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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CORY A. BOOKER, a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray. Gracious Lord, King of our lives and ruler of all, help us today to walk uprightly, speak Your truth, and strive for righteousness. Turn the Members of this body back to the truth that those who would be great must be willing to serve humanity and that those who lose their lives for a worthy cause will find life everlasting.

Lord, make our lawmakers, this day, receptive to Your wisdom, even amid the sometimes contention and collision of debate. Help them to shine with Your peace and good will. Fill this Chamber with Your presence and each Senator with Your power, for the work of this day and beyond.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable CORY A. BOOKER, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BOOKER thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING 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 senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, this week, thousands of law enforcement officers have gathered in Washington to honor their fallen brothers and sisters in blue.

Every year since 1962, Peace Officers Memorial Day has called our Nation to pay special tribute to heroic men and women in our communities who have made the ultimate sacrifice to keep us safe. Throughout Police Week, peace

officers and families from around the country mourn loved ones and find shared strength. Today, we remind the families and comrades of these fallen heroes that a grateful Nation has their backs.

As always, I am honored to welcome the Kentuckians who traveled to Washington for this week's events. My staff continue to work closely with Kentucky law enforcement and to listen to their concerns. Like many in my home State, I am thinking especially of the Kentuckians we lost in the line of duty this past year: Officer Logan Medlock of the London Police Department, who was fatally struck by a drunk driver while patrolling on duty; Sheriff's Chief Deputy Jody Cash of the Calloway County Sheriff's Department, who was shot and killed while interviewing a suspect; Captain Ralph Frasure and Officer Jacob Chaffins of the Prestonsburg Police Department and Deputy William Petry of the Floyd County Sheriff's Department, who were shot and killed in an ambush while attempting to serve a warrant; and the seven other Kentuckians whose names are being enshrined today on the National Law Enforcement Memorial: James Critchelow, Travis Hurley, Oliver Little, Gregory Means, Mark Pike, David Ragle, and Dixon Allen Sasser.

I also want to pay special tribute to Officer Nickolas Wilt who was shot in the head while responding to last month's bank shooting in downtown Louisville. Officer Wilt was just 11 days out of the Academy, but he never shied away from his duty, even in the face of imminent danger.

Today, Officer Wilt has continued to show signs of improvement and the city of Louisville stands behind him on his road to recovery.

As we honor officers in Kentucky and across the country who have been injured or killed in the line of duty, I know my colleagues join me in thanking the peace officers who continue to run toward danger to keep us safe.

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



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Mr. President, Police Week is an important and solemn occasion every year. America's peace officers deserve our respect and recognition every single day. But in recent years, Peace Officers Memorial Day has taken on an especially urgent situation. In 2021, President Biden's first year in office, the number of law enforcement officials feloniously killed in the line of duty reached its highest level in 20 years.

Just last year, 331 officers were shot on the job; 62 of them were killed. That is a 32-percent increase from just 2 years earlier. Brave men and women in blue swear to uphold law and order, to run toward danger, even to give their lives to protect their communities. But as a radical, soft-on-crime movement has taken hold of elected Democrats at every level of government, peace officers have been forced to bear an even heavier burden.

Brave police officers have faced down a historic wave of violent crime from the frontlines, even as defund-the-police radicalism forced them to do it with fewer resources and thinner ranks.

They have continued to risk their lives to enforce our laws, even as soft-on-crime liberal prosecutors do everything they can to avoid holding criminals accountable.

So this week—this week—we honor men and women whose tough job is only getting tougher on Washington Democrats' watch. But thanks to the leadership of Senator CORNYN and Senator CASSIDY, Senate Republicans are ready to take action to protect law enforcement officers in the line of duty.

Our colleagues from Texas and Louisiana have introduced legislation to raise the stakes for criminals who resort to violence against police. Their bill would deliver new Federal mandatory sentencing for killing a police officer, higher consequences for assault, and new separate penalties for fleeing such crimes across State lines.

So as our Nation observes Police Week, I am proud to cosponsor our colleagues' work and to continue to back the blue.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I note, when I left the Chair and closed our session on Thursday, you were in the Chair. I open the session here on Monday, and you are in the Chair. I hope you weren't here, sitting in the Chair, all weekend.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. I was.

Mr. SCHUMER. You are a dedicated man, Mr. President.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. President, as Democrats continue upholding our responsibility to preserve the full faith and credit of the United States, the position of the President, of Leader JEFFRIES, and myself has not changed: Default must be taken off the table.

Never in the history of our country have we failed to pay our bills on time. To default now would mean crossing a terrible point of no return, where the biggest losers will be America's seniors, America's small businesses, America's working and middle-class families, and everyone—everyone—who relies on Social Security, Medicare, pension payments, and 401(k)s.

Last Friday, I wrote a "Dear Colleague" to my Senate colleagues, explaining just how destructive a first-ever default would be. I warned, as many economists have warned, that a first-ever default would crash the economy, increase costs, and kill jobs—crash the economy, increase costs, kill jobs. Who would want that? But that is what awaits American families on the other side of the x date if no action is taken. According to experts, a default would almost certainly plunge the United States into another recession, shrinking GDP growth by an alarming 6 percent.

A first-ever default would also make life's most important expenses far more costly. Mortgages, car payments, student loans, and small business loans all would skyrocket. They wouldn't just go up a half a point; they would go up a lot. But the value of retirement accounts, which Americans spend their whole lives—every 2 weeks, every month, every 6 months—putting that money in so they would have a decent retirement, would nosedive—nosedive.

And, of course, if the United States defaults in a few weeks for the first time ever, experts warn as many as 8.3 million jobs would be lost. It would be a catastrophe.

No one should play with it. No one should flirt with it. No one should hold it hostage and say: "Unless you do 'this,' we are going to default" because the consequences of default are just awful.

Americans have been to hell and back over the past couple of years as we have tried to recover from the record unemployment we saw during COVID. Americans are coming back. I spoke at a whole bunch of college graduations this weekend, and the students who had been through COVID had missed sometimes a year of school or a year and a half of school or 6 months of school, but they were bouncing back, raring to go. It gave me some faith in the future of the country, but if default were to hit them and the rest of the country, wow, that would be awful.

So, for all of these reasons and many more, I insisted last week, along with President Biden and along with Leader JEFFRIES, that default is off the table.

Speaker MCCARTHY must commit to the same and not say: "Unless you do 'this' or do 'that,' we will default." The consequences of default are too terrible. Defaulting would mean that we would force Americans, as we recuperate from the pain of COVID, to go through what might even be a greater pain in a few short years after COVID had reached its zenith. That alone should push leaders on both sides to agree that default is not an option under any scenario.

For decades, Democrats and Republicans have worked out our differences about spending and revenues through the annual budget process. That process began earlier this year when the President released his budget proposal. This week, both sides are continuing to hold parallel discussions about the budget—what we should do with revenues, what we should do with spending—as Congress does every year. These conversations are going on right now among the four leaders and the President's representatives as I speak, and I am glad these conversations are continuing in a very, very serious way.

The President, Leader JEFFRIES, myself—we welcome a bipartisan debate about our Nation's fiscal future, but we have made it plain to our Republican colleagues that default is not an option. Its consequences are too damaging, too severe. It must—must—be taken off the table.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Now, Mr. President, another topic I cannot believe I must address yet again here on the Senate floor is that of military holds.

Over the past few months, the senior Senator from Alabama has singlehandedly—singlehandedly—hindered our national security by blocking hundreds of critical military appointments. Those holds are hamstringing our military.

According to former Secretaries of Defense who served Presidents of both parties, this blanket hold is "harming military readiness and risks damaging the U.S. national security."

But last week, the Senator's conduct, as bad as it has been just by holding up these hundreds of general officers whose lives are in limbo even though they have given decades of service to our country and whom we depend on for our national defense—he is holding them up, but the Senator went even beyond that.

In an interview over the radio, Senator TUBERVILLE was asked if White supremacists should be allowed in the military, to which he, a member of the Armed Services Committee, responded by saying:

Well, they call them that. I call them Americans.

It is hard to believe he really said it, but check the record. He did—revolting, revolting down to the last word. The Senator from Alabama's words were revolting to so many across this country.

A few days later, when asked to clarify his views on the matter, when he

was given a chance to make up for this awful mistake that will be a block on his record forever, Senator TUBERVILLE then responded with “What is a White nationalist?”—as if it is some great mystery.

“What is a White nationalist?” Are you kidding me? Are you kidding me, Senator?

Let me give my colleague a hint on how to define a White nationalist. The man who, just over a year ago, murdered 10 people at a Tops supermarket in Buffalo, seeking to murder Black people, was a White nationalist. The insurrectionists who waved Confederate flags through the halls of the U.S. Capitol on January 6, many of them were White nationalists. And, sadly, some of those insurrectionists had military backgrounds.

Again, what is a White nationalist? How about the parade of belligerents who carried torches through the streets of Charlottesville while screaming “Jews will not replace us”? Senator TUBERVILLE, those were White nationalists.

And then he followed up by saying—I couldn’t believe he said this: “I look at a White nationalist as a Trump Republican.” Really? What the heck is happening in America?

Leader MCCONNELL cannot allow a Member of his conference to make a mockery of our military and of the Senate the way Senator TUBERVILLE has done.

If any of my Republican colleagues care whatsoever about the well-being of our military, they will denounce the Senator’s words and urge him to drop his holds.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, now on judges, last week was a very productive week in the Senate for judicial nominees. The Judiciary Committee reported out six more nominees for lifetime appointments to the Federal bench. We are continuing the work of confirming more outstanding judges this week, starting today.

This afternoon, we will vote to confirm Bradley Garcia as a circuit court judge for the highly important DC Circuit. After the Supreme Court, as everyone knows, the DC Circuit Court of Appeals is the most important Federal court in the country—particularly when it comes to government actions—and it takes up cases, of course, that the Supreme Court is unable to consider. The Supreme Court only takes up about 75 cases a year, and so the DC Circuit Court has many, many vital and important cases. The DC Circuit is often the final word on hugely consequential cases, particularly those involving Congress and the executive branch.

I am proud to say that, once confirmed, Bradley Garcia will make history as the first Latino ever to serve on the DC Circuit since it was established in 1893. Latinos are historically underrepresented across the Federal bench, so confirming the first-ever

Latino to the second most important court is a long overdue step toward making the Federal bench better reflect our country.

When it comes to confirming people to the Federal bench, especially to the highly important and vital DC Circuit, it is imperative to get it right, and President Biden got it right with the historic nomination of Bradley Garcia.

A graduate of Johns Hopkins and Harvard Law School, Mr. Garcia has a wealth of public and private legal experience defending civil and human rights. He clerked for Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan and rose to be a partner at a law firm before leaving to serve in the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel.

Mr. Garcia, being of generous spirit, boasts an impressive pro bono record, advocating for clients in cases implicating the rights of immigrants and criminal defendants, women’s reproductive freedoms, and free and fair elections.

So I am confident that Bradley Garcia will make an outstanding addition to the DC Circuit, joining the proud company of so many other Biden appointments who are, little by little, making our courts a better reflection of the population of the United States of America.

Mr. Garcia received a bipartisan vote out of the Judiciary Committee. I am proud to say that. I thank my Republican colleagues who voted for him, and I expect that bipartisan support to carry on to the floor this afternoon. I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for working with us.

Senate Democrats will continue making judicial confirmations one of our top priorities moving forward. We have made remarkable progress in our work to confirm good mainstream and diverse judges under President Biden, and we will keep working toward that goal this week and beyond.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this week is National Police Week, a time to honor the service and sacrifice of America’s law enforcement officers. These brave men and women have chosen a difficult and often dangerous career. They have dedicated their lives to protecting the rest of us, defending our civil liberties and protecting our cities and neighborhoods. That decision requires tremendous courage and sacrifice by both the officer and their family.

We have recently been reminded of the dangers they face every day. Just a week ago, shoppers wandered in and

out of a busy outdoor mall in Allen, TX, near Dallas. It was a beautiful, seemingly normal Saturday afternoon until the day took a tragic turn. A man pulled up in his vehicle, got out of his car with multiple weapons, and started firing.

Fortunately, out of this terrible tragedy, fortunately, an officer was already on the scene for an unrelated call. He did what he was trained to do and what his conscience told him to do and ran immediately toward the danger. He didn’t hesitate to put his own life on the line in order to stop the shooter and save countless lives.

The shooter killed eight innocent people and wounded seven more. Had this brave officer not been on the scene, it is difficult to imagine how many more casualties would have been incurred, how many more lives would have been lost.

The shooter was carrying multiple weapons and had five additional guns in his car. If not for the quick action of that Allen police officer, more families would be making funeral arrangements today.

Stories like this underscore the dangers our officers take in their daily lives. A routine call or a traffic stop can turn deadly without warning. And these men and women still lace up their boots and put on a uniform each morning.

Each year for National Police Week, we honor the law enforcement community, naturally, and remember those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. One of the most striking reminders of that sacrifice is the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, which sits along the National Mall here in Washington, DC.

It is a powerful tribute for the State, Federal, and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty and features marble walls, filled with more than 23,000 names. Each of those names represents an American hero. And, sadly, the names of 67 Texans will be added this year.

These officers gave their lives in service to their communities and our country. And while there is nothing we can do to console the families of those heroes, we can do more to support their brothers and sisters, still in blue.

Over the last couple of years, members of our law enforcement community have faced an onslaught of new challenges. From the pandemic to dangerous “defund the police” rhetoric to baseless attacks, the men and women in blue who keep us safe are subject to tremendous risks and strain.

They have watched as progressive politicians have made calls to fund the police and attempted to villainize the very heroes who keep us safe.

I am proud to say I have never been ashamed to support the men and women of our law enforcement community. I will always proudly stand with them. In the face of increasing crime rates and growing concerns about public safety, Congress must do more to

support and empower our men and women in blue.

Last year, we made some progress. The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program was reauthorized through a bipartisan bill I introduced with Senator KLOBUCHAR, the Senator from Minnesota. We have already seen some real-world impact these grants have made in communities across Texas. And this will promote even greater collaboration between law enforcement and the mental health providers that they serve alongside.

We also took a big step toward improving training for officers by passing the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act, which was signed into law by President Biden last December. This new law will ensure that officers have the skills they need to navigate and defuse potentially dangerous situations, particularly involving those undergoing a mental health crisis. I am proud of the bipartisan progress we have made, and I hope we can build upon it more this year.

In honor of National Police Week, I introduced the Back the Blue Act to strengthen laws that protect our officers. This legislation sends a strong and powerful message to the more than 800,000 officers serving our country—a message that they are supported and that violence against them will never be tolerated.

The Back the Blue Act adds stiff mandatory penalties and makes it a Federal crime to kill—or attempt to kill—a law enforcement officer, a Federal judge, or a federally funded public safety officer. It also makes it a Federal crime to assault a law enforcement officer.

As I have said, these men and women put themselves in harm's way every day to keep our communities safe, and we must make it absolutely clear that violence against them will not be tolerated.

This legislation was endorsed by leading law enforcement organizations like the National Association of Police Organizations and the Fraternal Order of Police and is cosponsored by 39 Senators, so far.

I hope other colleagues will support this bill and show law enforcement across the country that we stand shoulder to shoulder with them.

There is another piece of legislation that I hope will pass soon called the Project Safe Neighborhoods Program. This is a reauthorization of an existing national nationwide partnership between Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors that aims to reduce violent crime, particularly gun crime.

It achieves that goal through data-driven, evidence-based, and trauma-informed practices that have proven to reduce crime rates. Since it was first launched two decades ago, Project Safe Neighborhoods has helped reduce violent crime in large cities and small towns all across this country.

A study in 2013 found that the program was associated with more than a

13-percent decrease in violent crimes in cities and a high rate of program participation.

Given the growing concerns and already serious concerns about crime in our country, there could not be a more important time to make this program better, stronger, and more effective.

This is among the range of bills the Senate should consider to pass and support law enforcement, including the Federal Law Enforcement Service Weapon Purchase Act that would allow retired officers to purchase their service weapons that would otherwise be destroyed.

This bipartisan legislation would prevent waste by allowing agencies to recover the value of these weapons. This bill has been endorsed by multiple organizations that represent law enforcement officers, and I hope we can advance it this year.

I am also a proud cosponsor of other bipartisan bills that were introduced by Senate colleagues. Senator PETERS from Michigan and I introduced the Strong Communities Act, with the goal of improving trust between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

I am also a cosponsor of the Recruit and Retain Act, led by Senator FISCHER of Nebraska and Senator COONS of Delaware. It aims to alleviate the personnel shortages that are being felt in police departments across the Nation and ensures that America's police forces are well staffed.

I hope the Senate Judiciary Committee, on which I serve, will advance some of these bills later this week and send a strong message that the U.S. Senate supports America's police officers.

Every day, I am grateful for the service and sacrifice of our law enforcement officers in Texas and across the country. And that includes the Capitol Police that keeps this building and Capitol Hill safe, protecting not only the people who work here but also people who visit here.

In honor of National Police Week, we honor the brave men and women who protect us. We pay tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice. And we commit to doing everything in our power to ensure that they have all the resources they need to keep our people safe.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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.

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

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

BORDER SECURITY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, we have really heard quite a bit over the past few weeks and especially this past weekend about this administration and

their decision to do away with title 42, and I would take this opportunity to remind my Democratic colleagues that President Biden himself admitted that our southern border will be, and I quote him, "chaotic for a while" post-title 42. So the expectation is that this will create chaos, and they know it, but they are doing it anyway.

In the days right before title 42 was terminated, we were already seeing unprecedented chaos along our southern border. Again, they knew it. Chaos was coming, but they were going to do it anyway because it serves their purposes.

Now, here is some of the chaos that has actually happened at that border. These are last week's numbers. They are not my numbers. They are not Republican numbers. They are Border Patrol's numbers. This is what this administration is doing to the communities that are along that southern border.

Border Patrol reported last week 68,000 apprehensions, and they seized hundreds of pounds of narcotics, including 56 pounds of fentanyl. Bear in mind, 1 little gram, one little touch is enough to kill. We are all hearing "One pill will kill." Yet think about 56 pounds of that coming in. What would that do to your community?

At the same time, on top of the 68,000 who were apprehended, there were 16,000 "got-aways" whom they could see on surveillance video, but they could not get to them. Those are the known "got-aways." So they cross the border, and they go running into the country.

There are also the unknown "got-aways." As the Presiding Officer knows, as Border Patrol is out, as they are going through their day, many times they find evidence of the people who have crossed where they couldn't see them on video. They weren't wanting to be apprehended. Those are the really bad, bad, bad guys who are bringing in more drugs, more terrorists, more gangs into this country.

In the past 72 hours alone, we have seen three agents assaulted. These are our Border Patrol agents. They are being assaulted. Bear in mind, the cartels—global organizations—the cartels are in charge of that border on the Mexico side. So three of our agents have been assaulted. There were almost 15,000 more apprehensions in 72 hours and more than 4,300 "got-aways" who evaded capture.

As I said, these are not my numbers. They are not Republican numbers. These are the numbers of the Border Patrol. They are the Biden administration's numbers. They know that they are creating chaos, that they are making life difficult, that they are making the job of Border Patrol harder every single day, but it serves their purpose, so they do it anyway.

They know exactly what is happening and what will happen if they don't regain control of that border:

more chaos. The chaos is going to escalate because the drug cartels were exploiting the end of title 42 well before last week.

I have on my poster this weekend review, with the apprehensions we have talked about: \$83,000 that was seized from the cartels, 224 pounds of marijuana, 179 pounds of meth, 56 pounds of fentanyl, 34 pounds of cocaine, 5 pounds of heroin.

You know, I had a sheriff tell me that they used to apprehend drugs in grams, and now it is all pounds. Why is it pounds? It is because the cartels are so emboldened.

Oh, here we go. We have some more: seven firearms, five sex offenders. These are people who were convicted of crimes in their countries, and they are trying to come in here. A lot of these countries are emptying their jails and trying to unload them on us.

Well, four gang members coming to a neighborhood near you. Why is it that crime is running rampant? Well, we know.

Now, this is all from last week: two felons, one subject with five warrants. That is what they are dealing with.

From October of last year to March of this year, agents apprehended more than 1 million illegal immigrants. Title 42 was still in place then. Last week, tens of thousands of people were camped on the Mexico side of the border, and nearly 80,000 more were gathered in Guatemala with plans to come into the United States. They are making their way here.

The cartels have a plan. The Biden administration and the Democrats have zero of a plan. So we need Congress to step in and make certain we get this border secured.

On his second day in office, President Biden terminated the successful Trump-era migrant protection protocols. That is known as "Remain in Mexico." The policy required illegal immigrants seeking asylum at the southern border or without proper ID to return to Mexico to await their hearing. It worked. Guess what. It worked. Now, instead of keeping it in place, the Biden administration and the Democrats have decided to go back to the old, failed catch-and-release policy. Come on in. We will give you a court date. Court dates now are about 2030, but come on, we will let you in. They will be caught, and then they are released into the country.

Bringing back "Remain in Mexico" is essential to maintaining our Nation's security and sovereignty, especially now that the Biden administration has completely undermined Border Patrol by stripping them of their title 42 authority. So this month, I introduced the Make the Migrant Protection Protocols Mandatory Act. The bill is simple. It mandates that individuals seeking asylum at the southern border or without proper ID must return to Mexico while they await their immigration proceedings. We should pass this as soon as possible. That is step one.

Step two is to strike at the heart of the cartels' \$13 billion criminal enterprise.

Since President Biden took office, human trafficking has become even more pervasive at the southern border. The State Department estimates that the cartels move as many as 17,500 people across the border every year. One in three is a child. We also know that the cartels overwhelmingly target young girls and sell them into sex slavery. With the end of title 42, these criminal abusers will feel particularly emboldened to expand their business.

I want you to think about those numbers. Human trafficking has become a \$13 billion business. Go back to 2019; it was a \$500 million-a-year business. Ask yourself, what has changed in that time? It is an administration with very lax or no border policy. Their policy is open it up so that we, the taxpayers, finish the cartels' job. And it is a humanitarian crisis because women and girls—90 percent of whom make this journey—are being sexually assaulted. So I would ask my colleagues, are you OK with that? Are you OK with the cartels making this money? Are you OK with them moving these individuals and selling these women and girls into sex slavery?

The SAVE Girls Act, which I introduced this year—Senator KLOBUCHAR has joined me on this—it establishes a \$50 million grant program to put critical resources into the hands of State and local officials and nonprofits so they can fight the smuggling and trafficking of girls across the border and into the communities.

This persistent abuse of young women will only worsen with title 42 gone. There is no reason why this body should not immediately pass this bill and help to protect these women and children who are making this journey.

As we speak, cartels are exploiting Congress's inaction. The President is asleep at the wheel. His border czar is missing in action. His Cabinet officials are busy evading requests for information about what precisely they have been doing with taxpayer time and money over the last few years.

We won't be able to fix this overnight, but we have to start somewhere. We need to make "Remain in Mexico" the law of the land and pass the SAVE Girls Act and give law enforcement the tools they need to secure the border before we lose complete and total control of it.

(Ms. HIRONO assumed the Chair.)

GLOBAL MINIMUM TAX

Madam President, over the past few weeks, I have had many conversations with Tennessee business owners about their concerns with the Pillar Two tax regime. These proposed rules started to take shape under the Trump administration and were intended to streamline the international tax system. Well, that has all run off the rails after the Biden administration started to get involved in these negotiations, and the progress that had been made suffered

the same fate as many policies that have helped America rebound from the recession that took place in 2009.

Once again, the Biden administration has rubberstamped a deal that will paint a target on the backs of American companies and allow other countries to subsidize their own economies with American tax dollars. Indeed, when you look at this, Pillar Two will force multinational companies making more than \$800 million in revenue to pay at least a 15-percent effective tax rate on income earned in every country where they operate, including their home base.

If a company isn't paying at least 15 percent at home, other countries would be allowed to impose an additional tax on their domestic income using the undertaxed profits rule. It is referred to as UTPR.

I want you to think about this. What the Biden administration has signed up for is going to be other countries that say: Oh, you are not paying enough tax, American business; so you are going to have to pay tax over here and over here and over here.

It becomes a money grab on U.S. businesses.

Now, this undertaxed profits rule—doesn't that just sound odd? Your profits are undertaxed—undertaxed.

This was designed so they can enforce what is called the global minimum tax. And I am sure that, in the coming months, we will hear more about this scheme and what it is actually going to do. But Tennesseans living and working in the real world have highlighted with me a couple of different problems that they see.

First, this plan undermines multiple congressionally approved bipartisan tax treaties that were negotiated to help American companies be more competitive. If we allow this deal to go forward, we will hurt businesses and severely limit our own ability to respond to a recession or bolster our supply chains. So what they are doing—what the Biden administration is doing—is saying: All right, all of you companies and all of these other countries out here, come on, this is your chance to tell U.S. companies how you think they ought to run their business, and they are going to have to pay you.

Does that sound like something that is a pro-America economics policy? Of course, not. Why would anybody at the Department of Commerce or anyone in this administration want to make life harder and more unfair for U.S. companies that are fighting supply chain issues, that are struggling every day to keep people employed and to raise their wages?

You know, it is kind of like betting against yourself. But oh, no, they do it. That is their plan.

The second problem is even more egregious. By design, these new rules will force the United States into a "one size fits all" tax regime we have repeatedly rejected, and it will make American companies the primary target of yet another punishing mandate.

This country leads the world in job creation and growth, specifically because we embrace tax incentives and other pro-business policies. But Pillar Two will penalize businesses for taking advantage of pro-growth incentives, and no one will fare worse than the United States.

Here is the chart to make it easy for everyone to understand, and I invite my colleagues to take a good look at this. This is what the global minimum tax scheme will do to U.S. companies. This is what Pillar Two and the undertaxed profits rule will do to employers in your State—in everyone's State. This is what is going to happen. Take a look at this.

Global minimum tax, 39.6 percent of that is coming from companies that are here. They are in every one of our States—every single one—and 39.6 percent of this is coming from U.S. companies.

Is that fair? Is that equal?

Well, let's look at the numbers from the IMF. Let's look at what they are saying about that.

Now, when you look at global GDP, the U.S. portion of that is 24 percent, which means that this rule would impose a massively disproportionate tax burden on American companies. Remember, we are at 39.6 percent for American companies.

Well, the China slice is this little gray slice down here. It contributes 17.9 percent of the GDP, but they are only going to account for 7.6 percent of the income targeted by the UTPR. France, Germany, and other companies would account for much less compared to their share of the GDP.

This rule punishes growth and success, which is bad for investment. It is bad for people that depend on these companies. It is bad for our citizens and their paychecks, and it is a way to redistribute the wealth of the United States to other countries by constructing this.

I think this is a really bad deal.

Now, it also benefits our adversaries. The Chinese Communist Party is jumping for joy over these things because Beijing added some language to Pillar Two that exempts "state-owned" companies. The OECD guidelines define this, in the simplest terms, as an enterprise under some manner of state control—under some manner of state control—that offers goods or services for profit in the same manner a private operator would.

Well, under this definition, what enterprise in China isn't state owned?

If this seems like a win for communism, it is because it is. Under the proposed rule, the CCP, which has a stake in all of these companies in China—that is how you do business—they would be able to subsidize their own economy with foreign tax dollars while avoiding the additional tax burden.

Of course, we know what the CCP is doing with the profits that they are making. They are building up their

military. They are bullying Taiwan, the Philippines, the island nations, and putting 7 percent of their GDP in building up their military because they want to dominate us.

Well, business owners in Tennessee have been keeping an eye on these rules, and I haven't found anybody that thinks this thing is a good idea.

Redtape alone will dissuade businesses from investing here because the cost of compliance will not be worth the potential profit. This, of course, presents a problem because, right now, Tennessee is benefiting tremendously from direct foreign investment.

Here is a great example. SK Innovation's partnership with Ford Motor Company at the Blue Oval City plant in Haywood County is bringing thousands of jobs and millions of dollars of investment to West Tennessee. Blue Oval is already mired in redtape and in supply chain issues, courtesy of this administration.

If we allow Pillar Two to take hold and penalize this massive investment, Ford and SK Innovation and Tennessee workers will suffer, and so will the hundreds of suppliers, the small businesses, the skilled workers who are depending on these jobs to help a lot of these small businesses grow. We will see the price spread to the municipalities that are tackling the issues of expanding utilities, roads, and infrastructure. Local housing developers will take a hit. Many of these small businesses and businesses that were really planning to flourish will fail.

I find it disturbing that this administration will waste time spreading false claims about their legendary job creation skills while they write rules that are undermining the ability to do business.

I know that my colleagues on each side of the aisle are flabbergasted by this, because we all said as much during last week's Finance Committee hearing.

This country is on the verge of another economic disaster because this administration refuses to stand up for American companies—homegrown companies. Many of them started small, and they have grown.

Instead of fighting for counties like Haywood County, TN, the White House is serving up Haywood County's taxpayers on a silver platter. Why? To redistribute the wealth. Look at who is going to pay. Instead of fostering a competitive playing field, they are punishing businesses because they are successful—redistribute the wealth.

Look at this pie chart. Take it in. All this has done is shown the American people that they are not the Biden administration's priority. It is clear.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 8 minutes prior to the rollcall vote.

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

REMEMBERING CORPORAL MARION "WAYNE" SAUCERMAN

Mr. YOUNG. Cpl Marion "Wayne" Saucerman—there he is.

He graduated from Dugger High School in Sullivan County, IN, in 1943. Two days later, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps. This is a decision he made after he listened to reports of the attack on Pearl Harbor over the family radio in 1941.

Corporal Saucerman was ready to fight, and fight he did with great valor. In a year, he went from rural western Indiana to the volcanic beaches of Iwo Jima. He was part of an elite sniper platoon in the 24th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division.

As he and other marines approached the shore, the battle was so fierce, the marines could barely make out the smoke-shrouded island.

Days after landing, Corporal Saucerman and his 30-man platoon reached the frontlines. Only 10 returned. While Corporal Saucerman did not raise the Stars and Stripes on Mount Suribachi, he could see it waving high in the distance from his position down on the shoreline.

That American flag would not have flown over the island had Corporal Saucerman and his brother marines not been there fighting for it.

Weeks later, he led an operation to flush out Japanese riflemen who were hidden deep in caves. Wayne Saucerman was hit three times by enemy fire: a bullet to the right hand and two more in the left leg, one of which he carried the rest of his life.

The Purple Heart was Corporal Saucerman's reward for his bravery at Iwo Jima. The bullet in his leg was a lifelong reminder of the service to his country.

The sacrifices of those marines and sailors on Iwo Jima, men like Wayne Saucerman, saved the lives of 24,000 American air crewmen from a perilous fate in the waters of the Pacific and changed the tide of World War II. And then they came home. They built communities; they raised families; they continued to make history. In fact, for 35 years, Corporal Saucerman worked at Allison Transmission in Indianapolis, helping build the machines that took Americans across highways, into the air, and to the Moon.

Corporal Saucerman passed away on May 2. He was aged 97.

I rise today to give tribute to a life well lived in both heroic service to his country and dedicated service back home, a man who had great love for his family and friends and a Hoosier who was, in return, greatly loved.

His passing is a reminder that the ranks of our World War II veterans grow thinner by the day. They have saved civilization by simply doing their duty.

In what time we have, with what poor power each of us has, let us never forget or cease to thank these heroic veterans for doing their part.

Semper Fidelis.

I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF BRADLEY N. GARCIA

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm Brad Garcia to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Garcia is an accomplished appellate litigator and public servant whose breadth and depth of experience will make him an outstanding addition to the D.C. Circuit. A graduate of Johns Hopkins and Harvard Law School, Mr. Garcia began his career with clerkships for judges appointed by Presidents of both political parties, Judge Thomas Griffith on the D.C. Circuit and Justice Elena Kagan on the U.S. Supreme Court.

After his clerkships, Mr. Garcia joined the appellate practice of O'Melveny and Myers, where he ultimately became a partner. During his time at the firm, he drafted dozens of briefs in Federal and State appellate courts and delivered 13 appellate oral arguments, including one in the Supreme Court and 10 in the Federal courts of appeals.

Throughout his career, Mr. Garcia has demonstrated a strong commitment to pro bono work, advocating for clients in cases implicating the rights of immigrants and criminal defendants, reproductive freedoms, and free and fair elections. In three cases, the Fourth Circuit appointed Mr. Garcia either as amicus counsel or to represent indigent criminal defendants, a testament to his impartiality and effectiveness as an appellate attorney. Mr. Garcia currently serves as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, where he has continued to demonstrate his commitment to public service and defending the rule of law.

If confirmed, Mr. Garcia will be the first Latino judge on the D.C. Circuit. He was rated "well qualified" by the ABA and has received support from leaders across the political spectrum, which reflects his well-established credibility in the legal community.

Mr. Garcia is an exemplary pick for the D.C. Circuit. I strongly support his nomination and urge my colleagues to join me in voting for his confirmation.

VOTE ON GARCIA NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Garcia nomination?

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH),

the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 125 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	

NAYS—40

Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hagerty	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rounds
Britt	Hoeben	Schmitt
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Sullivan
Cassidy	Kennedy	Thune
Cornyn	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lee	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	Vance
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Mullin	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—7

Barrasso	Risch	Stabenow
Cotton	Rubio	
Moran	Scott (SC)	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from Ohio.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, each year during Police Week, we honor the law enforcement officials who make the ultimate sacrifice in service to their communities, to our State, and to our country.

This year, we will add the names of five Ohioans to the National Law Enforcement Memorial, all who laid their lives down last year: Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kin, Deputy Sheriff Matthew Eugene Yates, Police Officer Dominic Francis, Agent John Dale Stayrook, Deputy Sheriff Terrence Nicholas Bate.

Sadly, we already know of one more name that will be added to the memorial next year: Officer Timothy James Unwin III of the Springfield Township Police Department.

Each one of these losses is a tragedy for a family, for a community, for their fellow officers. These Ohioans' lives are a reminder of the ideals we should strive for. We need officers who are true public servants in the best sense of the word, people who give themselves to their communities. And these Ohioans gave so much.

In their memory, I want to reminisce for a moment about each of them and

tell my colleagues why this is so important and who these public servants were.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel J. Kin was a devoted husband and father to two young children. He was known for his easygoing personality and being a colleague and friend whom everyone could count on.

Deputy Kin was a Sandusky native—a community on Lake Erie—and helped his father run their family farm in his free time. He gave his life while serving as deputy sheriff at the Wyandot County Sheriff's Office.

Deputy Matthew Eugene Yates served his community for 15 years at the Clark County Sheriff's Office as a member of their special operations team. His colleagues remember Deputy Yates for his joy but also his strength and his bravery. He mentored younger deputies and children in their community.

Our thoughts are with his wife, his daughter, his stepsons, and his father, who also served in the Clark County Sheriff's Office—a long history of public service in that family.

Police Officer Dominic M. Francis grew up in Bluffton, OH, and returned home to join the Bluffton Police Department after playing football at the University of Findlay and serving at the Findlay Police Department and the Hancock County Sheriff's Office. Officer Francis received the Officer of the Year award twice, multiple letters of commendation, the Chief's Leadership Award, and the Bluffton Police Department Lifesaving Award. He was honored by Mothers Against Drunk Drivers as Top Cop and earned the Ohio EMS Star of Life multiple times. He loved spending time with his wife and two children at Indian Lake and served in law enforcement for 19 years.

In honor of his memory, a portion of I-95 that runs near Bluffton has been renamed the "Officer Dominic Francis Memorial Highway."

Agent John Dale Stayrook was a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather and devoted to the communities he served. He worked with the Medina County Drug Task Force, Northeast Ohio, and the Medway Drug Enforcement Agency, serving for 19 years. He enjoyed woodworking and spending time in nature with his family and his friends.

In February 2022, Agent Stayrook passed away after contracting COVID-19 in the line of duty.

Deputy Terrance Nicholas Bateman was a Cleveland native and—it is difficult—often a Cleveland sports fan who served with Franklin County Sheriff's Office for 25 years. Deputy Sheriff Bateman was well-respected and adored in his community. He supported his colleagues and always had a kind word to offer. He loved cooking for family and friends—his wife, his five daughters, and two sons and two brothers.

We can't begin to repay the debt we owe these officers and all these families, but we can work to protect more

officers in the communities they swear an oath to serve. That is why I am working with colleagues of both parties on legislation to support law enforcement as they do their jobs. I am joined by Arkansas Republican Senator COTTON to reintroduce our Protecting First Responders from Secondary Exposure Act to protect first responders when they encounter dangerous substances like fentanyl on the job. We introduced the Providing Officers With Electronic Resources Act to help State and local law enforcement organizations secure high-tech, portable screening devices to detect fentanyl—similar equipment and detection devices that our men and women serving us at the border have.

Our law enforcement officers are on the frontlines of the addiction crisis. They are dealing with evermore dangerous forms of fentanyl on the job. It is why I work with Members of both parties on a plan to target the illicit fentanyl supply chain, from the chemical suppliers in China to the cartels that transport the drugs in Mexico.

I am pleased the Presiding Officer today is someone who has great expertise in that, representing his State of New Mexico in that part of the world.

I will keep fighting to make sure police officers can retire with dignity. My bipartisan Social Security Fairness Act will ensure that Social Security benefits will be there when officers retire from a life of dedicated service—officers who pay into the State retirement system but also paid into Social Security.

I will work to ensure first responders have the support they need to cope with stresses of responding to crisis situations.

This Police Week, let's offer law enforcement officials and public servants more than empty words. Let's honor the memory of these women and men who laid down their lives and served their communities by getting their fellow officers the tools and training they need to do their jobs and to build trust with communities they are sworn to protect.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, I am pleased to be joining my colleagues on the Senate floor today to discuss the importance of Medicaid to American families.

Right now, Republicans in the House of Representatives are pushing a scheme that threatens Medicaid coverage for over 20 million Americans.

Over the course of the evening, my colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee and I will make clear why this is a bad deal for all Americans. Democrats in the Senate won't stand for it.

Now I am going to turn it over to Senator CASEY for his remarks, and I believe we will have other Senators from the Finance Committee coming next. And I will wrap it up.

Senator CASEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I want to start by thanking Chairman WYDEN for his leadership on a range of issues that are important to vulnerable Americans, Medicaid being in the lead of that.

Over and over again, Chairman WYDEN has led us to ensure that we don't provide the kind of cuts that have been proposed in this debate about the next steps on ensuring that America doesn't default. And there is no question that not just people on both sides of the aisle but the American people want us to ensure that we do not default.

The consequences of default—I won't itemize them. I think Americans are well familiar with them, but the consequences of default in a word would be “catastrophic” for every family, for every community in the country, and the consequences are too numerous to cite for tonight's purposes.

But here is the problem: Even as most Americans want to take default off the table—most Members of Congress do—there are still some Members of the House, House Republicans, who want to keep default on the table or, in order to agree with the consensus, their pathway to avoiding default is to cut and cut and cut and decimate programs that are important to vulnerable Americans.

They would cut tens of billions, for example, from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and the TANF Program, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. There are tens of billions just in those programs alone.

And then, as Chairman WYDEN made reference to, Medicaid. The proposed cuts by House Republicans would devastate so many Americans who rely upon Medicaid: children, seniors, people with disabilities.

It would also, at the same time, not just be cuts of millions or tens of millions, it would be a \$100 billion cut to Medicaid over 10 years. That is the proposal. That is what we are supposed to accept as the only pathway, the only pathway to avoiding default.

Everyone knows that is a lie. Everyone knows that that is throwing sand in the eyes of the people so that they can't see the truth right in front of them. We must reject any bill that will increase poverty and take away healthcare from Americans.

What is Medicaid? I think we found out a lot more about what that program means to so many Americans over the last 10 years, when there were proposals over and over again to cut by 10 billion a year or 20 billion or 50 billion a year, proposed by House Republicans over and over again.

Medicaid tells us who we are as a people, as a country. It also tells us whom—whom—we value. We value our children, whether they live in rural

areas or small towns or in cities or suburban communities. We value those children. And that is what Medicaid is all about, making sure those children have healthcare.

We value people with disabilities. We say to ourselves as a people, we have to help folks who have a disability so they can lead a full life. Medicaid does that by providing healthcare to people with disabilities, especially children with disabilities. We found that out in a very real way when we were debating the proposal right here on the Senate floor in the summer of 2017.

When some said we should get rid of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the consequence of that, of course, was to devastate children on Medicaid who have disabilities.

Thirdly, of course, Medicaid tells us who we are because it protects seniors; it provides healthcare for seniors; it allows seniors to have long-term care. Now the same crowd, Members of Congress, who were proposing cutting Medicaid by \$100 billion over the 10 years, that is the same crowd who voted on a tax bill in 2017. Right around Christmastime, in December of 2017, they voted and passed a tax bill that gave away the store to very wealthy Americans and big corporations.

Now, they didn't have any compunction then about revenue. They said: We have got plenty of revenue so we are going to cut taxes for wealthy people and big corporations.

Now they come to us and say: Oh, we need to make cuts. We need to make cuts, and the cuts go to programs that help the most vulnerable.

Here is what Medicaid does for three groups of Americans: It makes it possible for one-third of all women in the United States of America to receive consistent, comprehensive prenatal care to increase the likelihood of having a healthy baby born at full term.

The House Republican bill puts one-third of pregnant women at risk of losing—losing—prenatal care. Here is what it means for Pennsylvanian families, women, and their children: About 43,700 births in the State of Pennsylvania each year are paid for by Medicaid, covered by the Medicaid Program. So that is one-third of Pennsylvanians or Americans who happen to be women who are pregnant.

Second, Medicaid provides healthcare and services for about half—about 45 percent—of all the adults in the country with disabilities. That is 10 million people in America who are benefited directly by the Medicaid Program.

The House Republican bill would expand the waiting list for home- and community-based services for seniors and people with disabilities. That is what they would do, make that waiting list, which is intolerably too long right now, make that longer.

Third, Medicaid pays for two-thirds of all long-term care for older adults who need nursing home or home care services. Again, the Republican House bill would cut funds for two-thirds of

older adults who live in nursing homes or in their own homes with support.

What does that mean for Pennsylvanians? About 63 percent of nursing home residents use Medicaid as their primary payor. They couldn't get into a nursing home. They would not have long-term care absent the Medicaid Program, but House Republicans want to cut that program.

In our State, nearly 3.7 million people rely upon either the Medicaid Program or the Children's Health Insurance Program, 3.7 million Pennsylvanians, and yet even some Members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House want to cut the Medicaid Program.

The Republican bill passed by the House would put a million Pennsylvanians at risk of losing Medicaid immediately—1 million Pennsylvanians. So let's take default off the table. Yes, take it off the table.

But let's also take off the table cuts to Medicaid, cuts to the SNAP program, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program.

These programs, and especially for purposes of tonight's focus on Medicaid, tell us who we are as a country and whom we value. I think we can do better than what has been proposed on the House side.

We can avoid default and make sure we are meeting our obligations, not just to the Nation, in terms of our economy, but meeting our obligations to our families, the most vulnerable families in our Commonwealth and in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. We are going to recognize next our distinguished colleague from Massachusetts. I just want to say, Senator CASEY has made, as is usually the case, an eloquent argument that preventing default and standing up for the most vulnerable people, those two are not mutually exclusive. You can do both.

And Senator CASEY's arguments, as is usually the case in our Senate Finance Committee, really strike home to this Senator. And I want to thank him for day in and day out talking common sense and making it clear that default is unacceptable and harming so many vulnerable Americans, in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, is also unacceptable. And I thank my friend.

And we have another passionate advocate for people who are vulnerable from the Senate Finance Committee, our friend from Massachusetts Senator WARREN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I want to say a very special thank-you to Chairman WYDEN for coming here tonight to talk about the consequences of default. Our whole Nation needs to tune in and pay attention to this be-

cause this is literally about the future of our country.

KEVIN MCCARTHY and House Republicans are holding America's economy hostage. Even worse, the Republicans are holding America's good name around the world and America's promise that we pay our debts hostage.

Instead of passing an increase in the debt ceiling, Republicans have put forward a set of incredibly damaging proposals that would hurt families around the country, proposals that are so unpopular that the only way that Republicans could possibly pass these proposals is to threaten to derail the entire economy if they don't get their way.

Now, let's be clear. KEVIN MCCARTHY is the only one who will not take default off the table. Joe Biden has said no default. CHUCK SCHUMER has said no default. HAKEEM JEFFRIES has said no default. Even MITCH MCCONNELL has said no default. But KEVIN MCCARTHY is still driving this Nation toward default.

Now, every aspect of the House Republican proposal is deeply harmful, but I am here today to talk about three of the most wrongheaded provisions in their plan: the threat to take away health coverage for more than 21 million Americans; the threat to take away food assistance from 1 million people struggling with hunger; and the threat to take away income assistance for our poorest families.

Republicans' assault on Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF is no surprise. For years, Republicans have worked to undermine these programs which protect the most vulnerable Americans.

People enrolled in these programs are already walking a tightrope to make ends meet. Now Republicans want to use an old trick to make it even harder by trapping applicants in a maze of burdensome and unnecessary paperwork.

Republicans call these rules "work requirements." I call them "unworkable requirements." We need to call these proposals for what they are: a bald effort to kick people off the programs they need to survive.

The unspoken Republican mantra is: Let them get sick. Let them starve. And let them live on the streets with no hope.

Let's be clear. The Republican demands are pure politics, not a serious solution to a serious problem.

Currently, over 90 percent of people on Medicaid are either employed, in school, living with a disability or a debilitating illness, or caring for a baby or a disabled loved one. About three in four people receiving food assistance and 60 to 80 percent of parents receiving income assistance were employed within a year of being in the program. In fact, States that had expanded their Medicaid Program report not only better health outcomes and financial stability for people enrolled in the program but also higher employment numbers—that is higher, not lower,

rates of employment when people can just get a little help. In fact, when the Congressional Budget Office studied the Republican Medicaid proposal, they found that it would have "no change in employment or hours worked by Medicaid recipients."

So let's not kid ourselves. This Republican plan is not about work. It is about weaponizing redtape to strip healthcare and other critical assistance from tens of millions of Americans.

But you don't have to take my word for it. In Arkansas, the only State that has implemented Medicaid work requirements, one in four adults who were subject to these rules lost their health coverage, despite the fact that 95 percent of all enrollees were already working or qualified for an exemption. Why? How could this happen? It happened because the reporting requirements were so burdensome, so difficult to navigate, that people—particularly, people with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses—couldn't run through the maze.

That meant that more people in Arkansas were forced to ration medication. More had to delay medical care, and more had to take on medical debt. And for the cherry on the top, there is no evidence—none—that the Arkansas policy increased the rates of employment—which makes sense. If you are not healthy, how are you supposed to work?

Now, Republicans have been down this road before with SNAP and with TANF as well. Indeed, this is where they perfected the redtape scams. Now Republicans are demanding expansions to existing work requirements in SNAP—requirements that we already know kick people out of the program without having any impact on employment.

And after Republicans implemented strict work requirements on TANF families, program participation dropped by nearly 20 percent in just 3 years. Studies show that this redtape increased barriers to employment and led to poorer health outcomes, especially for Black and Brown families. This latest Republican proposal makes the maze of work requirements even more complex.

But, you know, there is one group that profits from making the eligibility maze more complex: private contractors. Private contractors that make their profits by kicking recipients out of the programs or otherwise trapping them in a cycle of poverty. Maximus, for example, has earned \$1.7 billion in the last decade administering redtape for more than half of the States, but it has been caught shoving poor Americans into unsustainable poverty-level jobs or even totally unpaid work. And then Maximus gets paid when these workers cycle repeatedly on and off, on and off welfare.

By kicking millions of Americans off Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF, the Republican redtape scam claims to save

\$120 billion. But keep in mind that the States will be the ones that will be forced to administer all of the redtape and pay the cost for that.

Congressional Republicans are ready to drive our economy off a cliff, and why? To fulfill their dream of erasing America's safety net. KEVIN MCCARTHY is the only one who won't take default off the table.

Democrats, including President Biden, have been clear: These dangerous proposals are not going anywhere. We will not create a redtape maze that has been a complete failure every single time it has been tried.

It is long past time for Republicans to stop playing games and to raise the debt ceiling.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before she leaves, I would like to thank my colleague for an eloquent statement that really lays this case out, and I am going to try to pick up now where you left it, and I thank you for it.

These compelling arguments from the Senators from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts show the importance of Medicaid to all of us on our side, and I am just going to wrap up by laying out three key laws in the House Republican proposal to cut Medicaid.

First, most Americans with health coverage through Medicaid are already working if they are able.

Second, the House Republican plan to cut Medicaid is going to put millions of Americans at risk, including seniors in nursing homes. And I am going to describe a little bit later how that happens.

And, third, the track record laid out by Senator WARREN shows that working requirements have been a bureaucratic nightmare for Americans.

It is hard, Senator WARREN, to figure out how the so-called "small government" Republicans have become so fond of bureaucracy and redtape.

Here is why House Republicans want to slash Medicaid by billions. They say it is about work. It is really about securing an ideological trophy on the evidence-free proposition that Americans near the poverty line are actively choosing to stay there instead of working.

So what has this work reporting requirement really been about? It has been about ripping away health coverage from Americans who Republicans have judged to be unworthy.

Don't take it from me. An analysis from the Kaiser Family Foundation paints a pretty clear picture of who is going to be at risk of losing coverage.

As of 2021, there are 25 million adults ages 19 to 64 who are enrolled in Medicaid. Forty-three percent are working full time, and 18 percent are working part time. I will stop right there and note that that is equal to the national labor force participation rate at 61 percent.

For the remainder with Medicaid coverage who are not working, 13 per-

cent are caregiving for a child or relative; 11 percent are unable to work because of illness or disability; 6 percent are attending school. The remaining 9 percent of Americans are not working because they are retired or unable to work.

Here is the catch. Under the House Republican scheme, the majority of these Americans would be forced to report to the States whether they are working and how much, each and every month, under the threat of losing their health insurance. My Republican colleagues are fond of sharing their small government bona fides, but to me that sounds like a lot of bureaucratic redtape. What is worse, the Congressional Budget Office found in an analysis just last year that these work requirements that we are talking about did not increase employment.

Mr. President, now I am going to explain how this ill-conceived proposal is going to hurt more Americans than those who are subject to work requirements.

The House Republican bill cuts Medicaid by over \$100 billion. It comes from one source: Americans getting kicked off Medicaid. The only way for Americans to retain Medicaid coverage would be for States to pick up the whole bill. That means you are just shifting the Federal share of Medicaid on to States that don't want to saddle their health programs with more bureaucracy and bureaucracy that has never been shown to increase employment.

Shifting Medicaid costs to States has real consequences. This is not some kind of abstract theory. When the Federal Government reduces how much it contributes to a State's Medicaid Program, the State has to make up the difference. That means States face tough choices about which Americans will have health coverage and whether hospitals and nursing homes are going to face funding cuts which threaten their ability to stay open. Doctors could see their pay cut. State options, like a full year of postpartum care, which Congress created on a bipartisan basis, something which has been of special importance to the Presiding Officer, would be subject to cancellation.

These cuts will jeopardize our parents' or spouse's access to Medicaid nursing home benefits or cut resources for home care, which allows people with disabilities and the elderly to receive care in their homes instead of moving into an institution.

Unfortunately—and I will close with this—there are real-world examples to illustrate what happens when a State conducts counterproductive bureaucratic requirements. During the Trump administration, Federal health Agencies allowed Arkansas to conduct this work reporting experiment. Within the first year, 18,000 people lost Medicaid coverage, about a quarter of those subject to work reporting. A year later, nearly 90 percent of those who lost coverage had not reenrolled. Those who were enrolled in the Arkansas Works,

as it was titled, program painted a very bleak picture. Reporting their work was all kinds of redtape. The website was down nights and weekends, supposedly for maintenance, and plagued by errors, difficult to access on mobile devices. Calling the help line resulted in an endless parade of robotic questions and dead ends.

These are just some of the hoops that bureaucrats designed primarily to keep Americans from health coverage. Keep in mind that these are families who walk an economic tightrope every week, balancing food against housing, housing against transportation. Many don't have reliable access to the internet or a cell phone, especially true in rural areas.

It is no secret that affordable health coverage is critical to staying healthy and financially stable. If you need medical treatment but you can't afford it, getting or keeping work up is going to be that much harder. That is why this policy envisioned in the House is upside down and cruel. It slams the door and throws away the key on Americans trying to get back on their feet. The reality is that having Medicaid health coverage supports Americans' ability to join the workforce. It doesn't deter them from working.

And it is not just Medicaid that the House Republicans want to come after. My colleagues talked about food assistance, like SNAP. I mean, you talk about food assistance, a real lifeline to people staying healthy.

Even in the early months of this Congress, I want to say tonight that it is possible to find lots of room for bipartisan agreement on healthcare. Right now, I am working closely with my partner on the Senate Finance Committee, my colleague from Idaho Senator CRAPO, to take on the drug middlemen known as the pharmacy benefit managers. I am confident that we can find common ground, and we will be on the Senate floor with this idea to make a positive, bipartisan change for American families.

For everybody who is paying attention to this, it is not a big secret that there are other ways to save taxpayer dollars. You know, last week, the Senate Finance Committee dug into the question of how the big pharma companies generate their sales. Almost all of them are in the United States, and then for purposes of paying taxes, they race overseas for lower rates and hiding their profits.

I will close by saying that, in cutting vulnerable people, like I think is going to happen with all of this back-and-forth in States that are trying to figure out how to pay their bills, it is going to hurt nursing home patients.

What this is all about is the House is going to create an entirely new level of bureaucracy and paperwork, all in the name of taking away health coverage for more Americans. This is not a proposition that colleagues on this side of the aisle are going to support.

I want it understood as we wrap up, as chairman of the Senate Finance

Committee, I am going to work with my colleagues on our committee and throughout this side of the Chamber to fight these policies that come after Medicaid. We will fight them every step of the way because they are wrong, wrong, wrong.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 175.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeremy C. Daniel, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant 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. 175, Jeremy C. Daniel, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Charles E. Schumer, Raphael G. Warnock, Mazie K. Hirono, Jeanne Shaheen, Elizabeth Warren, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Mark Kelly, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, John Fetterman, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sherrod Brown.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 177.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Darrel James Papillion, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant 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. 177, Darrel James Papillion, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Charles E. Schumer, Raphael G. Warnock, Mazie K. Hirono, Jeanne Shaheen, Elizabeth Warren, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Mark Kelly, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Amy Klobuchar, Peter Welch, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, John Fetterman, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sherrod Brown.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 20.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant 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. 20, Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Mazie K. Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Gary C. Peters, Alex Padilla, Michael F. Bennet.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 15, be waived.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL TREVOR J. BREDEKAMP

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an exceptional officer of the U.S. Army, MG Trevor J. Bredenkamp, chief legislative liaison for the Office of the Secretary of the Army. Major General Bredenkamp has faithfully served our Nation for over 31 years. He has been a voice of reason and sound professional judgment on countless issues of enduring importance to the Army, Congress, and the American people. This Nation and the Commonwealth of Kentucky thank Major General Bredenkamp as he prepares to leave his current post.

Born into an Air Force family, Major General Bredenkamp has had a strong sense of duty from the outset. In 1992, he received his commission as an infantry officer from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Like so many brave patriots in the aftermath of September 11, Major General Bredenkamp deployed to combat in Afghanistan and Iraq. He served in multiple staff and command positions in the fight to defend our freedoms abroad, and would go on to command our country's skilled soldiers across the Nation.

On the home front, Major General Bredenkamp has strengthened strategic partnerships between the Army

and Congress. He has improved relationships with both legislative Chambers and buoyed congressional support for Army priorities, navigating complicated issues through multiple legislative cycles. As a result of his efforts, the Army has accomplished generational modernization, led our Nation's response to an unprecedented land war in Europe, and enhanced the quality of life of its soldiers, Army civilians, and their families.

Major General Bredenkamp's impressive list of staff and special assignments includes platoon leader, scout platoon leader, and battalion S-1 in the 3rd Battalion, 505 Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division; platoon/company/battalion observer/controller at the Joint Readiness Training Center; G3 Training Officer, 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and deployed as part of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM; operations officer, 2nd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment; operations officer, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, and deployed as part of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM; aide-de-camp to the commander, US Army Forces Command and subsequently the commander, International Security Assistance Force, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; deputy director, Soldier for Life; executive officer to the Secretary of the Army; and the chief, programs division, Office of the Chief, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Army. He has earned numerous military awards and decorations for his selfless service to our country. These honors include the Defense Superior Service Medal, four Legions of Merit, four Bronze Stars, six Meritorious Service Medals, five Army Commendations, and five Army Achievement Medals.

Major General Bredenkamp is fortunate to have the support of his wife of 25 years, MG Michele Bredenkamp. They are the proud and loving parents of two children. Military families are the backbone of our Nation's defense, and we thank the Bredenkamp family for their enduring support and for molding the man we recognize today.

Major General Bredekamp's years of steady leadership and dedication to his country remind us of the sacrifice our men and women in uniform make on the battlefield and at home each day. Congress and the American people thank Major General Bredenkamp and his family for their continued commitment and sacrifice to our country. His 31 years of service embody the very best traditions of our armed forces: duty, honor, and selflessness in defense of our Nation. I join my colleagues in wishing Major General Bredenkamp future success as he continues to serve.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING EDGAR "BEE" ERNEST WILHELMS, JR.

• Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and memory of Mr. Edgar "Bee" Ernest Wilhelms, Jr., of Reynolds County, MO.

Edgar Wilhelms, Jr., born in Exchange, MO, on September 12, 1925, was the last remaining World War II veteran in Reynolds County. In 1943, at 18 years old, Edgar enlisted with the U.S. Army. During his time in service, he achieved the rank of corporal and aided the Allied efforts in the European Theater. In January of 1946, Corporal Wilhelms left the Army to return to his family back in Missouri.

A few months prior to his military service, Edgar married his loving wife, Lucille G. Haywood, in Ellington, MO. During their marriage, they had four children. Edgar's greatest joy in life was spending time with his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. In addition to spending time with his family, Edgar enjoyed fishing, cooking fish, and hunting quail, squirrel, deer, and elk. Edgar was also very involved in his community. He was a lifetime member of the VFW Post 6660 in Centerville, MO, a former member of the Barnesville Masonic Lodge No. 353, and a congregant at the Ellington First Baptist Church.

Edgar passed away on Wednesday, May 10, 2023, at the age of 97. He is remembered by his family and friends as a loving husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, and friend. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Edgar "Bee" Ernest Wilhelms, Jr., and I offer my sincerest condolences to his family and friends during this difficult time of mourning. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, 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 which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:45 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the

following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2. An act to secure the borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1734. An act to require coordinated National Institute of Standards and Technology science and research activities regarding illicit drugs containing xylazine, novel synthetic opioids, and other substances of concern, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7455(a), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy: Mr. Ryan of New York.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 2. An act to secure the borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1170. A bill to reauthorize and update the Project Safe Childhood program, and for other purposes.

S. 1199. A bill to combat the sexual exploitation of children by supporting victims and promoting accountability and transparency by the tech industry.

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 1207. A bill to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, and for other purposes.

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. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1591. 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1592. A bill to clarify coverage of occupational therapy under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1593. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to extend eligibility of new moms for the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1594. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to convene a task force to develop strategies and coordinate efforts to eliminate preventable maternal mortality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LEE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1595. A bill to prohibit taxpayer-funded gender transition procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1596. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide further transparency and accountability for the use of content that is generated by artificial intelligence (generative AI) in political advertisements by requiring such advertisements to include a statement within the contents of the advertisements if generative AI was used to generate any image or video footage in the advertisements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1597. A bill to amend chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit gender transition procedures on minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 1598. A bill to clarify and improve accountability for certain members of the Armed Forces during consideration for medical separation in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1599. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for grants to promote representative community engagement in maternal mortality review committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1600. A bill making further supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, for border management activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1601. A bill to protect moms and babies against climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1602. A bill to provide for grants to address maternal mental health conditions and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 1603. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase vaccination rates of pregnant and postpartum individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1604. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligibility

for children to receive benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1605. A bill to authorize appropriations for data collection, surveillance, and research on maternal health outcomes during public health emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1606. A bill to end preventable maternal mortality, severe maternal morbidity, and maternal health disparities in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. RICKETTS:

S. Res. 213. A resolution expressing 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; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 255

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 255, a bill to authorize certain aliens seeking asylum to be employed in the United States while their applications are being adjudicated.

S. 448

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 448, a bill to codify the existing Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 744

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 744, a bill to establish duties for online service providers with respect to

end user data that such providers collect and use.

S. 793

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 793, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 799

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 799, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage for all physicians' services furnished by doctors of chiropractic within the scope of their license, and for other purposes.

S. 866

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 866, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax benefits for research activities.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 894, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to collect and disseminate information on concussion and traumatic brain injury among public safety officers.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to streamline nutrition access for older adults and adults with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1135

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1135, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1146

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1146, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify obstacles to identifying and responding to reports of children missing from foster care and other vulnerable foster youth, to provide technical assistance relating to the removal of such obstacles, and for other purposes.

S. 1185

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1185, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from prohibiting the use of lead ammunition or tackle on certain Federal land or water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 1199

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1199, a bill to combat the sexual exploitation of children by supporting victims and promoting accountability and transparency by the tech industry.

S. 1219

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1219, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide health equity for people with disabilities.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the late Prime Minister Golda Meir and the 75th anniversary of the United States-Israel relationship.

S. 1304

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1304, a bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the carbon footprint and environmental impacts of electric vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1465

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1465, a bill to establish the Baltic Security Initiative for the purpose of strengthening the defensive capabilities of the Baltic countries, and for other purposes.

S. 1480

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1480, a bill to support the creation and implementation of State policies, as well as the expansion of existing State policies, for improving the quality and affordability of charter school facilities.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1491, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services.

S. 1501

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1501, a bill to amend the Bank Service Company Act to provide improvements with respect to State banking agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1507

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1507, a bill to provide grants to State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to purchase chemical screening devices and train personnel to use chemical screening devices in order to enhance law enforcement efficiency and protect law enforcement officers.

S. 1521

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1521, a bill to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize and improve the licensing of non-Federal hydro-power projects, and for other purposes.

S. 1549

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1549, a bill to provide the Congressional Budget Office with necessary authorities to expedite the sharing of data from executive branch agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1569

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1569, a bill to protect law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 1582

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1582, a bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to expand the national organic certification cost-share program into a comprehensive organic program, and for other purposes.

S. 1583

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1583, a bill to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress classified dissent cables relating to the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan.

S. 1585

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from West Vir-

ginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1585, a bill to allow Federal law enforcement officers to purchase retired service weapons, and for other purposes.

S. 1587

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1587, a bill to provide incentives for States to recover fraudulently paid Federal and State unemployment compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 1589

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1589, a bill to provide for transparency of funds appropriated for purposes of implementing part E of title XI of the Social Security Act.

S.J. RES. 26

At the request of Mr. VANCE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 26, a joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022.

S. RES. 45

At the request of Mrs. BRITT, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 45, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the current influx of migrants is causing a crisis at the southern border.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 188, a resolution celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 203

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 203, a resolution recognizing the significance of Jewish American Heritage Month as a time to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to the society and culture of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs.

MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1591. 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1591

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Director” means the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(2) the term “domestic terrorism” has the meaning given the term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code;

(3) the term “Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee” means the committee within the Department of Justice tasked with assessing and sharing information about ongoing domestic terrorism threats;

(4) the term “hate crime incident” means an act described in section 241, 245, 247, or 249 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631);

(5) the term “Secretary”, except as otherwise provided, means the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(6) the term “uniformed services” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3. OFFICES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICES TO MONITOR, ANALYZE, INVESTIGATE, AND PROSECUTE DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—

(1) DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Unit in the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, which shall be responsible for monitoring and analyzing domestic terrorism activity.

(2) DOMESTIC TERRORISM OFFICE.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Office in the Counterterrorism Section of the National Security Division of the Department of Justice—

(A) which shall be responsible for investigating and prosecuting incidents of domestic terrorism;

(B) which shall be headed by the Domestic Terrorism Counsel; and

(C) which shall coordinate with the Civil Rights Division on domestic terrorism matters that may also be hate crime incidents.

(3) DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION OF THE FBI.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Section within the Counterterrorism Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which shall be responsible for investigating domestic terrorism activity.

(4) STAFFING.—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall each ensure that each office authorized under this section in their respective agencies shall—

(A) have an adequate number of employees to perform the required duties;

(B) have not less than one employee dedicated to ensuring compliance with civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations; and

(C) require that all employees undergo annual anti-bias training.

(5) SUNSET.—The offices authorized under this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) JOINT REPORT ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—

(1) BIENNIAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and each 6 months thereafter for the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall submit a joint report authored by the domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of the domestic terrorism threat posed by White supremacists and neo-Nazis, including White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services;

(B)(i) in the first report, an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that have occurred in the United States since April 19, 1995, including any White-supremacist-related incidents or attempted incidents; and

(ii) in each subsequent report, an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding 6 months, including any White-supremacist-related incidents or attempted incidents;

(C) a quantitative analysis of domestic terrorism for the preceding 6 months, including—

(i) the number of—

(I) domestic terrorism related assessments initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of assessments from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism;

(II) domestic terrorism-related preliminary investigations initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of preliminary investigations from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and how many preliminary investigations resulted from assessments;

(III) domestic terrorism-related full investigations initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the number of full investigations from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and how many full investigations resulted from preliminary investigations and assessments;

(IV) domestic terrorism-related incidents, including the number of incidents from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, the number of deaths and injuries resulting from each incident, and a detailed explanation of each incident;

(V) Federal domestic terrorism-related arrests, including the number of arrests from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each arrest;

(VI) Federal domestic terrorism-related indictments, including the number of indictments from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each indictment;

(VII) Federal domestic terrorism-related prosecutions, including the number of incidents from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each prosecution;

(VIII) Federal domestic terrorism-related convictions, including the number of convictions from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism, and a detailed explanation of each conviction; and

(IX) Federal domestic terrorism-related weapons recoveries, including the number of each type of weapon and the number of weapons from each classification and subcategory, with a specific classification or subcategory for those related to White supremacism; and

(i) an explanation of each individual case that progressed through more than 1 of the stages described under clause (i)—

(I) including the specific classification or subcategory for each case; and

(II) not including personally identifiable information not otherwise releasable to the public; and

(D) certification that each of the assessments and investigations described under subparagraph (C) are in compliance with all applicable civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations.

(3) HATE CRIMES.—In compiling a joint report under this subsection, the domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall, in consultation with the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, review each Federal hate crime charge and conviction during the preceding 6 months to determine whether the incident also constitutes a domestic terrorism-related incident.

(4) CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) unclassified, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary; and

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of the report, posted on the public websites of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(5) NONDUPLICATION.—If two or more provisions of this subsection or any other law impose requirements on an agency to report or analyze information on domestic terrorism that are substantially similar, the agency may produce one report that complies with each such requirement as fully as possible.

(c) DOMESTIC TERRORISM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee, which shall meet on a regular basis, and not less regularly than 4 times each year, to coordinate with United States Attorneys and other key public safety officials across the United States to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism.

(d) **FOCUS ON GREATEST THREATS.**—The domestic terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall focus their limited resources on the most significant domestic terrorism threats, as determined by the number of domestic terrorism-related incidents from each category and subclassification in the joint report for the preceding 6 months required under subsection (b).

SEC. 4. TRAINING TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) **REQUIRED TRAINING AND RESOURCES.**—The Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs of their respective agencies that are provided to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, including the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Program that is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of law enforcement and corrections agencies. The Attorney General shall make training available to Department prosecutors and to Assistant United States Attorneys on countering and prosecuting domestic terrorism. The domestic-terrorism training shall focus on the most significant domestic terrorism threats, as determined by the quantitative analysis in the joint report required under section 3(b).

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—Any individual who provides domestic terrorism training required under this section shall have—

(1) expertise in domestic terrorism; and
(2) relevant academic, law enforcement, or other community-based experience in matters related to domestic terrorism.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and twice each year thereafter, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall each submit a biannual report to the committees of Congress described in section 3(b)(1) on the domestic terrorism training implemented by their respective agencies under this section, which shall include copies of all training materials used and the names and qualifications of the individuals who provide the training.

(2) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be unclassified, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary;

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of each report, be posted on the public website of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(C) include the number of Federal incidents, investigations, arrests, indictments, prosecutions, and convictions with respect to a false report of domestic terrorism or hate crime incident.

SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Director, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense shall establish an interagency task force to analyze and combat White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of the uniformed services and Federal law enforcement agencies.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the interagency task force is established under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense

shall submit a joint report on the findings of the task force and the response of the Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense to such findings, to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) submitted in unclassified form, to the greatest extent possible, with a classified annex only if necessary; and

(B) in the case of the unclassified portion of the report, posted on the public website of the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SEC. 6. FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR ADDRESSING HATE CRIME INCIDENTS WITH A NEXUS TO DOMESTIC TERRORISM.

(a) **COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.**—The Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, authorized under section 1001(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g), may offer the support of the Service to communities where the Department of Justice has brought charges in a hate crime incident that has a nexus to domestic terrorism.

(b) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—Section 249 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall assign a special agent or hate crimes liaison to each field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate hate crimes incidents with a nexus to domestic terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2 of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2023).”.

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, may be construed to authorize the infringement or violation of any right protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or an applicable provision of Federal law.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1600. A bill making further supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, for border management activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1600

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Border Management, Security, and Assistance Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short Title.
Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—BORDER MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

DIVISION B—BORDER PROCEDURES AND IMPROVEMENTS ACT

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—BORDER MANAGEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

For an additional amount for “Executive Office for Immigration Review”, \$95,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$60,000,000 shall be for new Immigration Judge Teams, including travel, salaries, rental space, and support staff; \$10,000,000 shall be for Information Technology improvements and modernization and other efficiencies, including digitizing records and providing remote capabilities for proceedings; \$22,000,000 shall be for covering expenses related to supporting weekend adjudications; and \$3,000,000 shall be for services and activities provided by the Legal Orientation Program.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities”, \$21,873,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$7,373,000 shall be to support the Criminal Division’s Joint Task Force Alpha; \$1,300,000 shall be for the Civil Division’s Office of Immigration Litigation, District Courts section, to be used for immediate litigation related to Southwest border enforcement; and \$13,200,000 shall be for the Civil Division’s Office of Immigration Litigation, Appellate section, to be used for personnel and additional litigation needs related to Southwest border enforcement.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys”, \$47,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for necessary expenses for increased law enforcement activities related to Southwest border enforcement: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to prosecute an

alien pursuant to section 275 or 276 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325 or 8 U.S.C. 1326), if such alien has a pending claim for protection, has received a positive adjudication of such claim, or is subject to an administrative or judicial appeal or process.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$50,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for necessary expenses for increased law enforcement activities related to Southwest border enforcement.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For an additional amount for “Federal Prisoner Detention”, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$160,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$2,550,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be to acquire additional DNA kits related to Southwest border enforcement and \$157,450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be for analysis of DNA samples received from the Department of Homeland Security related to Southwest border enforcement.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$68,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for necessary expenses for increased law enforcement activities related to Southwest border enforcement.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, \$13,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$3,000,000 shall be for small, rural, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions along or near the Southwest border for grants authorized under the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-277) and \$10,000,000 shall be for a rural violent crime initiative to support the investigation and prosecution of violent crime for state, local, and Tribal governments for jurisdictions located within 100 miles of the Southwest border.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, \$135,000,000 for necessary expenses related to Southwest border activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$116,000,000 for necessary expenses related to Southwest border activities.

TITLE III

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to re-

spond to the rise in noncitizen arrivals at the southwest border and related activities, \$2,888,968,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$1,950,000,000 shall be transferred to “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance” for the Shelter and Services Program to support sheltering and related activities provided by non-Federal entities, including construction and facility improvements: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$603,520,000 shall be for establishing and operating temporary processing facilities, including auxiliary facilities to increase processing capacity at ports of entry along the southwest border while supporting trade facilitation and travel; \$67,655,000 shall be for temporary duty, overtime costs, and volunteer force; \$57,025,000 shall be for transportation; \$56,000,000 shall be for mission support data systems and analysis; \$53,150,000 shall be for contract support for intake processing and data entry; \$51,000,000 shall be for additional Customs and Border Protection Officers; \$28,618,000 shall be for caregivers and medical care; \$11,000,000 shall be for employee wellness; and \$11,000,000 shall be for employee retention.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for improving security at and between ports of entry along the southwest border, \$1,130,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$700,000,000 shall be for additional non-intrusive inspection equipment to increase scanning of vehicles and \$430,000,000 shall be for the acquisition and deployment of innovative border security technology, including for surveillance, such as mobile and fixed towers, unmanned aerial technology, subterranean detection capabilities, and other technologies to assist with search and rescue detection.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the rise in noncitizen arrivals at the southwest border and related activities, \$960,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$553,420,000 shall be for transportation and removal; \$127,000,000 shall be for alternatives to detention; \$13,000,000 shall be for additional technology and capacity to conduct immigration proceedings while in custody and access counsel; \$36,000,000 shall be for Transportation Processing Coordinator positions; \$52,300,000 shall be for temporary duty, overtime, other on-board personnel costs including reimbursements, and employee wellness; \$117,000,000 shall be to reimburse for noncitizen medical bills accrued by third-parties within seven days of release from custody, including state, local, and emergency and first response; and \$61,280,000 shall be for Homeland Security Investigations trafficking investigations and investigations related to Operation Blue Lotus.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the rise in noncitizen arrivals at the southwest border and related activities, \$409,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading,

\$210,000,000 shall be for the efficient processing of asylum claims and related protection screenings; \$100,000,000 shall be for backlogs in the asylum system; and \$99,000,000 shall be for work authorization adjudications associated with processes to adjudicate protection claims in a safe and orderly way.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 301. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security shall provide an expenditure plan for the use of the funds made available in this title to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) Such plan shall be updated to reflect changes and expenditures and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives every 60 days until all funds are expended or expired.

SEC. 302. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall provide a report to Congress on the Shelter and Services Program funds made available in this title.

(b) Such plan shall include:

- (1) award obligations;
- (2) a description of the outreach to local communities and non-governmental organizations receiving newly arrived noncitizens;
- (3) the program criteria and requirements suggested or adapted in response to such outreach to ensure funding is accessible and meeting the needs of local communities;
- (4) a description of the program goals, policies, and program structure;
- (5) the award allocation methodology used by the Program that depends to the greatest extent possible on available border data; and
- (6) outcome performance measures and results related to achieving program goals.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, including for hiring additional Federal Field Specialists, increasing and improving case management and case coordination services, and increasing post-release services, legal services, and child advocate services to ensure the physical and mental well-being of children in and after release from the Office of Refugee Resettlement's care.

TITLE V

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to respond to humanitarian needs in countries in the Western Hemisphere, including the provision of emergency food and shelter.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for assistance

for countries in the Western Hemisphere to address the root causes of migration: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be made available as contributions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist migrants from, countries in the Western Hemisphere.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 601. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 604. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and to legislation establishing fiscal year 2024 budget enforcement in the House of Representatives.

This division may be cited as the “Border Management Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023”.

DIVISION B—BORDER PROCEDURES AND IMPROVEMENTS ACT

SEC. 1001. CONSEQUENCE DELIVERY.

(a) ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR ORGANIZED SMUGGLING SCHEMES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 274(a)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324(a)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (iv) and (v), respectively;

(B) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) in the case of a violation of subparagraph (A)(i) during and in relation to which the person, while acting for profit or other financial gain, knowingly directs or participates in an effort or scheme to assist or cause 10 or more persons (other than a parent, spouse, or child of the offender) to enter or to attempt to enter the United States at the same time at a place other than a designated port of entry or place other than designated by the Secretary, be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both;”;

(C) in clause (iv), as redesignated, by inserting “commits or attempts to commit sexual assault of,” after “section 1365 of title 18, United States Code) to,”.

(2) BULK CASH SMUGGLING.—Section 5332(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “TERM OF IMPRISONMENT” and inserting “IN GENERAL”; and

(B) by inserting “, fined under title 18, or both” after “5 years”.

(b) ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL SPOTTING AND SURVEILLANCE.—

(1) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—The Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 274D the following:

“SEC. 274E. HINDERING IMMIGRATION, BORDER, AND CUSTOMS CONTROLS.

“(a) ILLICIT SPOTTING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to knowingly surveil, track, monitor, or transmit the location, movement, or activities of any officer or employee of a Federal, State, or tribal law enforcement agency—

“(A) with the intent to gain financially; and

“(B) in furtherance of any violation of the immigration laws, the customs and trade laws of the United States (as defined in section 2 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-125)), any other Federal law relating to transporting controlled substances, agriculture, or monetary instruments into the United States, or any Federal law relating to border controls measures of the United States.

“(2) PENALTY.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES BORDER CONTROLS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to knowingly and without lawful authorization—

“(A) destroy or significantly damage any fence, barrier, sensor, camera, or other physical or electronic device deployed by the Federal Government to control an international border of, or a port of entry to, the United States; or

“(B) otherwise seek to construct, excavate, or make any structure intended to defeat, circumvent or evade such a fence, barrier, sensor camera, or other physical or electronic device deployed by the Federal Government to control an international border of, or a port of entry to, the United States.

“(2) PENALTY.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 274D the following:

“Sec. 274E. Hindering immigration, border, and customs controls.”.

SEC. 1002. STREAMLINING PROCESSING, ACCESS TO LAWFUL PATHWAYS, AND REMOVALS.

(a) ELECTRONIC NOTICE TO APPEAR AND IMMIGRATION COURT NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “or by any other means that the alien consented to in writing, including by email or other electronic means,” after “by mail;”

(ii) by amending subparagraph (F) to read as follows:

“(F)(i) The requirement that the alien must immediately provide (or have provided) the Attorney General with a written record of an address, telephone number (if any), and electronic means (if any) by which the alien may be contacted respecting proceedings under section 1229a of this title.

“(ii) The requirement that the alien must provide the Attorney General immediately with a written record of any change of the alien’s contact information described in clause (i).

“(iii) The consequences under section 1229a(b)(5) of this title of failure to provide contact information pursuant to this subparagraph.”; and

(iii) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) SERVICE.—

“(1) BY MAIL.—Service by mail under this section shall be sufficient if there is proof of attempted delivery of the notice to appear to

the last address provided by the alien in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(F).

“(2) BY ELECTRONIC MEANS.—Service by electronic means under this section shall be sufficient if there is proof that the notice to appear was sent electronically through a system that is accessible to the alien.”.

(b) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR ALIENS SEEKING A DURABLE SOLUTION.—Section 208(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(A) ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101, et seq.), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall authorize employment for an alien who is not in the physical custody of the Department of Homeland Security after the procedures required under paragraph (5)(A)(i) have been completed, and the alien has—

“(i) a non-frivolous, properly filed application for asylum, or other immigration benefit request for humanitarian relief; or

“(ii) been processed for release by the Department of Homeland Security pending further processing or proceedings.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (2)(A) shall not apply to an alien who—

“(i) after release, comes into the physical custody of any Federal, state, or local entity for purposes of criminal or civil violations;

“(ii) fails to appear for any proceedings described in any section this Act; and

“(iii) fails to comply with terms and conditions of release, as determined by the Secretary.

“(C) TERMS.—At no time shall employment authorization under this paragraph shall be issued later than 30 days of release from custody or after a properly filed application occurs, whichever is sooner, and shall be—

“(i) for a period of 2 years;

“(ii) renewable for additional 2-year periods while the applicant’s asylum claim is being adjudicated, pending, or administratively closed, including administrative or judicial review; and

“(iii) any other terms or conditions as determined by the Secretary.

“(D) CLARIFICATIONS.—Paragraph (2)(A)(ii) shall apply to aliens irrespective of whether any form of removal proceedings have commenced or whether the alien has a pending request for immigration benefits.”.

(c) STREAMLINING VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE.—Section 240B(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229c(a)(1)) is amended by striking “at the alien’s own expense”.

(d) DIRECT ACCESS PATHWAYS FOR REFUGEES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall—

(1) monitor Latin America and the Caribbean for regional instability and migration resulting from large scale persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(2) designate members of the group experiencing such persecution as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern.

SEC. 1003. STAFFING FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT.

(a) STAFFING ALLOCATION MODELS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security shall develop and implement staffing allocation models for U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, by not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION REVIEW.—The Attorney General shall develop

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 after 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—EXPRESSING 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:

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

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.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:22 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 16, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

LISA DENELL COOK, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2024. (REAPPOINTMENT)

PHILIP NATHAN JEFFERSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE LAEL BRAINARD, RESIGNED.

ADRIANA DEBORA KUGLER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2012, VICE LAEL BRAINARD, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JACK A. MARKELL, OF DELAWARE, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

NATHALIE RAYES, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MONICA M. BERTAGNOLLI, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, VICE FRANCIS S. COLLINS.

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 lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. RICHARDSON IV

IN THE NAVY

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

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JEFFREY W. HUGHES

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ARIELLE R. WALLACE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

DANIEL J. WITTMER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MARINA F. PEREZ

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

NICHOLAS J. NORTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

ARTREES R. ADAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

WARREN N. WASHINGTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JACOB W. CAVENDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JUSTIN M. FOWLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JASON P. PANCOE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be colonel

BENJAMIN F. IVERSON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DUSTIN B. KOSAR

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be lieutenant commander

DENNIS L. AVERY

DANIEL BATISTA
TIMOTHY B. BERLIN
TYLER M. BROWN
JASON D. CHINN
CHARLES M. CORCORAN
JOSE A. DIAZCUEVAS
DANIEL J. HARTER
NICHOLAS R. HOBSON
CHRISTOPHER R. HOWIE
JOHN D. MCINTOSH
NEAL E. NEFF III
OLIVER A. NELSEN
NATHAN C. REDDER
ALEXANDER K. SHIMIZU
NATHAN C. TUSTISON
AUSTIN C. USHER
GARY A. VANDERWATER
BRANDON N. WATSON
BRIAN D. WUESTEWALD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be commander

KHRISTIANNOE C. CAINDOY
MIGUEL D. CHARLES
DAVID S. COLE
CHARLES D. FUEHRER
RENALDO N. HOLLINS
DUSTIN A. LOCKERMAN
EDWARD J. MCGUINNIS II
EDWARD M. PRENDERGAST
DMITRY SHVETS
DMITRY P. VINCENT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be captain

MATTHEW D. GLEASON
NICHOLAS S. HILL
EMILY Y. ROYSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JACOB S. THARP

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AS A MEMBER OF THE COAST GUARD PERMANENT COMMISSIONED TEACHING STAFF UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 1943:

To be lieutenant commander

STEVEN BLUM
MARGARET HARWARD
JENNIFER ROGERS
JASON VEARA

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 15, 2023:

THE JUDICIARY

BRADLEY N. GARCIA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT.