mineral of a critical mineral (within the meaning of those terms in section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606).

(3) END-TO-END.—The term ''end-to-end'', with respect to the integration of mining or life cycle of minerals, means the integrated approach of, or the lifecycle determined by, examining the research and developmental process from the mining of the raw minerals to its processing into useful materials, its integration into components and devices, the utilization of such devices in the end-use application to satisfy certain performance metrics, and the recycling or disposal of such devices.

(4) RECYCLING.—The term ''recycling'' means the process of collecting and processing spent materials and devices and turning them into raw materials or components that can be reused either partially or completely.

(5) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—The term ''secondary recovery'' means the recovery of critical minerals and metals from discarded end-use products or from waste products produced during the metal refining and manufacturing process, including from mine waste piles, acid mine drainage sludge, or byproducts produced through legacy mining and metallurgy activities.

SA 1797. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike subsections (c) and (d) of section 2214 (relating to critical minerals mining research) of division B and insert the following:

(c) GRANT PROGRAM FOR PROCESSING OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish a grant program to finance pilot projects for—

(A) the processing of critical minerals in the United States; or

(B) the development of critical minerals and metals in the United States.

(2) LIMITATION ON GRANT AWARDS.—A grant awarded under paragraph (1) may not exceed $10,000,000.

(3) ECONOMIC VIABILITY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall give priority to projects that the Secretary of Energy determines are likely to be economically viable over the long term.

(4) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall seek to award not less than 30 percent of the total amount of grants awarded during the fiscal year for projects relating to secondary recovery of critical minerals and metals.

(5) DOMESTIC PRIORITY.—In awarding grants for the development of critical minerals and metals under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of Energy shall prioritize pilot projects that will process the critical minerals and metals domestically.

(6) PROHIBITION ON PROCESSING BY FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that pilot projects do not export for processing any critical minerals and metals to a foreign entity of concern (as defined in section 2307(a)).

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024 to carry out the grant program established under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ''critical mineral'' has the meaning given the term in section 7002(a) of the Energy Act of 2020 (30 U.S.C. 1606(a)).

(2) CRITICAL MINERAL AND METAL.—The term ''critical mineral and metal'' includes any host mineral of a critical mineral.

(3) SECONDARY RECOVERY.—The term ''secondary recovery'' means the recovery of critical minerals and metals from discarded end-use products or from waste products produced during the metal refining and manufacturing process, including from mine waste piles, acid mine drainage sludge, or byproducts produced through legacy mining and metallurgy activities.

SA 1798. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. SANDERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3409. REPORT ON UNFAIR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES DUE TO POOR LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce, shall publish an unclassified report in the Federal Register that identifies, with respect to the 5 United States trading partners whose labor and environmental policies and practices are most concerning—

(1) unfair competitive advantages provided by a government of a country to companies in such country as a result of poor labor policies and practices, including—

(A) barriers to workers' access to independent unions;

(B) the enablement or toleration of forced labor;

(C) the enablement or toleration of child labor; and

(D) the failure of the Government to enforce labor laws and regulations, including law and regulations regarding minimum wage, safe working conditions, and overtime pay; and

(2) unfair competitive advantages provided by a government of a country to companies in such country as a result of poor environmental policies and practices, including—

(A) low air and water quality and pollution emissions standards;

(B) subsidies for polluting energy sources; and

(C) the failure of the Government to enforce environmental laws and regulations, including prohibitions against the dumping of waste.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce, may, as necessary and appropriate, consult with—

(1) other Federal agencies;

(2) the private sector; and

(3) civil society organizations.

SA 1799. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. VIRTUAL CURRENCIES AND THEIR GLOBAL USE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General, the United States Trade Representative, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and any other agencies or departments that the Secretary of the Treasury determines are necessary, shall submit to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary, and Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on virtual currency, which shall—

(1) identify and rank the countries that host—

(A) the largest state and private industry generators of virtual currency;

(B) the largest state and private industry users of virtual currency; and

(C) the largest or most active money services businesses that engage in virtual currency transactions;

(2) identify policies adopted by the foreign countries listed in paragraph (3)to develop and protect their domestic virtual currency industry;

(3) identify, to the greatest extent practicable, the types and dollar value of virtual currency mined, as well as an estimate of the amount of energy consumed doing so for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 within the United States and globally, as well as within the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Russian Federation;

(4) identify vulnerabilities, including those related to security, disruptions, and technology availability, of the global microelectronic supply chain with respect to virtual currency mining operations; and

(5) provide policy and legislative recommendations to address the issues identified in paragraphs (3) and (4).

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 1800. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5214. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 721(k)(2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(k)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) through (J) as subparagraphs (I) through (K), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

''(H) The Secretary of Agriculture.''.

SA 1801. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 260, strike lines 11 and 12 and insert the following:

section 2104 of the Endless Frontier Act;

''(J) a cooperative extension; and

''(K) Engineer Research and Development Center laboratories of the Army Corps of Engineers.

SA 1802. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY PROTECTIONS.

(a) COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SCREENING PROCESS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall jointly establish a counterintelligence screening process to protect the United States against efforts of China and other foreign entities to engage in economic espionage and to misappropriate United States intellectual property, research and development, and innovation efforts.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—Subject to the joint direction and control of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the counterintelligence screening process established under paragraph (1) shall assess and screen all funds provided under this Act (including grants awarded under this Act) for potential national security threats.

(3) FUNDING.—Amounts required to carry out the process established under paragraph (1) shall be derived from amounts appropriated to carry out this Act.

(b) PROTECTIONS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR RECEIPT OF AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person may receive any amount (including an amount as part of a grant awarded under this Act) or purchase, lease, or otherwise obtain any intellectual property developed through a grant awarded under this Act, unless the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation jointly certify that the person has sufficient protections in place to protect against misappropriation of United States intellectual property, research and development, and innovation efforts, and other threats from foreign governments and other entities.

(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no certification may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to a person unless such person discloses to the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following:

(A) Any funding received by the person from a foreign source during the most recent 10-year period.

(B) Any financial or in-kind support received by the person from any entity—

(i) owned or controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China; or

(ii) in which the Government of the People's Republic of China has an ownership interest.

(C) Any participation of the person in a foreign government talent recruitment program, consistent with section 2303.

SA 1803. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike paragraph (3) of section 4153(f) and insert the following:

(3) STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE.—Section 319F–2(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) TRANSFER OF ITEMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—During the 6-year period that begins on the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may, at appropriate intervals, sell or transfer drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, or other supplies maintained in the stockpile under paragraph (1) to a Federal agency or private, nonprofit, State, local, tribal, or territorial entity.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

''(i) shall, on a regular basis, assess the stock of such equipment and communicate to manufacturers and suppliers of such equipment to the stockpile under paragraph (1) if such assessment indicates that there will be an increased need for such equipment;

''(ii) shall, for any sale or transfer or any such equipment, do so at a competitive and fair price, as determined by the Secretary, taking into account the current market pricing for the applicable equipment and the operational budget for the stockpile;

''(iii) shall, prior to any sale of such equipment in the commercial market, including a sale to a private or nonprofit entity described in subparagraph (A), provide adequate notification to relevant manufacturers, distributors, or other appropriate entities in order to mitigate any commercial disruption from such sale;

''(iv) may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with an entity that has expertise in supply chain logistics and management, including a group purchasing organization or medical product distributor, to carry out activities described in this paragraph, which may include facilitating timeliness, logistical assistance, appropriate pricing, and to determine appropriate amounts of such equipment; and

''(v) may, for purposes of meeting the goals described in subparagraph (A), and to promote efficient and predictable operations of the stockpile while mitigating the risk of product expiration or shortages, enter into arrangements, through a competitive bidding process, with one or more manufacturers or such products to establish and utilize revolving stockpiles of such products managed and operated by such manufacturer.

''(C) REVOLVING STOCKPILE ARRANGEMENTS.—Under an arrangement described in subparagraph (B)(v)—

''(i) the manufacturer (or a subcontractor or agent of the manufacturer)—

''(I) shall—

''(aa) produce or procure such equipment for the stockpile under paragraph (1);

''(bb) maintain constant supply, possession, and re-stocking capacity of such equipment in such quantities as the Secretary requires for purposes of the stockpile under paragraph (1); and

''(cc) fulfill or support the deployment, distribution, or dispensing functions of the stockpile at the State and local levels, consistent with paragraph (3); and

''(II) may sell or transfer such equipment for the purposes of the manufacturer's existing inventory and commercial contracts; and

''(ii) the Secretary shall pay a management fee, which may include compensation to the manufacturer for such equipment, as appropriate.

''(D) COMPENSATION TO HHS.—In the case of a sale or transfer of such equipment to an entity described in subparagraph (A), the proceeds from the sale shall be transferred to the Secretary and be made available, without further appropriation, until expended, for purposes of procuring such equipment for the stockpile under paragraph (1).''.