

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 45—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 6833

Mr. LEAHY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 45

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 6833, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: "Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.".

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 46—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE "CLEAN WATER ACT"

Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. CON. RES. 46

Whereas the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500; 86 Stat. 816), including the amendments made by that Act (collectively commonly known and referred to in this preamble as the "Clean Water Act"), is one of the most important environmental laws in the United States and the Nation's principal safeguard against pollution, degradation, and destruction of surface waters, including streams, rivers, wetlands, and lakes;

Whereas the Clean Water Act has made progress towards the objective of the legislation to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" by—

- (1) significantly reducing water pollution;
- (2) substantially improving the quality of tens of thousands of waterbodies; and
- (3) dramatically reducing the rate of wetlands loss;

Whereas, despite the improvements brought about by the Clean Water Act, failure to fully achieve the intended goals of the Clean Water Act are due to—

- (1) changes to interpretation of the Clean Water Act, which has weakened protections for our waters;
- (2) lack of adequate and equitable investments in clean water infrastructure and funding to implement and enforce the Clean Water Act; and
- (3) weak and inequitable enforcement and implementation of critical provisions of the Clean Water Act; and

Whereas, as the United States embarks on the next 50 years of the Clean Water Act, Congress envisions a law that—

- (1) expands access to clean water for every community by—

(A) protecting waters with cultural, historical, spiritual, and religious significance;

(B) ensuring that rivers, streams, and other waterbodies are fishable and swimmable and serve as safe and reliable sources of recreation, drinking water, and subsistence;

(C) restoring and safeguarding waterways and wetlands that provide vital fish and wildlife habitat and protect communities from floods and droughts; and

(D) making healthy shorelines, waterfronts, and water-related recreation available and welcoming to all;

(2) prioritizes affordable clean water investments in Black, Indigenous, People of Color, low-wealth, and other communities that have been most harmed by pollution;

(3) incentivizes natural infrastructure and nature-based solutions;

(4) builds climate resiliency and mitigation of climate impacts into our water infrastructure;

(5) supports robust, transparent, and meaningful community engagement and community-led solutions and decisionmaking, including meaningfully incorporating the perspectives and solutions of Tribal communities;

(6) ensures affordable clean water services for all;

(7) protects and restores ecosystems by—

(A) eliminating harmful algal blooms, algal toxins in drinking water supplies, and "dead zones" by reducing inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from the most significant sources;

(B) preventing destruction and degradation of remaining wetlands and restoring and protecting wetlands across the country;

(C) restoring all waters, especially the most polluted waterways and waterways in the communities most impacted by pollution;

(D) incorporating climate change science and modeling and indigenous knowledge into planning and restoration efforts;

(E) improving water quality, healthy river flows, and groundwater recharge;

(F) removing outdated infrastructure that is adversely impacting the health of waters; and

(G) supporting significant protected areas and free-flowing riverine systems, including components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, units of the National Park System, National Forests, units of the Wildlife Refuge System, and components of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(8) promotes an inclusive, transparent, and equitable approach to policy development, based on best available science, by—

(A) proactively protecting human health and the environment from discharges of harmful pollutants, including new, emerging, and toxic contaminants;

(B) basing decisions on the most credible climate projections;

(C) accepting community-sourced and peer-reviewed science as a source of data for decisionmaking related to the Clean Water Act;

(D) ensuring that all decisions comply with the full suite of applicable laws;

(E) ensuring that States are consistent and timely in implementation of the Clean Water Act; and

(F) increasing the reach and accuracy of water quality monitoring and assessment by providing funding to States, agencies, and other organizations conducting such activities; and

(9) holds polluters accountable by including stronger enforcement measures, including—

(A) prioritizing prosecutions of violations of the Clean Water Act that have affected Black, Indigenous, People of Color, low-wealth, and other communities that have been most harmed by pollution;

(B) ensuring that Federal and State agencies carefully, clearly, and equitably apply the requirements of the Clean Water Act;

(C) providing the resources needed to ensure that Federal and State agencies have the capacity to effectively implement and enforce the Clean Water Act; and

(D) protecting our cleanest and most outstanding waters through classification of Outstanding National Resources Waters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500; 86 Stat. 816), including the amendments made by that Act (collectively commonly known and referred to in this resolution as the "Clean Water Act");

(2) recognizes the historic achievements in improving water quality that have been made during the 50 years of implementation of the Clean Water Act; and

(3) recognizes and seeks to address the shortcomings of the Clean Water Act in restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters, including by—

(A) expanding access to clean water for every community;

(B) recognizing that a robust Clean Water Act is critical for the protection of human and environmental health, for the promotion of healthy and robust economies, and for maintaining a healthy quality of life;

(C) increasing clean water infrastructure investments in communities throughout the Nation and targeting increased and affordable investments in communities most at risk of continued pollution;

(D) addressing climate resiliency and mitigation of climate impacts on clean water infrastructure;

(E) promoting an inclusive, transparent, and equitable approach to Clean Water Act policy development, based on the best available science;

(F) holding polluters accountable; and

(G) ensuring the protection and restoration of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and natural ecosystems.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce, along with the Senator from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN; the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENTHAL; the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY; the Senator from Oregon, Mr. MERKLEY; the Senator from California, Mr. PADILLA; and the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, a resolution to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act, which was signed into law on October 18, 1972, is one of the most important environmental laws in the United States and our Nation's principal safeguard against pollution and the degradation of our Nation's water bodies. Five decades of Clean Water Act implementation has improved our Nation's waterways, wetlands, and water infrastructure, all while protecting public health and aquatic ecosystems. This resolution recognizes the historic achievements in improving water quality that have been made over the past 50 years.

Perhaps the most memorable example of improved water quality is Ohio's Cuyahoga River. In 1969, the river was so polluted that it actually caught fire. It is a memory I will never forget. Now, because of the Clean Water Act, the Cuyahoga River has been cleaned up and is home to over 60 species of fish.

Americans now have a law that seeks to protect them from industrial pollution in our rivers and streams or the

indiscriminate destruction of our wetlands. Despite this progress, there have been various challenges and changes to the implementation of the law. Currently, there is a case before the Supreme Court, which seeks to once again allow polluters to dump their waste into upstream waters without consequence. I can think of no better way to commemorate one of our greatest environmental achievements than to fight back against this assault on clean water.

While we have come a long way since enacting the Clean Water Act 50 years ago, we must do more—not less—to deliver on the promise of clean water in our country.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 47—COMMENDING THE BRAVERY, COURAGE, AND RESOLVE OF THE WOMEN AND MEN OF IRAN DEMONSTRATING IN MORE THAN 80 CITIES AND RISKING THEIR SAFETY TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE IRANIAN REGIME'S HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas, on September 16, 2022, 22-year-old Mahsa Amini passed away in the custody of Iranian “morality police” following a 3-day coma due to wounds, including bone fracture, hemorrhage, and cerebral edema consistent with severe beating, inflicted by the police for purportedly wearing a hijab improperly;

Whereas, on September 17, Iranians gathered in the streets of Tehran to protest the killing of Mahsa Amini;

Whereas demonstrations have since spread to more than 80 cities and 20 universities in Iran, where women are removing or burning hijabs, cutting their hair, and dancing in front of Iranian security forces, joined by their fellow Iranian citizens;

Whereas Iranian security forces have responded to such demonstrations with violence and detentions, including detentions of journalists and activists for covering the protests;

Whereas the security forces have killed a reported 76 protestors, including at least 4 children; however, the number of injuries and deaths is likely higher but unobtainable due to internet blackouts;

Whereas at least 1,200 Iranians have been arrested across Iran according to official sources, and many thousands more have been detained according to independent reports;

Whereas videos, images, and demonstrations have spread to social media platforms and are an important way for the voices of the Iranian people to be heard;

Whereas internet monitoring groups have reported that the Iranian regime has—

(1) caused near-total disruption of internet connectivity in parts of Iran and partial disruptions in city centers; and

(2) blocked WhatsApp, Twitter, Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, and video games with chat functions;

Whereas common protest chants include—

(1) “Women, life, and freedom!”;

(2) “Iranians die but will not be suppressed!”; and

(3) “Death to the dictator Ayatollah Ali Khamenei!”;

Whereas the Iranian regime has a long history of structural and legal discrimination against women, including barriers for women seeking justice against domestic violence and criminal prohibitions against women singing or showing hair in public and studying certain technical subjects;

Whereas the Iranian regime approved of “depriving one social right or more” for any woman who posts an unveiled picture of herself on social media, and, in August 2022, approved of enforcing mandatory hijab laws through facial recognition;

Whereas, through misogynistic criminal statutes, the Iranian regime for decades has detained and engaged in the ongoing persecution of women, including—

(1) Saba Kord Afshari, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for posting videos to social media without a hijab and transferred into Ward 6 of the notorious Qarchak Women's Prison, identified by the Secretary of the Treasury for gross violations of human rights;

(2) Raheleh Ahmadi, mother of Afshari, who was sentenced to 2 years in prison for advocacy on behalf of Afshari;

(3) Yasaman Aryani, her mother Monireh Arabshahi, and Mojgan Keshavarz, who were sentenced to between 16 and 23 years in prison for posting a video for International Women's Day in 2019, during which they walked without headscarves through a metro train in Tehran, handing flowers to female passengers;

(4) human rights attorney Nasrin Sotoudeh, who was sentenced in 2019 to 38 years in prison and 148 lashes for providing legal defense services to women charged with not wearing a hijab;

(5) Narges Mohammadi, a prominent rights advocate, who—

(A) was arrested in November 2019 on the second anniversary of countrywide protests and is currently serving a 2-year sentence in prison; and

(B) previously, had been sentenced to 10 years in prison in May 2015 for “establishing an illegal group”, “assembly and collusion to act against national security”, and “propaganda against the state”;

(6) former Vice President for Women and Family Affairs Shahindokht Molaverdi, who was charged with encouraging “corruption, prostitution, and sexual deviance”, a common charge against women refusing mandatory hijab laws, and sentenced in December 2020 to 30 months in prison for defending the right of women to attend sporting events and criticizing the practice of child marriage;

(7) six women who were sentenced by the Culture and Media Court of Tehran in July 2022 to each serve 1 year in prison for the offense of singing songs in public;

(8) Niloufar Hamed, one of the first Iranian journalists to report on Mahsa Amini's death, who was arrested on September 22, 2022, and is being held in solitary confinement; and

(9) countless other women; and

Whereas peaceful protests in Iran over the last year have focused on grievances that include—

(1) mismanagement of the economy and national resources;

(2) prioritization of funding for terror groups and pariah regimes over social services for the people of Iran; and

(3) widespread political corruption: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran who are—

(A) participating in the current protests to defend their fundamental human rights; and

(B) risking their safety to speak out against the human rights abuses committed by the Iranian regime;

(2) condemns—

(A) the brutal beating and death of Mahsa Amini; and

(B) the violent suppression by the Iranian regime of women and men participating in the current demonstrations, including children, and calls for transparent accountability for all killings of protesters by Iranian security forces;

(3) supports internet freedom programs that circumvent the regime, including the Open Technology Fund, which provides support for VPNs and other alternatives that can be used to bypass attempts by authoritarian governments to censor internet access during times of protest, and commends private entities willing to provide programs to circumvent such censorship;

(4) encourages continued efforts by the Biden Administration to respond to the protests, including the recent sanctioning of the Iranian morality police, and further encourages the Biden Administration—

(A) to immediately impose, under existing authorities, additional human rights sanctions on officials and entities responsible for the repression of the current protests;

(B) to prioritize efforts to expand unrestricted internet access in Iran, consistent with existing law; and

(C) to work to develop a strategy to prevent the Iranian regime from obtaining and exploiting facial recognition data and software for the use of mass surveillance and enforcement of mandatory hijab; and

(5) encourages the private sector, following the recent clarification by the Biden Administration of sanctions exemptions on communications technology, to work with the Biden Administration to ensure protestors and activists have access to tools needed to circumvent government surveillance and repression; and

(6) welcomes the efforts of the international community to support protestors in Iran, and calls on the international community—

(A) to publicly condemn violence by the Iranian regime against peaceful protestors;

(B) to speak out against violations by the regime of fundamental human rights, including the freedom of expression, assembly, and redress of grievances of the Iranian people; and

(C) impose human rights sanctions on officials and entities that are responsible for the repression of current protests and involved in violating the human rights of the Iranian people.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AS COMPARED TO WAGES PAID TO BLACK WOMEN

Mr. WARNOCK submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 48

Whereas September 21, 2022, is Black Women's Equal Pay Day, which marks the number of days into 2022 that Black women must work in order to earn the same amount, since January 1, 2021, that White, non-Hispanic men were paid in 2021;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;