the beginning of the end of Hitler. It is my favorite Presidential statement.

Seventy-eight years ago, as the American people slept in their beds, the greatest naval invasion in history began and the Greatest Generation was born. On that fateful day, tens of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, and airmen joined our allies from around the world to begin what General Eisenhower called the ''Great Crusade,'' one that sought to free a continent and liberate millions from the grip of tyranny. They came by amphibious landing craft, by gliders laden with men and material, by parachutes deployed deep behind enemy lines. And on the beaches called places like Omaha and Utah and at the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc, they struck a mortal blow to the Nazi regime.

Thousands would give their lives for this cause—over 2,500 Americans alone. Like many in this Chamber, I have seen the American cemeteries there, the rows of white crosses and the stars of David that go on and on are a stark reminder of the price those brave heroes paid for all of us.

These men did not go into battle alone. As General Eisenhower said to the Allied Expeditionary Force on the eve of this risky battle: ''The hopes and prayers of liberty loving people everywhere march with you.''

As the battle was engaged, President Franklin Roosevelt spoke to the Nation. He did not choose to address the American people with one of his trademark fireside chats, nor did he choose to use a speech; instead, he delivered words of prayer by radio address, as the fate of Europe and indeed the entire free world hung in the balance.

It was a powerful prayer that transcended all faiths. I think it captures, perhaps better than anything else I have ever seen, what we as Americans should be most proud of. We are liberators, not conquerors, and it also talks about the righteousness of that cause.

This prayer must never be forgotten, and that is why I come to the floor, and that is why I would like to recite it now.

This is what he said:

My fellow Americans:

Last night, when I spoke to you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our allies were crossing the Channel in another and [yet] greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic,

our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—until . . . victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of [special] prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let the words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other, faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.

Yes, amen. What a powerful statement—one that deserves to be remembered for generations to come.

By the way, to ensure its place in history, back in 2013, shortly after I was elected to this body, I introduced legislation called the World War II Memorial Prayer Act with former Senator Mary Landrieu and then after her, Senator Joe Lieberman. Representative BILL JOHNSON took the lead in the House of Representatives.

This was legislation that directed the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at or near the World War II Memorial on the National Mall here in Washington with these words, the words of FDR's D-day prayer. And we said no Federal funding would be used for this; we would raise the funding privately.

It was the Ohio Christian Alliance president, Chris Long, who first came to me with the idea of a plaque displaying this historic prayer. Since that legislation was signed into law in 2014, which kicked off the lengthy Commemorative Works Act process for siting and installing the plaque at the Memorial, the Friends of the National World War II Memorial and the National Park Service have worked to develop and refine the final plaque design and receive a variety of approvals from the National Park Service, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and others.

In the meantime, we have gone ahead with a beautiful temporary plaque that has been in place since 2019 at what is called the Circle of Remembrance, which is just north of the World War II Memorial.

So if you are here in Washington, go to the Mall, see the World War II Memorial, which is spectacular. Then look to the north and go to the Circle of Remembrance, and you will see the prayer on display there. By the way, it is the only prayer on display on the National Mall.

We hope that the final version of this plaque and the Circle of Remembrance being remodeled will be done by the end of this year.

The process has been going on for 8 years, longer than World War II itself actually, so we are eager to see that final plaque installed, and I know it will be. The temporary plaque, by the way, was generously donated to the Friends of the National World War II Memorial with the help of John Nau, from Houston, TX, a great patriot, and also the Ohio Christian Alliance and others who provided funding for this.

In October 2020, the Lilly Endowment provided a $2 million grant for the construction and installation of the final plaque, and it is this committed financial support that will allow the project to get across the finish line, even with some hurdles. So I thank the Lilly Endowment for their support.

I also want to recognize the tireless efforts of the Friends group, especially Holly Rotondi, who has led the effort in fundraising and coordinating the project over the past several years. Thank you, Holly.

D-day was a day of tremendous loss and also monumental triumph. Those who lost their lives that day did not die in vain. The fate of the free world rested on their shoulders. Those brave young men, many Americans, charging the beaches of Normandy, and President Roosevelt's prayer that day helped to comfort a nation in a time of great uncertainty. I am glad that his words will soon take their proper place in our memorial to the war that changed the course of history.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:52 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 7, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHRISSIE C. LATIMORE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE THOMAS M. GRIFFIN, JR., RESIGNED.

KIRK M. TAYLOR, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DAVID A. WEAVER, TERM EXPIRED.

ADAIR FORD BOROUGHS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE PETER M. MCCOY, JR., RESIGNED.

NATALIE K. WIGHT, OF OREGON, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE BILLY J. WILLIAMS, RESIGNED.

E. MARTIN ESTRADA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE NICOLA T. HANNA, RESIGNED.

SOPEN B. SHAH, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE SCOTT C. BLADER, RESIGNED.

GREGORY J. HAANSTAD, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE MATTHEW D. KRUEGER, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. BRYAN P. FENTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. GARY M. BRITO

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 6, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

MICHAEL M. CONTRADES, OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE CHARLES L. GOODWIN, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON MAY 5, 2022.