

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

## MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 13, S. 937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 13, S. 937, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of COVID-19 hate crimes, and for other purposes.

## CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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 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 proceed to Calendar No. 13, S. 937, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of COVID-19 hate crimes, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Duckworth, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Jeff Merkley, Tammy Baldwin, Elizabeth Warren, Robert Menendez, Bernard Sanders, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Jacky Rosen, Chris Van Hollen, Ron Wyden, Richard Blumenthal, Amy Klobuchar, Christopher Murphy.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, March 25, be waived.

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

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

## EQUAL PAY DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, our Nation is built on some fundamental ideas. One of those ideas is fairness.

But there are millions of women across this country today who are doing the same job as their male colleagues and are being paid less.

That is why on this National Equal Pay Day, I stand with my fellow Senators to close the pay equity gap and ensure equal pay for equal work.

Fifty-eight years after the passage of the Equal Pay Act, women still only earn, on average, 82 cents for every dollar paid to men.

This wage gap is even worse for women of color.

African-American women who work full time make only 63 cents for every dollar paid to White males.

Hispanic women make only 55 cents on the dollar.

In nearly every industry in our country, women's median earnings remain less than their male counterparts.

There has been one profound change since the passage of the Equal Pay Act 58 years ago. Forty-one percent of women are now the primary-or only-breadwinners for their families.

In my own State of Illinois, women earn, on average, just 81 cents for every dollar earned by men.

African-American women in Illinois make just 63 cents for every dollar paid to White males. Hispanic women are paid even less—just 49 cents on the dollar.

This pay discrimination hurts working families. More than one-third of households led by women in Illinois live in poverty.

Over their lifetimes, this persistent pay equity gap will cost the average woman in my State nearly \$500,000 in lost wages.

This is not right, and it is not fair. And it means women have to work that much harder to support their families and retire in dignity, and too many can't achieve those goals no matter how long or hard they work.

The coronavirus pandemic has underscored just how deep and damaging pay inequality is in the United States.

Nearly 2 in 3 frontline workers are women. Yet they—nearly universally—are paid less than men in the same roles.

For example, 88 percent of registered nurses are women. Yet they make 93 cents for every dollar a male nurse makes.

Women who work as home health aides, personal care aides, or nursing assistants typically lose \$250 per month, or \$3,000 per year, because of the gender wage gap.

While our economy is slowing starting to recover as people become vaccinated and the virus is brought under control, economists warn that it may take years for women to recover from the economic and career setbacks they have suffered during this pandemic.

Four times as many women as men left the workforce in September of 2020 alone. More than 860,000 women compared to 216,000 men.

From wage discrimination to the unavailability of childcare, women are not getting a fair deal. That means working families are not getting a fair deal. That must change.

This Senate should pass the Paycheck Fairness Act reintroduced by Senator MURRAY.

The Paycheck Fairness Act would build on the successes of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which was the first bill signed into law by President Obama back in 2009.

The Lily Ledbetter Act prohibits gender-based pay discrimination, but it is hard to enforce because many employers still maintain policies that punish employees who voluntarily share salary information with their co-workers.

Workers can't demand equal pay if they don't know that they are being underpaid.

The Paycheck Fairness Act would close loopholes that still permit retaliation against workers who disclose their wages.

It would prohibit employers from asking prospective employees about their salary history.

It would require that employers prove that pay disparities exist for legitimate, job-related reasons, not simply because they think that "women's work" is worth less.

I am disappointed that Republican opposition has prevented the Senate from passing this bill, which is vital to the economic security of millions of American women and their families. But we are not giving up.

Women have carried America's families and our economy through this pandemic. As the pandemic begins to end, so should the persistent pay discrimination against women.

I urge my colleagues across the aisle to commit to passing the Paycheck Fairness Act and working with us to close this gender wage gap once and for all.

## DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I'm reintroducing a piece of legislation that I first introduced in 2017: the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.

Back then, we knew there was an urgent need to address the crisis of hate and violent extremism in America.

In the years since, that crisis has only gotten worse, and Congress has failed to take meaningful steps to address it.

We can change that, and we can change it now.

Earlier this week, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on gun violence in America.

It happened just one day after a mass shooting in Boulder, CO claimed 10 lives and just 1 week after a shooting spree at 3 Atlanta-area spas claimed 8 lives.

During the hearing, I mentioned how these tragedies—mass shootings, acts of terror, hate crimes—they occur with such frequency, that we can't keep track.

Each life lost is added to our national tally of failure. A failure to save American lives.

And behind each number is a person.

We lost eight of them last week in the Atlanta area in a hateful act of violence.

Each of them had a name and a story.

Xiaojie Tan was a hard-working mother, wife, and business-owner.

Soon Chung Park was a mother and grandmother who loved to stay active. Her family was sure she was going to live to 100.

Hyun Jung Kim was a former elementary school teacher who had immigrated to the United States from South

Korea. She dedicated her life to raising her two sons.

Delaina Ashley Yaun was a newlywed and a mother of two, one of whom was an 8-month-old baby. She and her husband were getting a couple's massage at the time of the shooting.

Young Ae Yue was a wife and mother of two sons who looked forward to sitting down for a traditional Korean dinner every Sunday night.

Paul Andre Michels was a loving husband and a U.S. Army veteran.

Daoyou Feng had recently started working at one the massage parlors that was attacked. She was described by a friend as "kind and quiet."

Sooncha Kim was a wife, mother, grandmother, and avid line dancer. She and her husband had been married for 50 years.

All of their lives were cut short by a lone gunman with hate in his heart.

How many more lives must we lose before we act?

How many more vigils, funerals must we hold?

How many more families must be devastated forever?

While the motives behind these horrific attacks are still being investigated, it is impossible to ignore that six of the victims in the Atlanta attack were Asian-American women.

It happened at a moment when violence against members of the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community has been on the rise.

Two of my colleagues in the Senate have shown tremendous courage in the wake of last week's attack in Atlanta.

I am proud to have Senator HIRONO as my colleague on the Senate Judiciary Committee, and I am proud to serve alongside Senator DUCKWORTH and represent our home State of Illinois.

The two of them have, rightfully, criticized the Federal Government for failing to protect members of the AAPI community from acts of hate and violent extremism.

And they have every reason to be angry.

A year ago, they warned us.

They—along with Vice President Harris, who was serving in the Senate at the time—introduced a resolution expressing alarm that people are, quote, "living in fear and terror following the dramatic increase of threats and attacks against those of Asian descent."

They called on us, the Members of this body, to have a "singular focus" on protecting the safety of AAPI people, along with every American.

We failed to do that.

Since the pandemic began last March, nearly 3,800 hate incidents targeting members of the AAPI community have been reported.

Now these Americans are afraid to walk the streets of their own neighborhoods.

It is one of many examples that highlight the dire need to transform the way we deal with domestic terrorism in this country.

Even before the pandemic began, a tide of hatred had begun sweeping over America.

In 2019, the FBI reported that hate crimes had increased to the highest level in more than a decade.

Another report, from the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, found that the number of hate-motivated aggravated assaults in America had increased by nearly 50 percent between 2013 and 2019.

Since hate crimes are historically underreported, we know that the increase is probably much greater.

Recently, the Department of Homeland Security warned that violent, White supremacy is now "the most persistent and lethal threat in the homeland."

Violent extremism is a threat to all of us, whether it is a lone gunman in Atlanta or hordes of blood-thirsty extremists battering down the doors of this very chamber.

The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act will enhance the Federal Government's ability to prevent these acts of extremist violence.

It will establish offices to combat domestic terrorism at the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Those offices would regularly assess the threat of violent extremism so law enforcement can focus their limited resources on the most significant ones.

The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act would also provide training and resources to assist State, local, and tribal law enforcement in addressing those threats.

I want to thank Majority Leader SCHUMER for working expeditiously to bring this bill to the floor.

I want to thank Senators HIRONO and DUCKWORTH for their leadership and for joining me in cosponsoring a version of this legislation that combines the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act with their COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act.

This combined bill, which we have named the "Domestic Terrorism and Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2021", would both combat the broader threat of domestic terrorism and ensure that the Department of Justice is promptly addressing the particular threats facing the AAPI community.

Over the past week, in response to the attacks in Atlanta and Boulder, CO, I have heard Senators on both sides of the aisle make speeches about taking action to prevent acts of domestic terrorism.

Well, I can think of no better first step than voting in support of this legislation. To be clear, it is just one step. There is more we can and must do to combat domestic terrorism.

But we have been waiting 4 years too long to sign this bill into law.

Too many Americans have died.

Let's work to save ourselves from another 4 years of unthinkable tragedies. I yield the floor.

#### NOTICE OF TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

*To the Secretary of the Senate:*

PN79-4, the nomination of Vanita Gupta, of Virginia, to be Associate Attorney General, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

#### NOMINATION OF ADEWALE O. ADEYEMO

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 30, Adewale O. Adeyemo, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 117th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator RISCH, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Adopted February 22, 2021)

#### RULE 1—JURISDICTION

(a) Substantive.—In accordance with Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(1), the jurisdiction of the committee shall extend to all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes