

“(iii) PHARMACY ACCESS TO LIMITED ACCESS DRUG INFORMATION.—For plan years beginning with plan year 2026, upon the request of a network pharmacy, a PDP sponsor of a prescription drug plan (or a pharmacy benefit manager acting on behalf of such sponsor) shall present such pharmacy, on a timely basis (as determined by the Secretary), with information specific to any covered part D drug listed under subclause (II) of clause (i) of this subparagraph, along with the rationale for its designation as a limited access drug (as described in subclause (II) of clause (ii)) and the requirements imposed with respect to such drug (as described in subclause (III) of subclause (ii)). Any PDP sponsor or pharmacy benefit manager that provides false information upon such a request or that fails to provide the information requested on a timely basis shall be found in violation of this subsection.

“(iv) HHS ANNUAL REPORT ON LIMITED ACCESS DRUGS.—Not later than December 31, 2027, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on compliance by PDP sponsors with the requirements under this subparagraph. Each such report shall include—

“(I) a description of the patterns, trends, variations, and rationales for the designation by PDP sponsors of certain covered part D drugs as limited access drugs described in clause (v), and the implications of such designations on beneficiary access to such covered part D drugs;

“(II) a description of the information submitted to the Secretary under clause (ii) (in a manner that does not disclose the identity of a pharmacy, a PDP sponsor, a prescription drug plan, or pharmacy benefit manager, or any proprietary pricing information); and

“(III) any other information determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(v) LIMITED ACCESS DRUG DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘limited access drug’ means a covered part D drug that meets at least one of the following:

“(I) The Food and Drug Administration has restricted distribution of such covered part D drug to certain facilities or physicians.

“(II) The dispensing of such covered part D drug requires extraordinary special handling, provider coordination, or patient education that cannot be met by a network pharmacy.”

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2412. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to allow emergency haying under the conservation reserve program during the primary nesting season under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. 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. 2412

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 ‘‘Conservation Reserve Program Flexibility Act of 2023’’ or the ‘‘CRP Flexibility Act of 2023’’.

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY HAYING DURING THE PRIMARY NESTING SEASON.

Section 1233(b)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3833(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by inserting ‘‘subject to subclauses (I) and (III) of clause (i), and subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (ii), of subparagraph (B),’’ before ‘‘are subject to’’; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(A) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (VI) as subclauses (II) through (VII), respectively;

(B) by inserting before subclause (II) (as so redesignated) the following:

‘‘(I) emergency haying in response to a localized or regional drought, flooding, wildfire, or other emergency, on all practices, during or outside the primary nesting season, when—

‘‘(aa) the county is designated as D2 (severe drought) or greater according to the United States Drought Monitor;

‘‘(bb) there is at least a 40 percent loss in forage production in the county; or

‘‘(cc) the Secretary, in coordination with the State technical committee, determines that the program can assist in the response to a natural disaster event without permanent damage to the established cover;’’

(C) in subclause (II) (as so redesignated), in the matter preceding item (aa), by striking ‘‘emergency haying, emergency grazing, or other emergency use’’ and inserting ‘‘emergency grazing or other emergency use’’; and

(D) in subclause (IV) (as so redesignated), by striking ‘‘outside the primary nesting season’’ and inserting ‘‘during or outside the primary nesting season’’.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIP HOP AND DESIGNATING AUGUST 11, 2023, AS ‘‘HIP HOP CELEBRATION DAY’’, DESIGNATING AUGUST 2023 AS ‘‘HIP HOP RECOGNITION MONTH’’, AND DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2023 AS ‘‘HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH’’

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

S. RES. 305

Whereas 2023 is the 50th anniversary of the creation of hip hop;

Whereas, on August 11, 1973, Clive ‘‘DJ Kool Herc’’ Campbell introduced his innovative style of disc jockeying at an event organized by his sister, Cindy Campbell, called the ‘‘Back To School Jam’’, which was held in the recreation room of 1520 Sedgwick Avenue in the Bronx, New York;

Whereas, together, Clive ‘‘DJ Kool Herc’’ Campbell and the master of ceremonies engaged the crowd with rap on the microphone, while partygoers known as B-boys and B-girls danced, and introduced a new style, later known as ‘‘hip hop’’, which combined the elements of a disc jockey (commonly known as a ‘‘DJ’’), a master of ceremonies (commonly known as an ‘‘MC’’), music, art, and dance;

Whereas Clive ‘‘DJ Kool Herc’’ Campbell was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2023;

Whereas, from the humble beginnings of hip hop in New York City, the music, lyricism, dance, and art of hip hop has become a culture found in communities across the

United States, and has long been a worldwide phenomenon;

Whereas the art and culture of hip hop is an original creation of the United States and one of the most popular genres of music within the United States;

Whereas hip hop has had notable Southern influences following its Northern inception, such as jazz and bounce from New Orleans, Louisiana, the blues from Mississippi, and country from the South, and these influences along with other celebrated genres of music, such as disco, gospel, soul, rock and roll, and Indigenous music from across the United States, have all helped hip hop transcend boundaries and contributed significant intellectual heritage and regional influence to the creation and progression of hip hop over the last century;

Whereas the hip hop genre has been reinvented often over the years since 1973, reflecting the State, city, and region of the music, from G-funk and hyphy on the West Coast, to bass and trap in the South, to drill in the Midwest, to many other sounds from coast to coast and from abroad, including contemporary hip hop, which continues that trend by allowing listeners not only to unwind and escape through a rhythmic beat but also to resonate and empathize with the stories being told;

Whereas hip hop artists and supporters, originally of African heritage, now transcend many different ages, ethnicities, religions, locations, political affiliations, and socioeconomic statuses, which demonstrates the versatility and inclusivity of hip hop art and culture;

Whereas the art and culture of hip hop have been adapted in many innovative forms that are inspirational, challenging, humorous, thought-provoking, and spiritual;

Whereas hip hop as a multidimensional art form and lifestyle continues to produce new subgenres of music and stylistic lexicons and promotes new cultural imprints, trends, and movements that reverberate across the United States and around the globe;

Whereas hip hop has provided opportunities for extracurricular activities, youth empowerment, creative outlets, physical fitness, vocabulary exercises, poetry, analytical thinking, entertainment, employment, and economic impact and has become an industry that generates more than 1,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas hip hop art, education, and culture have positive effects on society;

Whereas, on August 11, 2023, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Celebration Day;

Whereas, during the month of August 2023, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Recognition Month; and

Whereas, during the month of November 2023, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop History Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 11, 2023, as ‘‘Hip Hop Celebration Day’’;

(2) designates the month of August 2023 as ‘‘Hip Hop Recognition Month’’;

(3) designates the month of November 2023 as ‘‘Hip Hop History Month’’;

(4) recognizes the 50 years of contributions of hip hop to art and culture;

(5) encourages Senators to commemorate the 50th anniversary of hip hop and support appropriate activities that recognize the historic milestone and cultural legacy of the ‘‘Back to School Jam’’ of August 11, 1973; and

(6) encourages local governments in the United States to build partnerships with local hip hop entities and other members of the creative arts and music communities in

celebration of the 50th anniversary of hip hop.

SENATE RESOLUTION 306—RECOGNIZING THAT THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TO SUPPORT AND EMPOWER MOTHERS IN THE WORKFORCE BY INVESTING IN THE MOM ECONOMY

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 306

Whereas mothers are an essential part of the workforce and economy of the United States;

Whereas 2,500,000 women left the workforce in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, as compared to 1,800,000 men, largely as a result of the burdens of childcare, work, and remote learning;

Whereas maternal employment fell by 15.7 percent as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, as compared to paternal employment, which fell by 9.6 percent in the same time period;

Whereas at least ¼ of women report having experienced gender discrimination at work;

Whereas, on average, women are paid 77 cents for every dollar paid to men;

Whereas Black women, Latinas, Native women, and many communities of Asian-American and Pacific-Islander women experience higher poverty rates and higher wage gaps compared to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas women occupy close to ¾ of jobs that pay the Federal minimum wage or just a few dollars above it;

Whereas even 1 percent of mothers leaving the workforce would result in an estimated \$8,700,000,000 economic fallout for families;

Whereas strong investments in childcare are essential for the full employment of women, and the gross domestic product of the United States would increase by 10 to 15 basis points with such investments;

Whereas ½ of the families in the United States with children under the age of 18 years have a mother who contributes at least 40 percent of household earnings;

Whereas mothers of color play a vital role in the financial stability of their families, with 79 percent of Black mothers, 64 percent of Native American mothers, 49 percent of Latina mothers, and 43 percent of Asian-American and Pacific-Islander mothers serving as breadwinners;

Whereas, in addition to the economic security that mothers provide for their families, mothers are more than 3 times as likely as fathers to be responsible for most of the housework and caregiving in their households;

Whereas, in addition to caregiving for children, mothers disproportionately shoulder unpaid caregiving responsibilities for older relatives and other family members with disabilities;

Whereas women are twice as likely as men to say that taking time off had a negative impact on their professional development;

Whereas industries dominated by women disproportionately fail to provide family-friendly workplace benefits such as paid family and medical leave, health insurance, and retirement plans;

Whereas 44 percent of workers are not eligible for unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

Whereas 3 of 10 women without access to paid leave exit the workforce after giving birth;

Whereas paid leave policies can reduce the number of women leaving their jobs by 20 percent during the first year after welcoming a child and up to 50 percent after 5 years;

Whereas mothers sometimes find childcare costs are almost as much as their paychecks, creating a financial incentive for mothers to leave the workforce in exchange for childcare duties;

Whereas 40 percent of parents have gone into debt due to the high costs of childcare;

Whereas the childcare crisis costs the United States \$122,000,000,000 each year, including \$78,000,000,000 in lost earnings and job search expenses, \$23,000,000,000 in lost workforce productivity, and \$21,000,000,000 in lost tax revenue;

Whereas a significant investment in childcare is simultaneously job creating and job enabling, creating good jobs and supporting parental employment;

Whereas, by encouraging women to remain in the workforce full time, access to paid leave and childcare significantly boosts mothers' lifetime earning potential;

Whereas the 2021 temporary expansion of the child tax credit lifted 3,700,000 children out of poverty;

Whereas families used the child tax credit to cover routine expenses, improve nutrition, decrease reliance on credit cards and other high-risk financial services, and make long-term educational investments; and

Whereas families of color saw the largest quality of life improvements due to the expansion of the child tax credit in 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States needs to prioritize a Mom Economy that invests in the caregiving infrastructure required to adequately support and empower mothers in the workforce and sustain a thriving economy;

(2) mothers, especially mothers of color, face systemic economic and social inequalities that restrict their ability to balance parenting responsibilities with workplace roles and limit their professional advancement;

(3) mothers play an integral role not only in the financial well-being of their families but in the productivity of the American economy as a whole;

(4) the United States should invest in its mothers by expanding and developing the social safety net in order to secure meaningful and sustainable economic growth, including—

(A) robust paid family and medical leave plans for all workers, including—

(i) paid parental leave following the birth of a child or the placement of a child for adoption or foster care, provided in equal amounts for all parents regardless of gender; and

(ii) paid leave policies that can be used for family caregiving and workers' own medical leave;

(B) paid menstrual leave and remote work accommodations for workers experiencing debilitating menstrual or menopause symptoms;

(C) investment in the childcare industry with the goal of providing universal childcare and early learning, including—

(i) robust funding for Head Start and Early Head Start programs;

(ii) Federal financial support for childcare programs to guarantee all families have access to affordable and high quality child care; and

(iii) commitments to pay childcare workers a dignified, living wage;

(D) access to nutritious food as a human right, including through—

(i) boosting SNAP maximum and minimum benefits and removing barriers to access, including time restrictions and additional work requirements; and

(ii) increasing funds for school meals and other nutrition programs to combat child hunger and making school meals more accessible;

(E) the implementation and expansion of child poverty reduction tools that improve income security, infant and maternal health, and educational and economic outcomes into the second generation, including—

(i) a permanent expansion of the child tax credit; and

(ii) improvements in the earned income tax credit, which lifts millions of people above the poverty line each year and boosts labor force participation among single mothers;

(F) addressing the Nation's maternal mortality crisis through critical investments in maternal health care, including ensuring access to the full range of reproductive health care and family planning;

(G) raising the Federal minimum wage for all workers, including tipped workers, and adjusting it on a yearly basis to keep pace with inflation; and

(H) investments in legislation that ensures protections for LGBTQ+ mothers in the workplace, such as the Equality Act, and reduces wage discrimination, such as the Paycheck Fairness Act; and

(5) United States policymakers should include a specific focus on working mothers in future policymaking, beyond the aforementioned policies, including with regard to economic policy, fiscal policy, and social safety net policy, in order to ensure that working mothers and other caregivers can continue to balance their roles as family anchors and caregivers with their work and economic contributions to both their families and the economy of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 16—URGING ALL COUNTRIES TO OUTLAW THE DOG AND CAT MEAT TRADE AND TO ENFORCE EXISTING LAWS AGAINST SUCH TRADE

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 16

Whereas a bipartisan domestic prohibition on the knowing slaughter, transportation, possession, purchase, or sale of a dog or cat for human consumption was included in section 12515 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 2160), which was enacted on December 20, 2018;

Whereas the dog and cat meat trade occurs throughout the world;

Whereas established dog meat markets still exist today;

Whereas nonprofit organizations estimate that 30,000,000 dogs and 10,000,000 cats die annually worldwide as a result of the dog and cat meat trade, and those organizations have found that a considerable number of the dogs and cats in this trade are stolen pets still wearing collars when they reach the slaughterhouses, in addition to stray dogs and cats who are captured for slaughter;

Whereas there have been reports of abuse, poor living conditions, and cruel slaughtering techniques for dogs and cats farmed for their meat;

Whereas many dogs and cats die during transport to slaughterhouses after days or