

S. 4932. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the bipartisan American Music Fairness Act, which I introduced with Senator BLACKBURN today.

Artists pour their heart and soul into the music we enjoy. Unfortunately, our current copyright laws do not adequately reflect the value of what they have produced.

Currently, the United States is the only democratic country in the world in which artists are not compensated for the use of their music on AM/FM radio.

By requiring broadcast radio corporations to pay performance royalties to creators for AM/FM radio plays, the American Music Fairness Act would close an antiquated loophole in our copyright law which has prevented artists from receiving compensation for the use of their music for far too long.

This royalty stream would be particularly meaningful for the thousands of working-class artists who are a critical part of our country's vibrant music industry, and it would also be particularly meaningful for artists who are not readily able to tour and perform, as has unfortunately been the case for artists during the COVID pandemic.

Additionally and importantly, when American-made music is played overseas, other countries collect royalties for American artists and producers but never pay those royalties to our artists because we do not reciprocate. This inequity costs the American economy and artists more than \$200 million each year. This is a serious injustice considering that America is the origin of so much of the music listened to around the world.

So it is time once and for all to create a regime that is platform neutral and which respects the hard work and dignity of our artists.

But I also want to be clear about something. I am a huge fan of and true believer in the importance of local radio to the music industry and to communities all across the United States that rely on radio to receive timely and relevant news, entertainment, and emergency response information. The American Music Fairness Act recognizes and acknowledges the important role that locally-owned radio stations play by including protections for small, college, and non-commercial stations.

I want to thank Senator BLACKBURN for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting the thousands of artists across this country who create the music that contributes to the soundtrack of our lives.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 4939. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent double dipping between tax credits and grants or loans for clean vehicle manufacturers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4939

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ending Duplicative Subsidies for Electric Vehicles Act."

#### SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CREDITS WITH OTHER SUBSIDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by Public Law 117–169, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Such term shall not include any person who has received a loan under section 136(d) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, a loan guarantee under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 with respect to a project described in section 1703(b)(8) of such Act, or a grant under section 50143 of the Act titled 'An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14' for the taxable year in which the new clean vehicle is placed in service or any prior taxable year."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 791—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL VOTING RIGHTS MONTH"

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. REED, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 791

Whereas voting is one of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;

Whereas, since the 1870s, minority groups such as Black Americans in the South have

suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws that were designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas Black Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other underrepresented voters were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all-White primaries, property ownership tests, and grandfather clauses that were designed to suppress the right of those individuals to vote;

Whereas 5,800,000 people in the United States are currently banned from voting because of a felony conviction, including 1 in 16 Black adults, due to the shameful entanglement of racial injustice in the criminal legal system and voting access in the United States;

Whereas members of the aforementioned groups and others are currently, in some cases, subject to intimidation, voter roll purges, and financial barriers that act effectively as modern-day poll taxes;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to protect the right of Black Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote, among other reasons;

Whereas, in 2013, in the landmark case of *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, dismantling the preclearance formula provision in that Act that protected voters in States and localities that historically have suppressed the right of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the invalidation of the preclearance formula provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, gerrymandered districts in many States have gone unchallenged and have become less likely to be invalidated by the courts;

Whereas these gerrymandered districts have been found to have discriminatory impacts on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include "cracking", diluting the voting power of minorities across many districts, and "packing", concentrating minority voters' power in one district to reduce their voting power in other districts;

Whereas the courts have found the congressional and, in some cases, State legislative district maps, in Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin to be gerrymandered districts that were created to favor some groups over others;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification, and the elimination of same-day registration;

Whereas these policies could outright disenfranchise or make voting much more difficult for more than 80,000,000 minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters, among other groups;

Whereas, in 2016, discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas were ruled to violate voters' rights and overturned by the courts;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), calls on Congress to update the formula in the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as "COVID-19") public health emergency has only exacerbated the state of elections and the difficulties voters face in obtaining access to the ballot;

Whereas a lack of fair and safe election policies threatens minority communities, which have been disproportionately impacted and disenfranchised due to the

COVID-19 pandemic, and their access to the ballot;

Whereas addressing the challenges of administering future elections requires increasing the accessibility of vote-by-mail and other limited-contact options to ensure the protection of voters' health and safety amid a global pandemic;

Whereas, as voting by mail becomes a safer and more accessible option for voters to exercise their constitutional right to vote during the unprecedented times caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the work of the United States Postal Service will be of paramount importance in successfully conducting elections;

Whereas Congress must work to combat any attempts to dismantle or underfund the United States Postal Service or obstruct the passage of the mail as blatant tactics of voter suppression and election interference;

Whereas following the 2020 elections there has been a relentless attack on the right to vote with more than 400 bills having been introduced to roll back the right to vote, including such bills being introduced in almost every State and at least 31 of such bills having been signed into law in 18 States;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all citizens of the United States have the right to vote through free, fair, and accessible elections, and Congress must exercise its Constitutional authority to protect the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day is September 20; and

Whereas September 2022 would be an appropriate month to designate as "National Voting Rights Month" and to ensure that, through the registration of voters and awareness of elections, the democracy of the United States includes all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2022 as "National Voting Rights Month";

(2) encourages all people in the United States to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the sacred and fundamental right to vote;

(3) encourages Congress to pass—

(A) the For the People Act of 2021 (S. 2093 and H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress), to increase voters' access to the ballot, prohibit the use of deceptive practices to intimidate voters, end gerrymandering, create automatic voter registration, limit the power of restrictive voter identification laws, make critical investments in election infrastructure and technology, and address corruption in campaign finance and ethics;

(B) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747 of the 117th Congress), to set basic national standards to make sure all people in the United States can cast their ballots in the way that works best for them, regardless of what ZIP code they live in, improve access to the ballot for people in the United States, advance commonsense election integrity reforms, and protect the democracy of the United States from relentless attacks;

(C) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021 (H.R. 4 of the 117th Congress), to restore the protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) that prohibit discriminatory voting practices, remove barriers to voting, and provide protections for minority voters in States with a history of voting discrimination;

(D) the Democracy Restoration Act of 2021 (S. 481 of the 117th Congress), to restore Federal voting rights to citizens after release from imprisonment, honoring the responsibilities of citizenship and civic engagement necessary for building healthy and safe communities, while welcoming the contributions

of people returning home after imprisonment; and

(E) other voting rights legislation that seeks to advance voting rights and protect elections in the United States;

(4) recommends that public schools and universities in the United States develop an academic curriculum that educates students about—

(A) the importance of voting, how to register to vote, where to vote, and the different forms of voting;

(B) the history of voter suppression in the United States before and after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

(C) current measures that have been taken to restrict the vote;

(5) encourages the United States Postal Service to issue a special Representative John R. Lewis stamp during the month of September—

(A) to honor the life and legacy of Representative John R. Lewis in supporting voting rights; and

(B) to remind people in the United States that ordinary citizens risked their lives, marched, and participated in the great democracy of the United States so that all citizens would have the fundamental right to vote; and

(6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite funds for public service announcements on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, billboards, buses, and other forms of media—

(A) to remind people in the United States when elections are being held;

(B) to share important registration deadlines; and

(C) to urge people to get out and vote.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 792—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF NOVEMBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL ALPHA-1 ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 792

Whereas an estimated 1 in every 2,500 individuals in the United States have the genetic disorder alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (referred to in this preamble as "Alpha-1");

Whereas there are an estimated 19,000,000 carriers of Alpha-1 in the United States who may pass Alpha-1 on to their children;

Whereas Alpha-1 can lead to lung destruction and is often misdiagnosed as asthma or smoking-related chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);

Whereas Alpha-1 symptoms relating to the lungs include—

- (1) shortness of breath;
- (2) wheezing;
- (3) chronic bronchitis;
- (4) recurring chest colds;
- (5) less exercise tolerance;
- (6) year-round allergies; and
- (7) bronchiectasis;

Whereas Alpha-1 occurs when there is a lack of a protein in the blood called alpha-1 antitrypsin, which is mainly produced by the liver;

Whereas Alpha-1 symptoms relating to the liver include—

- (1) unexplained liver disease or elevated liver enzymes;
- (2) eyes and skin turning yellow, known as jaundice;
- (3) swelling of the abdomen, known as ascites, or legs; and

(4) vomiting blood;

Whereas Alpha-1 is the most commonly known genetic risk factor for emphysema;

Whereas Alpha-1 can affect individuals at any age;

Whereas Alpha-1 cannot be diagnosed by symptoms or by a medical examination alone;

Whereas individuals who may have Alpha-1 must take a blood test to confirm a diagnosis;

Whereas early diagnosis and avoiding risk factors, such as smoking, can help prevent Alpha-1 from causing disease; and

Whereas November 2022 would be an appropriate month to designate as National Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Awareness Month to—

(1) raise awareness about Alpha-1; and

(2) encourage more individuals to get tested for Alpha-1 if they present symptoms: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports the designation of November 2022 as "National Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Awareness Month".

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 793—COMMENDING TALL SHIPS AMERICA FOR ADVANCING CHARACTER-BUILDING EXPERIENCES AT SEA AND REPRESENTING THE TALL SHIPS AND SAIL TRAINING COMMUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas the American Sail Training Association (doing business as Tall Ships America), located in Rhode Island, is an educational non-profit corporation whose declared mission is "to encourage character-building through sail training, promote sail training to the North American public, and support education under sail";

Whereas, since its founding in 1973, Tall Ships America has promoted and supported character-building experiences aboard traditional sail training vessels and supported a fleet of more than 120 tall ships and sail training vessels, including barques, barquentines, brigs, brigantines, schooners, sloops, and full-rigged ships, which fly the flag of the United States and bring life-changing adventures to thousands of young trainees each year;

Whereas April 2023 marks the 50th anniversary of Tall Ships America, which—

(1) continues to ably represent the United States as a founding member of Sail Training International, the recognized international body for the promotion of sail training since the 1950s; and

(2) as a member of the International Council of Sail Training International, actively promotes international fellowship of the sea through governance and events;

Whereas Tall Ships America has established a program of scholarship and grant funding to support onboard experiences for young people and the professional training and development of sailing ship crew members;

Whereas Tall Ships America promotes safe and ethical practices and supports the business efficiency of its member vessels and programs;

Whereas Tall Ships America has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Maritime Administration in support of maritime workforce development;