

the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention relating to "Requirement for Persons To Wear Masks While on Conveyances and at Transportation Hubs"

S.J. RES. 38

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 38, a joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 334

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 334, a resolution memorializing those impacted by and lost to the COVID-19 virus.

AMENDMENT NO. 4933

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4933 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3076, a bill to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3726. A bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with long COVID; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, some studies have shown that upwards of 50 percent of people who have had COVID-19 will experience some form of post-acute sequelae of COVID-19 infection PASC, 6 months after infection, including neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory, and mental health symptoms. To date, there have been over 78 million cases of COVID-19 in the United States and an untold number who were infected but did not have access to testing to confirm their diagnosis. PASC, commonly known as long COVID, is a growing public health crisis in this country. I myself have experienced these symptoms and know firsthand the importance of increasing our understanding of the causes and

possible treatments for long COVID. Given the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on communities of color, persons with disabilities, seniors, and first responders, we must ensure that there is equity in our work to address the needs of individuals with long COVID.

That is why Senators Markey, Duckworth, and I are introducing the Comprehensive Access to Resources and Education for Long COVID Act, or the CARE for Long COVID Act, legislation that would expand our knowledge of the symptoms of long COVID, barriers to care, and disparities in diagnosis and treatment. This bill would synthesize data on patients' experience with long COVID, compiling information crucial for further research and improved policy and treatment. Additionally, this bill would encourage research and recommendations around the health system's response to long COVID, with an emphasis on reducing disparities in communities that have experienced disproportionate harm during the pandemic. To ensure actionable research, this bill would require dissemination of findings to healthcare providers, patients, Federal Agencies, and other key stakeholders in a manner that is accessible.

This bill would also ensure that adults and children with long COVID have the resources they need to navigate workplaces and schools, building on efforts by the Biden administration to recognize long COVID as a disability. Specifically, this bill would facilitate interagency coordination to educate the public on the impact of long COVID and the rights associated with employment, disability status, and education for individuals with long COVID. To ensure that individuals with long COVID can access existing resources, this bill would fund grants for medical-legal partnerships and other collaborations between healthcare providers, community-based organizations, and legal services. Recipients would be able to use grant funds to support cooperative efforts, provide technical assistance, or hire staff in order to help individuals with long COVID access healthcare, social services, or legal services.

Robust response to the long COVID crisis will continue our efforts to address the equity and well-being of historically marginalized communities. We cannot afford to let the needs of individuals with long COVID go unmet any longer. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of the CARE for Long COVID Act so that we can take necessary steps towards meeting the needs of diverse communities with long COVID.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 529—SUPPORTING A DEMOCRATIC, PLURALISTIC, AND PROSPEROUS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 529

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina has historically been a pluralistic society influenced by and composed of a diverse set of religions, cultures, and ethnicities;

Whereas, on March 3, 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence, and on April 7, 1992, the United States recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent state;

Whereas more than 100,000 people died and 2,000,000 more were displaced in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995;

Whereas the United States, alongside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), played a crucial role in ending the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and brokering the General Framework Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina (also known as the "Dayton Agreement" and the "Dayton Accords") in November 1995;

Whereas the Dayton Accords ended the war, affirmed the territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, and two tiers of government at the state, entity, district, canton, and municipal levels, installed the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) as an international interim peace-keeping force, and created the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR) to oversee civilian implementation of the accords;

Whereas, since the Dayton Accords were signed, the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have made important strides toward re-building a peaceful society based on democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and a free-market economy;

Whereas, in 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1575 authorizing a multinational stabilization force led by the European Union (EUFOR) as the legal successor to SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, in 2008, the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board set out the requirements that need to be met prior to the closure of the OHR in the 5+2 Agenda;

Whereas, since 2009 and the case of Sejdić-Finci, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) has issued judgments concerning ethnic- and territory-based discrimination in the elections of Bosnia and Herzegovina and requiring reforms, which have yet to be implemented;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina was invited to join a NATO Membership Action Plan in 2010, and Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its first Reform Program to NATO in 2019;

Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for European Union membership on February 15, 2016;

Whereas, on May 29, 2019, the European Union adopted a roadmap to membership for Bosnia and Herzegovina, outlining needed reforms in the areas of democracy, the rule of

law, fundamental rights, and public administration;

Whereas the United States and the European Union have called on Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement election and targeted constitutional reforms to ensure broad participation in the 2022 general election in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to comply with the Sejdić-Finci judgments from the ECtHR;

Whereas, on October 20, 2021, the United States and the European Union issued a joint statement supporting the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and calling “on all parties to respect and protect state institutions, resume constructive dialogue, and take steps to advance progress on the EU integration path—including on relevant reforms”;

Whereas some politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries in the region continue to make statements downplaying or denying the 1995 Srebrenica genocide;

Whereas Milorad Dodik, a Bosnian Serb member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has hampered reconciliation efforts through genocide denial, engaged in proactive and destabilizing security maneuvers, threatened to withdraw Republika Srpska from state-level institutions, including the judiciary, the security services, the Indirect Tax Authority, and the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and called for the dissolution of the OHR;

Whereas, on December 10, 2021, the parliament of Republika Srpska voted in favor of denying the constitutional and legitimate authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the areas of taxation, justice, and security and defense;

Whereas the United States has imposed sanctions on Milorad Dodik pursuant to Executive Order 13304 (68 Fed. Reg. 32313; relating to the Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001) and Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to Blocking Property and Suspending Entry Into the United States of Certain Persons Contributing to the Destabilizing Situation in the Western Balkans) for obstructing the Dayton Accords and corruption;

Whereas, on January 9, 2022, Milorad Dodik presided over commemorations of an unconstitutional holiday, Republika Srpska Day, which coincided with the day Bosnian Serbs declared their own state and ignited four years of war and bloodshed;

Whereas international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Foundation have warned that withdrawal from the Indirect Tax Authority would cripple the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, in 2020, the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina contracted by an estimated 4.3 percent, and the youth unemployment rate rose to 33.6 percent, disrupting a five-year trend of decline in part due to the rampant corruption that remains unaddressed; and

Whereas at least 400,000 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past 8 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 30th anniversary of its declaration of independence;

(2) reaffirms strong and longstanding bipartisan support for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and continues to believe that peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina is integral to the peace and stability of Europe as a whole;

(3) calls on all parties to uphold the spirit of unity enshrined in the Dayton Accords and to redouble their efforts to enact electoral and targeted constitutional reforms

prior to the 2022 general election in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(4) calls on the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to recognize their critical role in preserving stability and to work together in the best interests of their constituents as part of a sovereign and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders;

(5) encourages the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue pursuing membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union and urges the European Union to increase its efforts, cooperation, and assistance to swiftly advance the accession process;

(6) calls on the President to prioritize efforts to combat political corruption, democratic backsliding, unemployment, and brain drain in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, by focusing on youth engagement;

(7) commends the continued efforts of the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to advance reforms, reaffirms the authority of the OHR as articulated in the Dayton Accords, and calls on members of the Peace and Implementation Council to provide their full support to the OHR and advancement of the 5+2 Agenda;

(8) calls on the President to develop an inclusive and comprehensive strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, in coordination with Bosnian and Herzegovinian civil society and the European Union, and to increase engagement with minority groups in an effort to hear from a diverse cross-section of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, inclusive of all ethnic, political, or religious affiliations;

(9) encourages the United Nations and its member states to continue to support the EUFOR-Althea stabilization force and to review the current levels of the force in the face of challenges to the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(10) encourages the United States to consider additional steps to support security and stabilization in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support EUFOR;

(11) condemns individuals who are actively seeking to undermine the security, stability, and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urges the President and European allies of the United States to hold such individuals accountable for their actions, including through the use of sanctions where appropriate;

(12) condemns the inflammatory rhetoric of politicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina and others in the region who deny the severity or perpetration of war crimes and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(13) condemns politicians in Bosnian and Herzegovina and the region who—

(A) persist in rampant corruption for personal enrichment at the cost of the prosperity of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

(B) prevent Bosnia and Herzegovina from adopting the reforms necessary to secure membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(14) emphasizes that the United States Government will continue to support the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their quest to build a unified, pluralistic, prosperous, and peaceful state.

SENATE RESOLUTION 530—DESIGNATING MARCH 4, 2022, AS “NATIONAL SPEECH AND DEBATE EDUCATION DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST,

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 530

Whereas it is essential for youth to learn and practice the art of communicating with and without technology;

Whereas speech and debate education offers students myriad forms of public speaking through which students may develop talent and exercise unique voice and character;

Whereas speech and debate education gives students the 21st century skills of communication, critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration;

Whereas critical analysis and effective communication allow important ideas, texts, and philosophies the opportunity to flourish;

Whereas personal, professional, and civic interactions are enhanced by the ability of the participants in those interactions to listen, concur, question, and dissent with reason and compassion;

Whereas students who participate in speech and debate have chosen a challenging activity that requires regular practice, dedication, and hard work;

Whereas teachers and coaches of speech and debate devote in-school, afterschool, and weekend hours to equip students with life-changing skills and opportunities;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the lifelong impact of providing people of the United States with the confidence and preparation to both discern and share views;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day acknowledges that most achievements, celebrations, commemorations, and pivotal moments in modern history begin, end, or are crystallized with public address;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day recognizes that learning to research, construct, and present an argument is integral to personal advocacy, social movements, and the making of public policy;

Whereas the National Speech & Debate Association, in conjunction with national and local partners, honors and celebrates the importance of speech and debate through National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the importance of speech and debate education and the integration of speech and debate education across grade levels and disciplines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 4, 2022, as “National Speech and Debate Education Day”;

(2) strongly affirms the purposes of National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

(3) encourages educational institutions, businesses, community and civic associations, and all people of the United States to celebrate and promote National Speech and Debate Education Day.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4956. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4957. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4958. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the