Whereas immigrants are more likely to have advanced degrees than native-born people of the United States;

Whereas more than 1,000,000 international students in colleges and universities across the United States, comprising about 5 percent of the total higher education population and helping make the United States a center for higher education;

Whereas approximately 100,000 international students each year would hope to stay and work in the United States, if an immigration pathway were available to them;

Whereas immigration contributes to the diversity of the American people and understanding that the United States is a nation of immigrants;

Whereas the immigration system of the United States has not been meaningfully updated since the end of World War II, and is now out of date and in need of reform;

Whereas our current immigration system is not fit for purpose, fails to meet the challenges of the 21st century, and is not an effective way to achieve our economic, security, and social goals;

Whereas a pathway to citizenship for the 11 million undocumented people currently in the United States is a key priority for the American people, the nation’s policy leaders, and the 117th Congress;

Whereas, over the course of its history, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes June 2022 as “Immigrant Heritage Month” in honor of the contributions immigrants and their children have made to the United States throughout its history and observes the Day of Observance in recognition of the emancipation of all slaves in the United States;

(2) pledges to celebrate immigrant contributions to, and immigrant heritages in, each State;

(3) recognizes immigrants presently in the United States and individuals seeking to immigrate to the United States to contribute to the health, safety, diversity, and prosperity of the United States by finding their place in the vibrant, multilingual, and integrated society of the United States;

(4) encourages the people of the United States to work with their immigrant neighbors and colleagues to advance the current and future well-being of the United States; and

(5) commits to working with fellow Members of Congress, the executive agencies that administer immigration laws and policies, and the President to promote smart and just immigration policy for immigrants presently in the United States, their families, and individuals seeking to immigrate to the United States in the future.

SENATE RESOLUTION 679—COMMEMORATING JUNE 19, 2022, AS “JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF JUNE 19, 1865, THE DATE ON WHICH NEWS OF THE END OF SLAVERY REACHED THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WICKER, Ms. ROSEN, MR. LEHRBREINER, MR. BOOKER, MR. BOOZMAN, MR. BROWN, MR. BURR, MS. CANTWELL, MR. CAPITO, MR. CARPER, MR. CASEY, MR. CASSIDY, MS. COLLINS, MR. CRAMER, MR. CRAPO, MR. CRUZ, MS. DUCKWORTH, MRS. FISCHER, MR. HAGERTY, MS. HASSAN, MR. HOEVEN, MR. JOHNSON, MR. KING, MS. KLOBUCHAR, MR. MERKLEY, MS. MURKOWSKI, MR. PADILLA, MR. PORTMAN, MR. REED, MR. RISCH, MR. RUBIO, MRS. SHAHEEN, MR. TRUEN, MR. SCOTT OF South Carolina, MR. TRE光IN, MR. WARNock, MR. WHITEHOUSE, MR. YOUNG, MR. DURBIN, MS. BALDWIN, MS. FEINSTEIN, MR. KELLY, MR. MURRAY, MR. MENENDEZ, MR. Kaine, Mr. Luján, and Mr. OSsOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to;

S. RES. 679

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach the frontier areas of the United States, in particular the State of Texas and the other Southern States, until months after the conclusion of the Civil War, more than 2 years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863;

Whereas, on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and the enslaved were free;

Whereas African Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest celebrated June 19, commonly known as “Juneteenth National Independence Day”, as inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas African Americans from the Southwest have observed June 19 as “Juneteenth National Independence Day” for more than 150 years;

Whereas Juneteenth National Independence Day began as a holiday in the State of Texas and is now a Federal holiday and celebrated by individuals in the United States.

Whereas expanding cybersecurity education opportunities is important in order to address the cybersecurity workforce shortage and prepare the United States for ongoing and future national security threats;

Whereas recent cyberattacks and vulnerabilities present risks to individuals and organizations and increase the urgency to grow and sustain a knowledgeable and skilled cybersecurity workforce in both the public and private sectors;

Whereas, according to CyberSeek.org, as of June 2022, there are 714,548 open jobs in cybersecurity in the United States and 1,091,576 individuals in the cybersecurity workforce;

Whereas a 2017 report entitled “Supporting the Growth and Sustainment of the Nation’s Cybersecurity Workforce: Building the Foundation for a More Secure American Future” transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Homeland Security, proposed a vision to “prepare, grow, and sustain a cybersecurity workforce that safeguards and promotes America’s national security and economic prosperity”;

Whereas, over the course of its history, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates June 19, 2022, as “Juneteenth National Independence Day”;

(2) encourages the continued nationwide celebration of Juneteenth National Independence Day to provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(3) recognizes that the observance of the end of slavery is part of the history and heritage of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 680—DESIGNATING JUNE 2022 AS NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION MONTH

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to;

S. RES. 680

Whereas recent cyberattacks and vulnerabilities present risks to individuals and organizations and increase the urgency to grow and sustain a knowledgeable and skilled cybersecurity workforce in both the public and private sectors;

Whereas, over the course of its history, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) provides learning and career opportunities for students across the United States in kindergarten through grade 12; and

(2) encourages the development of a domestic workforce to defend the United States and secure the economy of the United States;
Whereas, in 2021, Congress authorized, as part of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 116-283), the Cybersecurity Workforce Training Assistance Program (commonly known as “CETAP”), a Department of Homeland Security initiative to provide cybersecurity career awareness, curricula, training, and professional development to elementary and secondary schools; 

Whereas CYBER.ORG, a grantee of CETAP, has introduced cybersecurity concepts to more than 3,400,000 students and provided resources to more than 25,000 K-12 educators in all 50 States and 4 United States territories; 

Whereas the mission of the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (commonly known as “NICE”) is “to energize, promote, and coordinate a robust community working together to advance an integrated ecosystem of cybersecurity education, training, and workforce development”; 

Whereas cybersecurity education is supported through multiple Federal programs and other related efforts, including— 

(1) the NICE Community Coordinating Council; 
(2) the Advanced Technological Education program administered by the National Science Foundation; 
(3) the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service Program administered by the National Science Foundation, in collaboration with the Office of Personnel Management and the Department of Defense; 
(4) the DoD Cybersecurity Scholarship Program administered by the Department of Defense; 
(5) the Cybersecurity Talent Initiative administered by the Partnership for Public Service; 
(6) the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity administered by the National Security Agency; 
(7) the Presidential Cybersecurity Education Award; 
(8) Career Technical Education (CTE) CyberNet local academies administered by the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education of the Department of Education; 
(9) the GenCyber Program administered by the National Security Agency, in collaboration with the National Science Foundation; 
(10) the CyberSeek online career exploration tool, CareerOneStop, Occupational Outlook Handbook, and O*NET OnLine administered by the Department of Labor; and 
(11) the Apprenticeship Program administered by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor; and 

Whereas ensuring access to cybersecurity education for all students in the United States regardless of race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sex, or geographic location will expand opportunities for high-earning jobs in high-demand fields: Now, therefore, be it 

Resolved, That the Senate— 

(1) designates June 2022 as “National Cybersecurity Education Month”; 
(2) invites individuals and organizations in the United States—

(A) to recognize the essential role of cybersecurity education; and 
(B) to support Federal, State, and local educational efforts; 
(3) encourages educational and training institutions to increase the understanding and awareness of cybersecurity education at such institutions; and 
(4) urges—

(A) raising awareness about cybersecurity education; and 
(B) taking legislative action in support of cybersecurity education to effectively build and sustain a skilled cybersecurity workforce.


Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to: 

S. Res. 681

Whereas the USS Oklahoma City is a nuclear-powered attack submarine named after Oklahoma City, the capital and most populous city in Oklahoma, and is the second ship in the history of the Navy to bear that name; 

Whereas the motto of the USS Oklahoma City is “The Sooner, The Better”, which is a testament to both the spirit of the people of Oklahoma City and the readiness of the 116-person crew of the USS Oklahoma City; 

Whereas the USS Oklahoma City was christened and launched on November 2, 1966, by Mrs. P. Marr Hoffman, widow of Commander John A. Hoffman, and was commissioned for service on July 9, 1968, with Commander Kevin John Reardon as the first commanding officer of the submarine; 

Whereas, following inactivation of the USS Oklahoma City, the USS Oklahoma City has traveled around the globe multiple times and has served in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, the Pacific, and, most recently, Apra Harbor, Guam; 

Whereas, in the aftermath of the April 19, 1965, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, the crew of the USS Oklahoma City donated blood in support of the victims of the deadliest act of homegrown terrorism in the history of the United States, which resulted in the deaths of 168 individuals; 

Whereas the USS Oklahoma City was the first Navy submarine to transition from navigation using paper charts to an all-electronic navigation suite; 

Whereas, on Friday, May 20, 2022, the inactivation ceremony for the USS Oklahoma City was held in Puget Sound Naval Shipyard to honor nearly 34 years of service; and 

Whereas, throughout the career of the USS Oklahoma City, the USS Oklahoma City supported operations including anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, targeted strike missions, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions: Now, therefore, be it 

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the service of the Los Angeles-class attack submarine the USS Oklahoma City and the crew of the USS Oklahoma City, who served the United States with valor and bravery.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5097. Mr. KELLY (for Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. SMITH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1098, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint consolidation loans.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5097. Mr. KELLY (for Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. SMITH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1098, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint consolidation loans; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. 
This Act may be cited as the “Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.”

SEC. 2. SEPARATING JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOANS. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 428c(a)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087c(a)(3)) is amended— 

(1) by striking “A borrower” and inserting the following:—

“(1) by striking “A borrower” and inserting the following:—

(2) by adding at the end the following:—

“(3)EN force.

(4) commits to—

(5) to recognize the essential role of cybersecurity education at such educational efforts; and

(6) awareness of cybersecurity education; and

(7) sustain a skilled cybersecurity workforce.

at such educational efforts; and

(8) the United States—

(9) be it

(10) will expand opportunities for high-earning jobs in high-demand fields: Now, therefore, be it

(11) the USS Oklahoma City donated blood in support of the victims of the deadliest act of homegrown terrorism in the history of the United States, which resulted in the deaths of 168 individuals; 

(12) the USS Oklahoma City was the first Navy submarine to transition from navigation using paper charts to an all-electronic navigation suite; 

(13) the inactivation ceremony for the USS Oklahoma City was held in Puget Sound Naval Shipyard to honor nearly 34 years of service; and 

(14) throughout the career of the USS Oklahoma City, the USS Oklahoma City supported operations including anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, targeted strike missions, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the service of the Los Angeles-class attack submarine the USS Oklahoma City and the crew of the USS Oklahoma City, who served the United States with valor and bravery.