

(D) cybercrime experts; and
(E) business leaders; and

(3) take into consideration relevant taxonomies developed by non-governmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Attorney General enters into an agreement under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing and summarizing—

(1) the taxonomy developed under subsection (a); and

(2) any findings from the process of developing the taxonomy under subsection (a).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,000,000.

SEC. 4. CYBERCRIME REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish a category in the National Incident-Based Reporting System, or any successor system, for the collection of cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime reports from Federal, State, and local officials.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In establishing the category required under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall, as appropriate, incorporate recommendations from the taxonomy developed under section 3(a).

SEC. 5. NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in coordination with the Director of the Bureau of the Census, shall include questions relating to cybercrime victimization in the National Crime Victimization Survey.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,000,000.

SEC. 6. GAO STUDY ON CYBERCRIME METRICS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(1) the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms for cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime in the United States; and

(2) disparities in reporting data between—
(A) data relating to cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime; and

(B) other types of crime data.

PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE CATAFALQUE SITUATED IN THE EXHIBITION HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR'S CENTER IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 22, which was submitted earlier today.

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. 22) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of

the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

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 and that the motion 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. 22) was agreed to.

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

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Con. Res. 23, submitted earlier today.

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

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

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, and the motion 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. 23) was agreed to.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the RECORD.

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

RECOGNIZING YOSHI'S CAFE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, a famous chef once said that "a plate of food was a plate of hope." At Yoshi's Cafe in Chicago, the meals were that—and so much more. Every meal—every

bite—at Yoshi's was a celebration and a discovery of new tastes and new combinations of tastes.

When Yoshi's Cafe opened 39 years ago, it was on the vanguard of "fusion cuisine," cooking that combines the best of different cultures. In Yoshi's case, it was an exquisite mix of classical French and Japanese cooking traditions. Over the years, Yoshi's also incorporated bits of cuisines, such as hint of Mexican cooking, into their dishes. But the true signature ingredients of any meal at Yoshi's Cafe were pride and love.

Every meal was a chance for founder Yoshi Katsumura to share his impeccable culinary skill and imagination. And every customer was treated like a friend. If you went often enough, as my wife Loretta and I have, you became part of the family. That combination of personal warmth and impeccable food has made Yoshi's Cafe one of Chicago's truly great neighborhood restaurants.

This weekend, Yoshi's Cafe will serve its last meal—and Loretta and I plan to be there. We wouldn't miss the chance to eat one last time at one of our favorite restaurants.

Chicagoans feared this day might come sooner. When founder Yoshi Katsumura died in 2015, we wondered if that might be the end of Yoshi's Cafe as well. But Yoshi asked his wife Nobuko to try to preserve his legacy and the business they had built together. And she did.

With the help of her son, chef Ken Katsumura, Nobuko kept Yoshi's Cafe open, even through a lethal pandemic that devastated the restaurant industry. Her daughter, Mari, has made a name for herself as a top-ranked pastry chef in Chicago.

After some soul-searching, however, Nobuko has decided that it's time for a new chapter—time to spend a little more time with her grandchildren and enjoying life.

Like countless other Chicagoans, Loretta and I feel a touch of sadness about the closing of Yoshi's Cafe. But we also feel tremendously grateful for the memorable meals we have enjoyed there and for the gift of Yoshi and Nobuko's friendship over the years.

I once showed up at the restaurant on a Monday evening, forgetting that it was closed. I stood for a moment on the sidewalk of North Halsted Street, stranded and hungry, trying to decide where to eat. Just as I was about to leave, I heard someone call my name.

It was Yoshi, who lived above the restaurant, calling down to me and offering to fix me a meal on his day off. That was the moment I came to see the goodness of this man. And Nobuko is just as kind and giving.

Yoshi's Cafe brought together the foods of Tokyo, Paris, Lyon, and Chicago. Yoshi was born in Japan. At the age of 20, he apprenticed under another legendary chef, Hiroyuki Sakai in Tokyo, where he first learned the intricacies of fine French cooking.

In 1973, he moved to Chicago, where he studied under one of Chicago's first

celebrity chefs, Jean Banchet, at Le Francais. Further study in Paris and Lyon added to his skills. He returned to Chicago as chef and partner in the city's premier French fusion restaurant, Jimmy's Place.

In 1982, he and Nobuko opened their own place. For nearly 40 years, Yoshi's has earned the love and loyalty of generation of Chicagoans. It has been featured on the Food Network and listed among "America's Top Tables" by the Conde Nast Gourmet magazine.

I want to thank Nobuko Katsumura and her gracious and loyal staff for the great gift Yoshi's has been to Chicago.

Loretta and I will miss our friends at Yoshi's and the incredible meals we enjoyed there. We will treasure our memories of this Chicago icon and the great family that created it for years to come.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent, but had I been present I would have voted yes on roll-call No. 478, on the Motion to Invoke Cloture on Executive Calendar No. 567, Jessica Rosenworcel, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, December 7 marks the 80th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which thrust the United States of America into World War II. I rise today to pay tribute to those who served and sacrificed at Pearl Harbor and throughout World War II to defend our liberty and freedom.

The attack on Pearl Harbor killed 2,403 servicemembers and civilians and injured a further 1,178 people. Today, as we commemorate this anniversary, I want to share the story of the Barber brothers of New London, WI: Navy Fireman 1st Class Malcom J. Barber, 22; Navy Fireman 1st Class Leroy K. Barber, 21; and Navy Fireman 2nd Class Randolph H. Barber, 19.

The three Barber brothers all enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1940, and together joined the crew of the USS Oklahoma as firemen, which was anchored at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor. When Pearl Harbor was attacked, the USS Oklahoma sustained multiple direct hits and capsized. Malcom, Leroy, and Randolph all died, as did 426 other crewmembers who were on board. Eventually, their remains were recovered, but could not be identified and were buried as unknown remains at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, HI.

Six years ago, the remains of 388 individuals were exhumed from the cemetery as part of a program launched by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency—DPAA—which eventually was able to identify 355 individuals and allow their remains to be returned

home. This past June, nearly 80 years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the remains of the brothers were finally identified and returned home to New London. On September 11, 2021, the Barber brothers were buried with full military honors in their hometown of New London.

I am pleased that the brothers are finally home, and I am grateful for the work of those at the DPAA who worked to ensure that as many families as possible could receive closure and bring their family members home to rest. As we commemorate this solemn anniversary, I reflect on the service and sacrifice of 320,000 Wisconsinites who served in World War II and honor their contributions in defense of our Nation today and always.

NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY AND HONORING THE TANKERS OF MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today on Pearl Harbor Day to remind my colleagues that on December 7, 1941, Imperial Japan attacked not only Pearl Harbor but also the Philippine Islands, Guam, Wake Island, Howland Island, Midway, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Bangkok.

In the Philippines that day, 89 men from Maywood, IL, who made up Company "B" of the 192nd Tank Battalion—federated National Guard units from Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Ohio—defended Clark Field from invading Japanese forces. They had arrived in the Philippines less than 3 weeks earlier.

These Illinois tankers watched helplessly as Japan's modern planes flew beyond the reach of their guns and destroyed the airfield. They then fought valiantly on the Bataan Peninsula with antiquated weapons and dwindling supplies. Relief from the United States never came. Though they held out for months, the men, overcome with fatigue, starvation, and disease, were surrendered by their commanders on April 9, 1942.

What followed was the infamous Bataan Death March 100 miles up the peninsula to a makeshift prison camp. Thousands died. Maywood, a hamlet outside of Chicago, had the greatest number of men from any single American town on the Death March. They would not all make it home.

Those who survived the initial march endured 3 and a half years of death camps, brutal forced labor, and unimaginable abuse. More than half the Americans taken prisoner on Bataan died before they could see the war's end. Of the 89 Maywood men of Company "B" who left the U.S. in 1941, only 43 returned home in 1945.

For 79 years, Maywood has celebrated and remembered its heroes of Bataan with an annual September Memorial. Like many important celebrations in COVID, this was the second year that

the memorial had to be postponed. But we do not forget the men of Maywood. From the Bataan-Corregidor Memorial Bridge in Chicago to Maywood's Bataan Memorial Park, my home State of Illinois recalls daily their sacrifice for liberty.

As a retired member of the Illinois National Guard myself, today is a solemn day—a day that will forever live in infamy—when we are reminded of the sacrifices made and the brave lives lost in service to our Nation. I am proud to have served with my Illinois National Guard family and work to continue to bring respect, remembrance, and honor to such a strong legacy.

Therefore, I ask my fellow Senators to join me on this 80th anniversary of Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and to remember the other Americans who fought and died throughout the Pacific that day. Although the aim of the December 7 surprise attack on Hawaii's Pearl Harbor was to destroy the U.S. Pacific Fleet in its home port and to discourage U.S. action in Asia, the other strikes served as preludes to full-scale invasion and brutal military occupation.

I further ask my colleagues to join me in commending the hard work and dedication of Maywood Bataan Day Organization President Col. Richard A. McMahan, Jr., and his board of directors, as well as Ms. Jan Thompson, president of the Illinois-based American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society, who are committed to honoring and preserving the history of the men and women of Bataan who gave so much in the fight against tyranny and fascism. They, too, are the part of the story of Pearl Harbor Day and in keeping the memory of the men of Maywood alive to this day.

TRIBUTE TO CARL LEOGRANDE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize Mr. Carl Leogrande, a remarkable man and World War II veteran who turns 100 on January 3, 2022.

Following the invasion of Normandy, Mr. Leogrande served as a tank driver for the 12th Armored Division. After his tank was hit with artillery, Mr. Leogrande was transferred to the medical unit. While there, he efficiently deployed his first aid training from his days as a Boy Scout. This methodical, effective work earned Mr. Leogrande the attention of an officer. Soon, he received warfront training and was quickly assigned as a medic on the front lines.

Mr. Leogrande's division pushed eastward. Along the way, they passed concentration camps that were being liberated by other units. The indescribable sights and smells left Mr. Leogrande with trauma that he speaks of to this day.

At the age of 22, Mr. Leogrande returned home unharmed. Not long after,