

passage in December. I am hopeful that President Biden will sign this legislation into law before the 117th Congress adjourns sine die. This would be another major bipartisan accomplishment for this Congress and mark an important step forward on our unfinished march for civil rights, as we strive to form a more perfect union, establish justice, and guarantee equal rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, shortly, we will have the opportunity to make history by passing important legislation that will advance two goals: one, the goal of marriage equality for same-sex and interracial couples, and second, the goal of strengthening religious liberty and conscience protections.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have worked so hard on this legislation, and I also want to thank the broad array of faith-based groups who worked with us on the religious liberty provisions of our bill.

I want to thank Senator BALDWIN, who has been the lead on this bill; Senator SINEMA, who has worked so hard; Senator PORTMAN, who has poured his heart and soul into it; and Senator TILLIS in particular. But I also want to thank all of the Republicans who have supported this. I know that it has not been easy, but they have done the right thing.

I urge a vote in favor of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the debate be extended an additional minute so that I might recognize the leader after my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I want to express, as did my colleague Senator COLLINS, that there are many thanks to go around. I thank the leader. I want to thank the original bill sponsors in the House and Senate—Congressman NADLER and Senator FEINSTEIN—and the team of Senators COLLINS, PORTMAN, SINEMA, and TILLIS for your unrelenting commitment that has brought us to this final vote to pass the Respect for Marriage Act.

I want to thank the advocates who have been fighting for marriage equality for decades, and I want to recognize the millions of same-sex and interracial couples who have truly made this moment possible by living their true selves and changing the hearts and minds of people around this country.

Many of these same-sex and interracial couples are fearful. They are worried that the rights, responsibilities, and freedoms they enjoy through civil marriage could be stripped away. Right now, the Senate has the opportunity to put those fears to rest and give millions of people in same-sex and interracial marriages the certainty, dignity, and respect they need and de-

serve. By passing this bill, we are showing that the American Government and people see them and respect them.

I encourage all my colleagues to vote yes on the Respect for Marriage Act and move our country forward.

I yield to our leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, for millions of Americans, today is a very good day, an important day, a day that has been a long time in coming. The Senate is passing the Respect for Marriage Act.

Today, the long but inexorable march toward greater equality advances forward. By passing this bill, the Senate is sending a message that every American needs to hear: No matter who you are or whom you love, you, too, deserve dignity and equal treatment under the law.

As the Chamber knows, this is personal to me, and the first people I will call when this bill passes will be my daughter and her wife.

I want to thank my colleagues, joining the others, for making this legislation possible—and especially the teams of Senators BALDWIN and SINEMA and COLLINS, TILLIS, and PORTMAN. To all of you, I say: Bravo, a job well done. And to all who make the choice to support this bill, thank you. None of this was inevitable.

At the urging of my colleagues, we took the calculated risk of holding off on a vote back in September because they believed, with more time, we could build enough bipartisan support to push this bill over the finish line. Today, we have vindication that the wait was well worth it. I thank my colleagues for their work.

Above all, I want to thank the American people, the vast majority of whom understand deep in their hearts that the inexorable march toward equality is what America is all about.

I yield the floor.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

VOTE ON H.R. 8404, AS AMENDED

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 362 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Baldwin	Blunt	Burr
Bennet	Booker	Cantwell
Blumenthal	Brown	Capito

Cardin	Klobuchar	Sanders
Carper	Leahy	Schatz
Casey	Lujan	Schumer
Collins	Lummis	Shaheen
Coons	Manchin	Sinema
Cortez Masto	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	Menendez	Stabenow
Durbin	Merkley	Sullivan
Ernst	Murkowski	Tester
Feinstein	Murphy	Tillis
Gillibrand	Murray	Van Hollen
Hassan	Ossoff	Warner
Heinrich	Padilla	Warren
Hickenlooper	Peters	Whitehouse
Hirono	Portman	Wyden
Kaine	Reed	Young
Kelly	Romney	
King	Rosen	

NAYS—36

Barrasso	Graham	McConnell
Blackburn	Grassley	Moran
Boozman	Hagerty	Paul
Braun	Hawley	Risch
Cassidy	Hoeben	Rounds
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cotton	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Kennedy	Shelby
Cruz	Lankford	Thune
Daines	Lee	Tuberville
Fischer	Marshall	Wicker

NOT VOTING—3

Sasse	Toomey	Warnock
-------	--------	---------

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The yeas are 61; the nays are 36.

The bill (H.R. 8404), as amended, was passed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, what a great day. What a great day.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. President, and now, moving forward, as we always try to do in the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Calendar No. 1133; and that the cloture motions with respect to Calendar Nos. 1133, 1147, 1148, and 1129 ripen at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 30; further, that at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate vote on motions to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar Nos. 1133 and 1147; that if cloture is invoked on the nomination, all postcloture time be considered expired at 2:15 on Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Camille L. Velez-Rive, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to engage in a colloquy with my colleague, Senator LUMMIS from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESPECT FOR MARRIAGE ACT

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I rise today to underscore the crucial importance of the religious liberty provisions in the Respect for Marriage Act, which was just passed by the Senate, and to ensure the legislative intent behind these provisions is crystal clear.

As you know, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges* from 2015 established a constitutional right to same-sex marriage.

When *Obergefell* was argued, then-Solicitor General Verrilli was asked whether recognizing a constitutional right to same-sex marriage would lead to churches, religious organizations, and other not-for-profits potentially having their tax-exempt status reconsidered in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Bob Jones University v. United States*. Solicitor General Verrilli responded that "it's certainly going to be an issue."

In recognizing a constitutional right to same-sex marriage in 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court did not reconsider the *Bob Jones University* precedent, leaving this issue unresolved.

The Respect for Marriage Act, with the substitute amendment that I cosponsored with Senators SINEMA, COLLINS, BALDWIN, PORTMAN, and TILLIS, answers this question and a number of others, providing strong protections for religious liberty, especially when combined with the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

I want to thank my friend, the Senator from Arizona, for her hard work on this bill and her willingness to address key questions around religious liberty in a thoughtful and bipartisan way.

It is my understanding that section 2 of the Respect for Marriage Act, in light of the Supreme Court's *Bob Jones v. United States* decision in 1983, would prevent the Internal Revenue Service from successfully arguing that the United States now has a "national policy" favoring same-sex marriage and would prevent the IRS from using this national policy argument to deny tax-exempt status to religious organizations.

I want to ask my friend, the Senator from Arizona, is this your understanding, as well?

Ms. SINEMA. I thank my friend, the Senator from Wyoming. Yes, this is my understanding. Section 2 of the bill states that a variety of reasonable views on the role of gender in marriage exists today, based on both decent and honorable religious and philosophical beliefs. The bill states that all views are due proper respect by the Federal Government.

Furthermore, section 2 of this bill states the Federal Government recognizes religious liberty as an integral component of our national policy regarding marriage. Section 2 of this bill was explicitly included to ensure that the provisions of the *Bob Jones* case relating to the tax-exempt status of organizations are not applicable to this bill.

Bob Jones University v. United States, decided in 1983 before Congress enacted the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, upheld the IRS's decision to rescind *Bob Jones University's* tax exemption on the basis of a "firm and unyielding" national policy against racial discrimination. Section 2 affirms that diverse beliefs about the role of gender in marriage are held by reasonable and sincere people based on decent and honorable religious or philosophical premises. This finding preempts an analogy between the Court's analysis in the *Bob Jones University* case about race and beliefs about marriage and is a statement of policy respecting diverse views about the role of gender in marriage.

I would like to discuss another provision which is central to this bill: section 4, which grants "full faith and credit" under article IV, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution to marriages performed in each of our States, strengthening federalism and making our constitutional structure work.

Section 4 of the bill states that no person "acting under color of State law" may deny full faith and credit to any "public act, record, or judicial proceeding of any other State pertaining to a marriage between two individuals, on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin of those individuals." The phrase "acting under the color of State law" is also used in our civil rights statutes to refer to the actions of State and local government officers and employees with respect to rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and Federal law.

Senator, is it your understanding this phrase is intended to incorporate the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of the meaning of "acting under color of State law"?

Ms. LUMMIS. Yes, it is my understanding that use of this phrase in section 4 of the bill is intended to incorporate the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of this term, including, but not limited to, the case *Rendell-Baker v. Kohn* and *NCAA v. Tarkanian* cases.

I would like to now turn to section 6 of the bill, which provides that no church or religious nonprofit will be forced to solemnize or conduct a marriage ceremony under this bill.

Is it your understanding that section 6(b) bars "any civil claim or cause of action," without exception, relating to a church or religious organization's refusal to solemnize or celebrate a marriage under this section, and the text does not state that it can be overruled by a court in finding a "compelling governmental interest"?

Ms. SINEMA. Yes, it is my understanding section 6(b) bars any civil claim or cause of action relating to a nonprofit religious organization's refusal under that section to solemnize or celebrate a marriage and that such a refusal cannot create a civil claim or cause of action.

The text of section 7 also makes no reference to "compelling governmental

interests." Section 7 provides nothing in this bill should be construed to deny or alter the benefit, status, or right of an otherwise eligible individual or legal entity in relation to tax-exempt status, tax treatment, contracts, loans, scholarships, licenses, and other agreements not arising from a marriage.

In conjunction with section 2 of this bill, which eliminates a successful analogy to the *Bob Jones* case, is it your understanding, Senator, that section 7 would prevent the Internal Revenue Service from using the Respect for Marriage Act to alter or remove the tax-exempt status of an entity for expressing beliefs in opposition or support of same-sex marriage?

Ms. LUMMIS. Yes, that is my understanding, as well, regarding the scope of section 7.

This bill is intended to enshrine a national policy of respect for all views surrounding marriage and to enact some of the strongest religious liberty protections since the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in 1993. This legislation also ensures that religious liberty will have more of a central role in future debates in our courts and in the Halls of Congress.

I would like to thank my friend from Arizona for her tireless work on these issues and her willingness to work together, as always.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

SAFEGUARD TRIBAL OBJECTS OF PATRIMONY ACT OF 2021

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I rise today to ask the Senate to send H.R. 2930, the Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act, to the President's desk for his signature.

The need for this legislation is pretty straightforward.

In 2016, the Governor of the Pueblo of Acoma learned that a sacred ceremonial shield had been stolen and was about to be sold to the highest bidder in Paris. When Governor Riley informed me about this robbery of the Pueblo's cultural patrimony, I called on the State Department to take all possible action to halt the auction. Thankfully, intense public outcry and diplomatic pressure were enough to halt the illegal sale of a Tribe's cultural patrimony.

Finally, in November 2019, more than 3 years after the shield was put on the auction block, it was voluntarily returned to the Pueblo. However, this only happened because of intense public outcry and notoriety. In most cases like this, the item has been sold or simply disappears into a private collection.

Under current Federal law, it is a crime to sell certain protected Native American cultural objects, things like the Acoma shield, here in the United States. But there is still no Federal law prohibiting the export of stolen cultural items and requiring the cooperation of foreign governments in recovering them.