

Wood Hassan, Peter Welch, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael G. Warnock, Laphonza R. Butler, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 600.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Angela M. Martinez, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

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 senior assistant 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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 600, Angela M. Martinez, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Tina Smith, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch, Sheldon Whitehouse, Raphael G. Warnock, Laphonza R. Butler, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, May 16, be waived.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, each year during Police Week, we honor the law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their communities.

This year, we will add the names of four Ohioans to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial who laid down their lives this year and last year: Officer Timothy James Unwin, III, of the Springfield Township Police Department; Deputy Sheriff Marcus Zeigler of the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Sheriff Joshua Hamilton of the Preble County Sheriff's Office.

Sadly, we know already of two names that will be added to the memorial next year: Jacob Derbin of the Euclid Police Department, who was senselessly ambushed and killed in the line of duty last weekend. He leaves behind a father who was part of the department, the same Euclid Department.

I spoke at length to the chief of police in Euclid last week. The young man was engaged to be married. His grandfather had also been a policeman at a suburban police department in Cleveland.

We also add the name next year of Lieutenant Rodney Osborne of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, who tragically died in an accident during a training exercise.

Each of these losses is a tragedy for a family, for a community, and surely for their fellow officers.

These Ohioans' lives are a reminder of the ideals we should strive for. We need officers who are true public servants in the best sense of the word, people who give themselves to the community, people like these brave men.

These Ohioans gave so much.

Officer Timothy James Unwin, III, was a Cincinnati native who dedicated more than 8 years to serving Ohio communities in both the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office and the Springfield Township Police Department.

In his free time, he enjoyed staying active and working on cars. His colleagues, friends, and family members remember his smile and remember his always positive energy. He was always helping others. He wanted to make the world a better place.

He lost his life in a tragic car crash while responding to a call for help from fellow officers.

Deputy Sheriff Marcus Zeigler began his career in the private sector working in security and defense before joining the Hamilton County Sheriff's Department. That is the Cincinnati area in Southwest Ohio.

He was proud to serve as a deputy. While he was only with the department for 9 months, he made an impression on his colleagues and his community. He always had a smile on his face. He was always happy to lend a hand. He was eager to grow in his career.

His family was the most important thing to him. Our thoughts are with his wife and his five children.

Deputy Sheriff John Hamilton was a former U.S. Navy Reservist and Army National Guard member who served in the Preble County Sheriff's team. He was known for his unwavering commitment to our country and to the Preble County community.

Deputy Hamilton is survived by his parents and his daughter.

We extend our condolences to them and all the loved ones these public servants leave behind—children who will now grow up without fathers, parents grieving children.

This year, we added the names of six officers to the memorial who died from COVID-19: Terrance Bateman, Anthony Cloyd, Mark Heintz, Billy Ihrig, Gerald Lynch, and Matthew Mitchell. We can't begin to repay the debt we owe these officers and their families, but we can work to protect more officers and the communities they swear an oath to serve.

That is why I work with colleagues of both parties on legislation to support law enforcement as they do their jobs. If we can help them do their jobs more safely, we all win.

Two years ago, I worked with my colleague Senator GRASSLEY and Congressman DAVID JOYCE, my friend from Ohio, to pass legislation that provides Customs and Border Patrol staff with fentanyl containment devices. This keeps officers safe. We know how potent even a little bit of fentanyl is, even to the touch of the skin. This keeps officers safe and keeps evidence preserved for trial.

Now we are working to get cops and sheriff's deputies access to the same protection locally. That is why we introduced the Protecting First Responders from Secondary Exposure Act. It is also why Senator COTTON and I introduced the Providing Officers Electronic Resources Act, or POWER Act, to help State and local law enforcement organizations secure high-tech, portable screening devices to detect fentanyl.

I will keep fighting to make sure that police officers can retire with dignity. My bipartisan Social Security Fairness Act will ensure that Social Security benefits will be there when officers retire from a life of dedicated service.

One of the best ways we can keep law enforcement and our communities safe is by keeping fentanyl out of the country in the first place, something I have heard from law enforcement personnel at virtually every place in Ohio.

Four hundred Ohioans every single month die from fentanyl poisoning. That is not just a number. It means that 400 individuals with 400 individual families and 400 different neighborhoods have died.

That is why we fought to pass my bipartisan FEND Off Fentanyl Act. The President just signed it into law. It is going to help us target the entire fentanyl supply chain, from the chemical suppliers in China to the cartels that manufacture and transport the drugs in Mexico.

By going after the billions of dollars these traffickers make in illicit profits, we target them where it hurts the most: their bank accounts. It is why we worked with Ohio and national law enforcement to write this bill and to build a broad bipartisan coalition to get it passed.

This Police Week, let's offer more than empty words. Let's provide the support and resources that our men and women need to keep themselves and their communities safe. Although nothing can ever be done to truly appreciate the sacrifice so many have made by laying down their lives, we honor them by supporting their fellow officers.

We must get our officers the tools and the training they need to do their jobs and to build trust with the communities where we all live, the communities that they are sworn to protect.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIGHTING IRISH

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, 100 years ago this week, a legend was born. One hundred years ago, the champions of religious freedom refused to back down in the face of intolerance and hate. One hundred years ago today, the University of Notre Dame earned the moniker the "Fighting Irish."

On May 17, 1924, thousands of members of the Indiana chapter of the Ku Klux Klan gathered in South Bend, IN, for a rally, a rally called by their infamous leader D.C. Stephenson. The target that day for their despicable and misguided message of "true Americanism" was the Catholic institution of the University of Notre Dame, the young men who attended the university, and the Holy Cross priests who taught at it.

In the years that immediately preceded that fateful day, the KKK had watched with despair as Coach Knute Rockne and his football "Ramblers" had barnstormed across the country, winning praise for their fighting spirit and the university.

We can't forget that at the time, Catholics were a major target for the KKK in the Midwest, and Notre Dame's success on and off the field was an affront—an affront—to the Klan's false message of superiority.

So the KKK gathered outside the Golden Dome for what was to be a 3-day rally, complete with parades and speeches and dances and no small amount of overtly violent intimidation. You see, they weren't used to anyone standing up to them. They weren't expecting anyone to stand up to them. And little did they know that the mostly Irish Catholic student body across the street had no intention of being intimidated.

Little did they know that the students were so animated that the university president, Father Matthew Walsh—a World War I veteran—had been trying in vain to tell his students to stay safe and to shelter in the school.

Little did the KKK know that on that day, the intended aspersion that the student body had co-opted as their preferred nickname—the "Fighting Irish"—was about to reach a national audience.

As the story goes—no doubt colored with some apocryphal additions over the years—the Klansmen began arriving in South Bend and hundreds of stu-

dents marched out to meet them. At first, the students almost playfully offered to assist the Klansmen in finding lodging and food, sometimes leading them down allies, other times leading them back out of town.

However, when one KKK leader evidently became wise to the ruse and pointed a pistol at a student who had intended to pull down the unsacred cross of lights hung in a downtown third-floor window, well, as they say, all hell broke loose. Klansmen who chose to fight quickly met their match and scrambled out of town. Students grabbed produce—yes, even potatoes—from a local vegetable stand and hurled them at the cross, taking out all but the uppermost bulb.

At that very moment, legendary "Four Horsemen" quarterback Harry Stuhldreher launched an impossible shot. He threw a potato 40 feet in the air at the bulb, successfully darkening the last unholy light.

Moments later, the rest of the Klansmen were run out of town, tails between their legs. A subsequent exchange the next day led to another rout by Notre Dame running the record to 2 and 0 against the Klansmen that weekend.

That weekend, in describing the Notre Dame student body's takedown of the most vaunted KKK chapter in the country, several national papers seized on the "Fighting Irish" moniker that had previously only been applied to the football team.

If you are interested in more details about that fateful weekend, Notre Dame alum Todd Tucker has written an acclaimed book entitled, "Notre Dame vs. The Klan."

Events like the one that took place in South Bend, IN, often prove to be historical inflection points.

In early 1924, intolerance and hatred were on the rise in the country, not just in Indiana but from coast to coast. For many, it was easier to give in to the fear of an uncertain future than to work to build a better community.

But Indiana and the country were soon to turn a corner, and the timing couldn't have been more poetic. Rockne, Stuhldreher, and the rest of the "Fighting Irish" football team would pull off a perfect 10-and-0 season later that year en route to the 1924 national championship. And the Indiana chapter of the KKK would quickly fizzle after the rape and murder conviction of its leader, D.C. Stephenson, the next year.

As for the university itself and its brave and proud student body, it would be 3 more years before Father Walsh would reluctantly give in to the wave that started that May day in 1924 and officialize the nickname the "Fighting Irish."

But make no mistake, it was 100 years ago this week, in an act of defiance against religious intolerance, that the "Fighting Irish" truly came into being.

So on this day, we remember their bravery in exercising their most basic

of American freedoms as we celebrate the day they put the fight in the University of Notre Dame "Fighting Irish."

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from California.

NIH IMPROVE ACT

Ms. BUTLER. Mr. President, today, I rise on the heels of Mother's Day to bring attention to the healthcare crisis facing America's mothers—most particularly Black mothers and the Black maternal health crisis.

I begin by acknowledging the invaluable contribution mothers make each day, kissing scraped knees and chasing monsters out of the closet. Mothers are indeed our Nation's true superheroes.

All across the country, mothers are the driving force for our economy. According to the Center for American Progress, mothers are to thank for most of the economic gains enjoyed by middle-class families over the past 50 years. Their data covering 1970 to 2013 show that women's increased labor force participation and increased earnings grew the U.S. economy by 13.5 percent, which translates to an additional \$2 trillion in economic activity.

According to the Department of Labor, 40.5 percent of working mothers are equal, primary, or sole income earners for their family—a fact that is especially true for Black mothers. In the United States, Black mothers are a critical part of our labor force, and 80 percent of them are the breadwinners for their families.

But these same mothers face a healthcare system that is failing them. The United States has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the world amongst high-income nations. Thousands of women in America have lost their lives due to pregnancy-related causes in recent years and over the past decade. While the birthrate in this country has declined by roughly 20 percent, maternal mortality rates have steadily risen.

This crisis is exacerbated in communities grappling with a lack of access to essential maternal healthcare. According to a report produced by the March of Dimes, one-third of the counties in the United States are considered maternity care deserts, meaning there are no hospitals providing obstetric care, no birth centers, and no obstetric providers. Imagine your loved one preparing to give birth and bring new life into your family having no choice but to drive hours away from home to seek care.

We know from the data that this crisis has not been felt equally. Among Black and Native indigenous communities, maternal mortality rates are two to four times higher compared to those of White communities.

The good news is that champions in this Chamber have spent years laying the groundwork in our path toward rectifying this crisis. In 2018, then-Senator, now-Vice President KAMALA HARRIS introduced the initial Black Maternal Health Momnibus Act. The