

disease characterized by the progressive loss of brain and muscle function. It has sometimes been described as having ALS, Parkinson's, and Alzheimer's simultaneously. It is an autosomal dominant condition, so families with a history of Huntington's disease can see it appear in every generation. In Maine, Nancy Patterson has seen Huntington's disease in four generations of family. In addition, I lost a friend and coworker in former Senator Bill Cohen's office to this devastating disease. Sadly, there is no cure.

Through our bill, this new Neuroscience Center of Excellence would establish several programs aimed at supporting innovation. The first is to identify some of the current and emerging regulatory science and public policy challenges associated with developing medical products for neuroscience diseases and disorders through a series of public meetings and guidances. The Center of Excellence would also establish a program to facilitate both the collection and the systematic use of patient experience data in the development of medical products for neuroscience diseases and disorders.

Another component of the Center's work would be around using digital technologies, an area of much promise. In 2018, the National Academies of Medicine Forum on Neuroscience and Nervous System Disorders hosted a workshop on using mobile technology to advance research and treatment of central nervous system disorders. As Dr. William Marks, head of clinical neurology at Verily Life Sciences, observed, the current state of assessing brain disorders is "exquisitely crude" and there is a large unmet need for better measures of disease burden that are objective, quantitative, more frequently measured, and in the context of normal life.

Finally, the center would help promote inclusion of traditionally underrepresented populations in the research and development of medical products for neuroscience diseases and disorders through public meetings and industry guidance. Senator LUJÁN and I have worked together on this issue before as part of our Equity in Neuroscience and Alzheimer's Clinical Trials Act of 2021. Whether the barrier to participation is a distrust of the medical community or logistics concerns like time and travel, we need to overcome those hurdles in order to ensure the best possible science.

Researchers from the University of South Florida looked at the nine most prevalent and costly diagnosed neurological disorders and found the annual cost totaled nearly \$800 billion. We desperately need to change this trajectory and renew our focus on these critical unmet needs. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 480—TO SUPPORT AN INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC UKRAINE AGAINST ANY FURTHER RUSSIAN MILITARY INVASION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:.

S. RES. 480

Whereas, on August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian parliament voted overwhelmingly for independence from the Soviet Union and set December 1, 1991, for a national independence referendum;

Whereas, on December 1, 1991, more than 90 percent of Ukrainians voting in the referendum supported independence;

Whereas, by December 25, 1991, the United States joined more than 20 countries, including Russia, in recognizing Ukrainian independence;

Whereas the newly independent Ukraine, while rich in natural resources and human talent, also inherited endemic corruption, an aging Soviet infrastructure, government mismanagement, and significant economic challenges;

Whereas the newly independent Ukraine also inherited one of the world's largest nuclear weapons arsenals;

Whereas, on December 5, 1994, Ukraine joined the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom in signing the "Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances," in which it agreed to remove all nuclear weapons from its territory in exchange for assurance that Russia would respect its sovereignty;

Whereas, on February 8, 1994, Ukraine was the first member state of the Commonwealth of Independent States to join the Partnership for Peace program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and has since been recognized as an Enhanced Opportunities Partner;

Whereas, on November 22, 2004, Ukrainians peacefully took to the streets in protest of a fraudulent presidential election, beginning the Orange Revolution and resulting in new free and fair elections;

Whereas, on November 21, 2013, peaceful protests began on Independence Square (Maidan) in Kyiv against the decision by then-President Viktor Yanukovich to suspend signing the Ukraine-European Union (EU) Association Agreement and instead pursue closer ties with the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Maidan protests quickly drew thousands of people and broadened to become a general demonstration in support of Ukraine's integration with the European Union and against widespread Yanukovich regime corruption;

Whereas, from February 18-20, 2014, an estimated 104 people were killed and 2,500 injured as a result of violent crackdowns by authorities against protesters;

Whereas, beginning February 20, 2014, the Russian Federation clandestinely invaded Ukraine, with Russian troops claiming to be Ukrainian separatists, and since then have militarily occupied the regions of Crimea and Donbas;

Whereas, on February 22, 2014, and following months of protests, the Ukrainian

Parliament voted to remove President Yanukovich and hold early presidential election in May;

Whereas, on May 25, 2014, President Petro Poroshenko was elected on a message of strengthening Ukraine's territorial integrity, negotiating with Russia, and strengthening ties with Europe;

Whereas, on July 17, 2014, Russian-backed separatists shot down Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine with Russian missiles, killing all 298 people on board;

Whereas, on September 5, 2014, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) signed the Minsk Protocol aimed at ending the conflict, which the Russian Federation continued to violate;

Whereas, on February 12, 2015, a new package of measures to end the conflict in Ukraine was signed, known as Minsk II, provisions of which have still not yet been fully implemented;

Whereas at least 14,000 Ukrainians have been killed defending their homeland and millions more displaced since the conflict with Russia began;

Whereas, on September 1, 2017, the European Union-Ukraine Association Agreement came into force;

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy was elected on a platform of fighting corruption and restarting peace talks with Russian-backed separatists;

Whereas, on July 16, 2019, the United States Senate unanimously passed S. Res. 74 (116th Congress), marking the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity by honoring the bravery, determination, and sacrifice of the people of Ukraine during and since the Revolution, and condemning continued Russian aggression against Ukraine;

Whereas, in early and again in late 2021, Russia deployed a massive troop and weapons buildup on the border with Ukraine;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said that if Russia decides to once again "use force against Ukraine, then we have made it clear. . . during the NATO Foreign Minister meeting in Latvia today that Russia will then have to pay a high price; there will be serious consequences for Russia. . . And that's a clear message from NATO.";

Whereas, on December 7, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden warned Russian President Vladimir Putin that the West would impose "strong economic and other measures" if Russia invades Ukraine; and

Whereas, on December 12, 2021, at a meeting in Liverpool, delegates of the Group of Seven (G7) released a joint statement saying, "Russia should be in no doubt that further military aggression against Ukraine would have massive consequences and severe cost in response. . . We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the right of any sovereign state to determine its own future." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) denounces the current Russian military buildup on the Ukraine boarder as provocative, reckless, and contrary to established international norms;

(2) reaffirms unwavering United States support for a secure, democratic, and independent Ukraine free to choose its own leaders and future;

(3) reaffirms unwavering United States and NATO commitment to support the continuing efforts of the Government of Ukraine to restore its territorial integrity by providing consistent political and diplomatic support and additional lethal and non-lethal security assistance to strengthen the defense capabilities of Ukraine on land and sea and in the air; and

(4) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to abide by commitments agreed to in 2014 and 2015 in the Minsk agreements.

SENATE RESOLUTION 481—URGING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO RECOGNIZE THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ROBERTO CLEMENTE'S PLACE OF DEATH NEAR PINONES IN LOIZA, PUERTO RICO, BY ADDING IT TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 481

Whereas Roberto Clemente was a renowned baseball player born on August 18, 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico;

Whereas Roberto Clemente started playing for the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League in Major League Baseball in 1955, and went on to play for them for 18 seasons, becoming a baseball legend;

Whereas Roberto Clemente won the 1960 and 1971 World Series Championships with the Pittsburgh Pirates, the 1971 World Series Most Valuable Player Award, the 1966 National League Most Valuable Player Award, 15 All Star selections (1960-1967, 1969-1972), 12 consecutive Gold Glove Awards (1961-1972), 4 National Batting Titles (1961, 1963-1965, 1967, 1969), and hit the only walk-off, inside-the-park grand slam home run in professional baseball history on July 25, 1956;

Whereas Roberto Clemente became the first Latin American ballplayer to reach 3,000 career hits on September 30, 1972;

Whereas Roberto Clemente enlisted into the United States Marine Corps in 1958, and served as an infantryman for 6 years until 1964, when he was honorably discharged;

Whereas Roberto Clemente embodied the values of a model citizen through his acts of service and humanitarian efforts toward those in need, regardless of their location;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was on his way to selflessly provide humanitarian aid to earthquake-ridden Nicaragua when he died;

Whereas the plane that Roberto Clemente was on crashed into the ocean shortly after taking off from Isla Verde International Airport/Aeropuerto Internacional de Isla Verde on December 31, 1972;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was only 38 years old when he passed away;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was the first Puerto Rican inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1973;

Whereas Buenaventura Boulevard was designated as the Roberto Clemente Memorial Roadway by the Osceola County Board of County Commissioners in 2015;

Whereas Stonewall Jackson Middle School was renamed Roberto Clemente Middle School by the Orange County School Board in September 2020;

Whereas Stonewall Jackson Road, a mile-long stretch of road off of Semoran Boulevard, was renamed for Roberto Clemente by the Orlando City Council in June 2021;

Whereas a portion of Route 21 in Newark was designated as the Roberto Clemente Memorial Highway by the New Jersey Legislature in June 2016;

Whereas the Paterson School District, the City of Paterson, and New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation inaugurated the

New Roberto Clemente Middle School in April 2005;

Whereas the Paterson School District designated an elementary school the Roberto Clemente Elementary School in September 1975;

Whereas the Newark Board of Education designated an elementary school the Roberto Clemente Elementary School;

Whereas The Roberto Clemente Little League in Branch Brook Park in Newark, New Jersey, is named in his honor;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, Presidential Citizens Medal, and the Congressional Gold Medal for his civic and charitable contributions; and

Whereas the crash site in the adjacent area to Playa Aviones in the municipality of Loíza, Puerto Rico, was the last place where Roberto Clemente graced this world 49 years ago: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate requests that the Secretary of the Interior recognize the crash site of Roberto Clemente's airplane and the adjacent land by adding the site to the National Register of Historic Places.

SENATE RESOLUTION 482—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AND THE LASTING IMPACT OF THAT ACT ON THE STATE OF ALASKA AND ALASKA NATIVE PEOPLE

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 482

Whereas the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as "ANCSA") was signed into law on December 18, 1971, to settle longstanding issues of Alaska Native aboriginal land claims in the State of Alaska (referred to in this preamble as the "State");

Whereas the 1970s welcomed a new era of Federal Indian policy, one of economic and self-determination, with the passage of ANCSA;

Whereas title to 44,000,000 acres of land and \$962,500,000 were transferred to Alaska Native people as a result of the land claims settlement under ANCSA, including—

(1) title to property in the clearly defined traditional homelands of Alaska Native people; and

(2) money to help compensate for the land Alaska Native people would not receive;

Whereas the purpose of the land claims settlement under ANCSA was to ensure the social and economic well-being of Alaska Native people without creating a lengthy wardship under the Federal Government;

Whereas ANCSA mandated—

(1) the creation of—

(A) 12 land-owning and for-profit Regional Corporations covering all of the State; and

(B) 1 non-land-owning Regional Corporation for non-residents of the State; and

(2) the incorporation of over 200 Village Corporations and Urban Corporations within each region of the State, either as for-profit or nonprofit corporations, with the land, assets, and businesses of those corporations to be owned by Native shareholders;

Whereas ANCSA redefined Alaska Native land ownership by conveying Native-owned fee simple title to the newly-created Native Corporations and, through those Corporations, to Alaska Native shareholders of each Corporation, rather than using the land own-

ership model used in the 48 contiguous States of designating reservations held in trust by the Federal Government;

Whereas, recognizing the uneven distribution of natural resources in the State among the 12 regions in the State, subsections (i) and (j) of section 7 of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1606) include provisions that reflect the Alaska Native values of sharing and cooperation;

Whereas, under section 7 of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1606)—

(1) 70 percent of the annual revenues of each land-owning Regional Corporation derived from the land of that Regional Corporation are required under subsection (i) of that section to be shared with all other Regional Corporations; and

(2) Regional Corporations are then required, under subsection (j) of that section, to share 50 percent of the revenues described in paragraph (1) with—

(A) the Village Corporations and Urban Corporations that are located in the same region as the applicable Regional Corporation; and

(B) the at-large shareholders of the applicable Regional Corporation;

Whereas each Regional Corporation, at times, has received more shared revenue under section 7(i) of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1606(i)) than internally produced revenue, demonstrating the importance of incorporating the Alaska Native values of sharing and cooperation into ANCSA;

Whereas, under ANCSA during the 50-year period preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, Alaska Native people have managed their land successfully, fostering sustainable businesses and creating employment opportunities for all Alaskans, Native and non-Native, and people across the United States and around the world;

Whereas ANCSA has benefitted all Alaskans—

(1) through diversifying the economy of the State; and

(2) by bringing revenue and expertise back to the State through Native Corporation business ventures in the national and international realms;

Whereas ANCSA has been amended by almost every Congress since the enactment of that Act in 1971, with some of the most significant and lasting amendments being enacted in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Amendments of 1987 (Public Law 100-241; 101 Stat. 1788) (commonly known as the "1991 amendments") (referred to in this preamble as the "1991 amendments");

Whereas among the provisions in the 1991 amendments was an extension of the prohibition on the sale of Native Corporation stock in perpetuity unless a majority of all shareholders of the applicable Native Corporation voted to remove that restriction, which—

(1) enabled shares to be held mostly by the Alaska Native people; and

(2) allowed Alaska Native people to pass that stock from 1 generation to the next and, as a result, increase the number of Alaska Native shareholders in a Native Corporation;

Whereas another provision in the 1991 amendments allowed shareholders of each Native Corporation to vote to include descendants of original shareholders born after the date of enactment of ANCSA to become shareholders regardless of date of birth;

Whereas the pioneering work of Alaska Native leaders of the mid-20th century created a lasting legacy of professional, personal, and historic economic success;

Whereas Alaska Native people have prospered from their own initiative and innovative approaches to fostering economic development through self-determination;

Whereas Alaska Native resiliency, leadership, and relentless work ethic have developed and supported some of the previously