

(Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3580, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes.

S. 3704

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3704, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to schools and school-based health centers to increase the number of behavioral health care providers in such schools and health centers, and for other purposes.

S. 3718

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3718, a bill to prohibit the importation of petroleum and petroleum products from the Russian Federation.

S. 3732

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3732, a bill to block the property of Russian state-owned entities.

S. 3733

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3733, a bill to prohibit investment by institutional investors in securities issued by Russian entities.

AMENDMENT NO. 4933

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4933 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3076, a bill to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 3743. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce, alongside the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. BOOZMAN, and the Senator from West Virginia, Mrs. CAPITO, the Recycling and Composting Accountability Act.

This bill is the result of true collaboration and reflects a substantial amount of bipartisan effort to address our Nation's recycling and composting challenges. This bill aims to improve the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to gather data on our Nation's recycling systems and explore

opportunities for implementing a national composting strategy.

The availability of good data is one of the major challenges facing the public and private sector as they work make investments to improve our recycling systems. Upgrading recycling infrastructure, expanding recycling services, and increasing recycling education will all benefit from the availability of better data.

Specifically, this bill will create a comprehensive database of all curbside recycling and composting programs nationwide. It will also assess the materials those programs collect and their rates of contamination. The bill will also look at barriers communities and individuals face when trying to access recycling and composting services.

In addition to that, the bill will ask the EPA to study the end market sale of recyclable and compostable materials. It also directs the EPA to develop a way to measure how otherwise recyclable materials are being lost from the circular market. The reports from both of these studies will be immeasurably helpful to stakeholders, communities, and local and State governments.

As part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Congress provided unprecedented levels of funding for recycling infrastructure and educational programs. The bill I am introducing today represents our next step in building on these efforts—to turn the challenges of recycling and composting into opportunities to reduce planet-warming emissions and create good-paying jobs.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this legislation this Congress. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the legislation be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

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

S. 3743

*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 "Recycling and Composting Accountability Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) CIRCULAR MARKET.—The term "circular market" means a market that utilizes industrial processes and economic activities to enable post-industrial and post-consumer materials used in those processes and activities to maintain their highest values for as long as possible.

(3) COMPOST.—The term "compost" means a product that—

(A) is manufactured through the controlled aerobic, biological decomposition of biodegradable materials;

(B) has been subjected to medium and high temperature organisms, which—

(i) significantly reduce the viability of pathogens and weed seeds; and

(ii) stabilize carbon in the product such that the product is beneficial to plant growth; and

(C) is typically used as a soil amendment, but may also contribute plant nutrients.

(4) COMPOSTABLE MATERIAL.—The term "compostable material" means material that is a feedstock for creating compost, including—

(A) wood;

(B) agricultural crops;

(C) paper;

(D) certified compostable products associated with organic waste;

(E) other organic plant material;

(F) marine products;

(G) organic waste, including food waste and yard waste; and

(H) such other material that is composed of biomass that can be continually replenished or renewed, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) COMPOSTING FACILITY.—The term "composting facility" means a location, structure, or device that transforms compostable materials into compost.

(6) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian Tribe" has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(7) MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "materials recovery facility" means a dedicated recycling facility where primarily residential recyclables, which are diverted from disposal by the generator and collected separately from municipal solid waste, are mechanically or manually sorted into commodities for further processing into specification-grade commodities for sale to end users.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term "materials recovery facility" does not include a solid waste management facility that may process municipal solid waste to remove recyclable materials.

(8) RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.—The term "recyclable material" means a material that is obsolete, previously used, off-specification, surplus, or incidentally produced for processing into a specification-grade commodity for which a circular market currently exists or is being developed.

(9) RECYCLING.—The term "recycling" means the series of activities—

(A) during which recyclable materials are processed into specification-grade commodities, and consumed as raw-material feedstock, in lieu of virgin materials, in the manufacturing of new products;

(B) that may include sorting, collection, processing, and brokering; and

(C) that result in subsequent consumption by a materials manufacturer, including for the manufacturing of new products.

(10) STATE.—The term "State" has the meaning given the term in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903).

(b) DEFINITION OF PROCESSING.—In paragraphs (7), (8), and (9) of subsection (a), the term "processing" means any mechanical, manual, or other method that—

(1) transforms a recyclable material into a specification-grade commodity; and

(2) may occur in multiple steps, with different steps, including sorting, occurring at different locations.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) recycling conserves resources, protects the environment, and is important to the United States economy;

(2) the United States recycling infrastructure encompasses each of the entities that collect, process, broker, and consume recyclable materials sourced from commercial, industrial, and residential sources;

(3) the residential segment of the United States recycling infrastructure is facing challenges from—

(A) confusion over what materials are recyclable materials;

- (B) reduced export markets;
- (C) growing, but still limited, domestic end markets;
- (D) an ever-changing and heterogeneous supply stream; and
- (E) in some areas, a recycling infrastructure in need of revitalization; and
- (4) in an effort to address those challenges, the United States must use a combination of tactics to improve recycling and composting in the United States.

**SEC. 4. REPORT ON COMPOSTING INFRASTRUCTURE CAPABILITIES.**

The Administrator, in consultation with States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes, shall—

- (1) prepare a report describing the capability of the United States to implement a national residential composting strategy for compostable materials for the purposes of reducing contamination rates for residential recycling, including—
  - (A) an evaluation of existing Federal, State, and local laws that may present barriers to implementation of a national residential composting strategy;
  - (B)(i) an evaluation of existing composting programs of States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes; and
  - (ii) a description of best practices based on those programs;
  - (C) an evaluation of existing composting infrastructure in States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes for the purposes of estimating cost and approximate land needed to expand composting programs; and
  - (D) a study of the practices of manufacturers and companies that are moving to using compostable packaging and food service ware for the purpose of making the composting process the end-of-life use of those products; and
- (2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit the report prepared under paragraph (1) to Congress.

**SEC. 5. REPORT ON FEDERAL AGENCY RECYCLING PRACTICES.**

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Administrator, shall make publicly available a report describing—

- (1) the total annual recycling and composting rates reported by all Federal agencies;
- (2) the total annual percentage of products containing recyclable material, compostable material, or recovered materials purchased by all Federal agencies, including—
  - (A) the total quantity of procured products containing recyclable material or recovered materials listed in the comprehensive procurement guidelines published under section 6002(e) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6962(e)); and
  - (B) the total quantity of compostable material purchased;
- (3) recommendations for updating—
  - (A) the comprehensive procurement guidelines published under section 6002(e) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6962(e)); and
  - (B) the environmentally preferable purchasing program established under section 6604(b)(11) of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13103(b)(11)); and
  - (4) the activities of each Federal agency that promote recycling or composting.

**SEC. 6. IMPROVING DATA AND REPORTING.**

(a) **INVENTORY OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and biannually thereafter, the Administrator, in consultation with States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes, shall—

- (1) prepare an inventory of public and private materials recovery facilities in the United States, including—
  - (A) the number of materials recovery facilities in each unit of local government in each State; and
  - (B) a description of the materials that each materials recovery facility can process, including—
    - (i) in the case of plastic, a description of—
      - (I) the types of accepted resin, if applicable; and
      - (II) the container type, such as a jug, a carton, or film;
    - (ii) food packaging and service ware, such as a bottle, cutlery, or a cup;
    - (iii) paper;
    - (iv) aluminum, such as an aluminum beverage can, food can, aerosol can, or foil;
    - (v) steel, such as a steel food or aerosol can;
    - (vi) other scrap metal;
    - (vii) glass; or
    - (viii) any other material not described in any of clauses (i) through (vii) that a materials recovery facility can process; and
  - (2) submit the inventory prepared under paragraph (1) to Congress.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE BASELINE OF DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES RECYCLING SYSTEM.**—The Administrator, in consultation with States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes, shall determine, with respect to the United States—

- (1) the number of community curbside recycling and composting programs;
- (2) the number of community drop-off recycling and composting programs;
- (3) the types and forms of materials accepted by each community curbside recycling, drop-off recycling, or composting program;
- (4) the number of individuals with access to recycling and composting services to at least the extent of access to disposal services;
- (5) the number of individuals with barriers to accessing recycling and composting services to at least the extent of access to disposal services;
- (6) the inbound contamination and capture rates of community curbside recycling, drop-off recycling, or composting programs; and
- (7) where applicable, other available recycling or composting programs within a community, including store drop-offs.

(c) **STANDARDIZATION OF RECYCLING REPORTING RATES.**—

- (1) **COLLECTION OF RATES.**—
  - (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator may use amounts made available under section 9 to biannually collect from each State the nationally standardized rate of recyclable materials in that State that have been successfully diverted from the waste stream and brought to a materials recovery facility or composting facility.
  - (B) **CONFIDENTIAL OR PROPRIETARY BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—Information collected under subparagraph (A) shall not include any confidential or proprietary business information, as determined by the Administrator.
- (2) **USE.**—Using amounts made available under section 9, the Administrator may use the rates collected under paragraph (1) to further assist States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes—
  - (A) to reduce the overall waste produced by the States and units of local government; and
  - (B) to increase recycling and composting rates.

(d) **REPORT ON END MARKETS.**—

- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator, in consultation with States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes, shall—
  - (A) provide an update to the report submitted under section 306 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224; 134 Stat.

1096) to include an addendum on the end-market sale of all recyclable materials, in addition to recycled plastics as described in that section, from materials recovery facilities that process recyclable materials collected from households and publicly available recyclable materials drop-off centers, including—

- (i) the total, in dollars per ton, domestic sales of bales of recyclable materials; and
- (ii) the total, in dollars per ton, international sales of bales of recyclable materials;
- (B) prepare a report on the end-market sale of compost from all compostable materials collected from households and publicly available compost drop-off centers, including the total, in dollars per ton, of domestic sales of compostable materials; and

(C) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress the update to the report prepared under subparagraph (A) and the report prepared under subparagraph (B).

(2) **CONFIDENTIAL OR PROPRIETARY BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—Information collected under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall not include any confidential or proprietary business information, as determined by the Administrator.

**SEC. 7. STUDY ON THE DIVERSION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS FROM A CIRCULAR MARKET.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop a metric for determining the proportion of recyclable materials in commercial and municipal waste streams that are being diverted from a circular market.

(b) **STUDY; REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the development of a metric under subsection (a), the Administrator shall conduct a study of, and submit to Congress a report on, the proportion of recyclable materials in commercial and municipal waste streams that, during each of the 10 calendar years preceding the year of the submission of the report, were diverted from a circular market.

(c) **DATA.**—The report under subsection (b) shall provide data on specific recyclable materials, including aluminum, plastics, paper and paperboard, textiles, and glass, that were prevented from remaining in a circular market through disposal or elimination, and to what use those specific recyclable materials were lost.

(d) **EVALUATION.**—The report under subsection (b) shall include an evaluation of whether the establishment or improvement of recycling programs would—

- (1) improve recycling rates; or
- (2) reduce the quantity of recyclable materials being unutilized in a circular market.

**SEC. 8. VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES.**

The Administrator shall—

(1) in consultation with States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes, develop, based on the results of the studies, reports, inventory, and data determined under sections 4 through 7, and provide to States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes best practices that the States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes may use to enhance recycling and composting, including—

- (A) labeling techniques for containers of waste, compost, and recycling, with the goal of creating consistent, readily available, and understandable labeling across jurisdictions;
- (B) pamphlets or other literature readily available to constituents;
- (C) primary and secondary school educational resources on recycling;
- (D) web and media-based campaigns; and
- (E) guidance for the labeling of recyclable materials and compostable materials that

minimizes contamination and diversion of those materials from waste streams toward recycling and composting systems; and

(2) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report describing the best practices developed under paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act for each fiscal year.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3760. A bill to continue the temporary waiver of interest on State unemployment loans during the pandemic to provide additional relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 3760

*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 “Continued Waiver of Interest on State Unemployment Loans during the Pandemic Act”.

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF INTEREST-FREE LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1202(b)(10)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1322(b)(10)(A)) is amended by striking “September 6, 2021” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127).

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 531—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONDEMNING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, PRESIDENT VLADIMIR PUTIN, MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN SECURITY COUNCIL, THE RUSSIAN ARMED FORCES, AND RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDERS FOR COMMITTING FLAGRANT ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND OTHER ATROCITIES RISING TO THE LEVEL OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE AND OTHERS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KING, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 531

Whereas the United States of America has a responsibility to uphold the values of freedom, democracy, and human rights across the globe;

Whereas there are several universal declarations promoting human rights, laws of war, and upholding the dignity of individuals;

Whereas the United Nations Charter Preamble states that member nations “reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights [and] in the dignity and worth of the human person”;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Preamble states that “Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms”;

Whereas the Russian Federation joined as an original member of the United Nations as the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 24, 1945, and as such has a duty to abide by the conditions of the United Nations Charter;

Whereas the International Criminal Court (ICC) is an international tribunal that seeks to uphold the rule of law, especially in areas where no rule of law exists, by investigating and trying individuals charged “with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression”;

Whereas the ICC recognizes the grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions as constituting a war crime, including “wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly”;

Whereas the ICC also recognizes other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict as war crimes, including “[i]ntentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities” and “[i]ntentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives”;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin, members of the Russian Security Council, and President Putin’s military commanders have severely undermined the international rule of law through their various actions;

Whereas, prior to the invasion of Ukraine in 2022, President Vladimir Putin and the Russian Federation has a long history of committing acts of aggression, human rights violations, and acts that constitute war crimes within the Russian Federation and around the globe, including in Chechnya, Georgia, Ukraine, and Syria;

Whereas, beginning in 1999, the Russian Federation engaged in the indiscriminate use of force against the people of Chechnya, including the use of cluster munitions against civilians, resulting in 50,000 Chechens, mostly civilians, dead or missing;

Whereas, during the Russian Federation’s invasion of Georgia in 2008, Russian Armed Forces engaged with cluster munitions in indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks that resulted in the death of civilians;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin violated the sovereignty of Ukraine and used military force to seize control and unlawfully occupy Crimea and eastern Ukraine, indiscriminately targeting and killing thousands of innocent civilians since 2014;

Whereas the Russian military was deemed responsible for shooting down Malaysia Air-

lines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine on July 17, 2014, which resulted in the death of 298 civilians;

Whereas rebel forces supported by the Russian Federation were deemed responsible for a missile attack on January 24, 2015, in Mariupol, Ukraine that indiscriminately targeted civilians, resulting in the death of at least 30 and injuring many more;

Whereas, in 2016 and 2017, Russian aircraft deployed “bunker-busting” and incendiary bombs capable of destroying military installations on civilian structures in Aleppo, Syria, resulting in the death of hundreds of civilians;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin is complicit in war crimes and human rights violations in Syria through his continuing political, financial, and military support for President Bashar al-Assad;

Whereas intelligence assessments have concluded Vladimir Putin and his regime have destroyed the rule of law in Russia and engaged in countless crimes against humanity, including ordering the poisoning of Alexi Navalny, the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal, and the false imprisonment and torture ultimately leading to the death of Sergei Magnitsky;

Whereas President Vladimir Putin, in February 2022, initiated a premeditated, unprovoked, unjustified, and unlawful war against the sovereign nation of Ukraine;

Whereas, in February 2022, President Vladimir Putin and Russian Federation forces targeted and reportedly killed more than 300 civilians, to include children, while engaging in Ukrainian urban centers, causing chaos and fear among Ukrainian citizens;

Whereas, on February 28, 2022, the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova, claimed President Vladimir Putin ordered the deployment of thermobaric weapons and cluster munitions to be used in the northeastern towns of Okhtyrka and Karkhiv;

Whereas Ukraine has twice submitted to the jurisdiction of the ICC for the purposes of prosecuting war crimes committed within its territory due to the Russian occupation of Ukraine;

Whereas Lithuania and Canada, members to the authorizing treaty of the ICC, have called on the ICC to open an investigation into possible war crimes committed by Russia;

Whereas, on February 28, 2022, the Prosecutor of the ICC, Karim A.A. Khan QC stated that the ICC would open a third investigation against Russia for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the Russian invasion into Ukraine, which began on February 24, 2022;

Whereas Ukraine has also filed a claim in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) instituting proceedings against the Russian Federation for genocide; and

Whereas the United States Government should use its voice, vote, and influence to pursue war crimes allegations against Vladimir Putin and his military commanders in international institutions of which it is a member and encourage other allies and partners to express the same: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the ongoing violence, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and systematic human rights abuses continually being carried out by the Russian Armed Forces and their proxies and President Putin’s military commanders, at the direction of President Vladimir Putin;

(2) encourages member states to petition the ICC and the ICJ to authorize any and all pending investigations into war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Russian Armed Forces and their proxies and