

and implement staffing allocation models for the Executive Office of Immigration Review, by not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Each staffing model shall—

(1) take into account variations in operating environments, technology, and the required operational support levels to carry out their respective duties;

(2) include a plan for periodically updating and improving the model, including incorporating operational, technological, and personnel changes; and

(3) receive independent verification and validation by an entity that is technically, managerially, and financially independent from the office or Department.

(c) REPORTING.—The Secretary and Attorney General shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives detailing the finalized models, including a description of—

(1) the data sources and methodology used to general the models;

(2) actions taken to independently verify the model; and

(3) the plan for updating and maturing the model.

SEC. 1004. SHELTER AND SERVICES PROGRAM GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year than the date of enactment of this Act, and every two years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an assessment of the grant criteria for Shelter and Services Program funds, the distribution of those funds, and the impact of program policies and practices on the ability of State and local governments and nongovernmental organizations to issue such funds.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 213—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2023 AS “RENEWABLE FUELS MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE THAT RENEWABLE FUELS PLAY IN REDUCING CARBON IMPACTS, LOWERING FUEL PRICES FOR CONSUMERS, SUPPORTING RURAL COMMUNITIES, AND LESSENING RELIANCE ON FOREIGN ADVERSARIES

Mr. RICKETTS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

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S. RES. 213

Whereas the United States is the largest producer of biofuels in the world, which contributes to the domestic economy, creates jobs, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions;

Whereas ethanol is a renewable fuel made of biomass from plant materials;

Whereas, in 2022, more than 78,800 jobs in the United States were directly associated with the ethanol industry, with an additional 342,800 indirect and induced jobs supported across all sectors of the economy;

Whereas the ethanol industry created \$34,800,000,000 in household income and contributed more than \$57,000,000,000 to the gross domestic product of the United States;

Whereas ethanol and feed co-product production provide a valuable market for United States corn, as a typical dry mill ethanol plant adds nearly \$2 of additional value to every bushel of corn processed;

Whereas ethanol use reduces greenhouse gas emissions by between 44 and 52 percent compared to gasoline, and, by displacing hydrocarbon substances like aromatics in gasoline, ethanol also helps reduce emissions of air toxins, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxides, and exhaust hydrocarbons;

Whereas, in 2022, ethanol helped protect the energy independence of the United States by displacing more than 600,000,000 barrels of crude oil;

Whereas $\frac{1}{3}$ of every bushel processed by an ethanol plant is used to make distillers grains, one of the most efficient animal feeds available;

Whereas biodiesel is a drop-in replacement for petroleum-based diesel fuel that is produced from renewable resources such as recycled cooking oil, soybean oil, distillers corn oil, canola oil, and animal fats;

Whereas renewable diesel is an advanced biofuel, made from the same feedstocks as biodiesel, that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, while meeting the same standard specification for diesel fuels as petroleum diesel;

Whereas producing a total of 6,000,000,000 gallons of biodiesel and renewable diesel would support 187,000 full-time equivalent jobs, with more than \$8,800,000,000 in wages and \$61,600,000,000 in total economic impact;

Whereas biodiesel and renewable diesel can be used in existing diesel engines without modification and are available now throughout the United States;

Whereas, while advanced biofuels like biodiesel and renewable diesel must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent compared to petroleum diesel, depending on the feedstock used, biodiesel and renewable diesel provide average reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of 74 percent and can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 80 percent;

Whereas biodiesel emits 80 percent less particulate matter than petroleum-based diesel, improving air quality and health outcomes;

Whereas the production of biodiesel and renewable diesel adds to the total domestic fuel supply, reducing the price of all diesel fuel at the pump;

Whereas, without the Renewable Fuel Standard helping to drive production of biodiesel and renewable diesel, the value of soybeans grown by farmers in the United States would decrease by 13 percent;

Whereas sustainable aviation fuel is made from renewable biomass and waste resources and can deliver the performance of petroleum-based jet fuel; and

Whereas sustainable aviation fuel can be blended with conventional jet fuel and the use of sustainable or blended aviation fuel requires no infrastructure or equipment changes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2023 as “Renewable Fuels Month”; and

(2) recognizes—

(A) the important role renewable fuels play in reducing the carbon impact of the United States;

(B) the ability renewable fuels have to lower fuel prices for consumers;

(C) the support to rural communities that renewable fuel industries provide; and

(D) the opportunity that the production of renewable fuels provides to lessen the reliance of the United States on foreign adversaries.

APPOINTMENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–140, appoints the following individuals to serve as a member of the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture: Chiling Tong of Maryland and Tina Wei Smith of Kentucky.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2) to secure the borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 16, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 16; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 42, which was received from the House; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that at 2:30 p.m., the joint resolution be considered read a third time and that the Senate vote on the passage of the joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.