

Whereas members of the uniformed services and civilian employees at all levels of government—

- (1) make significant contributions to the general welfare of the United States; and
- (2) are on the front lines in the fight to defeat terrorism and maintain homeland security;

Whereas public servants work in a professional manner to build relationships with other countries and cultures in order to better represent the interests and promote the ideals of the United States;

Whereas public servants alert Congress and the public to government waste, fraud, and abuse, and to dangers to public health;

Whereas the individuals serving in the uniformed services, as well as the skilled trade and craft employees of the Federal Government who provide support to their efforts—

- (1) are committed to doing their jobs regardless of the circumstances; and
- (2) contribute greatly to the security of the United States and the world;

Whereas public servants have bravely fought in armed conflicts in the defense of the United States and its ideals and deserve the care and benefits they have earned through their honorable service;

Whereas public servants—

- (1) have much to offer, as demonstrated by their expertise and innovative ideas; and
- (2) serve as examples by passing on institutional knowledge to train the next generation of public servants;

Whereas the commitment and perseverance of public servants during the COVID-19 pandemic have allowed essential services to continue, mitigating the disruption to the daily lives of the people of the United States and playing a critical role in protecting public health and safety;

Whereas legislative branch employees, including members of the United States Capitol Police and officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, ensure the smooth functioning of Congress and the safety and security of Members of Congress, their staffs, and visitors to the Capitol complex;

Whereas legislative branch employees working for Members of Congress, congressional committees, and legislative branch agencies work tirelessly to serve constituents and support Congress in fulfilling its constitutional obligations;

Whereas public servants have decisively and resolutely responded to conflicts around the globe, including the evolving crisis in Ukraine, through creative diplomatic approaches; and

Whereas the week of May 1 through May 7, 2022, marks the 38th anniversary of Public Service Recognition Week: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

- (1) supports the designation of the week of May 1 through May 7, 2022, as “Public Service Recognition Week”;

- (2) commends public servants during Public Service Recognition Week for their outstanding contributions to this great country throughout the year;

- (3) salutes government employees and members of the uniformed services for their unyielding dedication to, and enthusiasm for, public service;

- (4) honors government employees and members of the uniformed services who have given their lives in service to their communities and their country;

- (5) calls upon a new generation to consider a career in public service as an honorable profession;

- (6) encourages efforts to promote public service careers at every level of government; and

- (7) expresses gratitude to the Federal workers who have selflessly answered the call to serve their country.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 620—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2022, AS THE “NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 620

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives are 2.5 times more likely to experience violent crimes and at least 2 times more likely to experience rape or sexual assault crimes compared to any other group of people in the United States;

Whereas, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Justice, in some Tribal communities, American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average murder rate;

Whereas, according to the most recently available data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2017, homicide was the sixth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native females between 1 and 44 years of age;

Whereas the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women released reports finding that 64 percent of trafficking survivors in Hawaii identified as being Native Hawaiian;

Whereas little data exists on the number of missing American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States;

Whereas, on July 5, 2013, Hanna Harris, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, was reported missing by her family in Lame Deer, Montana;

Whereas the body of Hanna Harris was found 5 days after she went missing;

Whereas Hanna Harris was determined to have been raped and murdered, and the individuals accused of committing those crimes were convicted;

Whereas the case of Hanna Harris is an example of many similar cases; and

Whereas Hanna Harris was born on May 5, 1992: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

- (1) designates May 5, 2022, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”; and

- (2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to commemorate the lives of missing and murdered American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media; and

(B) to demonstrate solidarity with the families of victims in light of those tragedies.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, on February 3 of this year, at 4 in the morning, outside of Reno, callers told police that there was a car on fire on the shoulder of the interstate. Inside, officers found the body of a 23-year-old woman named Anna Marie Scott. She had been murdered by an unknown assailant.

This is Anna—as you can see, a beautiful, beautiful young girl. She was a beloved daughter and a sister and a devoted mother of two young children. She was also a member of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. And she joins a

long and tragic list of Native women who have gone missing or been murdered, leaving families desperately waiting for answers.

Families like Anna’s will tell you one of the worst things about a tragedy like this is that they never had a chance to say goodbye to their loved one. Another is knowing that decade after decade, the United States has not done enough to protect Native women, leaving families all over Indian Country searching for answers.

A National Institutes of Justice study found that an unbelievable 84 percent of Native women experience violence in their lifetimes, along with 81 percent of men. It also reported that Native women are almost twice as likely as White women to have been the target of violence in the past year. These numbers confirm what Native communities have known for years: Native people are vulnerable, and they can be taken from their families at any time.

In 2020, I secured passage of two bipartisan bills with Senator MURKOWSKI, who we all know is a tireless advocate for Native communities, to finally create a national strategy to address the crisis of missing, murdered, and trafficked Indigenous women and girls. The Not Invisible Act instructs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to coordinate Federal efforts to address the epidemic of violence in Native American communities.

It also mandates a commission made up of Tribal, State, and local law enforcement, service providers, representatives of Federal Agencies, Tribal leaders, and survivors and family members.

The other piece of legislation, Savanna’s Act, which we passed, requires the creation of guidelines for law enforcement on how best to keep Native women safe, and it improves reporting of violent crimes against Native people and strengthens vital access to Federal crime databases.

These two laws create powerful tools that will help curb violence against Native people. But they cannot fulfill that mission if they are not implemented by the executive branch. And to date, the administration has missed too many deadlines mandated by statute for putting the legislation into effect. That is why this week, I sent a letter, with Senators TESTER and MURKOWSKI, to the administration urging them to implement key provisions of our bipartisan bills.

Now, I am thrilled to share that, today, Secretary Haaland announced the members of the Not Invisible Commission, which now can begin its work. This is excellent news, and I appreciate this and other important steps the administration has taken to address the problem.

But there is still more we need to be doing to implement the policies Congress has passed that will make a difference on the ground for so many families. That includes issuing Federal

guidelines to help local law enforcement with best practices to protect Native communities and implementing the data collection needed to address the crisis. The work must continue because families continue to wait.

Just as I call on this administration to do more, I am committed to doing more myself. My office is working to reintroduce legislation that I cosponsored with Senators UDALL, TESTER, and MURKOWSKI last Congress to improve coordination and data-sharing between Tribal and Federal law enforcement.

My congressional colleagues and I have, this year, once again introduced a resolution recognizing May 5 as a day of awareness for the crisis of missing and murdered Native women and girls. But let's be clear: A day of awareness is for those who don't know about the problem. Indigenous families in Nevada and across the country are only too conscious of the risks their sisters, brothers, cousins, and children face. And they are looking to Congress and to this administration for concrete progress in the long way for justice.

I will keep fighting for that justice and for Anna. But I am here to say to our Congress and administration, let's not have any more Annas. Let's do the right thing for these families and individuals.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 621—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE LATE SENATOR ORRIN G. HATCH

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr.

WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 621

Whereas the Honorable Orrin G. Hatch was elected to the Senate in 1976 and served Utah in the Senate with devotion and distinction for 42 years, which is the ninth longest term of service in the history of the Senate;

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch served as the Chairman of 3 significant Senate committees, including—

(1) the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate (now called the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate);

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch dedicated his time in the Senate to strengthening the economy of the United States, protecting individual liberty, and safeguarding the system of limited government of the United States;

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch served throughout his career with determination, loyalty, diligence, compassion, a pioneering spirit, and an incredible devotion to his faith;

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch was regarded by many as an elder statesman who worked across the aisle to pass 750 bills into law, including—

(1) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.);

(2) the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417; 98 Stat. 1585) (commonly referred to as the “Hatch-Waxman Act”);

(3) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33; 111 Stat. 215), which established the State Children's Health Insurance Program under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.);

(4) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.); and

(5) the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note);

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch, in addition to his prolific legislative achievements, assisted tens of thousands of Utahns through individual casework over more than four decades of public service;

Whereas Orrin G. Hatch established the Orrin G. Hatch Foundation to encourage commonsense policymaking, to cultivate bipartisan dialogue, and to provide educational opportunities for future generations; and

Whereas, on April 23, 2022, at the age of 88, Orrin G. Hatch died, leaving behind his wife Elaine, his 6 loving children, dozens of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and a legacy of steadfast love for and service to the people of the United States, particularly Utahns: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, former United States Senator for the State of Utah;

(B) honors the life and legacy of the late Senator Orrin G. Hatch for his—

(i) unwavering dedication to Utah as a Senator and a public servant; and

(ii) accomplishments in legislating with principle and dedication for the good of the people of the United States; and

(C) requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of Orrin G. Hatch; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of Orrin G. Hatch.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 622—RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CINCO DE MAYO HOLIDAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 622

Whereas May 5, or “Cinco de Mayo” in Spanish, is celebrated each year as a date of importance by Mexican and Mexican-American communities;

Whereas the Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which Mexicans defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla, one of the many battles that the Mexican people won in their long and brave fight for independence, freedom, and democracy;

Whereas the victory of Mexico over France at Puebla represented a historic triumph for the Mexican government during the Franco-Mexican war fought between 1861 and 1867 and bolstered the resistance movement;

Whereas the success of Mexico at the Battle of Puebla reinvigorated the spirits of the Mexican people and provided a renewed sense of unity and strength;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men displayed during that historic battle can never be forgotten;

Whereas, in a larger sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination, just as Benito Juarez, the president of Mexico during the Battle of Puebla, once said, “El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz”, meaning “respect for the rights of others is peace”;

Whereas the sacrifice of Mexican fighters was instrumental in keeping Mexico from falling under European domination while, in the United States, the Union Army battled Confederate forces in the Civil War;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder that the foundation of the United States was built by people from many countries and diverse cultures who were willing to fight and die for freedom;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo also serves as a reminder of the close ties between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo encourages the celebration of a legacy of strong leaders and a sense of vibrancy in communities; and

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder to provide more opportunity for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic struggle of the people of Mexico for independence and freedom, which Cinco de Mayo commemorates; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5028. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4373, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.