

money in our elections, and for our democracy to work, we need to know where the money is coming from. It is that simple.

But since the Supreme Court's decision in *Citizens United* opened up the flood of outside money, overturned so much of the bipartisan work that had been done by our former colleague Senator McCain—who we miss dearly—as well as Senator Feingold, our neighbor in Wisconsin, but since that time and the overturning of those requirements of the McCain-Feingold campaign restrictions, there have been no significant improvements made to disclosure laws or regulations.

Unlimited, anonymous spending in our elections doesn't encourage free speech; it drowns out the voices of you. It drowns out the voices of the American people who want to participate and be treated like everyone else. They have one vote just like a billionaire has a vote. Yet, what do we see? The billionaire gets to have undue influence, and we don't even know who he is because it is shrouded in secrecy because there is no requirement that the name be disclosed.

This unrelenting secret spending will continue unless we take action to address it. That is why we need to pass the DISCLOSE Act.

The DISCLOSE Act would address this tidal wave of secret money by requiring outside groups that spend in our elections to disclose their large donors—those that contribute more than \$10,000.

How could anyone be opposed to this? We are not talking about a lot of paperwork. We are talking about people who give more than \$10,000. Looking around the Gallery, looking at the pages, I just find it hard to believe there are people right here that are going to give over \$10,000 and then hide behind some kind of curtain of non-disclosure. That is what is happening. We just want to know who they are.

Importantly, the bill also makes it harder for wealthy special interests to hide their contributions to cloak the identity of donors, and it cracks down on the use of shell companies to conceal the donations of foreign nationals.

Let me repeat that. Who could be against trying to figure out whether shell companies are hiding the donations of foreign nationals, of people who don't even live in America who are trying to influence our elections?

I held a hearing on the bill in the Committee on Rules and Administration on the DISCLOSE Act this summer, where we heard about the effects that secret money is having on our democracy and why we need to pass this legislation.

Senator WHITEHOUSE testified at the hearing, and he spoke powerfully about the impact that secret money is having on our government, affecting all aspects of our lives, from the makeup of our courts to people's healthcare decisions to addressing climate change.

We also heard from Montana's Commissioner of Political Practices Jeff

Mangan, who told us how his State's version of the DISCLOSE Act passed in 2015 with bipartisan support. Let me repeat that. In Montana, red and blue worked together and got this passed. I couldn't agree more that transparency in our democracy should not be a partisan issue, and regardless of political party, we should know who is spending on our elections.

The American people know what is at stake. So it is no surprise that campaign finance disclosure laws have overwhelming support. One recent poll found that in swing States, 91 percent of likely voters—Republicans and Democrats—those are States that go red or blue, may be considered purple—91 percent of likely voters—Republicans and Democrats—support full transparency of campaign contributions and spending in our elections.

Another poll from 2019 found that across America, 83 percent of likely voters support public disclosures of contributions. Those are people regardless of their political stripes. There is also a long history of bipartisan support for reducing the influence of money in our democracy.

In fact, the very first limits on corporate campaign contributions came in 1907, the Tillman Act, the landmark Federal Election Campaign Act then passed in 1972, and as I noted, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act in 2002 was also bipartisan, supported by Senators John McCain and Russ Feingold. They joined together to champion, to pass this really important bill. Guess what. All three of those bills I just mentioned, the one in 1907, the one in 1972, the one in 2002, they were all signed into law by Republican Presidents. This has always been a bipartisan issue in our country.

Former Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, never one to hide his opinions, was also a staunch supporter of campaign finance disclosure. In a 2010 case, *Doe v. Reed*, he wrote:

For my part, I do not look forward to a society which, thanks to the Supreme Court, campaigns anonymously . . . hidden from public scrutiny and protected from the accountability of criticism.

These are his words:

This does not resemble the Home of the Brave.

You can't get much more conservative than former Justice Scalia. This is a bipartisan issue. We ask our colleagues to change their minds. Ensuring the transparency of our elections has been and should continue to be a bipartisan value.

These issues are at the very heart of our democracy, and this commonsense bill would protect the right of voters to make informed choices and know who has been trying to influence our elections.

As we move forward, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these measures in the future as well as the measures in the Freedom to Vote Act, which the DISCLOSE Act was part of that I led in the Senate that would give

us baseline—baseline—rules of the road for the voters of this country to be able to make sure they can cast their votes regardless of whether they live in Minnesota or Texas.

With that, I would like to turn to a few other matters that will help to close the Senate that I will receive in a few minutes. I have one. I will get started. Here we go. This is very exciting, happening in real time for all those watching. See, we are all prepared.

## MORNING BUSINESS

### TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 117-1

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, today I rise to celebrate the Senate's ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocols to phase down the use of hydrofluorocarbons, also known as HFCs. Not only did this critical amendment receive resounding bipartisan support, it also marked our Nation's participation in the most significant climate treaty in 30 years.

Across the country, there have been alarming examples of extreme weather. Parts of California are blanketed in black smoke from wildfires, many Kentuckians are still without homes as a result of flooding in July, and Hurricane Fiona left millions of Puerto Ricans without power. And around the world, we have seen a devastating drought in East Africa, Greenland's ice sheet's largest September melt event on record, and flooding in Pakistan that left a third of the country underwater. It is clear that climate change isn't something that's happening 100 years in the future, it's happening now.

That is why our ratification of the Kigali Amendment is so critical. HFCs are particularly potent greenhouse gases, disproportionately responsible for rising temperatures that are linked to catastrophic weather events. By joining the effort to reduce global HFC consumption and production by 80 percent by 2047, we can help prevent 0.5 degrees C of warming by the end of this century.

In addition to helping the planet, phasing out the use of HFCs in common consumer products like refrigerators and air-conditioners will deliver clear benefits to the American people in the form of lower energy bills. It also creates huge opportunities for U.S. businesses that have developed green alternatives to HFCs to reach global markets. This is one of the many situations where what is good for our planet is also good for consumers and businesses.

The ratification of the Kigali Amendment builds on the progress our country made with the enactment of the Inflation Reduction Act, which included provisions to tackle the climate crisis. Because of this law, we are on track to reduce carbon emissions by 40 percent by 2030. It was a huge step, but we still have more work to do to become a

completely carbon neutral economy by 2050.

To keep paving the way to our clean energy future, I introduced several pieces of legislation to accelerate our energy transition, including the HEATR Act, to drive manufacturing of heat pumps and the Energy Efficiency for Affordable Housing Act to make it easier for people living in affordable housing to invest in more efficient systems.

With the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, we are asserting our global leadership in the fight to combat climate change. Working on the national and international level, we can mitigate the worst impacts of climate change while generating benefits for the American people and opportunities for American businesses.

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmations of Executive Calendar No. 1101, E. Martin Estrada, of California, to be United States Attorney for the Central District of California for the term of four years and No. 1102, Gregory J. Haanstad, of Wisconsin, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin for the term of four years.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### CENTENNIAL OF THE NEW BRITAIN LIONS CLUB

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, today I rise to recognize the New Britain Lions Club as they celebrate 100 years of devoted community service and positive impact on countless families and organizations in New Britain, CT, and the surrounding area.

The New Britain Lions Club is one of the five original Lions Clubs organized in Connecticut. Since their founding in 1922, the Club's core focus has been to meet the needs of children, although they have touched the entire community over the years. As a testament to their far-reaching impact, President Herbert Hoover sent a telegram in 1930 which read: "There is hardly an institution or community effort where the New Britain Lions Club has not been involved, including the library, Salvation Army, Scouts, sports, the American School for the Deaf, community festival, and literally scores of others."

The Club has developed leadership skills in its membership and ten of the Club's members have served as District Governor, displaying extraordinary leadership ability and helping establish programs that continue to this day to serve New Britain. Among these leaders was Lion Thomas Leonard, one of the founders of the Connecticut Lions Eye Research Foundation—CLERF—Lion Howard Wry, who began the annual eyeglass collection and initiated

the New Britain Lions Emergency Food Bank in 1981, and Lion Otto Strobino, who served as President of the Lions Eye Research Foundation and initiated the planting of the Lions Memorial Forest at the University of Connecticut. The New Britain Lions Club has set the standard of excellence in Lionism through their history of exceptional leadership and commitment to public service.

Over the past 2 years, despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, the New Britain Lions have continued to operate their free eye clinic, oversee the local Warm-The-Children program to provide winter clothes for children in need, and facilitate vision screening services to over 5,000 school children in the New Britain Public School system.

Their most recent initiative is a collaboration with Connecticut Children's Medical Center, Yale New Haven, and the Meriden YMCA Mountain Mist Camp to create a weeklong Diabetes Camp to help children and young adults manage the disease. In addition to their local impact, the New Britain Lions Club has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Lions Club International Foundation to reach those in need all over the world.

As the New Britain Lions Club celebrates its centennial this September, I applaud them on their extraordinary contributions—not just to the city of New Britain and State of Connecticut, but to our great Nation and the world. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the New Britain Lions Club on 100 years of committed public service.●

##### EL CLASICO

• Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President, I rise today to celebrate the duel between two titans and legends of Mexican soccer at el Super Clasico, the Club Deportivo de Guadalajara "Chivas" and Club America—a duel that will be celebrated in my home city of Atlanta, GA, on September 25, 2022.

The city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia are home to rich, vibrant, and celebrated Latino communities. I am thrilled to honor the contributions of the Hispanic community in Georgia during Hispanic Heritage Month by hosting these soccer legends in what will go down in history as one of the greatest games our continent has ever seen.

This world-renowned match has brought thousands of soccer fans in Mexico and the United States together for almost 80 years to celebrate the history and unmatched rivalry of these soccer titans, a passion that unites us.

Founded 103 years ago, Club America has won a total of 35 official national and international titles. Club Deportivo Chivas de Guadalajara has obtained a total of 26 national and international championships. In the last 5 years, the Chivas and America have played for sold-out crowds in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Dallas. And this year in Atlanta will not be different.

I join with our community to witness the legacy of this beautiful game that reminds us of the unbreakable bond we share.

May tradition, history, and legacy guide our continued commitment to celebrate what unites us.●

#### REMEMBERING MAURY WILLS

• Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I submit the following statement to the RECORD in memory of Maury Wills, who passed away on September 19, 2022, at the age of 89.

Before there was Lou Brock and Rickey Henderson, there was Maury Wills. When he stole 104 bases in 1962, he not only beat out Willie Mays for the National League MVP award, he broke the single season stolen base record held by Ty Cobb that had stood for 47 years. That year, he was also named the first Black captain in the history of the Dodgers organization.

A native of Washington, DC, Maury was inspired to pursue a Major League career after attending a youth baseball clinic held by Jerry Priddy of the Washington Senators.

Maury was signed by the Los Angeles Dodgers at the age of 17. He spent a decade in their Minor League system, honing his skills and working his way to the Major League.

When Maury finally made it to the big league, he quickly became a foundational part of the Dodgers teams that went to four World Series from 1959 to 1966. During that time, he won two Gold Gloves and was named to five All Star teams. Maury, and so many other Dodgers legends from the era, helped Los Angeles fall in love with professional baseball.

In the years following his playing career, Maury had stints as an announcer, manager, and even entertainer. He was also able to overcome addiction with the help of his future wife Angela George and support of the Dodgers organization. Maury was open about his challenges with addiction in hopes that others could learn from his journey to sobriety.

Maury remained a member of the Dodgers family until his death. For years, he served as a base stealing and bunting instructor. He even helped mentor a young outfielder named Dave Roberts, who would go on to have one of the most famous stolen bases in MLB history in the 2004 American League Championship Series. Maury's intensity and passion for the game was evident when I visited Dodgers Spring Training a few years ago; it was clear why they referred to his spot in the facility as Maury's Pit.

I join Dodger fans across the Nation in remembering Maury and sending our condolences to his family.●

#### RECOGNIZING MYLKE COFFEE COMPANY

• Mr. PAUL. Madam President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an