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Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, author of liberty, on this Holocaust Remembrance Day, inspire us to cultivate the eternal vigilance that pays the price for freedom.

Lord, use our lawmakers to ensure that the challenge "never again" is transformed from mere words into creative actions. Remind us of the words of Elie Wiesel, who said:

To forget the victims means to kill them a second time.

O, God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, still be our guard while troubles last and our eternal home.

And, Lord, we thank You for the life and impact of former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

We pray in Your great 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 (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2022.

To the Senate:

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

appoint the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN 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 and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Sherilyn Peace Garnett, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota.

(The remarks of Mr. THUNE pertaining to the introduction of S. 4094 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. THUNE. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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.

REMEMBERING MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, earlier today, leaders past and present from around the world joined together to celebrate the life of Madeleine Albright. While Secretary Albright may have been small in stature, she was a titan in American history; she was one of a kind and first of a kind; a mentor; a natural leader as well as a mother and grandmother. Her brilliance and sharp wit made her a formidable presence on the world stage, and her story inspired women and girls all across the globe.

Today was a wonderful celebration of her life. My thoughts are with Secretary Albright's family as our Nation remembers her life and her great legacy.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Now, Madam President, on the FTC, as we have done all along this year, Democrats are continuing to focus on lowering prices for the American people. Yesterday, I met with Speaker PELOSI to discuss how both Chambers can work together to address the terrible burden of rising gas prices.

It is one of the most vexing issues for the American people. The disturbances from the pandemic and the war in Ukraine have caused gas prices to spike, and working Americans are hurting. But do you know who is not hurting? The largest oil and gas companies, which reported over \$205 billion in profits in 2021 even while Americans pay more at the pump. Solving this issue is a top priority for Democrats—a top priority. Unfortunately, the other side seems content with bemoaning rising costs day after day, without expressing any interest in actually offering solutions to the problem.

Senate Democrats are actually working to solve the problem, and we will

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



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continue talks with our House colleagues on legislation that can bring gas prices down. There are several options we can take.

Now, there is a growing consensus that the Federal Government—especially the FTC—should investigate possible price gouging and price manipulation, market manipulation, that might be happening among the largest oil and gas companies in the country. This is one step we are working on out of many.

Of course, any solution involving the FTC requires that the FTC have full membership to begin with, so we are also going to keep working to confirm Mr. Bedoya as the fifth FTC Commissioner to break the 2-2 deadlock that has lasted for over a year.

It is important to note that Republicans unanimously are not voting for Mr. Bedoya, and that has paralyzed the FTC, even though its leadership would love to go after the price gouging and market manipulation. We have a few Members absent because of health issues this week, but I want to be clear that health issues will not deter us from getting Mr. Bedoya and other important nominees, like Lisa Cook, confirmed.

I urge any Republican who is truly worried about rising gas prices to drop their senseless objection to getting Mr. Bedoya confirmed. It seems it is only covering up for the oil companies and preventing a really sharp, piercing investigation of market manipulation and price gouging. There is something deeply wrong about seeing the largest oil companies, while raking record profits, asking Americans to pay more at the pump. That is why we need an FTC with full membership, so it can look under the hood of America's energy sector and drill down into why Big Oil is pumping out record profits as consumers struggle.

Again, I repeat to my Republican colleagues: If you care about lowering gas prices and care about looking at what the large companies—oligopolies—are doing, join us in voting Mr. Bedoya on the FTC. A vote against him is a vote for Big Oil and against the American driver and consumer.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Madam President, now on student debt, for over a year, one of my top priorities as majority leader has been urging President Biden to cancel \$50,000 in student debt for each student loan borrower. Right now, as discussions continue within the administration about the future of student debt, I again call on the President to take action, which he can do on his own, and hit the financial reset button for millions and millions of Americans.

President Biden has done the right thing by continuing the moratorium on student loan payments. His actions have saved millions from financial ruin during the COVID crisis. But borrowers don't just need their debts paused; they need them erased. These extensions have been crucial, but borrowers can't

indefinitely plan out their financial futures 3 months at a time with the fear hanging over them that payments would resume down the line.

With the flick of a pen, President Biden could provide millions upon millions of student loan borrowers a new lease on life. He can do it without congressional action, because we know so many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are opposed to it. He can do it without congressional action.

It is the right thing to do for our country. For generations, higher education has been a ladder up into getting into the middle class, especially for Black, Latino, and Asian Americans. Unfortunately, student debt has become not a ladder up but an anchor down, weighing Americans down. It makes it harder for borrowers to start a family, to buy a home or a car or live with financial independence.

For borrowers of color, the anxieties are magnified, often tenfold. Take this for example: The White median borrower would only owe an average of 6 percent of their student loans 20 years after starting college. Meanwhile, the median Black borrower would still owe a staggering 95 percent of their student loan debt in that same time span. Imagine being closer to retirement than to college and realizing you have only made a dent in your student loans. Millions of borrowers of color—millions more borrowers in general—live with this reality.

Once again, borrowers don't need their debts paused; they need them erased. This isn't just the right thing to do for our economy; it is the right thing to do for racial equity. I will keep urging the President to take this important step.

I will say to my colleagues, I think the President is moving in the right direction. My talks with him and the staff have been very fruitful over the last little while, and I am hopeful that he will do the right thing. We are getting closer. We are getting closer.

UKRAINE AND COVID

Madam President, on Ukraine and COVID funding, in the immediate future, there are two different issues that demand swift and bipartisan action from the U.S. Senate: passing another Ukraine supplemental package and approving another round of COVID funding.

In the coming days, the President is expected to send to Congress his request for action on Ukraine. We are going to make passing Ukraine funding a priority in the Senate, and I expect both sides to work together. As we have seen over the last 2 months, American support has gone a long way in helping the Ukrainian people resist and even push back against Putin's savage and immoral war, but the fight is far from over.

The Ukrainian people are fighting for survival in a contest that is very much about democracy versus tyranny. There should be no question—no question whatsoever—about which side

America stands on. We have a moral obligation—a moral obligation—to give the Ukrainian people the tools they need for as long as they need them. For this reason, I expect both sides to work in the same bipartisan way we did a few months ago to get the Ukrainian supplemental done.

We also need bipartisan cooperation as soon as we can to pass another round of COVID health funding. I urge my Republican colleagues to work with us to pass COVID funding ASAP. It is very risky for the health of the American people for Republicans to play political games at a time when we need more health funding.

Let's be clear. This is an exceedingly time-sensitive priority. According to the White House, countries like Japan and Vietnam and the Philippines are already ahead of the United States in placing orders for treatment, for medications, for vaccines. The United States is largely unable to follow suit simply because Senate Republicans have blocked any new round of funding required to make these purchases.

The longer Senate Republicans hold out on supporting new COVID funding, the greater the risk of other nations buying out all of the available supplies of vaccines and tests and lifesaving therapeutics. If they run out, it will take manufacturers months to make new doses.

So, again, to my Republican colleagues, work with us to pass COVID funding ASAP. Our country can't afford delays or political games that stand in the way.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I, along with others, had the opportunity to say goodbye to Madeleine Albright this morning—a truly remarkable life: first woman Secretary of State, a remarkable diplomat, and a friend. We had an opportunity to bond over an issue I am about to discuss: the people of Burma and the plight that they have had to endure over the years. Regretfully, as her life came to an end, things did not go in the right direction in Burma—at least not yet. I know she would not have given up hope; nor have I.

BURMA

Madam President, with regard to the current situation in Burma, Aung San Suu Kyi was handed yet another outrageous, sham sentence by the military junta in Burma.

For the past year, the leader of Burma's democracy movement and thousands of her fellow citizens have been detained while the Tatmadaw, which is the army, drags their country violently backward.

The generals responsible for last year's coup have met a groundswell of popular protests with brutality. As Burma's diverse ethnic minorities have found historic unity in the cause of democracy, the junta has stoked violence and division.

The Tatmadaw is holding countless citizens of Burma in prolonged detention, along with foreign nationals like the Australian economist Sean Turnell. Its political prisoners reportedly include dozens—dozens—of children under the age of 15. And its baseless prosecution of Daw Suu Kyi illustrates how long the road ahead is for Burma's democracy advocates.

The military's latest ruling against my friend is just one in an absurd list that could carry a total sentence of up to 190 years.

With every passing day, the junta's ruling generals are showing the world exactly what they are afraid of. They fear the people of Burma—their unity, their resolve, and their devotion to a democratic future. I have been proud to stand with Burma's democracy movement throughout my career. I have been paying close attention to their plight this past year. And I am looking forward to hearing soon from the Biden administration about their efforts to help. What sanctions will the administration apply to ratchet up the pressure? What additional support will they try to provide to the true representatives of the people of Burma? What will they do to ensure that restoration of democracy in Burma is a top priority for the upcoming ASEAN Summit?

The leaders and supporters of this brutal coup must be held accountable.

VIOLENT CRIME

Madam President, on another matter, last week in my hometown of Louisville, I sat down with law enforcement officials and local leaders to discuss our skyrocketing rate of violent crime.

The participants came from a wide variety of backgrounds, but everybody agreed murders, shootings, robberies, carjackings, and overdoses are simply out of control. Louisville recorded 188 homicides in 2021, an alltime record. Twenty-four of the victims were children.

Just recently an anti-gun, anti-police activist made national headlines when he tried to assassinate a Jewish Democratic Louisville mayoral candidate.

Jefferson County saw more than 500 drug overdose deaths last year, hundreds more than in years before the pandemic. These problems are literally overwhelming the city's coroners.

One expert I met with said that violent crime has stolen more years of potential life from Louisville than the pandemic. Carjackings are up over 200

percent in the last 2 years. We now average more than one carjacking every 48 hours. Folks on the ground say they are also seeing nonfatal shootings and gang activity increasing.

This crime spree is coming from the tiny minority of Louisville residents. One half of 1 percent of the population manages to commit an outright majority of all the city's violent crime. That is possible in large part because many are let out back on the street within days of their arrests.

Of course, this isn't just a Louisville problem. We have seen violent crime soar nationwide since the far left's national anti-police and anti-law enforcement campaign that began back in 2020. Cities everywhere are under siege. Here in Washington, in broad daylight just yesterday, there was literally an armed robbery right outside the headquarters of the FBI.

Polls show 69 percent of Louisville residents oppose—oppose—the “defund the police” movement and 66 percent want more police in their neighborhoods. But many Democrats are still unwilling to openly call for law and order in our streets. As a result, police officials say their officers feel under siege. They are worried politicians will not have their back.

Another huge factor is President Biden's failure to secure our borders. I was told at last week's roundtable that every bit of deadly heroin and fentanyl in our city streets now comes across our southern border. As long as this administration neglects to enforce our laws, every State becomes a border State.

We need to secure the border and stop narcotics flooding our neighborhoods. We need officials at all levels to back the blue, crack down on crime, and re-establish law and order.

But the Biden administration gives us just the opposite. They nominated and confirmed a Supreme Court Justice who argued that COVID justified early release for every single prisoner in Washington, DC. Just yesterday, the President issued a giant catalog of pardons and commutations, cutting sentences after sentence after sentence, particularly for convicted drug criminals. They never miss an opportunity to send the wrong signal. And until Federal, State, and local Democrats get with the program, innocent people in Louisville and across the country will continue to suffer.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAUCK

Madam President, now one final matter, the institution of the U.S. Congress relies on a whole army of diligent and dedicated people who work tirelessly behind the scenes.

Today, it is my pleasure to turn the spotlight on one such public servant who is retiring after a sterling career. David Hauck's time on Capitol Hill started here on the Senate side more than 30 years ago. He served as an elevator operator while he finished graduate school.

Dave thrived and impressed everybody. Before long, he was named the

founding director of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services. This is a small team whose work often goes unheralded, but goes right to the heart of our duties to the American people.

The OCAS ensures the Capitol Complex is an accessible, welcoming place for everyone, including Americans with different abilities or disabilities.

Obviously, there is a physical component to this. Dave has worked with the architects to honor our historic buildings, while at the same time making them accessible—ramps, elevators, wheelchair options, the new lift here on the Senate floor.

Dave has tackled everything from big infrastructure questions to the smallest details. Before any big event like a joint address or inauguration or just on a normal workday, you could run into Dave walking rounds across the entire campus searching for obstacles that less keen eyes might have missed.

But physical accessibility is just one part of what Dave and his team do. The OCAS also provides crucial services to supply American Sign Language interpreters for our meetings. They translate letters into Braille. They will consult with offices to ensure an intern or staffer has the tools they need.

It is a vital team. And for decades, their quarterback has been famous for his cheerfulness and humor, his dedication, and the thousand ways he has gone above and beyond the call of duty. Dave has spent decades in the business of unlocking opportunities—the opportunity to visit here, to meet with your Senator or your Congressman, take a job here. His excellence and dedication have unlocked door after door after door.

Dave, the Senate congratulates you on your well-earned retirement. Thank you for your devoted work to keep our government by the people and for the people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Ohio.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent—I appreciate Senator COTTON joining me on the floor and his work with Senator MCCONNELL on this.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 660, 661, 663, 739, 740, 741, 742, 804, 805, and 859; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Reserving the right to object, I want to say a few words about this matter.

Two months ago, I sent a letter to the Attorney General demanding answers why the Department of Justice was hanging out to dry four deputy U.S. marshals who had bravely defended the Portland courthouse against leftwing street militias in the summer of 2020. Those marshals are now facing civil litigation, but the Department is refusing to defend them in court, putting them at risk of bankruptcy, and perhaps most alarming of all, it won't even tell them why.

Now, the Department still hasn't provided definitive answers; and after I raised this alarm, they took another step and put the marshals on limited duty, telling them that after 20 months of active unrestricted duty they are now under investigation for the events in Portland. That is despite the fact that they received an award for their actions in Portland, received outstanding and excellent performance evaluations for 2020, and were, again, deployed to some of the most dangerous and high-risk missions that our law enforcement officers can undertake.

Call me crazy, but I have to say this seems like a case of potential retaliation. But it does, in a way, give the marshals the information we were seeking to help them understand their status. I also understand that at least one marshal has filed a complaint for retaliation against Vanita Gupta, the Assistant Attorney General.

The facts will come out one way or another. My message to the Department of Justice today is this: You will be held accountable for your actions against these law enforcement officers if they are inappropriate or even unlawful. If not this year, it will happen next year because I also want to add that yesterday, I and several of my colleagues, including the Judiciary Committee's ranking member Senator GRASSLEY and the former Judiciary Committee chairman, Senator GRAHAM, sent a letter to the Department about this investigation. We intend to get to the bottom of it, and we are committed to an oversight investigation in the 118th Congress if one doesn't occur in this Congress.

I have also spoken to our Republican colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee who have today issued a request to the Department of Justice to preserve documents in this matter.

Now that I am confident the Department will receive the oversight that it deserves in this matter, I will no longer object to these nominees. Therefore, given these developments in this matter, I will withdraw my objection to the confirmation of today's nominees.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the following nominations en bloc: Ryan K. Buchanan, of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia for the term of four years; Jason M. Frierson, of Nevada, to be United

States Attorney for the District of Nevada for the term of four years; Mark A. Totten, of Michigan, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan for the term of four years; Marisa T. Darden, of Ohio, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio for the term of four years; Delia L. Smith, of the Virgin Islands, to be United States Attorney for the District of the Virgin Islands for the term of four years; Eddie M. Frizell, of Minnesota, to be United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota for the term of four years; LaDon A. Reynolds, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois for the term of four years; Trina A. Higgins, of Utah, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah for the term of four years; Jane E. Young, of New Hampshire, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire for the term of four years; and Vanessa Roberts Avery, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut for the term of four years?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Ohio.

NOMINATION OF MARISA T. DARDEN

Mr. BROWN. I thank Senator COTTON for working together on this. These nominations are very important to our States. I heard Senator MCCONNELL earlier talking about crime on the streets, and getting these people in place is really important. It has been 473 days since the 6 million people in the Northern District of Ohio last had a permanent U.S. attorney.

The pandemic is causing an alarming rise in violent crime, especially gun crimes. The Northern District is no exception. The U.S. Attorney's Office has experienced its highest caseload in 30 years by filing a record 846 indictments in 2021. Even before the pandemic, the district had a staggering caseload. Last year, there were 170 homicides in the city I live in, the city of Cleveland—another 30-year record—not to mention the surge in carjackings. Filling this important law enforcement position to keep our community safe is essential.

I hear from police officers in desperate need of help. They need more resources, whether it is bulletproof vests to support local law enforcement, operations training to engage with those they serve, or getting U.S. marshals and U.S. attorneys on the job. Today, with Senator COTTON, we are able to do that.

We have an extremely qualified nominee ready and eager to serve. Marisa Darden is a seasoned prosecutor with extensive experience as the lead attorney in both criminal and civil cases. No one has any objections to her. Nobody has any doubt about her accomplishments and capacity to excel in this job. She was assistant U.S. attorney in the Northern District and was recognized for her work on several

complex legal cases. She received the National High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Award for Outstanding Opioid Investigative Effort. She received the Award for Outstanding Investigative Effort—a different one—in 2019. She has significant management experience and a record of strong leadership.

Federal Judge Benita Pearson said:

You can be assured Ms. Darden will fiercely enforce the law while treating all—attorneys, staff, the accused, and the community—with respect and appropriate sensitivity.

Former Acting U.S. Attorney Justin Herdman, a Republican—the last confirmed U.S. attorney in the Northern District—described her as an attorney “of outstanding ability and unquestioned integrity.”

First Assistant Federal Public Defender Jacqueline Johnson wrote her first recommendation for a U.S. attorney in 38 years of practice—imagine that. She said that she “possesses the intellect, vision, temperament, and judgment needed to lead [this] office.”

DEA Special Agent in Charge Keith Martin echoed those comments, saying that “she is one of the best he has encountered.”

It is because of these qualifications that Senator PORTMAN has joined me in supporting Ms. Darden's nomination.

Her confirmation would be historic, making her the first African-American woman to serve as U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

Today, we come together to get qualified and talented law enforcement professionals on the job. I thank Senator COTTON for his cooperation on this, and I thank the Presiding Officer, Senator BALDWIN, for her work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to complete my remarks before the scheduled vote at 3:30.

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

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, 200 years ago today, one of our Nation's greatest heroes was born. Ulysses S. Grant rose from humble beginnings to stand next to Lincoln and Washington as one of America's indispensable men. This great defender of America won our bloodiest war, crushed the darkest forces of disunion, bandaged our deepest national wounds, and bridged the greatest political divides. He was an unshakable pillar of strength upon which this Nation's future rested time and again.

Virtually no one foresaw Grant's rise to greatness before the Civil War. Although he had graduated from West Point and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Mexican-American War, he had later stumbled from one failure to another in business.

In 1861, Grant was a man bent by humiliation and ridicule but unbroken.

After the Confederates attacked Fort Sumter, Grant rose from his knees as destiny called, he redonned his uniform, and he marched into the history books.

For the first 3 years of the Civil War, Grant fought on the western front, winning several of the Union's early victories while commanders in the East dithered. After Grant's first great victory, his Confederate counterpart sued for peace and asked what terms he would give them. Grant firmly responded that he would accept "no terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender." This earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant and resulted in the large-scale capture of enemy troops in the history of the Western Hemisphere up to that time.

Grant waged a relentless form of warfare. He knew that, in his words, "the art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can. Strike him as hard as you can and as often as you can, and keep moving on."

Grant's warrior spirit famously moved President Lincoln to declare "I can't spare this man—he fights." When Grant's enemies spread the rumor that he was an alcoholic and should be dismissed, Lincoln wryly responded that if he could find out what brand of whiskey Grant drank, he would send a barrel of it to all the other commanders.

Grant's famous determination and grit were on full display during the brutal Battle of Shiloh, one of the bloodiest episodes of the Civil War. In the first day of fighting, Grant's army was mauled by Confederate forces under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederacy's most competent general at the time.

William Tecumseh Sherman approached Grant that rainy night beneath a great oak tree and he said, "Well, Grant, we have had the devil's own day, haven't we?"

Grant replied, between puffs of his ubiquitous cigar, "Yes. Lick em tomorrow though." He made good on this promise, threw back the Confederate forces, and won the carnage-filled battle.

Sidney Johnston was killed in the fighting, and Confederate President Jefferson Davis later wrote that "it was the turning point of our fate."

This story remains so legendary in the Army today that it was commonplace for young officers in the Iraq war to conclude a hard day by borrowing from Grant: "Lick em tomorrow."

Grant continued his brilliant streak of victories, and on July 4, 1863—the 87th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—he seized the fortress city of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, splitting the Confederacy in two and securing the Union's control of that mighty river. This was perhaps the greatest strategic victory of the war, and combined with the victory at Gettysburg the previous day, Grant's seizure of Vicksburg put the Union on the path to victory.

Soon after Grant's decisive victory in the Battle of Chattanooga a few months later and capture of the supposedly impregnable heights of Missionary Ridge, Lincoln promoted him to the rank of lieutenant general—a position that no one had held since George Washington. A few days later, Lincoln also named him commander of Union forces.

In his new command, Grant quickly turned eastward and confronted Robert E. Lee, a skilled tactician who had run circles around the Army of the Potomac for 2 years. Lee had spooked Union commanders for so long with his audacious battle plans but not Grant. He said:

I am heartily tired of hearing about what Lee is going to do. Some of you always seem to think he is suddenly going to turn a double somersault and land in our rear and on both our flanks at the same time. Go back to your command, and try to think what we are going to do ourselves, instead of what Lee is going to do.

What Grant did was pursue Lee's army ruthlessly. As he marched into the Confederacy, he told a reporter:

If you see the President, tell him from me that whatever happens, there will be no turning back."

In the weeks and months that followed, Grant attacked Lee's army again and again. Whether he won or not, Grant continued to advance deeper into the Confederacy. Grant's army fought in the burning forests of the wilderness and in the muddy trenches of Petersburg, experiencing extraordinary hardship but never allowing Lee to regroup or reinvigorate his shrinking army. Less than a year after Grant began his overland campaign, the Union forces finally took the rebel capital of Richmond and broke the back of Confederate resistance.

But U.S. Grant wasn't a great leader simply because he won the war; he was also great because he never lost sight of the first goal of the war: to reunite our shattered Republic and restore what Lincoln had called the "bonds of affection" and the "mystic chords of memory" between Americans, North and South.

Instead of humiliating Lee at Appomattox Court House, Grant offered him generous and honorable terms. Uncompromising in war, Grant was magnanimous in peace. He allowed Confederate officers to keep their sidearms and horses, did not demand Lee's sword, and promised not to prosecute rebels who laid down their arms. As Lee departed the courthouse, Grant and his staff took off their hats in respect—a small act for the victors but an extraordinary gesture to the defeated Confederates.

Grant remained in the Army after Appomattox and continued to be a force for reconciliation and union as we stitched the stars back on Old Glory. He didn't allow vengeance or anger to overcome prudence and wisdom. He even defended his former antagonist Robert E. Lee when President Andrew

Johnson tried to renege on the terms of Grant's surrender agreement. When Johnson asked Grant "When can these men be tried?" Grant replied "Never, not unless they break their parole." He went so far as to tell his staff that "I will not stay in the Army if they break the pledges that I made." To Grant, his word was more important than any office. Thanks to his principled stand, Johnson backed down, and our Nation avoided cycles of fruitless recrimination. At the same time, Grant also opposed Johnson's attempts to weaken Reconstruction and leave newly freed slaves exposed to inhumane treatment by vengeful former masters. Grant wanted neither excessive punishment nor excessive lenience; he wanted justice.

Never a politician, Grant nevertheless acquiesced to popular demand and Republican entreaties to run for President in 1868 on the simple platform "Let us have peace." Although his administration was imperfect, he fought to make good on his promise. He continued his work to bring the South back into the Union, restoring the rights of citizenship to over 150,000 former rebels and bringing Robert E. Lee to the White House as a symbol of reconciliation.

Grant was also one of the greatest civil rights Presidents in our Nation's history, protecting freed slaves with laws and, when necessary, with force. When the first Ku Klux Klan terrorized the South, Grant ordered and empowered the Department of Justice and the Army to destroy it, and it was destroyed.

Grant also healed the wounds that the Civil War had inflicted on our relationship with other nations. He settled a spiraling diplomatic crisis with Great Britain, provoked by Britain's decision to allow Confederate warships to be built in its ports, which went on to sink over 150 Union ships. After years of negotiation, the United States and Great Britain signed the Treaty of Washington, in which Great Britain formally apologized for its support of the Confederacy. The treaty further established an independent commission to assess damages inflicted on American commerce, which in turn ordered the British to pay our country over \$15 million in damages. Grant also worked to settle other outstanding concerns in the treaty, paving the path to strong relations with Great Britain in the future.

After his Presidency, Grant sadly was conned in business ventures and fell deeply into debt. But even as he lay dying of cancer, he resolved to provide for his family. A week before his death, he completed his memoirs, a monumental literary achievement that continues to rank among the greatest ever written by any statesman. He also saved his family from debt, demonstrating one last time his indomitable will.

Grant's funeral procession was the largest public demonstration in American history up to that point, with an

estimated 1½ million Americans in attendance.

Frederick Douglass described Grant as “a man too broad for prejudice, too humane to despise the humblest, too great to be small at any point.” Douglass saw in Grant “a protector” to freed Blacks, “a friend” to Indians, “a brother” to vanquished foes, and “a savior” for our imperiled Nation.

Yet progressive historians, a partisan press, and political enemies tarnished his record from the beginning. They have maligned him as a drunk and a butcher and a bumbling western rube who was ill-suited to politics and probably corrupt at that. This is an ahistorical slander against a great American.

As a deeply honest man and a Washington outsider, Grant perhaps wasn’t always astute in spotting the unscrupulous swindlers and grifters attracted to our capital then as now. As President, he trusted some who didn’t deserve that trust. His critics have exaggerated this guilelessness as a mortal sin, using dishonesty of others to besmirch the record of a good and great man. But Douglas was right; Grant was “a savior” of this Republic, and his few failings pale in comparison to his extraordinary achievements. And Grant’s countrymen agreed, electing him twice by historic landslides.

I have four photos hanging on the wall of my Senate office, photos of great statesmen who saved the West in our hour of crisis: Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill, Ronald Reagan, and U.S. Grant. Throughout his life, U.S. Grant embodied a profound patriotism and selflessness that our Nation should remember with awe and reverence. On this bicentenary of his birth, we should restore him to the pantheon of American heroes, first among Americans.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT KRISTEN TRINDLE

Madam President, America’s retreat from Afghanistan was a dark chapter for our country. We all remember the terrible scenes of desperate people clinging to the undersides of planes, of Taliban thugs beating innocent people, and most tragically of all, the 13 flag-draped remains of brave American service men and women killed by an ISIS suicide bomb. We will never forget those tragic events. They are grim reminders about the wages of weakness in Washington.

But for every act of cowardice in Washington, for every act of evil by our enemies, there was an act of even greater bravery by our troops. As they always do, America’s heroes redeem even the most forlorn missions through extraordinary action. I would like to recognize one of our Nation’s heroes today.

Navy LT Kristen Trindle is a member of my team in the Senate, where she does excellent work as my deputy national security adviser, after starting 6 years ago as my intern.

I know that Lieutenant Trindle would be too humble to sit beside me today if she had any idea about what I

am going to say. But last year she took a leave of absence from her Senate duties to deploy with the Navy Reserves. That deployment took her to Kabul, the eye of the storm.

Lieutenant Trindle served as aide-de-camp to the general in charge of evacuation. Their mission: to save as many Americans and Afghan allies as possible from the advancing Taliban. Lieutenant Trindle immediately proved her worth. For weeks, she was everywhere at once, creating on-the-fly methods to screen evacuees, coordinating evacuation efforts with counterparts from four countries—even helping orphans in the chaos of the Kabul airport.

Those actions alone would have been worthy of commendation, but Lieutenant Trindle went above and beyond the call of duty. She volunteered to leave the relative safety of headquarters to lead a clandestine extraction team charged with finding and recovering Americans and Afghan allies. These dangerous rescue missions often required Lieutenant Trindle to go outside the wire to rescue highly vulnerable evacuees. She executed these missions in the dead of night, despite confirmed threats, within sight of the enemy.

Armed Taliban fighters were regularly within 100 yards of her position, beating and whipping civilians and menacing Americans. Lieutenant Trindle was unfazed by this danger. She carried on with her mission.

Lieutenant Trindle and her team rescued an astounding 961 Americans and Afghan allies. That group included young kids, pregnant women, injured civilians, as well as high-ranking generals, helicopter pilots, translators—even an Afghan Supreme Court justice. Suffice it to say, many of these evacuees would be in jail, or worse, if Lieutenant Trindle and her team hadn’t been there.

At this time, my staff in Washington and Arkansas were working around the clock to evacuate American citizens. Two of those Americans, a married couple, had visited Afghanistan for a wedding right before being trapped behind enemy lines. They made a harrowing journey through Taliban checkpoints to reach Kabul, where they got stuck for days, unable to get to the airport.

They called my office’s evacuation hotline for help, and we guided them as far as we could—to the chaos of the airport gate—while we updated the coordination cell just beyond the barricade. Suddenly, Lieutenant Trindle appeared. You can find the cell phone videos of that nighttime rescue online. The Americans were screaming for help. The Taliban fighters were savagely attacking civilians nearby. Then, over the roar and din of the crowd came the calm, resolute voice of Lieutenant Trindle, saying, “She’s with me.” That couple is now home in America, in safety. Lieutenant Trindle was with them.

The Nation has awarded Lieutenant Trindle the Bronze Star for her actions

during the evacuation. I had the great honor of presenting that medal to her earlier today.

As the official account of Lieutenant Trindle’s actions note, she “achieved 100% mission success in the face of unparalleled chaos.” I would add that Lieutenant Trindle met “unparalleled chaos” with unparalleled courage. She deserves every bit this high honor, and she deserves her country’s sincere gratitude.

Thank you very much, Kristen.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I thank both her and Senator COTTON for their service to our country.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Madam President, I know the vote is imminent, but I wanted to also echo his words on Ulysses S. Grant.

History was not always kind to Grant, as a general and as a President. With the publication of Ron Chernow’s book on Grant, many of us and many historians and many citizens changed their views on Grant as a very important general and a very important President, who did mostly the right things on race after the Civil War. And if he could have served another term or two, our country would look very different, in terms of race and in terms of the structure, in terms of the Black codes and Jim Crow and structural racism that we have seen in this country.

I just wanted to call to the Senate’s attention, Senator BLUNT and I have a resolution—it may be hotlined later today, I believe—in commendation, thanking President Grant, honoring the life and legacy of U.S. Grant and the commemoration of his 200th birthday. So I also wanted to add those comments.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk (Alaina Skalski) proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONFIRMATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, we have just gotten some very good news, and that is that the Senate has confirmed the U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals who had been blocked for quite a long time. It is a good thing that our Republican colleagues finally stopped their indefensible obstruction of qualified U.S. attorneys and marshals. These nominees are vital to keeping our communities safe and secure, and they should never have been held up for leverage in partisan games.

The nominees are vital to keeping our communities safe and secure. After months of waiting, communities in Georgia and Ohio and Nevada and Minnesota and New Hampshire and other States are finally getting the security

they need with confirmed U.S. attorneys. So I am very glad that this has finally, finally happened. It took too long, but now it is done.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant executive 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. 800, Sherilyn Peace Garnett, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, John W. Hickenlooper, Gary C. Peters, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jeanne Shaheen, Jon Tester, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Maria Cantwell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Sherilyn Peace Garnett, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 138 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Hassan	Romney
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Capito	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carpenter	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	McConnell	Toomey
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Ernst	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Padilla	Wicker
Gillibrand	Peters	Young
Graham	Portman	
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Daines	Lee
Blackburn	Fischer	Lummis
Blunt	Hagerty	Marshall
Boozman	Hawley	Moran
Braun	Hoeven	Paul
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cotton	Inhofe	Rubio
Cramer	Johnson	Sasse
Crapo	Kennedy	
Cruz	Lankford	

Scott (FL)	Shelby	Thune
Scott (SC)	Sullivan	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—2

Murphy	Wyden
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). On this vote, the yeas are 64, the nays 34.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Wyoming.

ENERGY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the need for more American energy.

Since his first day in office, Joe Biden has been on a war—an all-out war—against American energy.

In his very first week in office, he stopped all new leases of oil and gas on public lands. That was completely illegal for the President to do that. A few months later, a Federal court told the President that what he had done was illegal.

The law states that the American people may explore for energy on Federal lands, and the law calls for ways that it can be done. So here we are now, 15 months into the Biden administration, and, finally, Joe Biden has grudgingly agreed to follow the law. He is going to sell a bare minimum of leases to obey the court order.

So how much is a bare minimum? Well, for the entire State of Utah—my neighboring State—they are only offering one single parcel to the entire State. And at the same time, Joe Biden is raising the cost of American energy production to the point that he is raising Federal royalty rates on the energy produced on that Federal land by 50 percent.

When we produce less American energy, the American people end up paying more for the energy they use. This is Joe Biden's economy in a nutshell, the economy that has given us the highest cost inflation in 40 years.

In the last hundred years, no President has ever raised these royalty fees for producing American energy until Joe Biden. It just shows that when it comes to energy, Joe Biden is further to the left of any previous American President.

So who is going to pay for these higher fees on Joe Biden's attack on American energy? People understand it. They know that they are going to be the ones who are going to have to pay for it, and often it is the people who can least afford it in our home States and across the country.

These higher costs for American energy—thanks to Joe Biden—are going to be paid for by working families, people who are already struggling to keep up and falling further behind in Joe Biden's economy. Producing less, raising costs—it is the perfect recipe for more inflation.

As I was coming down to the floor, I walked by a TV screen. The bottom screen shot said: "Joe Biden's approval rating hits an alltime low." It seems to be happening all the time, week after week, month after month, continuing

to fall in the polls because the American people are distressed and in pain over what this President and what the Democrats in the House and the Senate are doing to the people of this great country. Doing the bare minimum, this President may satisfy the courts, but it is not enough to satisfy or save struggling families.

To stop this inflation nightmare, we need a long-term commitment to producing more American energy. Energy companies aren't going to invest if they think—and Joe Biden tells them and threatens them—that he wants to shut them down tomorrow. That is exactly, though, what he continues to talk about doing.

So just last week, after the President gave a speech and said: Well, we need to at least do these leases, his climate czar, Gina McCarthy—I guess she must really be the one who is running the show down there in the White House. This is after the President of the United States made a speech about what he says we are going to do, you know. "Pay no attention," she says, "to the President." She said he is "absolutely committed to not moving forward with additional drilling on public lands." Who is calling the shots? She said: "We had no choice but to follow the court ruling."

Then they asked the Press Secretary. She said last week: "We are going to continue to fight this court [ruling]"—continue to fight—"that is forcing our hand."

They are going to continue to fight the American people all the way to the ballot box in November, where the American people say, we have had enough of this stuff.

Then there is Joe Biden's climate czar, John Kerry, former Member of this body, former Secretary of State. Here is just a couple of things that he has had to say recently. He said, "We have to put the [natural gas] industry on notice." He said, "You've got [no more than] six years, eight years, no more than 10 years," he said. He said, "by 2030 in the United States, we will not have coal plants." He says, "We will have to be phasing out coal plants five times faster" than we are doing now.

These are people who are not committed to affordable energy. These are people who are not committed to the fight against inflation. These are people who are not committed to the American people and the American families who go to work every day, try to put food on the table, try to get their kids to school. Oh, no.

And what does John Kerry, then—who does he have to praise? Well, he praised the energy policy of the State of California. Which State has the highest energy cost in America? California. That is the Biden administration telling the American people, we want you to be like California. We want you to pay even more than you are paying now.

Joe Biden and the environmental extremist who the President obeys are

doing everything they can to undermine investment in American energy. It is time for this White House to stop this war on American energy.

The White House cannot get by—this country cannot get by when the White House does the bare minimum. This White House should be doing everything that we can to produce more American energy, bring down the costs for American families.

Joe Biden needs to open up public lands for energy production. The Federal lands are the property of the American people. We have the resources. We have it in our country. We have it in the ground right now. This is a solution to the inflation crisis that is hitting families all across the country.

There is no excuse for this administration to continue to block the American people from developing the resources that we have in order to bring down the costs, improve their lives.

Joe Biden needs to approve the 4,600 drilling permit applications he currently has sitting on his desk. He needs to speed up the process for pipeline permits, not crush them. And he needs to stop attacking American energy workers. These workers, these are the people who keep the lights on in this country. These people are those who keep the economy running. These hard workers deserve our support. They deserve our gratitude. They don't deserve the way they are being treated by this administration and this President. These are the people who can help us get out of this crisis that Joe Biden has created.

The American people are fed up with Joe Biden making excuses and dragging his feet. It is what I saw while walking here to the Senate floor on the television screen today: "Joe Biden's approval rating hits an alltime low."

The American people want and demand real solutions. What they deserve is more American energy. And unless this administration wakes up and delivers that, those alltime low approval ratings of this President are going to get even worse.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

FEDERAL RESERVE

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, the Senate is considering several of President Biden's picks to sit on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. I have already voted against two of these nominees. I believe they all should be voted down by the Senate.

Under its current leadership, the Fed has lost the trust of the American people and failed to uphold its role as an independent body.

I have been clear about my disapproval of the Fed's policies, especially its massive and its still-growing balance sheet. Both now and throughout recent history, the Federal Reserve has been behind the curve and far too late in taking action to keep America's economy stable.

Its policies to sustain and grow such a massive disproportionate growing

balance sheet are a perfect example of its failure to properly manage the economic needs of our Nation.

For years, I have asked—I have urged—Chair Powell and members of the Federal Open Market Committee to reduce the Fed's unprecedented balance sheet. Nothing has changed. Month after month, we have watched the Fed continue to purchase billions in treasuries and mortgage-backed securities. There is still no plan to wind down and right size the Fed's balance sheet, which today, sits at nearly 40 percent of GDP.

Before the pandemic in 2019, the Fed's balance sheet assets totaled just under \$4 trillion. Today, it is more than double to nearly \$9 trillion dollars. That is more than 10 times the assets the Fed held in 2007, when the balance sheet was under \$1 trillion.

The Federal Reserve's massive balance sheet is becoming a massive problem. When the Fed buys up treasuries and mortgage-backed securities and holds them like this, it is distorting the credit markets and allocation of capital, ultimately hurting our poorest families and Americans on fixed incomes.

And look at how the Fed's policies have made homeownership unattainable for young people. These policies have helped drive up home prices, putting the purchase of a home further out of reach for young families across our Nation.

Now, I will admit that the COVID-19 pandemic presented our Nation with historic challenges, but the Federal Reserve's overreaction and then refusal to react to changing economic circumstances over the last year is unacceptable. The Fed's mismanagement and their management failures have been especially disastrous during the Biden administration. Instead of fighting for the interests of American families, he has chosen to appease the administration hellbent on reckless, inflation-fueling spending.

It is clear to me that the raging inflation crisis we are seeing across America is the fault of Joe Biden and Joe Biden alone. But the Fed's weak appeasement has helped grease the wheels in advancing Biden's reckless spending agenda.

This isn't just my opinion. The Fed knows this is true. Just weeks ago, the San Francisco Fed wrote that the spending packages Biden pushed to allegedly counteract the effects of the pandemic actually fueled inflation.

I have written letters, held meetings, and had phone calls with Chair Powell and members of the Federal Open Market Committee to express my concerns and demand action to shrink the balance sheet. Again, Chair Powell and the Federal Reserve have chosen to do nothing.

Not one member of the Board of Governors has been able to explain to me why the balance sheet is so big and what size it should be. At every turn, when the Fed could have been fighting

for American families by mitigating the long-term risks of its massive balance sheet and telling the truth about the terrible consequences of reckless government spending, it, instead, chose to appease Joe Biden, Wall Street, and the Democrats running Washington, all at the expense of American families. How does Biden reward the Fed for playing nice with him? By turning Chair Powell into his inflation scapegoat.

Earlier today, in the Senate Commerce Committee, after I asked the administration when inflation would come back down, Secretary Raimondo deflected and blamed Chair Powell and the Fed.

But here is my question: If the Biden administration really believes the Fed bears responsibility for inflation, why are they renominating these officials? Why aren't they putting people in who actually can solve the problem? It makes no sense, but that is the endless blame game the Biden administration likes to play.

Americans are sick of weak policy in Washington. It is time for the Federal Reserve to start fighting for real Americans, not Washington politicians. It is clear that the Fed needs new independent and courageous leadership to truly address our Nation's economic problems. Weakness in Fed leadership has produced unsustainable monetary policy that threatens the long-term economic health of our country. It is the very thing I have been warning about for months.

It is clear that the current leadership of the Fed just doesn't care. They don't deserve to hold these seats. They have lost the trust of the American people, and they should be replaced with individuals who will actually stand up for American families and protect the American economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

TITLE X

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, for more than 50 years, the Title X Family Planning Program has provided birth control, cancer screenings, HIV tests, and other essential healthcare services to millions of Americans.

Now, this program primarily serves patients who already face many barriers to accessing healthcare. Six in ten women who rely on the program for contraception say that a title X provider is the only healthcare provider they see all year. Yet Republican politicians, like Senator RUBIO, are now using this crucial program, which has historically enjoyed bipartisan support, for political theater.

This vote is only one part of a broad and sustained assault by Republican politicians on Americans' healthcare, including patients' rights to make decisions about their own bodies. Through repeated efforts to limit birth

control access, to defund Planned Parenthood, and to restrict abortions, Republicans are chipping away at Americans' health, at Americans' safety, and at Americans' economic independence.

In 2018, the Title X Program served nearly 4 million people annually, but in 2019, the Trump administration issued a radical gag rule that decimated the title X provider network, causing more than 1,000 healthcare centers to leave the program and severely restricting access to basic primary and preventive healthcare services. The COVID-19 pandemic only made access to these services even more difficult, disproportionately harming low-income communities and people of color.

By 2020, with the combined effects of the Trump administration's awful policy and the COVID-19 pandemic, the program was only able to serve 1.5 million people—less than half the number of people it had served in 2018. In Massachusetts, by January 2021, only one title X grantee remained, and six States had no title X providers at all even though the need had grown.

Now, fortunately, last October, the Biden-Harris administration reversed Trump's radical assault on the Title X Program. That was an important victory which prioritized patients' needs, patients' health equity, and access to a broad range of services provided by title X providers.

Now, however, Senator RUBIO is once again trying to turn back the clock on healthcare and reproductive rights in what is just the latest attempt to deny people access to critical healthcare. If enacted, Senator RUBIO's resolution would harm millions of Americans, people who rely on title X providers like Planned Parenthood, local health departments, and community health centers for family planning and sexual health services.

Healthcare is a basic human right. Everyone deserves access to affordable family planning and sexual health services, from birth control to STI treatments, to pregnancy tests, no matter their ZIP Code, no matter their income. People of color, people living in rural areas, people living in medically underserved areas, and people with low incomes already face immense disparities in healthcare access and in health outcomes. If we return to this radical Trump-era policy and cut back on basic healthcare services, the effects will disproportionately harm communities of color, uninsured people, and low-income people, exacerbating existing health disparities.

This vote couldn't come at a worse time. The United States is facing surging rates of sexually transmitted infections. On top of that, Americans are facing rampant attacks on abortion and reproductive rights all across this country. Abortion has been virtually inaccessible to millions of Texans for several months now.

Even though the majority of Americans—the majority of Americans—agree that *Roe v. Wade* should remain

the law of the land, the Supreme Court is poised to overturn the decision in just 2 months. Meanwhile, Republican-controlled State legislatures, emboldened by our extremist Supreme Court, have passed over 500 anti-abortion bills this year alone. Just this month, three more States enacted clearly unconstitutional attacks on abortion, counting on an extremist Supreme Court to back them up later on.

That is why now is the time to strengthen and expand access to critical birth control and other essential healthcare services that the Title X Program provides. That means not just defending title X but increasing funding for the program so that HHS can rebuild the title X provider network and adequately fund the providers, many of whom have already been approved for grants but who haven't received a single dollar because there simply isn't enough funding to meet the need.

Let's be clear. This is not just about healthcare; it is yet another rightwing attempt to deny people—especially people of color, especially LGBTQ+ people, especially low-income people—the right to control their own futures. This is about economic justice. People who can't access basic reproductive and healthcare services cannot fully participate in our economy, and they have fewer economic opportunities going forward. An unplanned pregnancy can derail an education or the early steps of a career.

So, today, I am fighting to defend title X—a program founded in 1970 with bipartisan support. I am fighting to defend it from radical, rightwing attacks. Republican politicians may think that they will win by dividing Americans, but when it comes to the fight for reproductive rights, we will fight to ensure that every person gets the care they need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

REMEMBERING ORRIN G. HATCH

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life and legacy of an extraordinary man, a giant among Senators, and a dear friend: Senator Orrin Hatch. He was a man of vision and unparalleled legislative accomplishment.

As the longest serving Senator in Utah's history, his unwavering dedication to our State and country during four decades of public service will be remembered for generations to come. Few individuals have left such an indelible mark on the U.S. Senate. He did this through his legislation. He did it through the relationships he had with other Senators. He did it through bipartisanism. He did it through his relationship with Presidents of both parties.

Like his good friend Ted Kennedy, he was the lion of the Senate. Now, I know that there have been a number of Senators who take responsibility for accomplishing many things, but I don't

think there has ever been a legislator who has gotten more done legislatively than Orrin Hatch. Our judiciary, the fundamentals of our economy, even our national character are more elevated and more secure thanks to his leadership, thanks to his undaunted capacity to plow ahead. Sponsoring and cosponsoring more legislation than any other Member at the time of his retirement, he used his time in this Chamber to work tirelessly to help people who sometimes were overlooked. He reached across the aisle to forge strong bipartisan relationships that allowed him to pass landmark legislation.

Orrin Hatch and Ted Kennedy were once signing a bill together, celebrating the same bill, and President Reagan turned to Orrin Hatch and said, "How is it that you and Ted Kennedy are celebrating the same piece of legislation?" Orrin turned back and looked at him and said, "Well, it's very simple, Mr. President. It's very clear that one thing is obvious: One of us didn't read it."

His sense of humor was well known in this Chamber and throughout our State. His friends often remarked that Orrin could have been a standup comic if he wanted to, but he had too many important things to do to take that job seriously.

He put friendship above politics. He called me in 1994. I was then running for a Senate seat against Ted Kennedy. It was kind of a tall task for a guy from Massachusetts to go up against Ted Kennedy, but I figured someone needed to do it and wanted to see if I couldn't get Ted Kennedy on the right track. But, at that time, Orrin Hatch and I hardly knew each other. We were just distant acquaintances. But he was a close friend of Ted Kennedy's, and he called me and said, "Mitt, you know I am a Republican too. I am responsible for helping get a lot of Republicans elected, but I am not going to come campaign for you," and he said, "because Ted Kennedy is just that good of a friend." Orrin put friendship above politics.

Now, in addition to his legislative accomplishments, Orrin Hatch played a pivotal role in several landmark confirmations while serving as one of the longest chairs of the Senate Judiciary Committee. His positive impact on the State of Utah and the Nation's Federal judiciary cannot be overstated.

When I was asked to run the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, I met with Orrin Hatch and said, "I am going to need your help." He made it very clear that the success of the Olympics, coming, as they were going to do, to our State, would be a high priority for him and that he would do whatever was necessary to support our effort.

Then came the crisis of 9/11 in 2001. I knew that I couldn't invite the people of the world to come to Salt Lake City unless I was 100 percent confident that everything that could be done would be done to keep them safe. Without the

help of the Federal Government, there could be no secure provision for the Games and no certainty that we could be protected.

The morning after the attacks of 9/11, I happened to be in Washington, and I called Senator Hatch on the phone. He at the time was in his Senate office. I asked if we could get together at some point to talk about how we could move forward and provide the security funding that might be necessary to protect our Games. Without hesitation, he said, "Come over to the office right now."

I did so. When we got there, we sat down, and he said, "What do you think you need?" And I described the need for fencing and personnel to evaluate the security threats that might exist, a military air capacity to secure the skies over Salt Lake City during the Games.

He said: Well, what is the biggest challenge you will face?

I said: Well, Senator John McCain of Arizona has not been a fan of providing support for Olympic Games. He thinks that money has been misused in the past.

He said: Well, it wouldn't be misused now, given what has happened with 9/11. Let's go see John McCain right now.

He picked up the phone and called Senator McCain. Senator McCain said he would be happy to see me and his friend Orrin Hatch. We went over to Senator McCain's office and sat down. Orrin Hatch proceeded to describe how important it was that we host the games and that Senator Hatch get the support that he needed. And, in fact, Senator McCain made it very clear he would not stand in the way of doing anything we needed to secure the games in Salt Lake City.

I owe Orrin Hatch a great deal of credit for helping us to be able to host games in Salt Lake City successfully and to do so without security incident.

I think everyone knows that Orrin Hatch was a man of tremendous faith. He was an advocate to protect religious freedom, and legislation that he authored in this regard still stands in protecting the rights of people of faith in our country today. He dedicated his life to a commitment to Jesus Christ and to the principles of Christianity. He did so in my own faith by accepting callings in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, serving as both a missionary as a young man and later as a bishop of a congregation.

Orrin Hatch enjoyed life and appreciated all that it had to offer. You may know that he was a composer and has a number of songs and musical performances to his credit. He wrote poetry. He wrote jokes. When I was running for President, he sent me a whole page of jokes he wanted me to use. I must admit, I looked at them one by one. I didn't think they were that funny, but I read them to the people on the bus and they listened to them one by one and the more they listened, the

funnier they got. By the time I was finished with the page, they were howling with laughter.

The man had an extraordinary capacity with music, with humor, with legislation, with friendships—really one of a kind.

He also was pretty good at self-deprecating jokes. He told me to lighten up a little bit and be a little more free with my language, so I decided to let "heck" and "dang" drop into my words from time to time.

His affinity for buffets and bacon were not to be forgotten as well. In his words, we should choose "to live every day like [it was] Bacon Lovers Day." And I hope we will savor life as he did.

Orrin Hatch believed that the people you love and the friends you have are the real currency in life. I believe that deeply. He had a lot of friends, not just in this room but friends throughout these buildings, friends throughout our State.

I remember walking through the Capitol with Orrin Hatch and from time to time someone would come up to him and want to ask him a question or ask for help on some issue of theirs. And instead of doing what most of us do—which is putting our head down and rushing on and pointing out that we have important things to get to—he would stop and bend his very tall physique down to listen to what the person had to say and listen attentively and say he would do what he could to help. I have seen that time and time again with Orrin Hatch.

He always had time for the people he served, and he believed he served all the people of the United States of America. Not surprisingly, he had and still has a lot of friends.

Of course, when you think of people he loves, first on that list would be his wife Elaine and their family. They together raised 6 children and 23 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren. He and Elaine were married for more than six decades. She has been by him every step of his career and his political involvement in our country.

Ann and I send our deepest condolences to Elaine and the entire Hatch family. God be with you until we meet again, Orrin. I hope you feel I haven't let you down taking your place in this great Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Senator from Oklahoma.

NATIONAL DEBT

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, about 6 years ago, I came to this floor and presented an idea: How do we get on top of our debt and deficit? Are we going to get on top of our debt and deficit?

Interestingly enough, for each of us and our own families, we can all tell a story about a season in our life that we really hit hard times. I have had several where the money was really tight and our family was very attentive to what we were spending—very—those moments when we would literally make sure that every time we went to

the grocery store, we only spent this much because we knew we had an electric bill coming in; we knew we had our rent coming due.

My family has most definitely been there. My wife and I, when we were first married, we had a rule that we couldn't ever spend more than \$25 without the other person knowing it because our fear was when we were first married that one of us would spend \$30 and the other would spend \$35 that day and we would blow up our bank account because we were living that close to the edge and just getting by while I was at school and we were just getting started. A lot of families have been that way.

You can tell how serious a family is about dealing with their debt by how seriously they take their expenses. There are some individuals that have massive debt that still keep running up their credit card. They keep buying more and more product. They still use their credit card and go get additional electronics and get extra stuff on it and max out this card and then I will max out another one, not with essentials, just with fun—not paying attention to the fact that someday that comes due.

When I started presenting the idea of the "Federal Fumbles," my whole concept was simple: Where is it the Federal Government is dropping the ball; that we are not paying attention to the areas we need to be able to pay attention to in our spending? It is a well-known fact that we have trillions in debt. In fact, as a nation, we have now crossed \$30 trillion in total debt—\$30 trillion. It is interesting that the conversation doesn't seem to be serious. We don't seem to be in a dialogue about how we are going to actually bring our debt down. We are still spending on other things and still saying, not we are limited in what we can do; we seem to be adding more to the mix. It is not necessarily on essential things; it just seems to be on things.

The "Federal Fumbles" book that I released this week, put on our website, just details several different items. One is, where are we in our debt and how did we get here? But I also try to walk through some of our trust funds on this because I think it is important.

Where are we on Medicare trust funds? By the way, we are 4 years away from insolvency on Medicare—4 years. Where are we on Social Security? We are 12 years away from insolvency in Social Security—12. Where are we on the highway trust fund? We are well past insolvency on the highway trust fund, and we have been accelerating our borrowing to try to cover more and more. In fact, that was done even recently.

I laid out a set of ideas of how do you actually solve some of these things and how are we going to address it. But I also laid out some of my frustrations that said, at some point, this body is going to be serious about dealing with debt and deficit, but apparently we are not yet.

So I laid out some areas and just got a chance to be able to talk through some of those in the book. And I encourage folks to be able to look at it and, quite frankly, everyone is welcome to disagree with me on it.

For instance, we spent \$2 billion—billion with a “b.” We spent \$2 billion this last year not building the border wall. The contracts had already been let out. The steel was already purchased. The steel, in fact, is lying on the ground in the desert still today. Everyone was already hired, and there were literally individuals on the ground ready to do installation because the contract was there because career professionals at the Department of Homeland Security had made recommendations on certain areas of our southern border that desperately needed fencing. Those career professionals had worked with private contractors and had put a contract in place to be able to put fencing in those areas. And they were underway until the Biden administration stepped in on day 1 and stopped it all, though the contracts had already been let out. We spent \$2 billion not building border fencing—\$2 billion.

Now, I ask the simple question: What would it hurt to go ahead and finish those contracts out that career professionals had signed off on and that career security individuals from the Department of Homeland Security had said was desperately needed in those areas? What would it have hurt to finish those contracts out? Instead, we sent messaging that we are not going to build a fence and spend \$2 billion not doing that.

What did we do instead? Well, we started doing robot dogs along the border instead. I wish I was kidding. These robot dogs would instead be hired to be able to help our border folks and Border Patrol and CBP to be able to help identify and carry things. So instead of border fencing, it is robot dogs that are now being contracted to be able to put in there.

What else did we actually deal with? Well, of the trillions of dollars of debt that we have, recently, we put \$2.6 million into China to help pay for some of their health programs. Now, follow the irony of this. We actually borrow a trillion dollars from China to pay our bills. So we borrowed money from China to be able to then send money to China to help pay their medical expenses.

Does anyone else think this is a bad idea; that if we were serious about dealing with debt and deficit, we would start going line by line through all of this and to be able to identify that maybe this is not a good idea; that if we have \$30 trillion in debt, maybe we need to find some areas to cut back on. We could cut back on that or maybe we could cut back on the grant that was given out to write about Russian screenwriters. We actually paid someone to do research on Russian screenwriters to be able to release this project out so people could study Russian directors and screenwriters.

Again, I am fine if anybody wants to be able to do that, but my concern is if we are going to do this, this should probably be a private project that we release out, not have a Federal Government project when we are dealing with \$30 trillion in debt.

But what else did we do with our additional money while we have extra spending and time on this? How about lobster pot removal? We spent half a million dollars in a special earmark to do lobster pot removal.

Now, initially, this is actually listed in the bill as derelict lobster pots. Derelict lobster pots. That sounds really ominous, doesn't it? But my understanding is it is lobster traps that are just out there that someone abandoned at some point.

I would tell you, for those of us in Oklahoma, if you told me there is a lobster trap and there may be a lobster in it and you could keep the trap and the lobster if you wanted to go get it, we would go get it. But, instead, we are paying half a million dollars in Federal dollars to go pick up derelict lobster pots.

Now, again, I would say to you, in Oklahoma, when we have a derelict well in Oklahoma, an oil and gas well, our oil and gas companies all pool money together and put a little bit in to be able to go clean that site up. And, year by year, we are cleaning up abandoned well sites, because our companies actually kicked the money in to go clean up their own messes that are out there.

I don't understand how the State didn't do this or a city didn't do this or the industry didn't take it on. Now, I do have some frustration because there was some money set aside for parks as well. I am a big fan of parks. My kids go to the park. We are glad to be able to go to the park. I went to the park a lot. But there was a project for 2.3 million in Federal money to be able to renovate a pool, a swimming pool, in Rhode Island.

Now, I am not opposed to swimming pools, and I am not opposed to Rhode Island having swimming pools; I am just trying to figure out with Federal dollars, why the Federal government is paying to fix a swimming pool in Rhode Island. Shouldn't this be the State of Rhode Island—if it is a State park, shouldn't it be the State or the community or the city to be able to take this on? Cities in my State, if they have problems with their pool, the city pays to be able to fix the pool or the community pays to be able to do that, rather than the Federal taxpayers pay to do that. We have the same issue, actually, with a ski jump, that there was a State park, that it needed a renovation for a ski jump, and so instead of the State actually paying for their State park, people in my State are paying for our State park, and we are paying to fix the ski jump in this State park as well.

Why are we paying for both? Why don't the people of Oklahoma pay for

our State parks and the people in other States pay for their State parks? Again, I have nothing in opposition to ski jumping, other than it seems like a particularly terrible thing for me to do, but if somebody wants to be able to do it and they want to pay for that, that is fine. Just, why should Oklahoma taxpayers do that?

As we were digging through the different pieces that were actually done, I would tell you it was painful the moment when we ran across the monkey opera. We spent Federal tax dollars on something called a “monkey opera.”

Now, I am not sure why we spent Federal tax dollars on a monkey opera. I am not sure what a monkey opera sounds like. But I would tell you, I think I have listened to a monkey opera on people's at-hold music before when I have called certain companies, that I think the hold music they have was actually monkey opera. But I have to ask the hard question: Is this national defense? Is this educating our children? Is this healthcare?

With \$30 trillion in debt, at some point, we as a Nation have to stop and say, “OK, let's do what is essential and not what's not.”

Two weeks ago, a staff member called me and said she was in line at the grocery store, and the woman in front of her with her kids pulled out all the stuff in her basket and put it on the scanner area and said to the lady that was going to be the cashier, “Hey, tell me when it gets to \$150 because I can't spend anymore. That is all I have.”

And so the cashier kept ringing things up. She held things back that she thought were the nonessentials at the end because she knew, this is all I have, and though I would like to get more, I can't. It sent me two messages. One is, every family knows how to do this. Why we can't as a Federal government look at it and say, with \$30 trillion, maybe the monkey opera is not one of our essentials, I don't know.

But the second thing it reminded me of is, every family is dealing with the real effects of inflation right now. It is very real for them. They are saying to the cashier at the grocery store, “Tell me when it gets to this dollar amount, because that is all I have.”

When we continue to spend more and more and more as a Federal government, it drives inflation higher and higher. I am very aware there are a lot of folks in this room who are just trying to help. But we are causing real problems with inflation, with overspending as a nation. That has got to pull back, and we have got to get serious about what we are spending on, because this kind of stuff drives the American people crazy, when they are saying to the cashier, “I could only do \$150. Please tell me when it gets there, because everything else I can't do today.” And we borrowed more money from China so we could do this.

We put out the Federal fumble book every year for one reason: I want to remind everybody in this body that debt

is still a problem. This is still an issue, wasteful spending, whether it is in the billions or whether it is in the thousands, is wasteful spending. And at the end of the day, we need to understand, the American people are counting on us to make hard decisions, and there are lots and lots of hard decisions. But currently as a body, we are not even discussing \$30 trillion in debt. So I bring it to us again: We have \$30 trillion in debt. Let's start working on this.

I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF SHERILYN PEACE GARNETT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today the Senate will vote on the nomination of Judge Sherilyn Peace Garnett to serve as a U.S. district court judge for the Central District of California.

Judge Garnett is an experienced jurist and a long-time public servant who will make an outstanding addition to the bench. During her 13 years as an assistant U.S. Attorney, she prosecuted hundreds of matters, including criminal street gang offenses, child exploitation, and threats made against government officials. In recognition of her accomplishments as a prosecutor, Judge Garnett received a number of awards from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of California, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Postal Service.

Since 2014, Judge Garnett has served as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, presiding over misdemeanor and felony proceedings. In 2016, she also served as an appellate State court judge, presiding over criminal, civil, and family law cases.

The American Bar Association has unanimously rated Judge Garnett as "well qualified" to be a district court judge. She also has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mrs. FEINSTEIN and Mr. PADILLA.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting Judge Garnett's nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

CLOTURE MOTION WITHDRAWN

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the cloture motion with respect to the Gordon nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

VOTE ON GARNETT NOMINATION

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Garnett nomination?

Mr. MENENDEZ. 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 New York (Mrs. GILIBRAND), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 139 Ex.]

YEAS—62

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Ernst	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Padilla	Wicker
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Hagerty	Moran
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Blunt	Hoeven	Risch
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Fischer	Marshall	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—5

Cotton	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Toomey	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). 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 Washington.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Florida.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES RELATING TO "ENSURING ACCESS TO EQUITABLE, AFFORDABLE, CLIENT-CENTERED, QUALITY FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES"—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, for too long, Americans' taxpayer dollars have been used as a backdoor way to help promote abortion as a family planning service. President Trump put a stop to this. Back in 2019, he barred the Federal Government from providing these funds, the funds through the title X Family Planning Program, from going to entities that refer or provide abortions, organizations such as the big business that is known as Planned Parenthood.

Now, understand, it didn't reduce title X funding. It didn't cut one penny of it. Instead, it directed it to organizations that do not perform and do not promote the taking of innocent life.

Last year, unfortunately, the Biden administration, as was to be expected, pulled the plug on this vital protection, and now we see taxpayer money flowing once again to these abortion providers and to their referrers. This has to stop, and that is why I have worked with Representative TONY GONZALES in the House to introduce the Congressional Review Act of title X to ensure that not one more taxpayer dollar is used to fund the abortion industry.

By reversing this administration's ruling, abortion clinics will once again be excluded from receiving this taxpayer money, and it would put more money toward improving and saving lives instead of ending them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to be really clear about what this vote is actually about. This vote is about birth control. This is about lifesaving pelvic and breast exams to detect cancer early, and it is about STI testing and treatments. That is the basic reproductive healthcare that title X providers deliver to communities—especially to women with the tightest budgets.

Republicans are here tonight fighting to undermine healthcare. It is really that simple. And we are here fighting to protect it.

I fought long and hard against President Trump's disastrous gag rule. It was a rule that cut title X provider networks in half. It forced entire States, including my home State of Washington, out of the Title X Program. It forced doctors and nurses to withhold information from their patients on all the options they have, including abortion, and ultimately resulted in patients traveling farther, paying more, or going without care. In short, it made it harder for women to

get birth control and other critical reproductive healthcare, and that, to me, is unacceptable.

That is why I was really relieved when, after years of fighting back against Republicans' extreme agenda, President Biden acted quickly to reverse that dangerous gag rule, and we could finally start rebuilding the title X network and providing patients with critical reproductive healthcare.

And I know that patients and providers in my State were relieved too. I heard from them firsthand earlier this month about what this means for our communities. It means that patients in Washington State and across the country can get the birth control they need to plan a family on their own terms, breast and pelvic exams to detect cancer early, STI testing and treatment, and more.

But as has been so often the case, most Republicans were not listening because, tonight, they are leading a resolution to bring back the gag rule and deny women across the country access to services made possible by title X. We are talking about basic life-saving healthcare like cancer screenings. We are talking about STI screenings, which, by the way, are especially important as cases, which are already underreported due to decreased screenings, have been spiking now.

We are talking about birth control that so many patients depend on to stay healthy, to treat health conditions, to plan their families, and control their own reproductive health.

Talking about these issues, it is just unthinkable to me that anyone would not support this program. What are Republicans here talking about? They are talking about once again taking this healthcare away from millions of patients, and tonight they are forcing a vote on it. And some extreme Republicans, by the way, are even talking about how they think *Griswold v. Connecticut*—that is the U.S. Supreme Court case that first struck down a ban on birth control—might have been wrongly decided. This is chilling.

The message Republicans are sending tonight with this vote—loud and clear—is that they won't just stop at banning abortion with cruel laws like the ones we have seen in Texas and Oklahoma and across the border from Washington State in Idaho; they are determined to restrict access to all kinds of reproductive healthcare, from abortion to birth control, to STI testing and treatment.

Well, we should not stand for this. We can't just let Republicans rip away healthcare again from women and families. Patients, providers, and families across my State and across the country have spoken out loud and clear on this, and I am going to make sure that they are heard here in Washington, DC.

I will work hard to make sure we protect title X from these attacks, and I am going to make sure everyone who supports this resolution owns what this vote means and whom they are voting

against: women who want birth control—and that is, by the way, two-thirds of women in this country; patients who are seeking STI screenings; patients who need a cancer screening; people who are just looking for affordable healthcare and information from providers that they trust because—you know what—women are not going to forget this, which party is fighting to protect birth control and which party is doing everything they can to rip your birth control away.

I urge every single one of my colleagues to join with me in voting against this resolution.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 355, S.J. Res 41.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 41, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services".

VOTE ON MOTION

Mr. RUBIO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 140 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Paul	
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Durbin	Markey
Bennet	Feinstein	Menendez
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Merkley
Booker	Hassan	Murkowski
Brown	Heinrich	Murray
Cantwell	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Cardin	Hirono	Padilla
Carper	Kaine	Peters
Casey	Kelly	Reed
Collins	King	Rosen
Coons	Klobuchar	Sanders
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Schatz
Duckworth	Lujan	Schumer

Shaheen	Tester	Warren
Sinema	Van Hollen	Whitehouse
Smith	Warner	
Stabenow	Warnock	

NOT VOTING—2

Murphy	Wyden
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The motion was rejected.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO BRENDAN CANAVAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Louisville, KY, makes its mark on American life as the host of the Kentucky Derby, the producer of the iconic Louisville Slugger baseball bat, and a place to sample America's signature spirit, bourbon. Many Americans may not know that my hometown leaves its fingerprints on their lives in another way: as the home of the world's largest automated package handling facility, the UPS Worldport.

This massive warehouse—at 5.2 million square feet, it is larger than the Mall of America—sorts millions of packages every day, speedily shipping them to consumers across the globe. It serves as the keystone of the vast UPS supply chain, linking consumers to businesses all over the country. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the retirement of one of the key figures in the Worldport's development, UPS Airlines president Brendan Canavan.

To many, the UPS Worldport might seem like something out of a science fiction movie. Standing in the facility, you would be struck by the sheer scale of thousands of packages whirling about on a complicated system of conveyor belts, scanners, and lifts. This enormous warehouse sorts the average package in just 13 minutes. Human hands only touch packages twice. It is an amazing feat of modern technology and supply chain efficiency.

It would take an extraordinarily visionary business leader to have planned and executed such a facility. Its scale and complexity are almost too vast to fathom. But Brendan Canavan moved to Louisville in 2004 and did just that. In only a few years, he helped turn Louisville into a global supply chain hub and brought new levels of speed to the process.

Brendan knows so much about UPS's operations because he has performed many of them himself. While in college in his hometown of Philadelphia, he worked as a UPS loader and driver. He later stepped into management roles around the country, coming into leadership positions just as computer technology began to take a greater role in the supply chain logistics industry.

As a rising star in the company, Brendan was tasked with the development of Louisville's Worldport facility in 2004. He came to our city and quickly got to work developing the warehouse, which now processes roughly 300 flights of UPS shipments every single day. For his outstanding work developing the Worldport, he was rewarded with greater and greater roles in UPS's leadership structure.

By 2014, Brendan had ascended to the presidency of UPS Airlines. In that role, he oversaw nearly 300 individual airplanes and thousands of pilots, operating all over the world at all hours of the day. As the coordinator of such a vast organization, he ensured his company maintained its technological prowess, allowing UPS to keep up with the ever-changing demands of its global consumers.

Two years ago, Brendan faced a challenge unlike any UPS had ever seen: the coronavirus pandemic. Across the world, airports shut down and supply chains became hopelessly gnarled. Still, Brendan wielded his decades of on-the-ground experience to hold UPS's systems together, continuing to perform vital services even in the face of seemingly insurmountable challenges.

Now, after what must have been some of the most difficult years of his career, Brendan is taking a step back to spend more time with his family and devote extra energy to volunteering. His desire to aid others has not diminished one bit, and he continues to make a mark on Louisville.

I want to thank Brendan for his decades of service to our country, his outstanding leadership at UPS, and his hard work to make Louisville a capital of global supply chain logistics. On behalf of the Senate, I share my congratulations with Brendan on his extraordinary career and wish him the best in his retirement.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, last week, I travelled overseas as part of a congressional delegation conducting meetings on Russian aggression, security, and food security, among other things. Our delegation was scheduled to return on Monday, April 25, but due to mechanical problems with our aircraft, we were delayed for a day.

As a result of that delay, I missed two votes. I take seriously my duties in service to the people of Pennsylvania, including voting on policies and nominations. Accordingly, I wish for the record to show that, had I not been absent due to mechanical difficulties with the plane, I would have voted yea on the following votes: yea on vote No. 135, on the motion to invoke cloture: Lael Brainerd to be Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; yea on vote No. 136, on confirmation: Lael Brainerd, to be Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAUCK

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Mr. David Hauck on his retirement and recognize his 35 years of dedicated service to the Congress and the American people.

A native of Minneapolis, MN, Dave began his Capitol Hill career while still a graduate student at American University, working part-time as an elevator operator in the Senate. After completing his degree, he spent 5 years working on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where he served as hearing coordinator and systems administrator.

Following his time on the Foreign Relations Committee, Dave became the assistant director of the Congressional Special Services Office. In 2008, Congress established the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services and made Dave its founding director. For over 29 years, Dave has worked to ensure that individuals with disabilities, including Members, staff, and visitors to the Capitol, have the best possible access to facilities and events throughout the Capitol Complex. In addition to helping Congress create and staff the Office of Accessibility Services, Dave also worked with Congress throughout the construction of the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center—CVC—to make the CVC accessible to all visitors.

Dave and his team have handled the day-to-day accessibility needs of Congress and played an important role in every major event Congress has seen over the last three decades. Dave has been a staunch advocate for the accessibility community throughout countless joint sessions of Congress, the lying in state or lying in honor of many beloved Americans, and the inaugurations of seven Presidents. When I chaired the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for both President Trump and President Biden's inaugurations, my staff and I saw firsthand how invaluable Dave's expertise on accessibility issues was to planning a seamless inauguration.

Today, it is my pleasure to thank Dave for his many years of service and to congratulate him on his retirement. I wish him the best in his next chapter, as I am sure so many here do.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING ORLEY WAITE

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I celebrate the life of a remarkable American, Orley Waite, who passed away in February, just 2 months shy of his 100th birthday.

I came to learn of Orley's extraordinary life and legacy from his granddaughter, who serves on my staff. Orley was part of our country's Greatest Generation, who helped secure Americans' and our allies' freedoms in World War II and then returned home to help build our country into the strongest in the world. Orley was born

in Bunkerville, NV, but later made his home of 66 years in Huntington Park, CA. After attending Virgin Valley High School, where he excelled in track and field, football, and basketball, in 1941, he served a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the Eastern States. He then joined the Army during World War II and served in Germany. His service included fighting in the Battle of the Bulge and helping liberate Dachau Concentration Camp.

Orley returned from his World War II service and made a life and career in one of the most important ways possible: creating a family and shaping young minds to be ready for future success. He attended Utah Agricultural College, Utah State, where he met and married Mary Loughney on July 15, 1947. They moved to California, where Orley received his master's degree in education at the University of Southern California. He then dedicated more than 30 years to working for Los Angeles Unified School District. Throughout his career in education, he had many assignments, including math and science teacher, coach, and head counselor at Gage Junior High, Carmelita Junior High, Jordan High School, Fremont High School, and Fairfax High School. He influenced and encouraged many on their early educational paths and helped create opportunities as they learned and grew.

He also contributed significantly of his time and talents to his community. As a lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Orley held many leadership positions in the church, including bishopric counselor, bishop, stake presidency counselor, ward mission leader, seminary teacher, and high council member. He was also a member of the local Water Board for more than 50 years and served on the parks and recreation committee for the City of Huntington Park.

Orley was a husband, father, teacher, missionary, church, and community leader and so much more to the many who knew him, loved him, and benefited from his remarkable life. As I honor Orley Waite, I extend my deep condolences to his friends and family, including his children and their spouses: Orley "Bill" Jr. and Carol; Wallace and Donna; Carole; Joseph and Gail; Robert and Melinda; Martha and Curtis Hadlock; Jesse and Victoria; his 22 grandchildren; and 37 great-grandchildren. The current turmoil and atrocities our world is witnessing in Ukraine reinforce just how precious freedom is and how much World War II Veterans and American servicemembers before and since have given to secure the foundations we hold dear. Orley Waite left a lasting legacy for all Americans with his service to our Nation and his decades of advancing educational opportunities for so many. God bless him and his lovely family.●

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE REICHERT

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, along with my colleagues Senator JIM RISCH, Representative MIKE SIMPSON and Representative RUSS FULCHER, I congratulate Bruce Reichert who retired after being the host, one of the main writers, and executive producer of Idaho Public Television's Outdoor Idaho for more than 35 years.

Devoting 35 years to any occupation is certainly a remarkable commitment, but particularly so when your job takes you to Idaho's rugged and hard-to-reach places. From exploring Idaho's mountain ranges and headwaters to examining what it is like to live and work in Idaho's "Spud Country" and seeking out some of our State's most storied barns, Bruce has given Idahoans a view of what lies beyond the roads, trails, and ridges. For example, he was executive producer and host of the award-winning "Canyonlands Calling," showcasing the magnificence and beauty of the Owyhee Canyonlands, where collaborative efforts to manage these lands were achieved with private and Federal agencies. As Bruce has said, "It's a state you can easily get lost in, both literally and figuratively. I know I speak for all who work on Outdoor Idaho—it's an honor to share our state with fellow Idahoans. Idaho is truly the keeper of special places. *Esto Perpetua*. May she live forever."

The other shows Bruce has produced include "Idaho Geology: A Convergence of Wonders," "State of Change," "50 Years of Wilderness," "Salmon Reckoning," "Sawtooths on My Mind," "Pend Oreille Country," "Land of the Lost River Range," "Idaho Headwaters," and "Beyond the White Clouds." He has earned a number of recognitions for his work. This includes multiple Emmys, Edward R. Murrow, and Press Club awards.

Bruce, thank you, for your excellent work all these years to tell Idaho's stories and shed light on the people, canyons, mountains, aquifers, prairies, lakes, fish, and wildlife that make Idaho such a magical place. You obviously realized long ago how truly special our great State is and have devoted your career to enabling others to get a sense of this spectacular treasure. Congratulations on your remarkable career.●

TRIBUTE TO HEIDI MATTHEWS-CANTIN AND JOHN CANTIN

• Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize Heidi Matthews-Cantin and John Cantin of Manchester as April's Granite Staters of the Month. Heidi and John comanage Missy's Closet, a resale boutique that is holding its fourth annual "Say Yes to the Prom Dress" event this month. This initiative allows young women who otherwise would not be able to afford a prom dress the opportunity to pick one out for free.

John lost his daughter, Melissa "Missy" Charbonneau, to a domestic

violence incident in 2009, and Missy's Closet was started in her memory. The resale boutique runs on donations and volunteers and aims to serve survivors of domestic violence and those struggling with mental illness or substance misuse.

The mission of "Say Yes to the Prom Dress" is to make sure that every young woman, no matter her economic circumstance, has the opportunity to feel special and confident in her gown on prom night. Missy's Closet offers a wide range of colors and sizes that young women can choose from. This year, the boutique started off prom dress season with more than 1,000 donated gowns, many of them new.

In addition, each young woman is assisted by a "fashion ambassador," a volunteer who is trained to give clients words of encouragement and help them feel confident in their dresses. Free makeup and jewelry is also available to complete their looks.

Heidi and John's work with Missy's Closet's "Say Yes to the Prom Dress" campaign is not just about the dress; it is about providing young women a way to feel confident on their special night. Furthermore, it is not only the young women who walk away happy; the volunteers at Missy's Closet take immense pride in their work and recognize the importance of making a positive change in their community. As Heidi herself says, kindness has a trickledown effect, and all you need to do is help one person a day.

John and Heidi embody the New Hampshire spirit of generosity and kindness by working to ensure that everyone—regardless of financial circumstance—has the opportunity to thrive.●

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNSHINE MINE FIRE

• Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, 50 years ago, on May 2, 1972, 91 miners lost their lives when a fire broke out in the Sunshine Mine. Along with my colleague, Senator MIKE CRAPO, I rise today to honor those men and commemorate the worst mining disaster our State has ever seen.

The Silver Valley mining heritage dates back to the 1860s. Whole generations of Silver Valley residents have worked in mines, with sons following their fathers and uncles into the mining tradition. As its name indicates, this area in North Idaho's Shoshone County is especially abundant in silver. Throughout its history, this region has produced over 1.2 billion ounces of silver, making it one of the richest silver-producing areas in the world.

Mining has always been a dangerous job. While safety conditions in the mines have improved over the decades, the hazards of mining can be reduced, but never completely eliminated.

Just before noon on May 2, 1972, a fire broke out on the air intake side of the Sunshine Mine as 173 miners worked underground. As the fire burned, the

intake of air led carbon monoxide to fill the No. 10 mineshaft. Eighty men were safely evacuated from that shaft before the death of the No. 10 shaft hoistman. After that, only two more men were rescued.

The cause of the fire is still unknown, and in its wake, the Sunshine Mine shut down for 7 months before production resumed. It ceased operation in 2001, having produced over 360 million ounces of silver.

The 91 men who died during this horrific incident left behind 77 widows and 200 children, many of whom still reside in Kellogg and the surrounding area. The Sunshine Miners Memorial, which stands near where the mine was located, lists the name of each of the men killed along with a poem by former Governor Phil Batt commemorating the incident. Ken Lonn, a former Sunshine miner, sculpted the monument.

The Sunshine Mine fire looms large in the region's memory, and every year on May 2, the people of the Silver Valley gather at this memorial to remember the tragedy. This year, Idaho Governor Brad Little has declared May 2 as Miners Memorial Day.

We commemorate the tragic and untimely loss of these 91 men and the disaster's decades-long impact on the Silver Valley community. We commend the memorial committee for their efforts to preserve their legacy through maintenance of the memorial and by organizing the Miners Memorial Day ceremony. We hope all Idahoans will remember the events from May 2, 1972, and the men who went underground that morning but did not return.●

TRIBUTE TO MARY CECILE BARRETO

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I honor Mary Cecile Barreto on the celebration of her 100th birthday.

Mary Cecile Barreto was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada on April 19, 1922. Seeking new opportunities, she and her parents moved to Miami, FL, in 1925. She attended Gesu Catholic School, joined several school clubs, was crowned Miss Gesu, and met Roger Barreto, her high school sweetheart whom she married after graduation.

Cecile worked as a secretary at the Pan American Airlines Seaplane Terminal in Miami before giving birth to seven sons and four daughters. Her children were raised with both her Canadian roots, as well as her husband's Hispanic upbringing. French and Spanish were regularly spoken throughout their home.

Cecile made time for each of her children and made them feel special. She is a kind listener who is always there for them, no matter how busy their days are. Under her guidance, her children grew up to become a Miami Beach Police chief, real estate agents, Super Bowl host committee chairs, and a Miami-Dade Rescue deputy chief.

In her free time, Cecile participates in the Miami Herald's write-in competitions, answering numerous topics and writing jingles. She has won many prizes for her answers to the competitions and even donated a trip to Washington, DC, to her sister for her honeymoon.

During the holidays, it is not uncommon for 40 or more people to gather in her home to celebrate. Cecile invited not only family and friends, but also those who may not have a place to be or anyone to spend time with.

Cecile has lived a full life and has made countless differences for her community over the past 100 years. My wife Jeanette and I offer our best wishes to Cecile and hope the coming year will bring her much happiness and good health. May God bless her and her family during this time of celebration.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 270. An act to amend the Act entitled "Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes" to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 497. An act to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 441. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and the conveyance of certain property to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium located in Anchorage, Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2793. An act to reauthorize the Highlands Conservation Act, to authorize States to use funds from that Act for administrative purposes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3525. An act to establish the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4877. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5973. An act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6023. An act to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6201. An act to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free Black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6441. An act to amend the Small Business Act to improve the women's business center program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6445. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require an annual report on entrepreneurial development programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6450. An act to amend the Small Business Act to reauthorize the SCORE program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6454. An act to clarify the primary functions and duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6651. An act to establish an Alaska Salmon Research Task Force.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4877. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 5973. An act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 6201. An act to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free Black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 6441. An act to amend the Small Business Act to improve the women's business center program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 6445. An act to amend the Small Business Act to require an annual report on entrepreneurial development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 6450. An act to amend the Small Business Act to reauthorize the SCORE program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

H.R. 6454. An act to clarify the primary functions and duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

MEASURES DISCHARGED PETITION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 41, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services" and, further, that the joint resolution be immediately placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Mitch McConnell, Marco Rubio, Tom Cotton, James E. Risch, John Barrasso, Mike Lee, Thom Tillis, Joni K. Ernst, Roger Marshall, Tommy Tuberville, John Thune, James M. Inhofe, Cynthia M. Lummis, Deb Fischer, John Cornyn, Kevin Cramer, Dan Sullivan, John Boozman, Steve Daines, Mike Braun, Cynthia Hyde-Smith, Bill Hagerty, Ron Johnson, James Lankford, John Hoeven, Tim Scott, Josh Hawley, Ted Cruz, Mike Rounds, Mike Crapo.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following joint resolution was discharged from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, by petition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 41. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services".

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 4088. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of, and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of, the COVID-19 border health provisions through the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1508. An act to require a guidance clarity statement on certain agency guidance, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2793. An act to reauthorize the Highlands Conservation Act, to authorize States to use funds from that Act for administrative purposes, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3741. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3742. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits" (29 CFR Part 404) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 6, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3743. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Milk and Cream; Petition for an Administrative Stay of Action: Definitions and Standards of Identity for Yogurt, Lowfat Yogurt, and Nonfat Yogurt" (RIN0910-A140) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 30, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3744. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advisory Committee; Bone, Reproductive and Urologic Drugs Advisory

Committee; Change of Name and Function; Technical Amendments” (Docket No. FDA-2019-N-4203) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3745. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medical Devices; Technical Amendments” (Docket No. FDA-2021-N-0246) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3746. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendments to Class Prohibited Transaction Exemptions To Remove Credit Ratings Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act” (RIN1210-ZA18) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 1, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3747. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the implementation of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3748. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board’s Congressional Justification of Budget Estimates Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3749. A communication from the Inspector General of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General’s Congressional Budget Justification for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 533. A bill to require a guidance clarity statement on certain agency guidance, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-95).

S. 629. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to require Federal agencies to submit to the Comptroller General of the United States a report on rules that are revoked, suspended, replaced, amended, or otherwise made ineffective (Rept. No. 117-96).

S. 1324. A bill to establish a Civilian Cyber Security Reserve as a pilot project to address the cyber security needs for the United States with respect to national security, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-97).

S. 1941. A bill to direct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to standardize the use of core-based statistical area designations across Federal programs, to allow between 120 and 180 days for public comment on any proposed change to such designations, and to report on the scientific basis and estimated impact to Federal programs for any proposed change to such designations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-98).

S. 2322. A bill to require a pilot program on the participation of non-asset-based third-

party logistics providers in the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (Rept. No. 117-99).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 4426. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-100).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2372. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

Ravi Chaudhary, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4091. A bill to amend part A of title XI of the Social Security Act to provide grants to States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes to establish, expand, or maintain Drug Overdose Fatality Review Teams; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4092. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt certain employees engaged in outdoor recreational outfitting or guiding services from maximum hours requirements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 4093. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to reauthorize the Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 4094. A bill to amend the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 to strike the Secretary’s unilateral authority during a national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 4095. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to require reporting of sourcing and due diligence activities of companies involving supply chains of products that are imported into the United States that are directly linked to products utilizing forced labor from Xinjiang, China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4096. A bill to require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to perform an initial health screening on all detainees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 4097. A bill to improve access for diverse-owned asset management firms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 4098. A bill to prohibit nationals of the Russian Federation and Belarus from working in Department of Energy National Laboratories; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 4099. A bill to prohibit securities investments that finance certain companies of the People’s Republic of China and to expand the Non-Specially Designated Nationals Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4100. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the Medicaid program for services provided by doulas and midwives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 4101. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide training and guidance relating to human rights abuses, including such abuses perpetrated against the Uyghur population by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LEE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives relating to “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 596. A resolution designating April 2022 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month” and recognizing the importance and significance of local news; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. DURBIN,

Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 597. A resolution recognizing the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program on the 30th anniversary of the program and celebrating its legacy of increasing diversity in the Federal Government and the private sector; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 598. A resolution congratulating the Glenville State University women's basketball team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Women's Basketball Championship at the Birmingham CrossPlex in Birmingham, Alabama; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. ERNST, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 599. A resolution honoring military children during the National Month of the Military Child; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. COTTON):

S. Con. Res. 36. A concurrent resolution honoring the life and legacy of Ulysses S. Grant in commemoration of his 200th Birthday; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.

S. 313

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to expand online benefit redemption options under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 403

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 403, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes.

S. 464

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 464, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 644

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 644, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restore State authority to waive for certain facilities the 35-mile rule for designating critical access hospitals under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 872

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 872, a bill to restore, reaffirm, and reconcile environmental justice and civil rights, and for other purposes.

S. 1079

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1079, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the troops from the United States and the Philippines who defended Bataan and Corregidor, in recognition of their personal sacrifice and service during World War II.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1873, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2609

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2609, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure equitable payment for, and preserve Medicare beneficiary access to, diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals under the Medicare hospital outpatient prospective payment system.

S. 2653

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2653, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for collegiate housing and infrastructure grants.

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 2907

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2907, a bill to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3092

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

(Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3092, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 3361

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3361, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the definition of franchise fee, and for other purposes.

S. 3677

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3677, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide professional counseling services to victims of emergencies declared under such Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3726

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3726, a bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with long COVID.

S. 3758

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3758, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study to assess the unintended impacts on the health and safety of people engaged in transactional sex, in connection with the enactment of the Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 and the loss of interactive computer services that host information related to sexual exchange, to direct the Attorney General to submit a report on human trafficking investigations and prosecutions in connection with the same, and for other purposes.

S. 3850

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3850, a bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Customs and Border Protection officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry.

S. 3856

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3856, a bill to prohibit the importation of uranium from the Russian Federation.

S. 3899

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from

Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3899, a bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to reauthorize and update the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3908

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3908, a bill to provide that certain policy statements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall have no force or effect unless certain conditions are met, and for other purposes.

S. 3960

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3960, a bill to establish the CCP Initiative program, and for other purposes.

S. 4047

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 4047, a bill to improve the removal of lead from drinking water in public housing.

S. 4050

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4050, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate a provision under the Medicare Advantage program that inadvertently penalizes Medicare Advantage plans for providing high quality care to Medicare beneficiaries.

S.J. RES. 40

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution formally apologizing for the nuclear legacy of the United States in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and affirming the importance of the free association between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Marshall Islands.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond".

S. RES. 559

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 559, a resolution expressing gratitude on behalf of the people of the United States to the journalists and news staff who are risking in-

jury and death, are subject to grave threat, and have sacrificed their lives, to chronicle and report on the ongoing war in Ukraine resulting from the Russian Federation's invasion.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 4094. A bill to amend the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 to strike the Secretary's unilateral authority during a national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the Biden administration can't quite seem to decide on the status of the pandemic or the status of the economy.

On the one hand, we are being told that we no longer need pandemic-era border restrictions intended to help limit illegal immigration and prevent the spread of COVID. On the other hand, the administration is still fighting to require Americans to wear masks on public transit and airplanes and is urging Congress to pass additional COVID spending to fight the pandemic the administration seems to believe is over at the border.

It is a confusing message, to say the least. Americans know the pandemic can't simultaneously be over for migrants at the border but make it too dangerous for a South Dakotan to fly from Sioux Falls to Minneapolis without a mask.

The administration's messaging is similarly muddled on the economy and student loans. On the one hand, the President is proudly touting "record" job creation and "record" economic growth even though most of what he is taking credit for is the natural consequence of an economic recovery from the pandemic. On the other hand, the President recently announced that he is extending the moratorium on Federal student loan payments, interest, and collections for another 4 months, until August 31, because Americans are still suffering economically as a result of the pandemic.

Well, which is it? Is our economy thriving or are Americans economically distressed?

The student loan repayment moratorium and interest freeze included in the CARES Act at the beginning of the pandemic made sense. Our economy was starting to shut down, and Americans' jobs were in jeopardy, but it made sense as a temporary measure for a genuine emergency. We are no longer having double-digit unemployment as we did during some of the worst moments of the pandemic. In fact, our current unemployment rate is a low 3.6 percent. For college graduates, the unemployment rate is a staggeringly low 2 percent.

To paraphrase the Wall Street Journal's editorial board on the subject, if

student loan borrowers aren't ready to return to making payments now, they will never be.

Even the Washington Post editorialized against the President's latest extension, noting:

What was a needed emergency measure at the start of the pandemic is no longer justified. It is hard to make an argument that college graduates are struggling right now. The unemployment rate for Americans with a bachelor's degree or higher is a mere 2 percent. There is a near-record number of job openings.

That was from the Washington Post.

It is true that Americans are facing economic challenges as a result of the inflation that President Biden and Democrats helped to create with their ill-considered American Rescue Plan Act, but, if anything, President Biden's latest student loan pause could help prolong our inflation problems, and, importantly, it will have the biggest benefits for those who are most able to deal with price hikes from inflation. This clearly regressive policy benefits high-debt, high-income borrowers significantly more than low-debt, low-income borrowers.

Again, to quote the Washington Post once more:

Rising prices of gas, rent, food and cars are a hardship, but forgiving interest on student loans for four more months offers the biggest benefits to people who have earned degrees in medicine and law. These people go on to have lucrative careers. Meanwhile, the 64 percent of Americans who do not have a college degree don't benefit at all from Biden's pause on loan repayments.

That was again from the Washington Post.

And subsidizing all of those doctors and lawyers ends up being pretty expensive. The student loan repayment moratorium has already cost the Federal Government more than \$100 billion. By the time the President's latest extension of the moratorium is up, it will have cost the Federal Government billions more.

After a huge increase in our national debt, thanks to the pandemic and reckless Democratic spending, the government does not need to be forgoing billions of dollars by providing student loan relief to Americans with some of the highest earning potential, which is why, this morning, I introduced legislation—the Stop Reckless Student Loan Actions Act—to end the current deferment on student loan repayments and limit a President's authority to pause student loan repayments in the future.

My legislation, which I introduced with my colleague Senator RICHARD BURR and Senators BRAUN, CASSIDY, and MARSHALL, would continue to allow a President to temporarily suspend student loan payments during a future national emergency, but it would limit those suspensions to a period of 90 days and subject them to congressional disapproval.

It would also ensure that relief is targeted to those who need it most by preventing Presidents from suspending

payments for higher income individuals; and, importantly, it would prevent a President or a Secretary of Education from using a national emergency to cancel student loan debt, which leads me to, perhaps, my biggest concern in all of this.

Deferring student loan payments is a bad policy that is costing the Federal Government money it doesn't have, but it pales in comparison to the ultimate goal for many Democrats—and that is canceling student loan debt entirely.

Days ago, the President's Press Secretary, in referring to the payment deferment, said:

Between now and August 31, it's either going to be extended again or we're going to make a decision . . . about canceling student debt.

That was from the President's Press Secretary.

Her statement made it alarmingly clear that the President isn't just temporarily deferring loan payments but is seriously considering canceling—canceling—a significant portion of Federal student loan debt.

She doubled down on that idea on Monday, noting:

What I would tell you is that not a single person in this country has paid a dime on Federal student loans since the President took office.

My gosh, canceling student loan debt is a bad idea for so many reasons.

In the first place, it is money the Federal Government simply doesn't have. Democrats often speak as if the Federal Government were able to draw from an unlimited pot of money, but, of course, we know that is not true. Government funds aren't anywhere close to being unlimited, and government coffers aren't filled from a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They are filled by taxpayer dollars, and sooner or later, it will be taxpayers who foot the bill for any loan forgiveness program, including the many taxpayers who opted not to attend college or who chose a debt-free way of doing so.

I can scarcely think of anything more unfair than forcing Americans who incurred no college debt to shoulder the bill for those who did, especially when a substantial portion of that debt is incurred by those with the greatest earning potential.

Canceling student debt would also be grossly unfair to the Americans who worked hard for years to pay off their loans. An American who has just finished paying off his or her higher education debt would get nothing—nothing—from such a cancellation while a recent graduate who had made just a month or two of payments could see his or her debt disappear entirely.

And canceling student debt would do nothing to address the real problem, which is the out-of-control cost of higher education. In fact, it would likely make that problem worse, not to mention the fact that student loan cancellation would take an already bad inflation situation and, almost un-

doubtedly, make it much worse. We think 8.5-percent inflation is bad, and it is, but canceling student loan debt this fall could take inflation to new and even more painful heights.

Now, I strongly support finding ways to drive down the cost of higher education and educate students about the dangers of excessive debt. I also support measures to help students pay off their student loans without putting taxpayers on the hook for hundreds of billions of dollars or more. I would note the measure that I got included in the CARES Act and extended later that year to allow employers to make tax-free payments on their employees' student loans; but unnecessarily deferring student loan payments—or worse, the canceling of a significant portion of student loan debt entirely—is a terrible idea for many reasons.

I hope that colleagues from both sides of the aisle will join the student loan bill that I introduced earlier today to end these endless and unnecessary loan deferment extensions.

I hope at least some of my Democratic colleagues will recognize the unwisdom of canceling student loan debt, its blatant unfairness to individuals who have already paid off their student loans or who never went to college and the negative effect it would have on our inflation-ridden economy.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. 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. 4094

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 “Stop Reckless Student Loan Actions Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (20 U.S.C. 1098aa et seq.) was intended to provide relief opportunities for members of the armed services.

(2) The authority provided under the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 has been abused by the Executive Branch during the COVID-19 national emergency regarding the payment of Federal student loans.

(3) The unilateral payment pause on Federal student loans has cost \$100,000,000,000.

(4) The individuals benefitting the most from the payment pause continued by the Executive Branch are doctors, who receive 11 times the benefit of bachelor's degree recipients and 14 times the benefit of associate's degree recipients.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2003.

Section 5(2) of the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (20 U.S.C. 1098ee) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “(or the spouse or dependent of the parent, as that term is used in section 480 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv))” after “an individual”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D).

SEC. 4. HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVILIANS IN THE CASE OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND LIMITATIONS ON COVERED LOANS.

(a) TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (c), during the 90 day period after a declaration of a national emergency under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), the Secretary of Education may suspend or defer Federal student loan payments or the accrual of interest for loans made, insured or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.; 1087aa et seq.) or loans under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Education may not use the temporary authority provided under paragraph (1) in consecutive 90 day periods.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF FROM THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—In the case of a national emergency declared by the President under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), the Secretary of Education shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, not later than 60 days after the date of such declaration, a report that includes any recommendations on relief necessary for recipients of student financial assistance under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(c) LIMITS ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND OR DEFER FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS OR INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President or the Secretary of Education may not suspend or defer Federal student loan payments on covered loans or the accrual of interest on covered loans of borrowers with annual household incomes over 400 percent of the poverty line (as determined under the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))).

(2) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT.—In any case where the President or the Secretary of Education suspends or defers Federal student loan payments on covered loans or the accrual of interest on covered loans through any type of executive or regulatory action, the suspension or deferral shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(d) LIMITS ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO CANCEL STUDENT LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the President or the Secretary of Education may not cancel the outstanding balances, or a portion of the balances, on covered loans due to the COVID-19 national emergency or any other national emergency.

(2) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT.—In any case where the President or the Secretary of Education cancels the outstanding balances, or portion of the balances, on covered loans through any type of executive or regulatory action, the cancellation shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code

(commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) REGARDING SUSPENSIONS OR DEFERMENTS OF FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS ONGOING AT THE TIME OF ENACTMENT.—Not later than the effective date of this Act, any suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans due to the COVID-19 national emergency shall terminate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a subsequent suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans for the COVID-19 national emergency shall be prohibited.

(2) REGARDING CANCELLATION OF STUDENT LOANS PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.—Any cancellation of the outstanding balance, or portion of a balance, on a covered loan made by the President or Secretary of Education through any type of executive or regulatory action in the 30 days before the effective date of this Act shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(f) DEFINITION OF COVERED LOAN.—In this subsection, the term “covered loan” means a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.; 1087aa et seq.) or a loan under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 4097. A bill to improve access for diverse-owned asset management firms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Too Narrow to Succeed Act with my colleagues Senators BOOKER, MURRAY, and MENENDEZ. Enacting this bill would increase opportunities for women- and minority-owned asset management firms to direct investments and strengthen our Nation's retirement security.

Women- and minority-owned firms are significantly underrepresented in asset management, managing just over 1 percent of the sector's assets under management. This severe underrepresentation also extends to employment within the industry. This is not due to a lack of diverse talent; women- and minority-owned asset management firms have consistently performed just as well as or better than other firms in terms of returns on investment. In fact, women- and minority-owned firms are overrepresented among top-performing firms.

Having a diverse portfolio is a key part of having healthy finances because diversifying investments mitigates risk and improves long-term returns. Far too often, however, those making investment decisions at our Nation's financial firms are not diverse. If asset

managers have too narrow a perspective, the place the financial success of their clients at risk. This common-sense legislation supports asset managers' fiduciary responsibility to deliver returns to investors, and it will help ensure a safe financial future for workers and their families.

I hope my colleagues will support this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 596—DESIGNATING APRIL 2022 AS “PRESERVING AND PROTECTING LOCAL NEWS MONTH” AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL NEWS

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 596

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of the press enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”;

Whereas an informed citizenry depends on accurate and unbiased news reporting to inform the judgment of the people;

Whereas a robust, diverse, and sustainable local news presence leads to civic engagement and the buttressing of democratic norms and practices;

Whereas local news serves as a necessary resource during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide communities with public health information and to inform communities about available services and support from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

Whereas published guidance from the Department of Homeland Security deemed journalists as essential critical infrastructure workers during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the absence of local news outlets and investigative reporting allows local government corruption and corporate malfeasance to go unchecked;

Whereas local journalists help combat disinformation by using their community knowledge and connections to debunk fraudulent or misleading content;

Whereas local cable franchises routinely provide for public educational and government access channels on their systems, and those channels—

(1) offer vital local civic programming that informs communities;

(2) provide news and information not often available on other local broadcast channels or cable;

(3) supplement local journalism; and

(4) at times, are the only source for local news;

Whereas the people of the United States trust local news sources by a 2-to-1 margin; Whereas, according to recent research—

(1) the United States has lost more than 2,100 local print outlets since 2004;

(2) more than 200 counties in the United States have no newspaper at all, creating a news shortage for the 3,200,000 residents of those counties;

(3) of the remaining counties in the United States, more than ½, or 1,528, have only 1 newspaper to cover populations ranging from under 1,000 to more than 1,000,000 residents;

(4) more than ½ of all United States newspapers have changed owners in the past decade, and, in 2018, only 25 companies owned ¾ of all daily newspapers;

(5) of the surviving 6,700 newspapers in the United States, at least 1,000 qualify as “ghost newspapers”, or newspapers with reporting and photography staffs that are so significantly reduced that they can no longer provide much of the breaking news or public service journalism that once informed readers about vital issues in their communities; and

(6) rural counties are among the counties most deeply impacted by the loss of local reporting, as more than 500 of the 2,100 newspapers that have closed or merged since 2004 are in rural counties;

Whereas, while overall employment in newspaper, television, radio, and digital newsrooms dropped by roughly 26 percent, or 30,000 jobs, between 2008 and 2020, the plunge in newspaper newsrooms alone was much worse at 57 percent, or 40,000 jobs, in that same time period;

Whereas the number of news employees in the radio broadcasting industry dropped by 22 percent between 2004 and 2020;

Whereas beat reporting, meaning the day-to-day coverage of a particular field that allows a journalist to develop expertise and cultivate sources, has ceased to be a viable career for would-be journalists due to the decimation of newsroom budgets;

Whereas requests submitted under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as “Freedom of Information Act requests”), by local newspapers to local, State, and Federal agencies fell by nearly 50 percent between 2005 and 2010, demonstrating a significant drop in the extent to which local reporters request government records;

Whereas newspapers alone lost more than \$35,000,000,000 in advertising revenue between 2004 and 2018;

Whereas, in the second quarter of 2020, advertising revenue fell by a median of 24 percent for local television companies;

Whereas the revenue of all-news radio stations dropped by 24 percent in 2020;

Whereas there remains a significant gender disparity in newsroom employment, with women comprising approximately ¼ of staff who are 30 years of age or older;

Whereas women who are local television news anchors and reporters, especially women of color, are often subject to harassment and stalking;

Whereas, across the United States, there are more than 200 newspapers published by and for Black readers, and, in recent years, many of those newspapers have seen—

(1) significant losses in advertising revenue as small businesses in their communities were forced to close; and

(2) circulation declines due to the closures of businesses in their communities;

Whereas the number of Black journalists working at daily newspapers dropped by 40 percent between 1997 and 2014, more than for any other demographic group;

Whereas the number of print media sources published by and for American Indian readers has shrunk dramatically in recent years, from 700 media outlets in 1998 to only 200 in 2018;

Whereas Tribally-owned news outlets are often dependent on Tribal governments for funding, but most of those outlets lack the policy structure necessary to fully protect journalistic independence;

Whereas a 2018 survey by the Native American Journalists Association found that 83 percent of respondents believed that Native

press coverage of Tribal government affairs was sometimes, frequently, or always censored;

Whereas there are more than 550 Latino news media outlets in the United States, which rely primarily on a declining advertising revenue base;

Whereas the lack of local news impacts communities that speak languages other than English, which are often excluded from national media coverage;

Whereas more than 100 local newsrooms have closed during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas 8 percent of surveyed local radio stations reported the COVID-19 pandemic ended their local news programs entirely;

Whereas 30 percent of local television news stations reported budget cuts and staff reductions because of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas PEN America proposed “a major reimagining of the local news space” in its 2019 call-to-action report, “Losing the News: The Decimation of Local Journalism and the Search for Solutions”, and called on society and the Federal Government to urgently address the alarming demise of local journalism; and

Whereas, half a century ago, Congress perceived that the commercial television industry would not independently provide the educational and public interest broadcasting that was appropriate and necessary for the country, and, informed by an independent report prepared by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which has since ensured that radio and television include public interest educational and reporting programs using annually appropriated funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2022 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month”;

(2) affirms that local news serves an essential function in the democracy of the United States;

(3) recognizes local news as a public good; and

(4) acknowledges the valuable contributions of local journalism towards the maintenance of healthy and vibrant communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 597—RECOGNIZING THE HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NATIONAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROGRAM AND CELEBRATING ITS LEGACY OF INCREASING DIVERSITY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 597

Whereas 2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program (referred to in this preamble as “HNIP”);

Whereas the HNIP began with 24 interns in the summer of 1992 and has grown to a year-round internship program for Hispanic and underrepresented students, placing over 500 interns every year in multiple Federal agencies;

Whereas, in 2020, the Hispanic population accounted for 62,100,000, or 18.7 percent, of the total United States population;

Whereas, according to the Annual Report to the President on Hispanic Employment in the Federal Government for Fiscal Year 2018 by the Office of Personnel Management, only 9.1 percent of Federal employees were Hispanic and only 3.3 percent were in Senior Executive Service positions;

Whereas the HNIP has been cited in the Hispanic Nine Point Plan by the Office of Personnel Management as a resource to increase the recruitment of Hispanic interns in the Federal Government; and

Whereas the HNIP has produced over 14,000 alumni who are now in the Federal Government, State or local government, and private industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program (referred to in this resolving clause as “HNIP”) for 30 years of providing internship opportunities to Hispanic and underrepresented students attending Hispanic-serving institutions and other institutions of higher education;

(2) congratulates all HNIP alumni who continue to make a difference in the communities of the United States; and

(3) encourages the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities to continue to support and inspire future Hispanic and underrepresented leaders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 598—CONGRATULATING THE GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE BIRMINGHAM CROSSPLEX IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 598

Whereas, on March 25, 2022, the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Glenville State Lady Pioneers”) won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division II Women's Basketball Championship at the Birmingham CrossPlex in Birmingham, Alabama, which was the first national championship in the history of Glenville State University in any sport and the first NCAA basketball title for a West Virginia school;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers finished their historic season with a record of 35 wins and 1 loss by securing an 85 to 72 victory over the Western Washington University Vikings in the national championship;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers and their team motto “heart over height” have become symbols of pride and success to Glenville State University and the State of West Virginia;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers defeated their opponents by an average of 25.6 points per game throughout the NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Tournament, becoming just the second team to shutout every opponent in tournament history and breaking the record for points scored in a single NCAA Division II tournament by scoring 525 total points, besting the previous record of 504 points set by California University of Pennsylvania in 2004;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers overcame a 2-point deficit at halftime to

outscore the Western Washington University Vikings by 15 points in the second half, scoring 30 points off of 25 turnovers and taking 23 more shots than the Vikings;

Whereas Re'Shawna Stone scored 25 points in 29 minutes and collected 5 steals to lead the team to victory over the Western Washington University Vikings and was recognized as the Most Valuable Player for the 2021–2022 NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Tournament;

Whereas Re'Shawna Stone was named to the First Team of the 2021–22 Division II Conference Commissioners Association Women's Basketball All-Americans and as the Player of the Year for the Mountain East Conference and Atlantic Region, averaging 16.5 points and 4.3 rebounds per game while leading the team in both assists and steals;

Whereas Zakiyah Winfield played a pivotal role in the championship game by scoring 23 points, including a buzzer beater in the third quarter of the game, and collecting 7 rebounds, after averaging 19.5 points and 7.3 rebounds in the tournament;

Whereas Kim Stephens, Head Coach of the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, was named the 2022 Women's Basketball Coaches Association NCAA Division II National Coach of the Year and received the Pat Summitt Trophy, which was named after the former University of Tennessee coach and is awarded annually to each of the 6 membership divisions of the Women's Basketball Coaches Association;

Whereas Coach Stephens, a native of Parkersburg, West Virginia, graduate of Parkersburg South High School and Glenville State University, and former player and Assistant Coach for the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, has led the team to the NCAA Division II Tournament in all 6 years as Head Coach, finishing the 2021–2022 season with a career record of 158 wins and 21 losses;

Whereas, in the history of the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, the team has reached the NCAA Division II Tournament 6 consecutive times and the Elite Eight 3 times;

Whereas, on their way to winning the first national championship for the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, the team was one of the most dominant college sports teams in the United States, boasting the top scoring offense in the United States by averaging 96 points per game and 13.5 points more than any other team in Division II during the 2021–2022 season; and

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers should be praised for the historic season of both athletic and academic accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Women's Basketball Championship;

(2) recognizes the athletic program at Glenville State University for its achievement in both sports and academics; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Glenville State University for appropriate display;

(B) the President of Glenville State University; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team.

SENATE RESOLUTION 599—HONORING MILITARY CHILDREN DURING THE NATIONAL MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 599

Whereas almost 2,600,000 individuals demonstrate courage and commitment to freedom by serving in the reserves or active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas 35.9 percent of active duty members of the Armed Forces have children;

Whereas approximately 2,000,000 military children have experienced a parental deployment since September 11, 2001;

Whereas no one feels the effect of deployments more than the children of deployed members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas approximately 2,300,000 children under the age of 18 live with a veteran who is disabled;

Whereas more than 25,000 military children have experienced the death of a military parent since September 11, 2001;

Whereas the daily struggles and personal sacrifices of children of members of the Armed Forces are too often unnoticed;

Whereas countless children live with a parent who is a member of the Armed Forces and who bears a visible or invisible wound of war;

Whereas the children of members of the Armed Forces are a source of pride and honor to the people of the United States, and it is fitting that the United States recognize the contributions and celebrate the spirit of such children;

Whereas the National Month of the Military Child, observed in April of each year, recognizes military children for their sacrifices and contributes to demonstrating the unconditional support of the United States for members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas, in addition to programs of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to support military families and military children, various programs and campaigns have been established in the private and nonprofit sectors to honor, support, and thank military children by fostering awareness and appreciation for the sacrifices and the challenges that these children face; and

Whereas a month-long salute to military children encourages support for the organizations and campaigns established to provide direct support for military children and families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) joins the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in honoring the children of members of the Armed Forces and recognizes that such children share in the burden of protecting the United States; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to join the military community in observing the National Month of the Military Child with appropriate ceremonies and activities that honor, support, and thank military children.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS 200TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. COTTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas, on July 1, 1843, Ulysses S. Grant graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, on July 31, 1854, Grant resigned from the Army at the grade of Captain;

Whereas, following President Abraham Lincoln's April 15, 1861, proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress Confederate forces, Ulysses S. Grant rejoined the Army and helped recruit and train volunteer soldiers for the Union;

Whereas, over the course of the American Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant commanded a cumulative total of over 620,000 Union soldiers and achieved major victories, including Fort Henry (February 1862), Fort Donelson (February 1862), Shiloh (April 1862), the Vicksburg Campaign (November 1862–July 1863), Chattanooga (November 1863), the Wilderness Campaign (May 1864–June 1864), the Petersburg Campaign (June 1864–April 1865), and the Appomattox Campaign (April 1865);

Whereas, on February 29, 1864, Congress reestablished the grade of "Lieutenant-General of the United States Army" and authorized the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer who was "most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability" (38th Congress, Session I, Chap. 14, Sec. 1), and that same day, President Abraham Lincoln nominated Ulysses S. Grant to be Lieutenant-General;

Whereas, on March 10, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln formally appointed Ulysses S. Grant to the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army, a position previously held by only George Washington and Winfield Scott, although Scott's promotion was a brevet appointment;

Whereas, on July 25, 1866, Congress established the grade of "General of the Army of the United States" (39th Congress, Session I, Chap. 232), and Ulysses S. Grant was appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to General of the Army of the United States for his role in commanding the Union armies during the Civil War;

Whereas, on March 4, 1869, Ulysses S. Grant was sworn in as the 18th President of the United States; and

Whereas, throughout his two terms as President, Ulysses S. Grant secured the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, the creation of the Department of Justice, and the passage and implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1875: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors Ulysses S. Grant for his efforts and leadership in defending the union of the United States of America;

(2) recognizes that the military victories achieved under the command of Ulysses S. Grant were integral to the preservation of the United States of America; and

(3) affirms that Ulysses S. Grant is among the most influential military commanders in the history of the United States of America.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have seven requests for committees to meet

during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a classified briefing.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, at 4:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR TAX RELIEF ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of S. 895, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 895) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption from gross income for mandatory restitution or civil damages as recompense for trafficking in persons.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a

third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 895) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 895

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 "Human Trafficking Survivor Tax Relief Act".

SEC. 2. EXEMPTING FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION RESTITUTION AND CIVIL DAMAGES AWARDED UNDER SECTIONS 1593 AND 1595 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 9501(b)(4) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2), is amended by inserting before section 140 the following new section:

"SEC. 139J. CERTAIN AMOUNT RECEIVED AS RESTITUTION OR CIVIL DAMAGES AS RECOMPENSE FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

"(a) EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME.—Gross income shall not include any civil damages, restitution, or other monetary award (including compensatory or statutory damages and restitution imposed in a criminal matter) awarded—

"(1) pursuant to an order of restitution under section 1593 of title 18, United States Code, or

"(2) in an action under section 1595 of title 18, United States Code."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 140 the following new item:

"Sec. 139J. Certain amount received as restitution or civil damages as recompense for trafficking in persons."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS 200TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 36.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) honoring the life and legacy of Ulysses S. Grant in commemoration of his 200th Birthday.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am just going to say a word about this resolution.

Ulysses Grant was an amazing human being. I became acquainted with him when I read the biography of Ulysses Grant written by Mr. Chernow, a Brooklyn resident, who was very eager for us to pass this. One of his crusades in life was to undo the smears against Ulysses Grant, often perpetrated by southern historians after we won the Civil War for the Union. And I commend to everybody Mr. Chernow's book. It is an amazing book.

FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to S. Res. 588.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 588) designating April 2022 as "Financial Literacy Month".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 588) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 7, 2022, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NATIONAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 597, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 597) recognizing the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program on the 30th anniversary of the program and celebrating its legacy of increasing diversity in the Federal Government and the private sector.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 597) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

CONGRATULATING THE GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 598, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 598) congratulating the Glenville State University women's basketball team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Women's Basketball Championship at the Birmingham CrossPlex in Birmingham, Alabama.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 598) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

HONORING MILITARY CHILDREN DURING THE NATIONAL MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 599, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 599) honoring military children during the National Month of the Military Child.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 599) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4088

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4088) to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of, and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of, the COVID-19 border health provisions through the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I return to the floor tonight with a happy announcement on the jobs and competition bill: We have reached an agreement with Republicans that clears the path to entering into a conference with the House.

Tomorrow, the Senate will hold two votes: one on cloture and one to approve our measure making the conference committee official.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, we will then hold floor votes on 28 motions to instruct—8 from Democrats, 20 from Republicans.

Tonight's agreement is very good news for America, for good-paying jobs in America, for economic strength in America, for investments in the kinds of science and technology that will help us grow as a country and provide great futures for the next generation.

This bill represents the next major step forward towards finally sending a jobs and competition bill to the President's desk. Of course, I wish it would have happened much sooner; but, nevertheless, the time has come to move forward on this bill.

Let me add this: This will be the most votes on motions to instruct of any bill in decades—a sign of both the immense good will we have shown to our Republican colleagues and the fact that many Members on both sides of the aisle have a stake in seeing this bill finalized.

We have a lot of work left to do, but this agreement is a big step forward towards finally enacting the legislation to lower costs, bring manufacturing back to America, and strengthen our supply chains so we can keep our economy strong for decades.

I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who worked in good faith to reach this point.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 4521

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if a compound motion to go forward to conference on Calendar No. 282, H.R. 4521, is agreed to and the Chair is authorized to appoint conferees, the following Senators be permitted to make a motion to instruct, the text of which is at the desk; that these be the only motions to instruct in order; further, that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate vote in relation to the motions in the order listed; and that the only debate with respect to these motions be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, with 60 affirmative votes required for adoption of the Lankford motion: PAUL, BARRASSO, CRUZ, MENENDEZ, RISCH, KELLY, LEE, BLACKBURN, COTTON, MURKOWSKI, SULLIVAN, RUBIO, JOHNSON, SANDERS on warrants, SCOTT of Florida, HASSAN, ERNST, LANKFORD, SANDERS on NASA, CASSIDY on Mexico, BENNET, WARNOCK, DAINES, CASSIDY on college transparency, CAPITO, TOOMEY, SCOTT of South Carolina, LUJÁN.

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

AMERICA CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURING, PRE-EMINENCE IN TECHNOLOGY, AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany H.R. 4521.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4521) entitled "An Act to provide for a coordinated Federal research Initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering Biology," and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its

amendment to H.R. 4521, agree to the request of the House for conference, and authorize the Chair to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is pending.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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 motion to insist on the Senate amendment to H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and authorize the Chair to appoint conferees on behalf of the Senate.

Charles E. Schumer, Michael F. Bennet, Tammy Baldwin, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Mazie Hirono, Tina Smith, Alex Padilla, Debbie Stabenow, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Mark R. Warner, Tim Kaine, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Jon Tester.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, April 27, be waived.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 28, and that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 4521; further, that the cloture motion ripen at 12 noon; finally, that if cloture is invoked, the vote on the compound motion to go to conference occur at 1:45 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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 unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:11 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, April 28, 2022, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by
the Senate April 27, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RYAN K. BUCHANAN, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JASON M. FRIERSON, OF NEVADA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MARK A. TOTTON, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MARISA T. DARDEN, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DELIA L. SMITH, OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EDDIE M. FRIZELL, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

LADON A. REYNOLDS, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THE JUDICIARY

SHERILYN PEACE GARNETT, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TRINA A. HIGGINS, OF UTAH, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JANE E. YOUNG, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

VANESSA ROBERTS AVERY, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.