

Investigation's National Use-of-Force Data Collection. This dearth of data severely hinders our ability to analyze policing trends, develop best practices, and hold officers accountable for wrongdoing when it occurs.

These measures for transparency and accountability are basic, commonsense ways to invest effectively in policing and make our communities safer. All law enforcement agencies should be collecting and reporting data. All law enforcement agencies should be complying with civil rights laws. All law enforcement agencies should be using performance metrics to identify best practices. These are the building blocks of responsible, modern policing which we should all be able to agree on.

Today, I introduced the COPS Responsible Administration and Management Act of 2022, which will promote the kind of accountability and transparency that should accompany these important investments that the Federal Government makes in law enforcement.

This bill supports and complements the crucial investments we are making in police forces by reviewing COPS grants to ensure they are being effectively and efficiently administered, evaluating how COPS grants are being utilized and how well they are assisting law enforcement in making communities safer, offering grants to agencies to improve data reporting, and assessing agency compliance with civil rights laws.

This Congress has made historic investments in improving law enforcement and addressing violent crime in our communities. Let us also take the time to make sure that those investments are paying off.

Law enforcement agencies across the country are struggling to manage competing demands. Officers work incredibly hard every day to protect their neighborhoods, and they often do so without the equipment, personnel, and training that they need.

The good news is that law enforcement agencies will be receiving many of these important resources with COPS grant funding. At the same time, if the goal of this funding is to improve policing and public safety, which we can all agree it is, then we must also track and evaluate the success of these grants.

Our investments should produce positive outcomes for communities. They should reduce negative and dangerous interactions between officers and the public, including use-of-force incidents, and they should increase the public's trust in law enforcement.

Our officers deserve resources that will help them do their jobs effectively and keep them safe. Our communities deserve police forces that are well-trained and well-informed. The COPS Administration Act will help secure both of those goals.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 734—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL MOVE OVER LAW DAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 734

Whereas the Senate wishes to recognize traffic incident management responders (as described in the Traffic Incident Management Handbook of the Federal Highway Administration), which include law enforcement, fire and rescue, emergency medical services, tow truck operators, and transportation workers;

Whereas, due to the increasingly high rate of distracted drivers on the roadway, many traffic incident management responders lose their lives while performing their duties each year;

Whereas, in 2021, 65 traffic incident management responders were killed in the United States due to roadside collisions;

Whereas the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation host the Crash Responder Safety Week annually in November as a national effort to—

(1) protect traffic incident management responders who are at the scene of highway crashes; and

(2) remind the public of their responsibility to use caution when driving near roadside incidents involving traffic incident management responders;

Whereas each State has a move over law, which has correlated directly with a safer environment along the roadsides of the United States for traffic incident management responders and stranded citizens;

Whereas move over laws generally require motorists to move at least 1 lane over when there is an emergency or rescue activity taking place on the shoulder or side of the roadway, or, if unable to do so safely, to slow down and pass the scene with caution;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office report entitled "Emergency Responder Safety: States and DOT Are Implementing Actions to Reduce Roadside Crashes" (GAO-21-166) noted that State officials cite raising public awareness as the most prevalent challenge to move over laws; and

Whereas providing traffic incident management responders an enhanced opportunity to inform the motoring public about these laws is critical to the public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; and

(2) urges the national, State, and regional incident management organizations—

(A) to spread awareness and promote the existence of, and adherence to, State move over laws; and

(B) to educate the public further on the dangers and loss of life that occur if State move over laws are not faithfully observed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 735—ACKNOWLEDGING AND COMMEMORATING THE WOMEN IN THE ARMY WHO SERVED IN THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORP DURING WORLD WAR II

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 735

Whereas Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced a bill, H.R. 6293 (77th Congress), to create the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this preamble as the "WAAC") to expand the types of jobs women could hold in the Army to address manpower shortages;

Whereas President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the WAAC by signing the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States", approved May 14, 1942 (commonly known as the "W.A.A.C. (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) Act") (Public Law 77-554; 56 Stat. 278) into law;

Whereas while 35,000 women had served in the enlisted ranks of the Army primarily in nursing positions during World War I, women had little formal means to serve in non-medical roles prior to the creation of the WAAC;

Whereas despite widely held stigmas associated with women in the military and numerous false allegations of impropriety among members of the WAAC, women applied to serve in such high numbers that enrollment ceilings were reached within the first year;

Whereas under the leadership of Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, service in the WAAC quickly exceeded the 25,000 women initially expected;

Whereas Secretary of War Henry Stimson had to raise the limit on WAAC recruitment to 150,000 women because of high levels of enrollment;

Whereas the WAAC worked across the country, from Washington to Tennessee and from New Mexico to South Carolina, as well as overseas;

Whereas members of the WAAC served in numerous capacities, including as switchboard operators, mechanics, bakers, drivers, cryptographers, lab technicians, and nurses;

Whereas members of the WAAC, despite the quality and value of their contributions to the war effort, were not given benefits or pay equal to those of their male counterparts, and were not recognized as full members of the Army;

Whereas President Roosevelt signed the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States", approved July 1, 1943 (commonly known as the "W.A.C. (Women's Army Corps) Act") (Public Law 78-110; 57 Stat. 371), into law, which converted the WAAC into the Women's Army Corp (referred to in this preamble as the "WAC"), gave the women official military status and the same ranks and privileges of their male counterparts, and allowed the women to serve overseas;

Whereas during World War II, members of the WAC served overseas as drivers, clerks, nurses, and mechanics, enabling the release of more than 7 divisions of men to serve in combat roles;

Whereas towards the end of World War II, General Douglas MacArthur stated that the

members of the WAC were “[his] best soldiers”, noting their dedication to hard work and discipline;

Whereas General and future President Dwight D. Eisenhower said that the WAC’s “contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit, and determination are immeasurable”;

Whereas the WAC served as an important precursor to the complete gender integration of the military in 1978; and

Whereas the brave women who served in the WAAC and the WAC are owed a great debt of gratitude for their service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the women who served the United States in the Women’s Auxiliary Army Corp (referred to in this resolution as the “WAAC”) and the Women’s Army Corp (referred to in this resolution as the “WAC”) during World War II;

(2) commends the women of the WAAC and the WAC who, through their dedication to the United States and perseverance through significant social pressure, served in critical military positions to aid the war effort, freeing male soldiers for combat duty; and

(3) recognizes that the WAAC and the WAC overcame stereotypes to open up more opportunities for women and made significant contributions to the victory of the United States and the allies in World War II.

SENATE RESOLUTION 736—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA TO HOLD FREE, FAIR, AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS ON AUGUST 24, 2022, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 736

Whereas the Republic of Angola will hold a general election to elect its President and National Assembly on August 24, 2022;

Whereas this year’s election will be Angola’s fifth multiparty election since 1992;

Whereas Angola’s 2 main political parties, the People’s Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), were the principal belligerents in the country’s 26-year civil war;

Whereas Angola experienced its first presidential electoral transition in 2017, when President Joao Lourenco of the MPLA succeeded Jose Eduardo dos Santos, also of the MPLA, who ruled Angola for 38 years;

Whereas, despite holding regular elections and having active political opposition parties, Angola is classified as “Not Free” by Freedom House due to the ruling MPLA’s abuse of state institutions to control political processes and limit free expression;

Whereas mass media in Angola is controlled or highly influenced by the state, independent journalists face harassment, opposition parties are subject to bureaucratic interference, and fewer than half of Angolans feel free to speak their mind, according to a 2019 poll by Afrobarometer;

Whereas Angola is in a period of economic and social crisis, with widespread frustration over the poor state of the oil-based economy and persistently high rates of poverty, inequality, and public corruption;

Whereas, since 2020, Angolans have expressed their dissatisfaction through frequent public protests, which have been met with arrests and police violence against protesters; and

Whereas the failure to hold a credible election will dangerously exacerbate political tensions in Angola: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of Angola to hold free, fair, and peaceful elections on August 24, 2022;

(2) urges the Government of Angola to ensure the credibility of elections by—

(A) allowing for all parties and candidates to campaign without undue restriction, harassment, or intimidation;

(B) publishing and freely disseminating electoral information, including voter rolls and election results;

(C) permitting the unrestricted participation of independent election monitors, including by inviting the European Union to send an election observation mission, as the European Union has stated it is prepared to do;

(D) ceasing the use of state resources and institutions to support or promote particular political parties or candidates; and

(E) reversing the ban on opinion polling during elections;

(3) urges all political parties in Angola to pledge that they will not use violence during or after the election, will respect the outcome of the vote, and will investigate any disputes peacefully, using legal mechanisms;

(4) urges the people of Angola to exercise their right to vote on election day;

(5) calls on all parties to work together, whatever the outcome of the election, to develop and implement a broad-based reform agenda, undertaken in collaboration with civil society, that will address the most urgent issues facing Angola, including by pursuing policies that—

(A) reduce inequality and poverty including by increasing employment opportunities, especially for youth, women, and other marginalized groups;

(B) diversify the economy, privatize state-owned enterprises in a fair and transparent manner, attract foreign investment, improve public financial management and oversight, and protect labor and property rights;

(C) seek to eliminate public corruption at all levels, including by prosecuting corrupt actors without exception; and

(D) enhance and improve civil liberties, human rights, and free expression for all Angolans;

(6) calls on the United States Government to hold Angolan officials accountable for any attempts to subvert the electoral process; and

(7) stands with the people of Angola and supports their aspirations for a free, democratic election.

SENATE RESOLUTION 737—DESIGNATING AUGUST 10, 2022, AS “TOXIC EXPOSURE AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 737

Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the United States sprayed between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 gallons of Agent Orange, potentially exposing millions of members of the Armed Forces stationed in Vietnam and elsewhere to this toxic mixture of herbicides;

Whereas, after the Vietnam War, it took the United States Government years to recognize the link between Agent Orange and the health conditions being experienced by thousands of returning members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas the Agent Orange Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-4; 38 U.S.C. 1116 note), provided Vietnam veterans with a presumption of service connection for diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces have been exposed to toxic substances while serving at home, including at Camp Lejeune, where as many as 1,000,000 members of the Armed Forces, family members, and staff may have been exposed to drinking water containing contaminants that have been linked to adverse health effects;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces have been exposed to toxic radiation while engaged in cleanup operations, including in—

- (1) the Republic of the Marshall Islands;
- (2) Thule, Greenland; and
- (3) Palomares, Spain.

Whereas, from 1985 to 2001, at Naval Air Facility Atsugi in Atsugi, Japan, personnel and family members of members of the Armed Forces, including dependent children, may have been exposed to environmental contaminants from off-base waste incinerators.

Whereas the Armed Forces used burn pits in Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas more than 250 burn pits were used during military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Djibouti after September 11, 2001;

Whereas veterans encountered hazardous exposures while serving at the Karshi-Khanabad Air Base, commonly known as K2, in Uzbekistan from 2001 to 2005;

Whereas there were no regulations restricting what the Armed Forces could burn in burn pits until 2009;

Whereas the open air burn pits used by the Armed Forces in many overseas operations may have exposed members of the Armed Forces to a variety of potentially harmful substances;

Whereas the Department of Defense estimates that approximately 3,500,000 members of the Armed Forces, who served in the Southwest Asia theater of military operations after August 2, 1990, or in Afghanistan after September 11, 2001, may have been exposed to airborne hazards;

Whereas an Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America survey found that 86 percent of post-9/11 veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan say they were exposed to burn pits or airborne toxic materials;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of members of the Armed Forces and other personnel who served in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and certain sea locations have signed up for a burn pit registry created in 2014 by the Department of Veterans Affairs for veterans to register health problems associated with exposure to burn pits; and

Whereas designating August 10, 2022, as “Toxic Exposure Awareness Day” would be an appropriate way to honor the members of the Armed Forces who were exposed to toxic substances while serving in defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 10, 2022, as “Toxic Exposure Awareness Day”;

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were exposed to toxic substances;

(3) encourages States and local governments to designate August 10, 2022, as “Toxic Exposure Awareness Day”;

(4) encourages the Department of Veterans Affairs (referred to in this resolution as “VA”) to conduct additional outreach and promote awareness of the resources that the