SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Fixing Our Regulatory Mayhem Upsetting Little Americans Act'' or the ''FORMULA Act''.

SEC. 2. DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF IMPORTS OF INFANT FORMULA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, infant formula shall enter the United States free of duty and free of quantitative limitation.

(b) INFANT FORMULA DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''infant formula'' has the meaning given that term in section 201(z) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(z)).

SA 5131. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. TRAINING AND HIRING VETERANS AND FORMER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESSER FUNDS.—The term ''ESSER funds'' means funds provided under—

(A) section 18003 of the CARES Act (20 U.S.C. 3401 note; Public Law 116–136);

(B) section 313 of division M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 1929); or

(C) section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 135 Stat. 19).

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b) TRAINING AND HIRING VETERANS AND FORMER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of a law relating to ESSER funds or any other law, a State or local educational agency that has received ESSER funds may, in lieu of the original requested, required, or authorized use for such funds, use a portion of, or all, of the unexpended funds to carry out any of the following activities:

(1) Establish, if necessary, and implement a State certification or licensure program, or other training program required by the State, that—

(A) is designed to train individuals who are veterans or former law enforcement officers to serve as school security officers; and

(B) may include firearm or de-escalation training.

(2) Hire veterans or former law enforcement officers who have completed the State's program described in paragraph (1) to serve as school security officers in elementary schools and secondary schools in the State.

(c) NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—The Secretary of Education shall not—

(1) prevent or discourage any State or local educational agency from using any ESSER funds for a school security activity described in subsection (b);

(2) impose any requirements as to the content or structure of the State certification, licensure, or other training program described in subsection (b)(1);

(3) require that ESSER funds used to carry out subsection (b) be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the coronavirus; or

(4) enforce any requirement related to ESSER funds if such requirement would prevent a State or local educational agency from carrying out a school security activity described in subsection (b).

SA 5132. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE _____—EAGLES ACT OF 2022

SEC. _____01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''EAGLES Act of 2022''.

SEC. _____02. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 14, 2018, 17 individuals lost their lives in a senseless and violent attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland Florida, a school whose mascot is the eagle.

(2) These individuals lived lives of warmth, joy, determination, service, and love, and their loss is mourned by the Nation.

(3) The shooter in that attack exhibited patterns of behavior that were alarming and that should have alerted law enforcement and other Federal, State, and local officials.

(4) The attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School was preventable.

(5) Lives were saved because of the brave and exemplary conduct of many students, teachers, and staff at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, including several of the victims of the attack.

(6) The National Threat Assessment Center (referred to in this title as the ''Center'') was established in 1998 to conduct research on various types of targeted violence.

(7) Studies conducted by the Center on targeted school violence, in particular, have shown that—

(A) most incidents were planned in advance;

(B) the attackers' behavior gave some indication that the individual was planning, or at least contemplating, an attack;

(C) most attackers had already exhibited a pattern of behavior that was of concern to other people in their lives; and

(D) prior to the attack, someone associated with the attacker, such as a family member or peer, knew the attack was to likely to occur.

(8) Through their research, the Center developed the threat assessment model for responding to indicators of targeted violence, which includes a 3-step process—

(A) identifying individuals who are exhibiting behaviors that indicate they are planning an attack on a school;

(B) assessing whether the individual poses a threat to the school, based on articulable facts; and

(C) managing the threat the individual may pose to the school.

(9) The threat assessment model works most effectively when all the relevant parties, including school officials, local law enforcement, and members of the community, are part of a comprehensive protocol to identify, assess, and manage a potential threat to the school.

(10) The primary goal of threat assessment programs in schools should be to prevent violent conduct, with an emphasis on early intervention, treatment, and care of individuals exhibiting behaviors associated with targeted violence.

(11) Early intervention, treatment, and prevention of violent behavior is an effective way to prevent violent conduct that would harm others and necessitate disciplinary action, including criminal penalties.

(12) The parties involved need the appropriate training and tools to establish the appropriate mechanisms for implementing this type of approach.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a fact-based threat assessment approach, involving school officials, local law enforcement, and members of the community, is one of the most effective ways to prevent targeted violence in schools, and is a fitting memorial to those who lost their lives in the February 14, 2018, attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School and those who heroically acted to preserve the lives of their friends, students, and colleagues.

SEC. _____03. REAUTHORIZATION AND EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3056A the following:

''§ 3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a National Threat Assessment Center (in this section referred to as the 'Center'), to be operated by the United States Secret Service, at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Center shall include the following:

''(1) Training in the area of best practices on threat assessment.

''(2) Consultation on complex threat assessment cases or programs.

''(3) Research on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence, consistent with evidence-based standards and existing laws and regulations.

''(4) Facilitation of information sharing on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence among agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities, as well as other public or private entities.

''(5) Development of evidence-based programs to promote the standardization of Federal, State, and local threat assessments, best practices in investigations involving threats, and the prevention of targeted violence.

''(c) SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE.—In carrying out the functions described in subsection (b), the Center shall establish a national program on targeted school violence prevention, focusing on the following activities:

''(1) RESEARCH.—The Center shall—

''(A) conduct research into targeted school violence and evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention, including school threat assessment; and

''(B) publish the findings of the Center on the public website of the United States Secret Service.

''(2) TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and offer training courses on targeted school violence prevention to agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities and other public or private entities, including local educational agencies.

''(B) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Center shall establish a plan to offer its training and other educational resources to public or private entities within each State.

''(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Center shall develop research and training programs under this section in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(4) CONSULTATION WITH ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Center is authorized to consult with State and local