

In concert with the resources being delivered by the bipartisan infrastructure law, providing new dedicated funding would help kickstart existing interest in reducing carbon footprint and improving the energy resiliency at airports.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill to create a new FAA grant program to help airports invest in renewable generation resources such as solar panels, battery storage systems, and microgrids.

I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill to unlock the opportunity to leverage our Nation's airports to modernize our electric grid and implement clean energy technologies.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 4740. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the taking, importation, exportation, and breeding of certain cetaceans for public display, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of legislation that I introduced today along with Senators BOOKER, WYDEN, DUCKWORTH, PADILLA, and WARREN: the Strengthening Welfare in Marine Settings (SWIMS) Act. This is a companion to legislation introduced by Congressman ADAM SCHIFF in the House of Representatives.

Our bill would ban the importation and exportation of orcas, beluga whales, pilot whales, and false killer whales for public display, with an exception for animals being released to a marine sanctuary or back to the wild.

Our bill would also prohibit breeding captive whales to raise their newborns for public display, ensuring that the current generation of these whales in captivity would be the last.

The evidence is clear: Orcas, beluga whales, pilot whales, and false killer whales are intelligent and emotionally complex animals that cannot thrive in captivity. In the wild, these whales can travel up to 100 miles per day and dive hundreds of feet deep.

However, many animals in captivity live in tanks so small they cannot even turn around. Often, these whales are so stressed that they gnaw on the concrete walls of their tanks until the dental nerves of their teeth are exposed, permanently damaging their teeth and requiring constant antibiotics.

The inhumane confinement for these animals has consequences, which are made clear when news breaks of yet another whale dying well before its time. In the wild, the average orca lives for 40 years. Orcas in captivity in the United States typically live only 12 years. Although no orca has ever been documented attacking a human in the wild, in captivity, these whales have

been documented to lash out at their human trainers, causing severe harm or death.

Despite these well-established facts, more than 50 whales remain in captivity across the United States. My home State of California has already banned orca shows and breeding, and some exhibitors like SeaWorld have promised to end their orca breeding programs.

It is long past time for Federal Government to apply this policy to the whale species that suffer the most in captivity and end this cruel practice. Our bill, which is endorsed by 15 animal welfare organizations, would do just that.

Mr. President, by passing my bill, the Senate can prevent the needless suffering and deaths of these majestic animals who truly belong in the wild. I urge my colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring the SWIMS Act.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 4749. A bill to improve grants administered by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, when the Federal Government authorizes billions of dollars in grants to States, we have a duty to ensure that those dollars are spent in a responsible, effective manner. Accountability is essential to a healthy, functioning democracy.

And it is especially important when we discuss issues related to policing. In recent years, we have seen egregious instances of police misconduct, many of which have involved the unjustifiable deaths of Black people. Right now, it is vital that we prioritize initiatives that will improve public safety and strengthen public trust in law enforcement.

As mayor of Newark, I spent hundreds of hours with police officers riding along with them in their squad cars and learning about the daily challenges they face trying to make our communities safer. I have seen their bravery in the face of uncertainty and their fear knowing that their streets are filling up with deadly weapons of war. I have witnessed the enormous sacrifices they make in service of the public.

I have tremendous respect for our law enforcement officers, and I believe that they need support to be able to do their jobs effectively. I support improving officer training programs, hiring more officers in underresourced departments, and updating the outdated equipment law enforcement agencies are often left using.

Any resources provided, however, must be coupled with transparency. It flies in the face of responsible governance to invest significant resources into something without ever knowing what parts of that investment are paying dividends.

Transparency does not mean that every law enforcement program must

come under the Federal Government's close scrutiny. Instead, it means commonsense data collection and reporting. It means tracking how Federal funds are spent and whether they produce positive or negative outcomes.

It means doing basic due diligence for the purpose of improving policing in this country and ensuring that taxpayer dollars are being spent as effectively as possible.

As Congress moves to increase Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, we must ensure responsible administration and oversight of grant programs and ensure resources are directed toward policing practices that actually enhance public safety and promote the dignity of all communities, especially Black and Brown communities.

One of the biggest pools of funding for our Nation's law enforcement comes in the form of grants from the Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS, Office. The amount of money given to State and local law enforcement through these grants has steadily increased over the last few years, from \$222 million for fiscal year 2017 to \$512 million for fiscal year 2022.

These grants fund the improvement of Tribal law enforcement agencies, school violence prevention, drug crime enforcement, mental health and wellness services, equipment and technological capabilities, and community policing strategies.

All of these programs share the goal of improving public safety. Yet, despite the large increase in funding for the COPS grant program, Congress has not moved to measure the successes and failures of the program. As such, we cannot be sure that real improvements are actually being made with the more than half a billion dollars in taxpayer money being spent.

Reviewing how COPS grants are being spent and the outcomes they are producing will help realize the very goals that the COPS program aims to advance.

Ensuring that the Federal Government, through COPS grants, invests in best practices will help train officers in the most effective ways possible. Establishing performance metrics for COPS grants will allow law enforcement agencies to identify which initiatives make officers and the public safer and which reduce negative and dangerous interactions between law enforcement and the public.

As law enforcement agencies are called upon to bolster their data collection and reporting practices, it is also important to recognize that some agencies, particularly in underresourced communities, struggle to respond to those calls even with the availability of COPS grants. We must specifically dedicate more resources toward helping these law enforcement agencies meet these standards.

In particular, many law enforcement agencies have not been fully equipped to report data to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation's National Use-of-Force Data Collection. This dearth of data severely hinders our ability to analyze policing trends, develop best practices, and hold officers accountable for wrongdoing when it occurs.

These measures for transparency and accountability are basic, commonsense ways to invest effectively in policing and make our communities safer. All law enforcement agencies should be collecting and reporting data. All law enforcement agencies should be complying with civil rights laws. All law enforcement agencies should be using performance metrics to identify best practices. These are the building blocks of responsible, modern policing which we should all be able to agree on.

Today, I introduced the COPS Responsible Administration and Management Act of 2022, which will promote the kind of accountability and transparency that should accompany these important investments that the Federal Government makes in law enforcement.

This bill supports and complements the crucial investments we are making in police forces by reviewing COPS grants to ensure they are being effectively and efficiently administered, evaluating how COPS grants are being utilized and how well they are assisting law enforcement in making communities safer, offering grants to agencies to improve data reporting, and assessing agency compliance with civil rights laws.

This Congress has made historic investments in improving law enforcement and addressing violent crime in our communities. Let us also take the time to make sure that those investments are paying off.

Law enforcement agencies across the country are struggling to manage competing demands. Officers work incredibly hard every day to protect their neighborhoods, and they often do so without the equipment, personnel, and training that they need.

The good news is that law enforcement agencies will be receiving many of these important resources with COPS grant funding. At the same time, if the goal of this funding is to improve policing and public safety, which we can all agree it is, then we must also track and evaluate the success of these grants.

Our investments should produce positive outcomes for communities. They should reduce negative and dangerous interactions between officers and the public, including use-of-force incidents, and they should increase the public's trust in law enforcement.

Our officers deserve resources that will help them do their jobs effectively and keep them safe. Our communities deserve police forces that are well-trained and well-informed. The COPS Administration Act will help secure both of those goals.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 734—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL MOVE OVER LAW DAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 734

Whereas the Senate wishes to recognize traffic incident management responders (as described in the Traffic Incident Management Handbook of the Federal Highway Administration), which include law enforcement, fire and rescue, emergency medical services, tow truck operators, and transportation workers;

Whereas, due to the increasingly high rate of distracted drivers on the roadway, many traffic incident management responders lose their lives while performing their duties each year;

Whereas, in 2021, 65 traffic incident management responders were killed in the United States due to roadside collisions;

Whereas the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation host the Crash Responder Safety Week annually in November as a national effort to—

(1) protect traffic incident management responders who are at the scene of highway crashes; and

(2) remind the public of their responsibility to use caution when driving near roadside incidents involving traffic incident management responders;

Whereas each State has a move over law, which has correlated directly with a safer environment along the roadsides of the United States for traffic incident management responders and stranded citizens;

Whereas move over laws generally require motorists to move at least 1 lane over when there is an emergency or rescue activity taking place on the shoulder or side of the roadway, or, if unable to do so safely, to slow down and pass the scene with caution;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office report entitled "Emergency Responder Safety: States and DOT Are Implementing Actions to Reduce Roadside Crashes" (GAO-21-166) noted that State officials cite raising public awareness as the most prevalent challenge to move over laws; and

Whereas providing traffic incident management responders an enhanced opportunity to inform the motoring public about these laws is critical to the public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Move Over Law Day; and

(2) urges the national, State, and regional incident management organizations—

(A) to spread awareness and promote the existence of, and adherence to, State move over laws; and

(B) to educate the public further on the dangers and loss of life that occur if State move over laws are not faithfully observed.

SENATE RESOLUTION 735—ACKNOWLEDGING AND COMMEMORATING THE WOMEN IN THE ARMY WHO SERVED IN THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORP DURING WORLD WAR II

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 735

Whereas Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced a bill, H.R. 6293 (77th Congress), to create the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this preamble as the "WAAC") to expand the types of jobs women could hold in the Army to address manpower shortages;

Whereas President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the WAAC by signing the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States", approved May 14, 1942 (commonly known as the "W.A.A.C. (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) Act") (Public Law 77-554; 56 Stat. 278) into law;

Whereas while 35,000 women had served in the enlisted ranks of the Army primarily in nursing positions during World War I, women had little formal means to serve in non-medical roles prior to the creation of the WAAC;

Whereas despite widely held stigmas associated with women in the military and numerous false allegations of impropriety among members of the WAAC, women applied to serve in such high numbers that enrollment ceilings were reached within the first year;

Whereas under the leadership of Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, service in the WAAC quickly exceeded the 25,000 women initially expected;

Whereas Secretary of War Henry Stimson had to raise the limit on WAAC recruitment to 150,000 women because of high levels of enrollment;

Whereas the WAAC worked across the country, from Washington to Tennessee and from New Mexico to South Carolina, as well as overseas;

Whereas members of the WAAC served in numerous capacities, including as switchboard operators, mechanics, bakers, drivers, cryptographers, lab technicians, and nurses;

Whereas members of the WAAC, despite the quality and value of their contributions to the war effort, were not given benefits or pay equal to those of their male counterparts, and were not recognized as full members of the Army;

Whereas President Roosevelt signed the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Women's Army Corps for service in the Army of the United States", approved July 1, 1943 (commonly known as the "W.A.C. (Women's Army Corps) Act") (Public Law 78-110; 57 Stat. 371), into law, which converted the WAAC into the Women's Army Corp (referred to in this preamble as the "WAC"), gave the women official military status and the same ranks and privileges of their male counterparts, and allowed the women to serve overseas;

Whereas during World War II, members of the WAC served overseas as drivers, clerks, nurses, and mechanics, enabling the release of more than 7 divisions of men to serve in combat roles;

Whereas towards the end of World War II, General Douglas MacArthur stated that the