

Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, B.B. King, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Rosa Parks, Walter Payton, Bill Pickett, Homer Plessy, Bass Reeves, Hiram Revels, Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, the Greensboro Four, the Tuskegee Airmen, Prince Rogers Nelson, Recy Taylor, Fred Shuttlesworth, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Muhammad Ali, Elijah Cummings, Ella Fitzgerald, Mamie Till, Toni Morrison, Gwen Ifill, Diahann Carroll, Chadwick Boseman, John Lewis, Katherine Johnson, Rev. C.T. Vivian, Hank Aaron, Edith Savage-Jennings, Septima Clark, Mary McLeod Bethune, Cicely Tyson, John Hope Franklin, Colin Powell, bell hooks, Bob Moses, Sidney Poitier, and Chief Justice of South Carolina Ernest Pinney, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition those individuals deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of business, government, and the military;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of the efforts of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the "Father of Black History", to enhance knowledge of Black history through *The Journal of Negro History*, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

Whereas Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, originated in 1926 when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black people in the United States;

Whereas Dr. Carter G. Woodson stated, "We have a wonderful history behind us. . . . If you are unable to demonstrate to the world that you have this record, the world will say to you, 'You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.'";

Whereas, since its founding, the United States has imperfectly progressed toward noble goals;

Whereas the history of the United States is the story of people regularly affirming high ideals, striving to reach those ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of that failure, before committing to try again;

Whereas, on November 4, 2008, the people of the United States elected Barack Obama, an African-American man, as President of the United States; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, people across the United States celebrated the groundbreaking of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened to the public on September 24, 2016, on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history provided by Black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to commemorate the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided country, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as a nation "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

SENATE RESOLUTION 522—CONGRATULATING THE LOS ANGELES RAMS ON THEIR VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL LVI

Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 522

Whereas, on Sunday, February 13, 2022, the Los Angeles Rams (referred to in this preamble as the "Rams") won Super Bowl LVI by defeating the Cincinnati Bengals by a score of 23 to 20;

Whereas the Rams became the second team in the history of the National Football League (referred to in this preamble as the "NFL") to win a Super Bowl championship game on their home field, SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, California;

Whereas the Rams won—

(1) the second Super Bowl championship in the history of the franchise and the first NFL championship game played in Los Angeles since 1951;

(2) in the National Football Conference (referred to in this preamble as the "NFC") Wild Card round by defeating the Arizona Cardinals by a score of 34 to 11 on January 17, 2022;

(3) in the NFC Divisional round by defeating the Tampa Bay Buccaneers by a score of 30 to 27 on January 23, 2022; and

(4) the NFC championship by defeating the San Francisco 49ers by a score of 20 to 17 on January 30, 2022;

Whereas wide receiver Cooper Kupp, who went from an underrated recruit at A.C. Davis High School in Yakima, Washington, to a standout player at Eastern Washington University, had 8 receptions for 92 yards and 2 touchdowns, rushed 1 time for 7 yards, and was named the Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl LVI;

Whereas Cooper Kupp became the first player in NFL history to win the receiving triple crown, NFL Offensive Player of the Year, and Super Bowl Most Valuable Player in the same season;

Whereas quarterback Matthew Stafford orchestrated game-winning drives in 3 consecutive playoff games;

Whereas 3-time NFL Defensive Player of the Year and 7-time first-team All-Pro defensive tackle Aaron Donald sealed the game with his second sack;

Whereas Sean McVay became the youngest Super Bowl-winning head coach in NFL history;

Whereas the Rams were led by their team captains Aaron Donald, Jordan Fuller, Johnny Hekker, Cooper Kupp, Jalen Ramsey, Matthew Stafford, 2021 Walter Payton NFL Man of the Year Andrew Whitworth, and Robert Woods;

Whereas the entire Rams roster contributed to the Super Bowl LVI victory, including Cam Akers, Brian Allen, Tremayne Anchrum, Jr., Tutu Atwell, Odell Beckham, Jr., Kendall Blanton, Bobby Brown III, Terrell Burgess, Raymond Calais, Marquise Copeland, Austin Corbett, Blake Countess, Dont'e Deayon, Jamil Demby, Aaron Donald, David Edwards, Bobby Evans, Leonard Floyd, Jordan Fuller, Jake Funk, Greg Gaines, Chris Garrett, Matt Gay, Jake Gervase, Grant Haley, Jacob Harris, Rob Havenstein, Johnny Hekker, Darrell Henderson, Jr., Tyler Higbee, Michael Hoecht, Justin Hollins, Brycen Hopkins, Travin Howard, Buddy Howell, AJ Jackson, Van Jefferson, Ernest Jones, Sebastian Joseph-Day, Cooper Kupp, Terrell Lewis, David Long, Jr., Sony Michel, Von Miller, Johnny Mundt, Joe Noteboom, Ogbornia Okoronkwo, Matthew Orzech, Bryce Perkins, Brandon Powell, Jalen Ramsey, Taylor Rapp, Troy Reeder, A'Shawn Robinson, Robert Rochell, Christian Rozeboom, Nick Scott, Coleman Shelton, Ben Skowronek, Matthew Stafford, Eric Weddle, Andrew Whitworth, Darius Williams, John Wolford, and Robert Woods;

Whereas, before kickoff at SoFi Stadium, commonly known as the "Rams House", the NFL honored the legacies of 4 Black football players who broke the color barrier in professional football in 1946: Kenny Washington and Woody Strode, who played for the Los Angeles Rams, and William "Bill" K. Willis and Marion Motley, who played for the Cleveland Browns;

Whereas West Coast hip-hop and rap took center stage with a halftime performance headlined by Dr. Dre, Snoop Dogg, Eminem, Mary J. Blige, and Kendrick Lamar; and

Whereas, since 2014, Los Angeles professional sports teams have won titles in the NFL, Major League Baseball, Major League Soccer, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, and the Women's National Basketball Association: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Los Angeles Rams and their fans on their victory in Super Bowl LVI;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the victory; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the owner and chairman of the Los Angeles Rams, E. Stanley Kroenke;

(B) the chief operating officer of the Los Angeles Rams, Kevin Demoff; and

(C) the general manager of the Los Angeles Rams, Les Snead.

SENATE RESOLUTION 523—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 28, 2022, AS "RARE DISEASE DAY"

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 523

Whereas a rare disease or disorder is a disease or disorder that affects a small number of patients;

Whereas, in the United States, a rare disease or disorder affects fewer than 200,000 individuals;

Whereas, as of the date of the adoption of this resolution, more than 7,000 rare diseases or disorders affect approximately 1 in 10 individuals in the United States;

Whereas children with rare diseases or disorders account for a significant portion of the population affected by rare diseases or disorders in the United States;

Whereas many rare diseases and disorders are serious and life-threatening and lack effective treatments;

Whereas, as a result of the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049), important advances have been made in the research and treatment of rare diseases and disorders;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has made strides in gathering patient perspectives to inform the drug review process as part of the Patient-Focused Drug Development program, an initiative that was reaffirmed under the FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-52; 131 Stat. 1005);

Whereas, although the Food and Drug Administration has approved more than 1,000 orphan indications for drugs and biological products for the treatment of rare diseases and disorders, 95 percent of rare diseases do not have an FDA-approved treatment for their condition;

Whereas limited treatment options and difficulty obtaining reimbursement for life-altering and lifesaving treatments can be challenging for individuals with rare diseases or disorders and their families;

Whereas rare diseases and disorders include sickle cell anemia, spinal muscular atrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, thyroid eye disease, myotonic dystrophy, t-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, microtia, meatal atresia, and conductive deafness;

Whereas individuals with rare diseases or disorders can experience difficulty in obtaining accurate diagnoses and finding physicians or treatment centers with expertise in their rare disease or disorder;

Whereas the 116th Congress passed a 4-year extension of the Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher program under section 529(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ff(b)) as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 1182), providing an incentive for the development of therapies for children with rare diseases;

Whereas the 116th Congress passed the Advancing Care for Exceptional Kids Act (Public Law 116-16; 133 Stat. 852), improving access to coordinated, patient-centered health care for children with complex and rare medical conditions in Medicaid;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health support research on the treatment of rare diseases and disorders;

Whereas 2022 marks the 39th anniversary of the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas Rare Disease Day is observed each year on the last day of February;

Whereas Rare Disease Day is a global event that was first observed in the United States on February 28, 2009, and was observed in more than 100 countries in 2021; and

Whereas Rare Disease Day is expected to be observed globally for years to come, providing hope and information for rare disease and disorder patients around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 28, 2022, as “Rare Disease Day”; and

(2) recognizes the importance of, with respect to rare diseases and disorders—

(A) improving awareness;

(B) encouraging accurate and early diagnosis; and

(C) supporting national and global efforts to develop effective treatments, diagnostics, and cures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 524—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 19 THROUGH FEBRUARY 26, 2022, AS “NATIONAL FFA WEEK”, RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION IN DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS WHO WILL CHANGE THE WORLD, AND CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION’S MEMBERSHIP MAGAZINE, ORIGINALLY CALLED THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, NOW CALLED NEW HORIZONS

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 524

Whereas the National FFA Organization (referred to in this preamble as “FFA”) was established in 1928;

Whereas the mission of FFA is to make a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education;

Whereas FFA has 735,038 members in 8,817 chapters in all 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and Washington, DC;

Whereas FFA welcomes all students;

Whereas more than 13,000 FFA advisors and agricultural education teachers deliver an integrated model of agricultural education, providing students with an innovative and cutting-edge education;

Whereas 2022 marks 70 years of FFA’s membership magazine, originally called The National Future Farmer, now called New Horizons;

Whereas there are more than 8,000,000 FFA alumni worldwide;

Whereas members of FFA collectively earn more than \$4,000,000,000 annually through work-based learning experiences or supervised agricultural experiences; and

Whereas members of FFA will celebrate “National FFA Week” during the week of February 19 through February 26, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of February 19 through February 26, 2022, as “National FFA Week”; and

(2) recognizes the important role of the National FFA Organization in developing the next generation of leaders who will change the world; and

(3) celebrates 70 years of the National FFA Organization’s membership magazine, originally called The National Future Farmer, now called New Horizons.

SENATE RESOLUTION 525—RECOGNIZING MARCH 1, 2022, AS THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WHICH SPANS THE STATES OF WYOMING, MONTANA, AND IDAHO

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. KING, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 525

Whereas Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the world, was established to share the wonders and preserve and protect the scenery, cultural heritage, wildlife, and geologic and ecological systems and processes in their natural condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;

Whereas human history in the Yellowstone area dates back more than 11,000 years;

Whereas the location of Greater Yellowstone at the convergence of the Great Plains, Great Basin, and Columbia Plateau Indian cultures means that many Native American Tribes have traditional connections to the land and its resources;

Whereas, for thousands of years before the designation of the national park, the Greater Yellowstone area was a place where Native Americans hunted, fished, gathered plants, quarried obsidian, and used the thermal waters for religious and medicinal purposes;

Whereas many Native American Tribes are associated with Yellowstone National Park, including—

- (1) Assiniboine and Sioux;
- (2) Blackfeet;
- (3) Cheyenne River Sioux;
- (4) Coeur d’Alene;
- (5) Comanche;
- (6) Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation;
- (7) Crow;
- (8) Crow Creek Sioux;
- (9) Eastern Shoshone;
- (10) Flandreau Santee Sioux;
- (11) Gros Ventre and Assiniboine;
- (12) Kiowa;
- (13) Little Shell Chippewa;
- (14) Lower Brule Sioux;
- (15) Nez Perce;
- (16) Northern Arapaho;
- (17) Northern Cheyenne;
- (18) Oglala Sioux;
- (19) Rosebud Sioux;
- (20) Salish and Kootenai;
- (21) Shoshone-Bannock;
- (22) Sisseton Wahpeton;
- (23) Spirit Lake;
- (24) Standing Rock Sioux;
- (25) Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa;
- (26) Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; and
- (27) Yankton Sioux;

Whereas the Yellowstone area was visited by fur traders and explorers during the early