

Lockerbie, was dismissed by the courts due to sovereign immunity. Following the 2008 settlement agreement with Libya, the group of pilots approached the State Department in 2009 seeking the necessary referral to have their claims heard by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. For more than four years the State Department failed to refer the group's claims to the Commission, but following bipartisan letters to then-Secretaries Clinton and Kerry signed by myself and more than 60 other members of Congress, the State Department finally referred the claims in 2013.

After an initial denial of claims in a preliminary ruling by the Commission in July 2016, the group of pilots was granted a hearing in December 2016. So many of the pilots and their families attended the hearing that it was moved to a U.S. District Court courtroom in Washington, D.C. Three senior Pan Am executives testified at the hearing, including the former Pan Am CEO, Thomas Plaskett; former Pan Am Senior Vice President for Finance, Ramesh Punwani; and former Pan Am Vice President of Strategic Planning, Peter Pappas. Each explained why the Lockerbie bombing and the subsequent media coverage directly caused the airline's collapse.

In January 2018, more than a year following that hearing, the Commission ruled against the pilots. Using an undefined standard of proof and applying international law, the Commission argued that Pan Am's demise was not caused by the Lockerbie bombing, contrary to the testimony of the former Pan Am executives themselves. The pilots' referred claim was the very last of the Libya claims adjudicated by the Commission, and the Libya settlement fund is now exhausted from the claims it approved prior to the final adjudication of the pilots' claims.

Mr. President, these terrorism victims were denied an opportunity to even make their case for four years by the Department of State, and when finally referred to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, they were forced to wait another three years for a preliminary ruling and another two years for a final decision, by which point the Commission had already awarded claims that essentially exhausted the settlement funds provided by Libya. That simply is not fair, and I believe these Mainers and other Americans deserve a quick and fair process to compensate them for their losses.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working toward justice for all of the victims of the Lockerbie bombing perpetrated by Libya.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1432. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an electric grid resilience grant program and an electric grid resilience research and development program; to the Com-

mittee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to join Senator CORNYN in introducing the "Preventing Outages With Enhanced Resilience and Operations Nationwide (POWER ON) Act of 2021".

This legislation would authorize the Federal government to offer grants to States and Tribal governments to modernize the electrical grid and better withstand extreme weather events and natural disasters.

It would also serve as a catalyst for our Nation's research and development and deployment of new technologies that will ensure our Nation's grid can meet the challenges of climate change and continue to provide reliable electricity to our citizens.

The "POWER ON Act" is a bipartisan step-forward to combating the devastating impact of climate change and keep the lights on for everyone.

This legislation would help protect America's electric grid and make it more resilient.

Climate change is real and nowhere is that fact more clear than in my State of California. As the State continues to experience historic wildfires, droughts, dangerous mudslides, prolonged heatwaves, and extreme wind events that prompt sustained power shutoffs, the Federal government can and must help. We must work with States to invest in our electrical infrastructure and make our grids more reliable.

This legislation would establish a grant program through the Department of Energy for States and Tribal governments to award funds to eligible entities to deploy projects that enhance the resilience of the electric grid.

This legislation specifically includes natural disasters, such as wildfires, and extreme weather such as heatwaves, drought, and high winds as threats to the resiliency of the electrical grid. Additionally, it explicitly includes Public Safety Power Shutoffs, which have become all too routine in California in recent years, as eligible events.

To protect ratepayers, this legislation ensures that a utility may not seek any cost recovery for any grant awarded through this new program.

Lastly, this legislation would establish a grant program through the Department of Energy for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of innovations to enhance resilience and strengthen emergency response and management of the electric grid.

California has always been a leader in research and development, and this new program would allow universities, national laboratories and others to make our grid smarter and more resilient. This legislation will not only work to harden our grid but it will allow our world-renowned institutions to usher in new technologies that will keep our grid and our citizens safe.

I thank my colleague Senator CORNYN and our House partners, Representatives DORIS MATSUI, JARED HUFFMAN, DOUG LAMALFA, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, KEVIN BRADY, and MICHAEL BURGESS for championing this bill.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the "POWER ON Act" as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CARL LUTZ

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

S. RES. 181

Whereas Carl Lutz was born on March 30, 1895, in Walzenhausen, Switzerland, but moved to the United States as a young man;

Whereas Carl Lutz became a diplomat, eventually serving at the Swiss consulate in what was then Mandatory Palestine;

Whereas, in 1942, Carl Lutz was transferred to Budapest, Hungary, where he—

(1) served as the Swiss vice consul until the end of World War II; and

(2) represented countries that had severed diplomatic relations with Hungary because of its German alliance;

Whereas Carl Lutz, upon arrival in Budapest, began to work to help Jews receive Swiss diplomatic protection so they could flee Nazi persecution;

Whereas, in 1944, Carl Lutz received permission to issue protective papers to save 8,000 Jews from deportation, which Lutz determined to mean 8,000 families, not 8,000 individuals;

Whereas Carl Lutz extended Swiss protection to 76 buildings that operated as safe houses for Jewish refugees seeking protection, including a department store called the Glass House, which served as a refuge for up to 3,000 Jews and as a headquarters for the Zionist underground;

Whereas, in November 1944, Carl Lutz and his wife, Trudi Lutz, joined a death march to various concentration camps, pulling Jews out of the line to issue as many protective papers as possible;

Whereas, at the end of World War II, Carl Lutz and his coconspirators, including his wife, his staff, and the Zionist underground members, saved over 50,000 Jews, which was half of the surviving Jewish population of Budapest; and

Whereas the United States is deeply indebted to Carl Lutz, who was responsible for the largest civilian rescue mission of Jews during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of Carl Lutz;

(2) recognizes that the heroic effort of Carl Lutz went above and beyond the call of duty to save the Hungarian Jews "condemned to die" because he believed it to be a "matter of conscience"; and

(3) expresses deep appreciation to Carl Lutz on behalf of the United States for facilitating the largest civilian rescue mission of Jews during World War II, saving over 50,000 Jews through the protective papers and documentation he issued.

SENATE RESOLUTION 182—RECOGNIZING THE LATE GILBERT METZ, THE LAST HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR WHO LIVED IN MISSISSIPPI, AND COMMENDING ALL EDUCATORS WHO TEACH ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST AND ALL GENOCIDE

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 182

Whereas April 7, 2021, marked the international observance of Yom Hashoah, also known as “Holocaust Memorial Day”, a day to remember and mourn the millions who died during the Holocaust of World War II;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, born in France and inmate 184203 in Auschwitz and Dachau, was liberated from Dachau on April 29, 1945, and moved to Natchez, Mississippi;

Whereas the Mississippi Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution 104 titled “A Concurrent Resolution Commending Gilbert Metz As Mississippi’s Only Holocaust Survivor” on April 4, 1998, which recognized Gilbert Metz as Mississippi’s only Holocaust survivor;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, the last Holocaust survivor in Mississippi, passed away on December 17, 2007, and is survived by his 3 children, Sylvain Metz, Helene Johnson and her husband, Mark, and Lawson Metz and his wife, Kay, 5 grandchildren, 3 step-grandchildren, and 4 great- and step-great-grandchildren;

Whereas awareness of the Holocaust is declining, as more than 1 in 5 Millennials and Generation Z individuals in the United States are unaware of the Holocaust or are not sure if they have heard of the Holocaust; and

Whereas educators throughout the United States and the world have committed to teaching about the Holocaust and all genocide to ensure that these atrocities are never forgotten, even as those who endured these dark chapters in human history are no longer with us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the late Gilbert Metz as the last survivor of the Holocaust in Mississippi;

(2) recognizes the declining awareness and knowledge of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust; and

(3) commends all educators in the United States and the world who teach about the Holocaust and all genocide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN’S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHAI MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 183

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020, Congress declared that it—

(1) deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha’i community; and

(2) would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Ira-

nian nationals, including members of the Baha’i Faith;

Whereas according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom’s 2017 annual report, “Since 1979, [Iranian] authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha’i leaders, and more than 10,000 [Baha’i] have been dismissed from government and university jobs [in Iran]”;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/75/191), dated December 16, 2020, expresses serious concern about—

(1) “ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief”;

(2) “restrictions on the establishment of places of worship”;

(3) “undue restrictions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets”;

(4) “attacks against places of worship and burial”;

(5) “other human rights violations, including but not limited to harassment, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrests and detention, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities”;

Whereas on January 29, 2020, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom “condemned an Iranian court order allowing authorities to confiscate properties owned by Baha’is in the village of Ivel in Mazandaran Province”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2019 Report on International Religious Freedom states that—

(1) “The government bars Baha’is from all government employment and forbids Baha’i participation in the governmental social pension system. Baha’is may not receive compensation for injury or crimes committed against them and may not inherit property. A religious fatwa from the supreme leader encourages citizens to avoid all dealings with Baha’is.”;

(2) “Baha’is and those who advocated for their rights reported Baha’is continued to be major targets of social stigma and violence, and perpetrators reportedly continued to act with impunity. Even when arrested, perpetrators faced diminished punishment following admissions that their acts were based on the religious identity of the victim.”;

(3) “There continued to be reports of non-Baha’is dismissing or refusing employment to Baha’is, sometimes in response to government pressure, according to [the Baha’i International Community] and other organizations monitoring the situation of the Baha’is.”; and

(4) “According to media and NGO reports, Baha’is continued to face charges that included ‘insulting religious sanctities,’ ‘corruption on earth,’ ‘propaganda against the system,’ ‘espionage and collaboration with foreign entities,’ and ‘actions against national security.’ Charges also included involvement with the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education (BIHE), a university-level educational institution offering mainly distance learning, that the government considered illegal.”;

Whereas on March 11, 2020, the Department of State released the 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, which states that Iranian authorities “barred Bahai students from higher education”;

Whereas the Baha’i International Community documented a more than 50 percent increase in hate propaganda directed against the Baha’is in the 12-month period ending in August 2020 compared to prior years with more than 9,500 such articles, videos, or web pages appearing in Iranian government-controlled or government-sponsored media;

Whereas the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are “responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009”; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran’s state-sponsored persecution of its Baha’i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha’is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha’is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations—

(A) to immediately condemn the Government of Iran’s continued violation of human rights; and

(B) to demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Iranian Baha’i community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 2, 2021 THROUGH MAY 8, 2021, AS “TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 184

Whereas many people with serious, chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and other schizoaffective disorders, bipolar disorder, or severe depression, require treatment with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents (referred to in this preamble as “DRBAs”), including antipsychotics;

Whereas many people who have gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting also require treatment with DRBAs;