

and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 551

Whereas, since their inception, each of the AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors national service programs have proven to be a highly effective way—

(1) to engage the people of the United States in meeting a wide range of local and national needs; and

(2) to promote the ethics of service and volunteerism;

Whereas, each year, more than 250,000 individuals serve in AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors at more than 40,000 locations across the United States to give back in an intensive way to communities, States, Tribal nations, and the United States;

Whereas AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors funds have been invested in nonprofit, community, educational, and faith-based groups, and those funds leverage hundreds of millions of dollars in outside funding and in-kind donations each year;

Whereas AmeriCorps members and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers have provided millions of hours of service nationwide, helping—

(1) to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people of the United States;

(2) to protect the environment;

(3) to contribute to public safety;

(4) to respond to disasters and public health emergencies;

(5) to strengthen the educational system of the United States; and

(6) to expand economic opportunity;

Whereas AmeriCorps members and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers recruit and supervise millions of community volunteers, demonstrating the value of AmeriCorps as a powerful force for encouraging people to become involved in volunteering and community service;

Whereas, for more than 5 decades, millions of AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers in the RSVP, Foster Grandparent, and Senior Companion programs have played an important role in strengthening communities by sharing their experience, knowledge, and accomplishments with the individuals they serve;

Whereas, since 1994, more than 1,200,000 individuals have taken the AmeriCorps pledge to “get things done for America” by becoming AmeriCorps members through the AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps VISTA, and AmeriCorps NCCC programs;

Whereas AmeriCorps members nationwide, in return for the service of those members, have earned more than \$4,000,000,000 to use to further their own educational advancement at colleges and universities across the United States;

Whereas AmeriCorps is a proven pathway to employment, providing members with valuable career skills, experience, and contacts to prepare them for the 21st century workforce;

Whereas, in 2009, Congress passed the bipartisan Serve America Act (Public Law 111–13; 123 Stat. 1460), which authorized the expansion of national service, expanded opportunities to serve, increased efficiency and accountability, and strengthened the capacity of organizations and communities to solve problems;

Whereas national service programs have engaged millions of people in the United States in results-driven service in the most vulnerable communities of the United States, providing hope and help to individuals with economic and social needs;

Whereas national service and volunteerism demonstrate the best of the spirit of the United States, bringing people together to address the most pressing challenges in their communities; and

Whereas AmeriCorps Week, observed in 2022 from March 13 through March 19, is an appropriate time for the people of the United States—

(1) to salute current and former AmeriCorps members and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers for their positive impact on the lives of people in the United States;

(2) to thank the community partners of AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors for making the programs possible; and

(3) to encourage more people in the United States to become involved in service and volunteering; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages the people of the United States to join in a national effort—

(A) to salute AmeriCorps members and alumni and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers; and

(B) to raise awareness about the importance of national and community service;

(2) acknowledges the significant accomplishments of the volunteers, members, alumni, and community partners of AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors;

(3) recognizes the important contributions made by AmeriCorps members and alumni and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers to the lives of the people of the United States; and

(4) encourages individuals of all ages to consider opportunities to serve in AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Seniors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 552—DESIGNATING MARCH 2022 AS “IRISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH” AND HONORING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IRISH-AMERICANS IN THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 552

Whereas, from the earliest days of the United States, the United States has inspired the hopes and dreams of countless individuals from around the world in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas more than 31,500,000 United States citizens trace their ancestry to Ireland;

Whereas, since before the United States was founded, Irish men and women undertook the perilous journey across the Atlantic Ocean to make a home in the United States, a place of hope and promise, and made inestimable contributions to the United States, both during the struggle for independence and after the founding of the republic;

Whereas 9 of the 56 signatories of the Declaration of Independence, 4 associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and 22 Presidents proudly claim Irish heritage;

Whereas Irish immigrants who came to the United States during the Great Famine of the 1840s helped transform cities in the United States, building them into dynamic centers of commerce and industry;

Whereas the cultural, economic, and spiritual contributions of Irish immigrants continue to be evident today throughout the United States;

Whereas Irish Americans have become deeply integrated into communities with strength, courage, wit, and creativity, making significant contributions in all areas of life;

Whereas Irish-American writers such as Eugene O'Neill, John O'Hara, and F. Scott Fitzgerald transformed literature in the United States, entrepreneurs like Chuck Feeney helped revolutionize industry and philanthropy in the United States, performers such as Gregory Peck, Lucille Ball, and Gene Kelly enriched the arts, and social reformers such as suffragist Leonora Barry and labor organizer Mary Kenney O'Sullivan fought for the rights of others;

Whereas Irish-Americans have served ably in communities in numerous capacities, including in public safety and government at the Federal, State, and local level, and in the Armed Forces in every war in which the United States has fought since the Revolutionary War, including patriots such as Audie Murphy, the most decorated soldier of World War II;

Whereas, more than 200 years ago, John Barry, who was born in Ireland, was the first naval hero of the Revolutionary War and became known as the Father of the Navy;

Whereas the United States played a prominent role in support of negotiations of the Good Friday Agreement (also known as the Belfast Agreement), done at Belfast, April 10, 1998, and has taken a leading role in promoting peace on the island of Ireland more broadly;

Whereas Congress greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and Ireland and is steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland; and

Whereas, on February 28, 2022, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., proclaimed March 2022 as Irish-American Heritage Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2022 as “Irish-American Heritage Month”;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of Irish-Americans in the history and progress of United States; and

(3) supports the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement (also known as the Belfast Agreement) and subsequent agreements or arrangements for implementation of that Agreement to support peace on the island of Ireland.

SENATE RESOLUTION 553—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT, SINCE JANUARY 20, 2021, PRESIDENT BIDEN HAS IMPLEMENTED POLICIES IMPEDING DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCTION AND GAS PRICES HAVE STEADILY INCREASED

Mr. HAGERTY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 553

Whereas, on Election Day 2020, the average price of gas in the United States was \$2.11 per gallon;

Whereas, on January 20, 2021, the inauguration day of President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., while the average gas price was \$2.38 per gallon, President Biden—

(1) through Executive Order 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037; relating to public health and the environment)—

(A) revoked the Keystone XL pipeline permit;

(B) paused oil-and-gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; and

(C) placed new regulations on oil-and-gas production in the United States, including directing agencies to assess a “social cost

of carbon” on producers in the United States;

(2) rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement, a landmark international fossil-fuel suppression mandate; and

(3) through Executive Order 13992 (86 Fed. Reg. 7049; relating to federal regulation), repealed several executive orders issued by President Donald J. Trump that reduced Federal regulation and increased regulatory transparency, in order to facilitate “robust regulatory action” to address climate change;

Whereas, during President Biden’s second week in office, President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 (86 Fed. Reg. 7619; relating to climate change), which stopped new oil and natural gas leases on public lands and offshore waters, where approximately a quarter of United States oil-and-gas production occurs;

Whereas, in the first week of May 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14027 (86 Fed. Reg. 25947; relating to establishment of the Climate Change Support Office), which established the Climate Change Support Office to support efforts by the Biden Administration “to elevate and underscore the commitment the Administration will make towards addressing the global climate crisis”;

Whereas, by mid-May 2021, the average price of gas had climbed to \$3.02 per gallon, at which point President Biden signed Executive Order 14030 (86 Fed. Reg. 27967; relating to climate-related financial risk), which directed financial regulators to take actions to discourage financing of United States oil-and-gas production in order to “mitigate climate-related financial risk”;

Whereas, by early September 2021, the average price of gas rose to \$3.17 per gallon after President Biden signed Executive Order 14037 (86 Fed. Reg. 43583; relating to clean cars and trucks), which requires at least 50 percent of new sales of passenger cars and light-duty trucks in the United States to be zero-emission vehicles by 2030;

Whereas, by early January 2022—

(1) the Environmental Protection Agency had proposed a denial of all pending exemptions to small refineries for compliance years 2019 through 2021 and the reversal of the decision to grant exemptions for the 2018 compliance year, meaning that small refineries, which are normally exempt from annual renewable fuel standard (RFS) obligations, will owe 5 years’ worth of RFS compliance costs in a single calendar year;

(2) President Biden signed Executive Order 14057 (86 Fed. Reg. 70935; relating to clean energy industries and jobs), which called for the Federal Government to achieve a carbon-free electricity sector by 2035 and net-zero emissions economy-wide by 2050; and

(3) the average price of gas was \$3.28 per gallon; and

Whereas, 2 days before the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine and nearly a week before President Biden banned oil and energy imports from the Russian Federation, the average price of gas was \$3.61 per gallon: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., has implemented policies impeding domestic energy production and gas prices have steadily increased throughout his presidency.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5001. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 120, to prevent and respond to the misuse of communications services that facilitates domestic violence and other crimes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5001. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 120, to prevent and respond to the misuse of communications services that facilitates domestic violence and other crimes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safe Connections Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, terms used in this Act that are defined in section 345(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, have the meanings given those terms in such section 345(a).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, and related crimes are life-threatening issues and have lasting and harmful effects on individuals, families, and entire communities.

(2) Survivors often lack meaningful support and options when establishing independence from an abuser, including barriers such as financial insecurity and limited access to reliable communications tools to maintain essential connections with family, social safety networks, employers, and support services.

(3) Perpetrators of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1) increasingly use technological and communications tools to exercise control over, monitor, and abuse their victims.

(4) Communications law can play a public interest role in the promotion of safety, life, and property with respect to the types of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1). For example, independent access to a wireless phone plan can assist survivors in establishing security and autonomy.

(5) Safeguards within communications services can serve a role in preventing abuse and narrowing the digital divide experienced by survivors of abuse.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WITHIN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 345. PROTECTION OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED CRIMES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ABUSER.—The term ‘abuser’ means an individual who has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against—

“(A) an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b); or

“(B) an individual in the care of an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b).

“(2) COVERED ACT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered act’ means conduct that constitutes—

“(i) a crime described in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking;

“(ii) an act or practice described in paragraph (11) or (12) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, respectively); or

“(iii) an act under State law, Tribal law, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that is

similar to an offense described in clause (i) or (ii).

“(B) CONVICTION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to require a criminal conviction or any other determination of a court in order for conduct to constitute a covered act.

“(3) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term ‘covered provider’ means a provider of a private mobile service or commercial mobile service, as those terms are defined in section 332(d).

“(4) PRIMARY ACCOUNT HOLDER.—The term ‘primary account holder’ means an individual who is a party to a mobile service contract with a covered provider.

“(5) SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—The term ‘shared mobile service contract’—

“(A) means a mobile service contract for an account that includes not less than 2 consumers; and

“(B) does not include enterprise services offered by a covered provider.

“(6) SURVIVOR.—The term ‘survivor’ means an individual who is not less than 18 years old and—

“(A) against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed; or

“(B) who cares for another individual against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed (provided that the individual providing care did not commit or allegedly commit the covered act).

“(b) SEPARATION OF LINES FROM SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 business days after receiving a completed line separation request from a survivor pursuant to subsection (c), a covered provider shall, as applicable, with respect to a shared mobile service contract under which the survivor and the abuser each use a line—

“(A) separate the line of the survivor, and the line of any individual in the care of the survivor, from the shared mobile service contract; or

“(B) separate the line of the abuser from the shared mobile service contract.

“(2) LIMITATIONS ON PENALTIES, FEES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (5) through (8), a covered provider may not make separation of a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) contingent on any requirement other than the requirements under subsection (c), including—

“(A) payment of a fee, penalty, or other charge;

“(B) maintaining contractual or billing responsibility of a separated line with the provider;

“(C) approval of separation by the primary account holder, if the primary account holder is not the survivor;

“(D) a prohibition or limitation, including one described in subparagraph (A), on number portability, provided such portability is technically feasible, or a request to change phone numbers;

“(E) a prohibition or limitation on the separation of lines as a result of arrears accrued by the account;

“(F) an increase in the rate charged for the mobile service plan of the primary account holder with respect to service on any remaining line or lines; or

“(G) any other limitation or requirement not listed under subsection (c).

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to require a covered provider to provide a rate plan for the primary account holder that is not otherwise commercially available.

“(4) REMOTE OPTION.—A covered provider shall offer a survivor the ability to submit a line separation request under subsection (c) through secure remote means that are easily navigable, provided that remote options are