The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WEXTON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, June 8, 2021.
I hereby appoint the Honorable JENNIFER WEXTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, we live our days because You have willed them into being. On this new day, open our eyes that we would see the gracious gift You have laid before us. And as we make our way through every day of our lives—from the daily routine to the unexpected detours, from the disturbing events to the unspeakably joyful ones—do not hide Yourself from us.

May we see Your magnificence in the mundane. May we know of Your guidance in our grief. May Your peace give us patience when we have none left, and may Your love call us to live wholly into the hope of every opportunity You set before us.

Spare us from the circumstances that would cause us harm and remind us to delight in Your direction.

We pray this in the certainty of Your saving name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day’s proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GRIFFITH led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ADJOURNMENT
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 11:30 a.m. on Friday, June 11, 2021.

Thereupon (at 10 o’clock and 2 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, June 11, 2021, at 11:30 a.m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper committees, as follows:

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3007. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1934 to require country-by-country reporting; with an amendment (Rept. 117-52). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERST: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1087. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require reporting of certain expenditures for political activities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-50). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1187. A bill to provide for disclosures of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. WATERST: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1188. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to disclose information on pay raises made to executives and non-executive employees, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-55). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 256. A bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Rept. 117-56). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Miss Rick of New York):
H.R. 3745. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue revised regulations to assure the dissemination of information on ACIP recommended immunizations to staff of nursing facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HUDSON (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):
H.R. 3746. A bill to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PRENSLEY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. CRAWFORD):
H.R. 3747. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a program to provide grants to eligible recipients for eligible operating support costs of public transportation and associated capital improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. SCOWELL (for herself and Mr. BABIN):

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m. Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
H.R. 3745. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a decentralized wastewater grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Ms. SWEETLE, Mr. DUNN, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BERA, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3746. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the benchmarking process for the Medicare Shared Savings Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3747. A bill to provide for a pilot project for a nationwide network of secure computing enclaves for federally funded research in universities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3748. A bill to improve data collection and monitoring of the Great Lakes, oceans, bays, estuaries, and coasts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 3749. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the availability of coverage for lung cancer screenings without the imposition of cost sharing; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. WILLSON of Florida, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 3750. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue best practices for providing for public transportation on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARBRAJAL:

H.R. 3751. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Ms. CASTRO of Florida, Mr. ROYDEN DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 3752. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on injuries and deaths associated with consumer products and to direct the Secretary of Commerce to study and report on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3753. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grant funding to States for mental health and substance use disorder parity implementation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Ms. SCOTT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GOMERET, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3754. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance prohibiting race-based education and training in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. GRIJALVA (for herself, Mr. ALBER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHERSTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLIE, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARBRAJAL, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. COhen, Mr. COHNNelly, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROFT, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEFRANCO, Mr. DEFAZZO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. DEMINGO, Mr. DESALVILIER, Mr. DESCHUTES, Mr. DOUGHERT, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOH FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GARCÍA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIME, Mr. HOCULAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JACOB, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHLE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KISHINAMOORTHI, Mr. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LAWRENCE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINS of California, Mr. LIRO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SHAH PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCCLEAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MOORE of California, Mr. MOUTLON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NGUICE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTÉZ, Mr. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARABANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCARRICK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHMIDT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIBES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STATE, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TORRES of California, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNGER, and Ms. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WELSH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON, Mr. PHELTMUTTER, Mr. TUTUS, Mr. AUGICHLINCOLE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LOFGREN, Mr. GIROUN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LEIBERGER, Mr. LEIBMAN, Mr. RUPRECHTER, Mr. KIM of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. YARMUTH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SABATINO, Ms. LYNCH, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. NEAL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TUCKER, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. SCHENK, Mr. SCHRIER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KIND, Mrs. BRAT, Ms. KHANNA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. COOPER, Ms. RUIZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MERVIN, Ms. MANNING, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BEYER):

H.R. 3755. A bill to protect a person’s ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider’s ability to provide abortion services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3756. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to research and evaluate existing Federal research programs, and to identify areas for further research within the Department, research and develop approaches to mitigate the consequences of climate change on homeland security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 3757. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize the use of certain Federal funds for multiple substance impaired driving countermeasures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRIST (for himself, Mr. BILLRICK, Ms. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3758. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced excise tax rate for portable, electronically-aerated bait containers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. ARMSTROMON):

H.R. 3759. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 3760. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a forgiveness program for certain businesses located near the United States and Canadian border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 3761. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited provisional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain drugs and biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 3762. A bill to prohibit the use of any COVID-19 relief funds by a State or political subdivision thereof to develop or implement a vaccine passport system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Ms. SCHAROWSKY, Ms. SLOBOTKIN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. DEFAZZO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANEVINE, Mr. ROWE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BASS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MILLER of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SAHLIN,
H.R. 3763. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update eligibility for the supplemental security income program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLIE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CLEaver, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CRIST, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MATSU, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SARLAN, Mr. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. THOMAS):

H.R. 3764. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide for ocean-based activities to reduce carbon emissions and global warming; to make coastal communities more resilient; and to provide for the conservation and restoration of ocean habitat biodiversity, and marine mammal and fish populations; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, House Administration, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 3765. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include individuals receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits under the work opportunity credit, increased profitability credits, biodiesel and solar tax credits, and to expand the disabled access credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. HICKS):

H.R. 3764. A bill to address root causes of homelessness, meet the needs of community members experiencing harms from homelessness, transition communities towards preventing or reducing the realization of homelessness, and ensure full democratic participation and inclusion of persons experiencing homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEeks, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KILLER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 3771. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HANCOCK (for himself, Ms. MENG, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUSH, Ms. BUSH, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 3772. A bill to address root causes of homelessness, meet the needs of community members experiencing harms from homelessness, transition communities towards preventing or reducing the realization of homelessness, and ensure full democratic participation and inclusion of persons experiencing homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Ms. SCHERR):

H.R. 3773. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act the Director of the National Institutes of Health to make awards to outstanding scientists, including physician-scientists, to support researchers focusing on pediatric research, including basic, clinical, translational, or pediatric pharmacological research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3774. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the gig economy and the gig economy has on the United States overall economy, including the impact that State laws have on the gig economy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KANNA (for himself, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PRESSLEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATERSTON, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. JONES, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 3775. A bill to amend title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to authorize the establishment of, and provide support for, State-based universal health care systems that provide comprehensive health benefits to State residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 3776. A bill to provide that not less than 3 percent of the amounts made available for certain Federal-aid highway programs shall be expended through veteran owned small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PINGRE, and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 3777. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to ensure that Federal-aid highways, bridges, and tunnels are more resilient, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KANNA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BURCH, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. ROSE):

H.R. 3778. A bill to establish a program to oversee the global COVID-19 response and prepare for a pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. TONY GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. AMODEI):

H.R. 3779. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to award institutions of higher education grants for teaching English learners to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ESHTO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PASCHELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BRENDAN B. SHORES of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. KILDER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BRYER, Ms. MATSU, Mr. EVANS, Mr. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Ms. MEERS, Ms. MORA of Wisconsin, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. CHU, Mr. BROWNLIE, Mr. WICKER of Mississippi, Mrs. TRAHA of Maryland, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. QUADRI, Mr. CHERAGHAN, Mr. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MEL, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KIND, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MALINOSKI, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 3780. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyon areas in the Colorado National Monument and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MALINOSKI (for himself, Mr. CUERTIS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SALLAZ, Ms. PORCONE, Mr. SHEarer, Ms. SPANBROOK, Mr. CRENshaw, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. KAPUTO):

H.R. 3781. A bill to prohibit the using of certain property forfeited to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. WELCH):
H.R. 3782. A bill to provide loan forgiveness for certain borrowers of Department of Agriculture direct farm loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 3783. A bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorders under Federal health programs and private health insurance, to ensure State and Federal protection for existing coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. FEINSTEIN):

H.R. 3784. A bill to promote scientific research and development opportunities for communities that advance precision agriculture capabilities; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 3785. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for fair-value credit estimates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3786. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to change the residency requirements of certain officials serving in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 3787. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a District of Columbia jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 3788. A bill to establish limitations on modifications to trade agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FALLONE:

H.R. 3789. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to eligible schools to assist such schools to discontinue use of a derogatory or discriminatory name or depiction as a team name, mascot, or nickname, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3790. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to guarantee investments that will open new markets for forest owners in rural United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. KATKO, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. SUOZI, Mr. CARSON, Mr. NEAL, Mr. KINKELDIEK, Mr. MOUTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. NORTON of Maine, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DEAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. LIVES, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 3791. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, to repeal certain carve-out limitations on leave that employees employed by the same employer; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PORTAGE of Michigan, Mr. COOPER, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTZES):

H.R. 3792. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support the development and implementation of programs using data analysis to identify and facilitate strategies to improve outcomes for children in geographic areas with a high prevalence of trauma exposure to adverse childhood experiences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-Mcgovern of California, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 3793. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the maximum commitment of the Veterans Group Life Insurance and Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3794. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to track the distribution of all farm subsidies by race, gender, and size of the farm operation and to make such information about farm subsidies available to the public; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLON (for himself, Mrs. RADWANUK, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 3795. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 to direct the award of Presidential awards for excellence in teaching of mathematics and physical sciences teachers from the territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 3796. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the credit for farm subsidies by race, gender, and size of the farm operation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SPARTZ (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 3797. A bill to amend section 2202 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to authorize States to expand the uses of the child care stabilization funds to include support to child care providers for safety of child care facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 3798. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the provisions that relate to family-sponsored immigrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. DI SAULNIER, Mr. POCAH, Ms. DIFERROTTA, Mr. VAROOGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. FALLONE, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. KILEY, Mr. CARBONI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCEACHERN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KEATING, Ms. LOUIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. HORSEFORD, Mr. FREDSTROM, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZE, Mr. TONEK, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. HAYES, Mr. COOPER, Ms. VASQUEZ, Mr. NEWMAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Ms. PINOHER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYALL-ALLARD, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. QUILTY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TORKES of New York, Mr. DEAN, Mr. KRANNA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BOURREAUX, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WEXTON, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. PANTET, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BLUNT ROSTCHER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTZES, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. SUOZI, Mrs. WATSON COULMAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. NEWMAN, Ms. MENG, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GREGG of Texas, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CARSON, Mr. MALONEY of New York, Ms. TLAIR, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCGRONERY, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CHUNG, Mr. MABONAMBI, Mr. MCCOLLOR, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MEKKS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LIU, and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 3808. A bill to protect human rights and enhance opportunities for LGBTQI people around the world, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 3809. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce and Federal Trade Commission to conduct an assessment and analysis of regulations regarding data localization and to establish a framework of such regulations; and develop a means for maintaining, tracking, and updating such compendium; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. RODGERS):
of Washington, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. RADWAGEN, Mr. STAUBER, and Ms. HERRELL);  
H.R. 3802. A bill to make permanent the 
authority of the Secretary of Veterans Af- 
fairs to make grants for the transportation 
of highly rural veterans to medical care; to 
the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.  
By Mr. ABBOTT (for himself, Mr. BIBI, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GOODEN, 
Mr. BROCK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CAMMACK, Mr. MURPHY of North 
Carolina, Mr. WOOLEY of Texas, Mr. ROY, and Ms. HERRELL);  
H.J. Res. 50. A joint resolution recognizing 
that Article I, Section 10 of the United 
States Constitution explicitly reserves to 
the States the sovereign power to repel an 
invasion and defend their citizenry from the 
overwhelming and “imminent danger” posed 
by paramilitary, narco-terrorist cartels who 
have seized control of our southern border; 
to the Committee on the Judiciary. 
By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. 
YOUNG, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. 
KILMER, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, 
Mr. COHEN, Mr. PANETTA, and Miss 
GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN); 
H. Res. 465. A resolution recognizing World 
Oceans Day and the necessity to protect, 
conserve, maintain, and rebuild our ocean 
and its resources; to the Committee on Nat- 

nal Resources, and in addition to the Com- 
mittee on Science, Space, and Technology, 
for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consider- 
ation of such provisions as fall within the 
jurisdiction of the committee concerned.  
By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. 
GALLAGHER, Mr. MEeks, Mr. McCaUL, 
Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. Kim of California, 
Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of New 
Jersey, and Mrs. WAGNER), 
H. Res. 466. A resolution urging the Inter- 
national Olympic Committee to take to 
consideration the mass detention of Uyghurs 
and consider all options to uphold the funda- 
mental rights of persecuted minorities in 
China ahead of the 2022 Olympic Games; to 
the Committee on Foreign Affairs. 

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
Under clause 3 of rule XII, 
Miss RICE OF NEW YORK introduced a bill (H.R. 3803) for the relief of Ted 
Simonson and Reoforce, Inc; which was referred to the Committee on the 
Judiciary. 

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT  
Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa- 
tives, the following statements are sub- 
mitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitu- 
tion or in the accompanying bill or joint resolution. 
By Mr. BILIRAKIS: 
H. R. 3742. Congress has the power to enact this legis- 
lation pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8.  
By Mr. HUDSON: 
H. R. 3743. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.  
By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia: 
H. R. 3744. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.  

By Mr. CRIST: 
H. R. 3756. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8.  
By Ms. DEGETTE: 
H. R. 3757. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.  
By Ms. DELBENE: 
H. R. 3759. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
The Interstate Commerce Clause; Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I.  
By Mr. GALLAGHER: 
H. R. 3762. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
The Interstate Commerce Clause; Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I.  
By Mr. GRIJALVA: 
H. R. 3763. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
U.S. Const. art. 1, §§ 1 and 8.  
By Mr. GRIJALVA: 
H. R. 3764. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
The Interstate Commerce Clause; Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I.  
By Mr. HARDER of California: 
H. R. 3765. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
U.S. Const. art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 3.  
The Congress shall have Power to dispose of 
and make all needful Rules and Regulations 
specifying the Territory of other Prop- 
erty belonging to the United States.  
By Mr. HARRIS of New York: 
H. R. 3766. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 (Commerce 
Clause).  
By Mrs. HAYES: 
H. R. 3767. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8.  
By Mr. JACOBS of New York: 
H. R. 3768. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Con- stitution states:  
“Congress shall have Power to regulate Ex- 
cutive the foregoing powers, and all other 
powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any 
Department or officer thereof.”  
By Mr. JACOBs of New York: 
H. R. 3769. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8.  
By Mr. JACKSON: 
H. R. 3770. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 
Article I, Section 8.  
By Mr. JAYAPAL: 
H. R. 3771. Congress has the power to enact this legisla- 
tion pursuant to the following: 

H2701
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:
H.R. 3772.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3773.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 Clause 8—Commerce clause
By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3774.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 Clause 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. KHANNA:
H.R. 3775.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:
H.R. 3776.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:
H.R. 3777.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:
H.R. 3778.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 3779.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof.”

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:
H.R. 3780.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
By Mr. MALINOWSKI:
H.R. 3781.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 3782.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. McKGOVERN:
H.R. 3783.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. McNERNEY:
H.R. 3784.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. McNERNEY:
H.R. 3785.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. NORMAN:
H.R. 3785.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8
By Mr. NORTON:
H.R. 3786.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 3787.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Mr. NUNEZ:
H.R. 3788.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. FALLONE:
H.R. 3789.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Pursuant to clause (d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article 1, section 8 of the Constitution.
By Ms. PINGREE:
H.R. 3790.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. PRESSLEY:
H.R. 3792.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. ROY:
H.R. 3793.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. RUSH:
H.R. 3794.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. SABLON:
H.R. 3795.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:
H.R. 3796.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution
By Mrs. SPARTZ:
H.R. 3797.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. STERBUD:
H.R. 3798.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. TITUS:
H.R. 3799.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1.
By Ms. TITUS:
H.R. 3800.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. UPTON:
H.R. 3801.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8, Clause 3 “to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes”
By Mr. YOUNG:
H.R. 3802.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8
By Mr. AARRINGTON:
H.J. Res. 52.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRYST, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 18: Mr. PALMER, Miss GONZALEZ-COLINA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BELRAKE, Mr. FALLON, Mr. MCCINTOCK, Ms. MILLER-MEeks, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 19: Mr. CRAW福德.
H.R. 82: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 175: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 217: Ms. LETLOW.
H.R. 228: Mr. COSTA and Ms. BARRAGAN.
H.R. 261: Mr. BARIN and Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 263: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 296: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 303: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 308: Mr. DiSaulnier.
H.R. 379: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 393: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 454: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 475: Mr. TRONE and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 598: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 794: Mr. SOPPO.
H.R. 796: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 812: Mr. FERNSTRA.
H.R. 815: Ms. LOPRESTI, Mr. SOTO, Mr. STANTON, and Ms. BALL.
H.R. 825: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 886: Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 907: Mr. STANTON, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 959: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 963: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 1012: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1057: Mr. TIPPANY.
H.R. 1095: Mr. MALALFA.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.
Eternal God, breathe upon us the awareness that You continue to dwell with us. Show our lawmakers Your constant love and faithfulness. As they find safety in Your presence, receive their gratitude and praise. Keep them covered until the raging storms are over. Lord, remind them that patient persuasion can break down the strongest resistance. Help them also to remember to see trouble coming and avoid it. Continue to answer their prayers as You fill them with Your peace.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:
I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read a communication of Allegiance, as follows:

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Julien Xavier Neals, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the Senate, today, will achieve an important milestone for the session. We will confirm the first of President Biden’s judicial nominees—the first but, certainly, not the last, not even close. We will soon confirm Julien Neals to be a judge for the District of New Jersey. Afterward, we will turn to the nomination of Regina Rodriguez to be a judge for the District of Colorado. I greatly look forward to confirming what will be the first of many judicial appointments during the Biden administration.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT
Mr. President, later today, the Senate will take a final vote on the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, paying the way for the largest investment in science and technology for generations.

After 3 months of bipartisan negotiation, we can after the hard labor of 6 Senate committees, and after considering over 20 amendments from both sides of the floor, we should—and we will—pass this historic bill today. When all is said and done, the bill will go down as one of the most important things this Chamber has done in a very long time—a statement of faith in America’s ability to seize the opportunities of the 21st century.

The ambitions of this legislation are large, but the premise is simple: If we want American workers and American companies to keep leading the world, the Federal Government must invest in science, basic research, and innovation, just as we did in the decades after the Second World War.

Technology firms currently make up a quarter—a quarter—of the global stock market. Whoever wins the race to the technologies of the future is going to be the global economic leader, with profound consequences for foreign policy and national security as well. Whoever harnesses the technologies, like AI, quantum computing, and innovations yet unseen, will shape the world in its image. Whoever wins the race to harness those technologies will take a final vote on the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, paying the way for the largest investment in science and technology for generations.

Do we want that image to be a democratic image, with a small “d,” or do we want it to be an authoritarian image like President Xi would like to impose on the world?

Either we can cede the mantle of global leadership to our adversaries or we can pave the way for another generation of American leadership. That is what this bill is all about, and I look

This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

S3967

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forward to joining my colleagues in finally passing this bill later today.

**JANUARY 6**

Now, Mr. President, on January 6, this morning, the Senate’s Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, in partnership with the Rules Committee, released a joint report related to the aspects of the tragedy of January 6.

I particularly salute Chairs Peters and Loebschon for the good work they have done with their ranking members. The report, which took place on and before January 6, but just as glaring as what the report didn’t consider is, indeed, what it was not allowed to consider. The report did not investigate, report on, or hardly make any reference to the actual cause, the actual impetus, for the attack on January 6.

With the exception of a brief reference to former President Trump’s remarks at the Ellipse, Senate Republicans insisted that the report exclude anything having to do with the cause of the insurrection.

If anything, the joint report by the Homeland Security and Rules Committees has strengthened the argument for an independent commission on January 6.

We had a perfect opportunity to establish such a Commission at the end of last year. Republicans had a perfect opportunity to establish a trusted, independent record of what transpired on January 6 and what caused it. We had a perfect opportunity to do it.

There is no practical reason our colleagues were allowed to offer substantial revisions here on the floor. In particular, I am glad the Democratic leader thought better of blocking Chairman Wyden and Ranking Member Crapo from including their bipartisan provision on combating illicit trade practices.

But I was disappointed that he proceeded with an effort to end this important debate without allowing that Senate to consider a number of other outstanding Republican amendments.

There is no practical reason our consideration of this important issue should have to compete for sufficient space on the Democratic agenda.

We are talking about making America more competitive with its biggest and fastest growing rival. If any issue demands thorough, exhaustive debate, it is this one.

Unfortunately, the final bill will be voting on today will remain incomplete. It includes several smart, targeted measures but leaves many more on the table. And so it will advance as an imperfect approach to an extremely consequential challenge.

One thing this legislation did demonstrate extremely well, however, was that the rules of the Senate don’t stand in the way of bipartisan legislating.

Needless to say, final passage of this legislation cannot be the Senate’s final word—final word on our competition with China. It certainly won’t be mine. As I have warned repeatedly, soft power is only as strong as the hard power underpinning it.

The Chinese Communist Party doesn’t hesitate in investing the proceeds of its predatory trade practices and influence campaigns directly into modernizing its hard power arsenal. Over the past several years, Beijing has increased dramatically. Meanwhile, the Biden administration’s proposal for defense spending puts forward such a meager—year-on-year increase, it fails to keep pace with inflation, let alone with our rivals.

The White House request would degrade our ability to project power.
quickly out in the Western Pacific. It would cannibalize Pacific Deterrence Initiative funds intended to build infrastructure and enhance interoperability with our partners in the region just to cover shortfalls elsewhere in the budget. And it would cut procurement of critical capabilities that are already in short supply.

The administration is playing a dangerous shell game, and the political consequences aren’t lost on either side of the Pacific.

The perception that the United States might be any less than fully committed to prevailing in great power competition has left China emboldened and our friends in the region quite worried.

Here at home, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs sounded the alarm, warning that great power peace was “fraying at the edge.”

Preserving that peace will require more than that action we will take today. It will require this administration to get serious about funding our national defense. It will require major investment in the sorts of cutting-edge capabilities that deter those who intend harm on America and our allies.

So in the coming weeks, we will see whether Democrats’ talk about rebuilding alliances has any substance to it. In the annual Defense authorization and the appropriations process, the Senate will examine this executive deluge in line with addressing America’s hard power head-on. This is a pivotal moment, not a time for half measures on America’s national security.

Mr. President, now on another matter, today, the Homeland Security and Rules Committees released the conclusions of their monthslong investigation into the circumstances of the unprecedented breach of security here at the Capitol on January 6.

I am grateful to our colleagues on both committees whose hard work made this invaluable report possible.

My assessment of the terrible events of the 6th has been consistent from the beginning. I have condemned the perpetrators, as well as those who enabled and encouraged them, and I have given due process to everyone appearing before our courts. The face of justice is often as important as the fact of justice, and if people appearing before our courts feel that there is at least a chance for success based on the background and experience of a judge, I think it is a positive thing.

Given the background of these judges in trying cases, arguing appeals, and issuing orders, I believe, and the committee agreed, that these judicial nominees are ready for service.

Today, I would like to speak in support of two of them: Julien Neals, nominated to the District Court of New Jersey, and Regina Rodriguez, nominated to the District Court of Colorado.

New Jersey is really in desperate need of Federal judges. They are facing a judicial emergency. In each of the State’s six Judicial Circuits, they have been designated as a judicial emergency status by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Today, we can begin to address this judicial emergency by finally confirming Julien Neals to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. He is an extraordinary public servant. He has served the people of the State of New Jersey for decades. As an acting municipal law, he handled several legal disputes that were tried to verdict, judgment, or final decision, including multiple—multiple—jury trials. He was the chief judge of the Newark Municipal Court. He presided over 6,000 cases in his career.

He received a unanimous rating of “well qualified” from the American Bar Association. He has the strong support of his home State Senators, Senators Cory Booker and Bob Menendez. He has received broad bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee, with five Republicans joining all the Democrats in supporting his nomination.

I urge my colleagues to support him. This week, the Senate will also consider the nomination of Regina Rodriguez to be a judge in the District Court of Colorado. What a life story she brings.

Ms. Rodriguez is the daughter of a Japanese-American mother, whose family was interned during World War II, and a Mexican-American father who was one of the first Hispanic coaches in the National Football League. Her father’s job as a coach took the family across the country.

Although Ms. Rodriguez was born in Colorado, she spent several of her formative years in my home State of Illinois. When she was 17 years old, Ms. Rodriguez thought she might want to be a lawyer, so she put on her best suit, as she says, and knocked on doors in Macomb, IL, until she found a lawyer who said: “Come on in. I’ll show you the ropes.”

Lucky for us, Ms. Rodriguez held on to that passion that first developed when she was a teenager. Over the past 30 years, she has served as a talented litigator who has tried 35 cases to verdict.

She has a range of experience in government and the private sector. In the public sector, she served as an assistant U.S. attorney and rose to become the first Latina Chief of the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Colorado. In private practice, she represented a broad array of clients, from individuals to Fortune 500 firms. During her tenure as a litigator, Ms. Rodriguez demonstrated that she understands the importance of applying the law to the facts in a fair manner. She has represented plaintiffs, defendants, government, and those who have sued the government. As a woman of color, she has risen as a partner in several leading law firms—no small feat.

Ms. Rodriguez has taken out time from her demanding schedule to mentor young attorneys, just as that lawyer in Macomb, IL, did for her. She has received a unanimous “well qualified” rating from the American Bar Association, as well as positive
blue slips from both Senators BENNET and HICKENLOOPER. Her nomination is also supported by the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association, the Latinas First Foundation, and the Colorado Lawyers Committee.

She was nominated across the aisle. On May 20, Ms. Rodriguez was voted out of the committee by a vote of 17 to 5, with the support of six of my Republican colleagues.

When confirmed, she will be the first Asian-American judge to serve not only in the District of Colorado but in the entire Tenth Circuit. Her historic, well-deserved confirmation will bring our Federal judiciary closer to reflecting the lives and experiences of all Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for Ms. Rodriguez’s nomination.

The judicial nominees we are voting on this week illustrate something that is substantial and profound. They illustrate that President Joe Biden is dedicated to appointing legal experts with outstanding credentials and a wealth of experience.

During his first several months in office, President Biden has nominated public servants who will bring to the bench legal professional perspectives and personal experiences. Too often, those things have been missing in previous nominees. By confirming judges who reflect the experience of all Americans and who demonstrate fealty to the rule of law, we can continue building a justice system that works for everyone.

Over the last 4 years, we have seen a concerted effort on the Republican side to fill vacancies. They broke records, in some respects, in the number of nominees that they brought before the Senate for approval. Some of the records are not ones to be proud of, from my perspective, and 10 of the nominees who were submitted for consideration during the last 4 years before the Senate Judiciary Committee were found unqualified by the American Bar Association. Nevertheless, most of them made it to the bench in lifetime appointments.

Many nominees came before us, of the Trump administration, who were seeking lifetime appointments to become a trial judge and had no personal experience in a courtroom. It is hard to imagine that anyone would be thrust into such a position and expected to perform as a professional. Imagine, if you will, the parties to those lawsuits, many of whom stake their lives and reputations on the outcome, to find a judge who couldn’t find their way through the Code of Civil Procedure if they were on the docket. That, unfortunately, was the standard that was used. As long as these nominees in the past had the blessing of the so-called Federalist Society, that was good enough for many of my Republican colleagues.

Joe Biden is responding to that by suggesting nominees who meet much higher standards. I want to work with the Biden administration to continue in that tradition, so at the end of the day we can fill the vacancies with women and men who are not only competent and honest but have the integrity and experience, both legal and otherwise, to serve our Nation for the rest of their lives, should they choose, in these judicial capacities.

I commend these two nominees who passed out of our committee with a strong bipartisan vote. To my colleagues on the floor today, I hope they will join me in supporting them. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

January 6

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, let me begin by saying that I am grateful to Senator KAYYUM, PERDUE, and PORTMAN and the two Senate committees that they lead for their bipartisan investigation into the events of January 6, and for producing a detailed report in a short amount of time. The report makes clear that there is more work ahead for the committees. More importantly, it also highlights the immense bravery of the men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police who defended the Capitol on January 6.

In the coming days, after a thorough review of the 100-page report, I will discuss its recommendations with my colleagues and work to institute reforms that will make a meaningful change to better protect our Capitol.

Biden Administration

Mr. President, on a different topic, in his 1996 State of the Union address, then-President Bill Clinton famously declared: "The era of big government is over."

Well, after taking a look at the Biden budget, it is clear that the era of Big Government is back, and it is bringing Big Government’s usual companions: big taxation, big spending, big deficits, and, it seems likely, big inflation.

The Biden budget, which the administration quietly slipped out the door before the holiday weekend, would raise taxes by $3.6 trillion over 10 years—3.6 trillion. All told, the Biden budget would produce the good jobs and good salaries and good benefits and good careers, that would produce the good jobs and good salaries and good benefits and good careers.

Democrats like to talk as if government can provide security and salvation. But the truth is, government is not an engine of prosperity. Government might serve as a safety net in difficult circumstances, but government will never make you prosperous. It is a robust economy, not a robust government, that would produce prosperity, that would produce the good jobs and good salaries and good benefits and good careers.

Under the Biden budget, in just a few short years, working Americans could be facing thousands of dollars in higher taxes. All these tax hikes, of course, are an attempt to pay for the Biden administration’s new spending.

Under the Biden budget, government spending would exceed $6 trillion every year. To put that in perspective, the total—total—Federal budget in 2019 was $4.4 trillion. An increase to $6 trillion plus per year—$3.2 trillion by 2031—is a massive, massive hike in Federal spending.

The course of the Biden budget, government spending would equal around 25 percent of our gross domestic product—far exceeding the average of the past five decades for spending, as a percentage of our total economic output.

So what would be the consequences of all this spending look like? Well, I have already mentioned the $3.6 trillion in new tax hikes. Another would be the deficits, which would exceed $1.3 trillion every year for the next 10 years. By 2031, the end of the Biden budget window, our debt would be—get ready for this—$39 trillion. Our debt would equal 117 percent of the U.S. economy—again, the highest level in our Nation’s history, debt to GDP.

Interest payments on the debt would triple over the next 10 years to $914 billion. That is right. By 2031, we would be paying nearly $1 trillion a year just in interest on the debt. That is more money than our Nation will spend on Medicare benefits.

So let’s review. The Biden budget equals taxes, spending, and debt. And here is the real kicker: The Biden budget hikes taxes, hikes spending, and drives up the debt for pretty much nothing. That is right. That is a misleading good year or two, the Biden budget projects permanently weak economic growth. For a majority of the next 10 years, economic growth wouldn’t even hit 2 percent.

All that government spending and debt isn’t going to result in prosperity. It is going to result in permanent economic stagnation, and that means permanently diminished opportunities for American families, fewer jobs, lower wages, and weaker careers.

There is a lot more that could be said about the Biden budget. I haven’t even mentioned the diminished investment...
in our national defense, which could have very serious consequences for our national security.

Less than 3 years ago, the bipartisan National Defense Strategy Commission released a report warning—warning—that widespread erosion had eroded to the point where we might struggle to win the war against a major power like Russia or China. And while we have made some real progress since then, we still have a lot of work to do to ensure that our military is prepared to defend our Nation and meet the threats of the 21st century. The Biden budget would send us right back to the situation that we faced 3 years ago.

I guess it is not surprising that a budget that fails to be serious about fiscal realities would fail to be serious about national security realities, but it is deeply concerning that the President doesn’t seem to understand the importance of investing in our national defense.

President Biden has made the priorities of liberal interest groups the top priorities for his administration—whether rebranding the Keystone XL’s good-paying jobs and economic growth to please the environmental left or overturning the Mexico City policy so that taxpayer dollars can go to fund abortions overseas.

On the question of abortion, President Biden’s budget abandons decades of bipartisan compromise and eliminates the Hyde amendment, which protects taxpayers from having their tax dollars fund abortions here at home. You would think that if we can’t agree that the human rights of unborn children should be protected, we should at least agree that a taxpayer shouldn’t be forced to pay for the killing of unborn children.

Almost 60 percent of Americans oppose using taxpayer dollars to pay for abortions, but President Biden has made it clear that his allegiance to the radical abortion left trumps the opinions of the American people. So his budget eliminates the Hyde amendment and imposes a number of other pro-abortion measures, like additional budgetary access for the Nation’s largest abortion provider, Planned Parenthood.

The Biden budget might be good news for liberal interest groups, but it is bad news for our country because her dad coached football. She graduated with honors from the University of Iowa, which I know is a great place. Gina Rodriguez is an exceptional nomination for the NFL Hall of Fame.

Education and hard work transformed her parents’ lives, and Regina has always sought to live up to their example. Gina grew up in Gunnison, Colorado, but moved around the country because her dad coached football. She attended the University of Colorado in Denver where she earned a J.D. from the University of Colorado Law School.

After starting at a private firm in Denver, Gina joined the U.S. Attorney’s Office. The Department of Justice noticed her talent, and she went to work for the Attorney General on alternative dispute resolution—a new approach at the time meant to avoid lengthy trials through arbitration and mediation. She helped to mainstream the approach for all U.S. attorneys, saving the government countless hours and taxpayers’ dollars over the years.

Gina’s leadership in Washington earned her a promotion back in Denver, where she rose to become Chief of the Civil Division in the U.S. Attorney’s Office. She was the first Latina to hold that position and quickly developed a stellar reputation among colleagues and judges.

Today, she is one of the most respected trial lawyers in Colorado and has received rewards after reward for her work.

Her commitment to the community has been just as impressive. She is a founding board member of Colorado Youth at Risk, a nonprofit that helps kids stay on the right track. She served as one of Colorado’s higher education commissioners and still serves on the board of Denver’s highest performing charter school, the School of Science and Technology in my old district. Somewhere, she finds time to mentor young lawyers from underrepresented communities.

The evidence is overwhelming: Regina Rodriguez is an exceptional nominee with a distinguished career and commitment to service. She has blazed trails in Colorado and in Colorado law through the sheer force of her intellect, hard work, and character. Regina and her family are what we mean when we come together to talk about the American dream.

She has my full and enthusiastic support, and I want to thank my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for advancing her nomination with overwhelming, bipartisan support. They saw what Colorado already knows, which is what an exceptional judge Gina would make, and I wholeheartedly agree. I urge my colleagues to come together and confirm this outstanding nominee in a big bipartisan vote.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Also without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The quorum call is now in order.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks.
The nomination was confirmed. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lujan). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is—Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 72, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—72

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Burr
Cantwell
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Collins
Coons
Coryn
Cortez Masto
Cramer
Duckworth

Rubio
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Cassidy
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Crump
Daines
Duckworth

Hagerty
Hawley
Hoen
Inhofe
Johnson
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Mora
Mora

Paul
Risch
Romney
Rubio
Sasse
Sarah
Scott
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers
Sellers

NAYS—28

Barrasso
Blumenthal
Braun
Cassidy
Cotton
Daines

Hagerty
Hawley
Hoen
Inhofe
Johnson
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Mora
Mora

Paul
Risch
Romney
Rubio
Sasse
Sarah
Scott
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 72, the nays are 28.

The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 72, nays 28.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the nomination of Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado is confirmed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Menendez). The nomination is confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate from Maine.

HELPING AMERICAN VICTIMS Afflicted by NEUROLOGICAL ATTACKS ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to applaud the swift, unanimous Senate passage last night of the Helping American Victims Afflicted by Neurological Attacks Act, or the HAVANA Act. This bill will provide much needed assistance to the employees of the Intelligence Community, the State Department, and other Federal Agencies who have suffered from often debilitating brain injuries at the hands of our foreign adversaries. Too often, these injured public servants have had to battle the bureaucracy to receive the medical care they desperately require.

I am very pleased today to be joined on the Senate floor by the Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator WARNER. He has been relentless in his pursuit of care for these injured public servants who risk their lives for us, who serve in difficult and dangerous environments. Senator WARNER and the vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator RUBIO, and Senator SHAHEEN of New Hampshire worked with me to draft the bill that the Senate unanimously cleared last night.

We are very pleased that the following Senators cosponsored our legislation: Senators CORNYN, BENNET, BURRELL, BLUMENTHAL, HASSAN, Sasse, Feinstein, Cotton, King, Risch, Durbin, SCOTT, MENENDEZ, BLUMENTHAL, and HASSAN.

As we investigate the source of previous attacks and seek to prevent future ones, the bill that passed the Senate last night would provide additional medical care and financial compensation to Americans who continue to experience debilitating symptoms as a result of these heinous attacks.

The injuries that many of these victims have endured are significant and life-altering. I have talked with many of these victims. They have described debilitating headaches, a loss of vision, a decreased ability to hear, dizziness, and many other symptoms as well, including a decline in their cognitive abilities. In some cases, they have been forced to medically retire. In other cases, they somehow continue on while coping with these symptoms.

I have spoken several times to CIA Director Burns and the Director of National Intelligence, Haines, about these attacks, and I am heartened by the commitments that they have made to me and to other members of the Senate Intelligence Committee to care for the victims and to identify the perpetrators and the weapon used in these attacks.

We can speculate. We have our suspicions. But the fact is, we do not know exactly what the weapon is or who wielded it. We need a whole-of-government approach to identify the adversary who is targeting our American personnel, and I am grateful to the chairman and vice chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who I know every employee getting to the bottom of these attacks.

I hope, when President Biden meets with President Putin, that he will ask President Putin about these attacks, that he will grill him about them to see if the Russians are responsible. At this point, we don’t know.

The public servants who work in our embassies and consulates overseas make many personal sacrifices to represent America’s interests. They deserve our unwavering support when they are harmed in the line of duty, just as we care for soldiers who are injured on the battlefield. Last night, we took an important step in that direction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER, Madam President, I rise today to echo what my good friend...
and colleague, Senator COLLINS, has already said. Let me be clear. She pointed out the virtual unanimous support this legislation has from members of the Intelligence Committee—both sides. Let there be no mistake in terms of who was the relentless driver and who might be a ‘‘persistent-beyond-belief driver’’ of this issue. It was SUSAN COLLINS, and, once again, her service shows that she is standing up for America’s diplomats and the intel community serving our country around the world. As Senator COLLINS already indicated, have been involved in dangerous incidents resulting in brain trauma and other unexplained illnesses. We have called it the Havana syndrome.

The remarkable thing is that for nearly 5 years, we have been aware of these reports, and we have seen, as the Senator mentioned, attacks on U.S. personnel in Cuba, in China, and around the world. We have these reports from this country, and rather than disappearing or going down in number, they actually appear to be increasing.

Five years after the start of this effort, we don’t know what happened, we don’t know who did it, and we don’t know what kind of device was used.

This is wrong. Particularly, I want to point out—this is an area where, again, we were in bipartisan agreement—that under the last administration, we just didn’t do enough for these victims from the intel community, the State Department, and DOD with the seriousness they deserved.

As chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I know the hardships, sacrifices, and risks our intelligence officers, diplomats, and other personnel serving overseas endure—often anonymously, often without recognition.

The fact that some of these brave women and men have been subjected to these serious health issues by unknown attackers is unacceptable. That their own government did not believe them when they were injured or denied them proper medical attention and care is beyond the pale. These are folks who were injured while serving our government and, in some cases, facing life-long health consequences, and, for a while, we just got blown off. It is inexcusable that they were treated this way, and it is outrageous that we still don’t know who did it or what tool was used in these attacks.

Their country, after their service, needs to have their backs. With Senator COLLINS’s legislation—now that it has passed the Senate, and our hope is that it will soon pass the House—we will show that the country will have their backs.

I also want to give credit to the new CIA Director, Ambassador Burns, for making this a top priority. On the Senate Intelligence Committee, there is complete bipartisan unanimity on this issue. We are going to ensure that the United States gets to the bottom of this, identifies those responsible for those attacks on American personnel, holds them accountable, and ensures that these attacks on American personnel stop once and for all.

Let me echo what Senator COLLINS said. This is one of the ever-growing list of topics that President Biden ought to raise with President Putin.

We must protect our people around the globe. At the same time, it is more important than ever that the United States also provides those affected by these attacks with the medical and financial support they deserve. Again, that is why Senator COLLINS’s legislation, the HAVANA Act, is so important.

Let me echo again what Senator COLLINS said. My partner in this, as well, has been Vice Chairman RUBIO, and our good friend Senator SHAHEEN. The fact that this passed this quickly, unanimously, but it is just the first step in having the backs of our diplomats, our intel personnel, our DOD, and, for that matter, anyone who has been a victim of this kind of activity. Again, I want to thank Senator COLLINS for her leadership on this issue. I can assure you, as Senator COLLINS said and Senator RUBIO and I have repeated a number of number of times, the Intelligence Committee of the Senate is going to get to the bottom of this. We are going to do our due diligence, take a giant step on this by passing this legislation—that the personnel will get the medical and, if necessary, financial assistance they need; that we are going to find out who did it, we are going to find out what type of device, and we are going to hold them accountable.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, as we all know, in recent years, China has emerged as one of the greatest competitors to the world order. Unfortunately, they don’t play by the same rules that the rest of the international community plays by. The Chinese Communist Party is increasingly aggressive and well-resourced and has made no secret of its intent to gain more influence and power.

For everything from national security to climate change, there’s a clear and urgent need to reorient the way our country views and responds to the challenge from China. I am glad the Senate is taking up an important step today through the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act. The cornerstone of this legislation—through it, we have taken a giant step to bolster domestic semiconductor manufacturing so the United States can compete with China and secure some of our most critical supply chains.

Nearly 90 percent of the semiconductors made in the world are made by countries in Asia, with Taiwan dominating the market with about 63 percent of that total. 90 percent. In fact, one company, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, accounted for more than half of the total foundry revenues last year. As I said, companies in Taiwan control 63 percent of the advanced semiconductor markets.

One reason in particular to apply chain was cut off. It would lead to very serious consequences across the entire economy. To address this, Senator WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia, and I introduced the CHIPS for America Act last year to shore up domestic semiconductor manufacturing and reduce our alliance on other countries for one of our most critical products. Semiconductors go into everything with an off and on switch. The United States is not the only country that spotted this blinking red light; this danger signal. Other countries have recognized the immense risks that exist, and they are also pouring billions of dollars into new foundries. The European Union, for example, is investing $100 billion. South Korea is investing $65 billion, and China is investing a whopping $150 billion in semiconductor manufacturing. Our competitors are pouring tens of billions of dollars into boosting their own supplies of essential semiconductors, and the United States needs to keep up and compete.

The vast majority of our colleagues agree that this was an important and critical task. It was carefully crafted in consultations, by both sides, on negotiations, and, in fact, this legislation was adopted as an amendment to last year’s Defense Authorization Act by a vote of 96 to 4. Now, though, it fails to us to fund what we authorized in the Defense authorization bill, and there is just one issue standing in the way.

During committee consideration of the Endless Frontier Act, an amendment was adopted that would apply a controversial and arduous prevailing wage language to the CHIPS for America Act. The prevailing wage provision creates an obstacle to our funding the CHIPS for America Act, and it confers zero benefit on anybody because the manufacturing of semiconductors is a very sophisticated, well-paying business.

Considering the current wages of U.S. semiconductor manufacturing companies, there is zero impact on workers’ wages. The requirement to pay an elevated, so-called prevailing wage is simply too high. This is why we have introduced an amendment to strike this unnecessary and divisive provision and to maintain the strong bipartisan support that the
CHIPS for America Act has earned so far. This partisan provision has no impact on workers’ wages, and it should hardly be a reason to forfeit the strong bipartisan support the CHIPS Program has previously received.

I also instructed my oversight and investigations staff to get a classified briefing from the Department of Health and Human Services’ Office of National Security Affairs and to request all intelligence staff to get a classified briefing from the Department of Health and Human Services. HHS failed to answer exactly what I asked in my March 8, 2021, letter to the Department of Health and Human Services requesting all intelligence reflecting the scale or scope of the funded research involving highly infectious and deadly viruses. Recent reports have cast doubts on that position.

Dr. Fauci’s unit provided $3.4 million in taxpayer grants to a research organization called EcoHealth Alliance. That group then issued subgrants to the Wuhan Institute of Virology. It has been reported that from this $3.4 million, somewhere between $600,000 and $826,000 was sent to the Wuhan Institute of Virology. That money, by the way, is still there. It was spent on researching bat coronaviruses.

As the Wall Street Journal noted last week, it is likely that the Wuhan Institute of Virology was doing gain-of-function research. If true, that research could have strengthened the virus to the version that caused the global pandemic. Dr. Fauci has said that Chinese scientists are trustworthy, that “we generally always trust the grantee to do what they say,” and that “I can’t guarantee everything that is going on in the Wuhan lab, we can’t do that.” What complete nonsense and a mess that it is.

Well, Dr. Fauci, why can’t you know what is going on inside the Wuhan plant if you are going to send taxpayers’ money to do it? For crying out loud, be aggressive and be accountable. We know the Chinese Government can’t be trusted. We know the Chinese Government is involved in risky and deadly viral research. We know that sending money to any entity affiliated with the Chinese Government is a risky proposition, which is why any sign of the Wuhan Institute of Virology or the Wuhan Institute of Virology doing gain-of-function research should be subject to the most rigorous and comprehensive oversight.

If Dr. Fauci and his team know that taxpayer money is going to the Chinese Government, what steps did he and they take to oversee how that money was used? Well, that question is exactly what I asked in my March 8, 2021, letter to the Department of Health and Human Services. HHS failed to answer what, if anything, was done.

In my followup letter to the Department of Health and Human Services on May 26 of this year, I stated the following: Your letter failed to describe the steps the Department of Health and Human Services took to oversee the research done at the Wuhan Institute of Virology in light of it being funded by the taxpayer.

The taxpayers expect the Federal Government to perform aggressive oversight, especially when the funded research involves highly infectious and deadly viruses. Furthermore, if no oversight was performed, then that would call into question the government’s confidence that no gain-of-function research was supported by taxpayers’ dollars, because that is what I was told by the HHS.

The people have a right to know what the government knows about the origins of the coronavirus. The people have a right to know if Dr. Fauci and other government officials were derelict in their duty to conduct oversight of the money that they knew would end up with the Communist Chinese Government.

Dr. Fauci is constantly going on television to talk about anything that he wants to talk about. He should start talking about what, if any, oversight he did with respect to the taxpayers’ money that he knew was going to the Communist Chinese Government. I suggest the absence of any such discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 3 minutes of debate, equally divided, between the votes today. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I come to the floor, hopefully today will be the day we wrap up debate on the America Compete-Endless Frontier legislation now known as the United States Innovation and Competitiveness Act of 2021. We come to talk about this now, primarily because we know that the research dollars invested today are going to decide the jobs of the future. And we know that we all believe a significant increase in the investment in research and development dollars will help us spur innovation, continue to help us compete, and continue to be competitive in key sectors of our economy that are so important to us.

We know that we have been having this debate literally now for more than a decade, starting with President Bush’s 2006 report saying America needed to invest more in the National Science Foundation. And at the time, I am pretty sure we thought we were in a track meet where our competitor was maybe half a lap behind us. I am pretty sure we thought the decade has moved on, we are looking over our shoulder and realizing that the competition is gaining. So we need to make this investment in research and development to stay competitive, to grow jobs for tomorrow, and solve some of our most pressing problems, whether that is climate change, national security on cyber issues, or the advent and usage of artificial intelligence and what that will mean both for our opportunities and for our challenges.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the objection be rescinded.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I am pretty sure now, as the decade winds down, that this is the last time we will have a quorum call.

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

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
their innovative legislation. They are telling us a couple of things. They are saying, one, invest more money in research and development, so this bill not only increases the NSF budget, it increases DOE’s budget and increases the Defense Advanced Research Program Agency’s funding as well by $17.5 billion.

So it is saying, yes, basic research is still very important. But it is also saying, for the first time, we need to get more out of the research that we do, and we need to have more translational science, that is, taking the basic research and applied research and actually using the applications of that in a more robust way so that we can translate more of that into actual science and manufacturing.

Why is this so important? Because we know that our competitiveness as a nation is suffering from the fact that people are looking at our own research and development. They are looking at our teaching and publishing as just curiosities and actually going and implementing this. So we need to do better on tech transfer.

This underlying legislation not only helps us do that by helping to build Hispanic-Serving Institutions. As a partner with Federal dollars, it allows those universities to help us with more tech transfer in innovative ways, that universities not just do the research, but help commercialize it. It also makes a huge investment in STEM, the science, technology, engineering, and math jobs that we need for the future. And clearly, you can’t make a major investment in research and development if you don’t have the workforce to carry it out. And we need a workforce to carry it out. So this underlying legislation helps us not only diversify our workforce by a major investment in STEM, going from an annual budget of about $1 billion in the year 2020 to about $4 billion a year by 2026. So we are going to get a more diversified STEM workforce with women and minorities participating.

And we are also trying to distribute more of our engineering and science capacity around the United States. Our colleagues, Senators SCHUMER and YOUNG, were adamant that we also look at innovation infrastructure happening in more regional places in the United States, where they may not currently have the R&D capability of some of our major institutions.

So this legislation promises 20 percent of the research and investment dollars go to those EPSCoR states. Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, an already identified landmark in how we distribute research dollars, that tries to grow the regional research infrastructure in more places in the United States. Again, I thank my colleagues Senator WICKER for leading the charge on that and helping us make that investment. And it also triples the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program, so that we get more out of manufacturing and workforce training and resiliency of our supply chain for the future.

As I mentioned before we left, it also includes an authorization for NASA and the Artemis mission and making sure that we are staying competitive. As Senator Nelson said in a House hearing on our mission and challenges, as China has made it clear, they are going to Mars, we are going back to the Moon to ready ourselves to go to Mars, and we think that it, too, deserves the funding and support to make us competitive.

I think the bottom line here is that we know that American innovation drives the economy of the future. In a lot of ways, in passing this legislation today, we have provided in the past and that our colleagues, we know, will have a couple of votes here before we get to a final passage—we really are doing our part.

People hopefully will support this legislation enthusiastically, well past our colleagues. Why is this so important? Because we believe in the history of the United States research and development that we have achieved innovation goals—whether that was what we did with the internet, whether that was what we have done in biotechnology, even on some of our issues as it relates to energy. We have achieved big breakthroughs.

So today’s vote is about investing in that innovation economy of the future. I am pretty confident because I have met some of these innovators across the United States, I don’t know if everything that we have done so far will be absorbed by universities, our researchers, and our labs, but literally, we are trying to dust off R&D skills and make them more competitive for today.

I guarantee you, though, these dollars that reach American entrepreneurs, who reach American innovators, they are ready and willing to take up this challenge. Give them those collaborative research resources through innovation at universities, through tech hubs, through more collaboration on workforce training, through investments in semiconductors, and I guarantee you these entrepreneurs in America will innovate our economy and create the economies of the future.

And what is at stake? If my colleagues have a better idea, I am willing to hear it. But I know this: Americans want us to lead on their regional economies, on the U.S. economies, and on global economies. They do not want to get left behind. They look at this time and era as a challenge to the leadership we have provided in the past.

So setting for Federal investment being near their lowest point as a percentage of GDP in 60 years won’t cut it. What cuts it is making an investment in R&D and empowering those entrepreneurs so they will create those future economies. I yield the floor.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rodriguez nomination? Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 28, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 222 Ex.]

YEAS—72

Baldwin                      Hassan
Bennet                      Heinrich
Reed                        Hickox
Booker                      Hirono
Brown                       Hoeven
Burr                        Hyde-Smith
Canwell                     Kaine
Capito                      Kelly
Carper                      Kennedy
Carter                      King
Collins                     King-Chapman
Cotton                      Leahy
Coons                       Lujan
Doyle                       Mann
Cortez Masto                Markley
Cramer                      Menendez
Duckworth                   Merkley
Durbin                      Murkowski
Ernst                       Murphy
Finkbeiner                  Murray
Fischer                     Ossoff
Gillibrand                  Padilla
Graham                      Peters
Grassley                    Portman
Young

NAYS—28

Barrasso                    Hagerty
Black                         Paul
Blunt                        Hays
Boozman                     Johnson
Braun                       Lankford
Capito                      Lee
Census                      Lummis
Crapo                       Marshall
Cruson                      McConnell
Daines                      Moran

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session to consider S. 1260, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1260) to establish a new Director 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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session to consider S. 1260, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1260) to establish a new Director 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.
The amendment (No. 1858) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Florida.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, there is clearly an urgent need for the United States to address the growing threat posed by Communist China. In so doing, we can’t forget the commitment we all made to American taxpayers to be responsible stewards of their tax dollars.

America is in a nearly $30 trillion debt crisis. We can’t afford to spend more than $230 billion on a bill that doesn’t pay for itself. Worse, it would add to our national yearly deficit in a dramatic fashion, which is what triggers the point of order I am raising today.

In 2018, we agreed not to pass spending bills without a way to pay for them, but there is no plan to pay for this. We are completely ignoring our own rules to advance this spending.

Spending beyond our means has consequences. There will be a day of reckoning. The pending measure, Senate amendment No. 1352 to S. 1260, would violate the Senate pay-go rule by increasing the on-budget deficit. Therefore, I raise a point of order against this measure pursuant to section 4(g)3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010. I move to waive all applicable sections of the Act and applicable budget resolutions for the purposes of the pending measure, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Mr. CORNYN of Texas, Mr. President, this is an unnecessary expansion and, frankly, jeopardizes some of the support we are getting for the underlying bill, which we cannot afford to lose any of that support in our competition against China, particularly when it comes to manufacturing semiconductors here onshore and shoring up the vulnerable supply chain.

I would ask colleagues to oppose the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. MURRAY. Madam President, construction is hard, dangerous work, and too often, when it comes to wages for workers, we see a race to the bottom, where workers and communities lose.

Prevailing wage requirements, such as we have in this bill, help make sure that construction jobs created by the Federal Government come with a fair wage that supports our local community.

Prevailing wage requirements have long had bipartisan support, including in this bill. This amendment would strip those protections for construction workers at the same time we need to help rebuild our country’s infrastructure.

The workers and the communities that build our bridges and our highways and other critical infrastructure deserve the protections and benefits prevailing wage provides.

I urge my colleagues to oppose amendment No. 1858.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1858

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question occurs on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. CANTWELL. Pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, and section 4(g)3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, I move to waive all applicable sections of the Act and applicable budget resolutions for the purposes of the pending measure, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. If I could explain to my colleagues about this vote because it goes far beyond the simplicity of just the debate regarding the semiconductor chips and emergency appropriations.

The way this point of order is drafted, basically, it would gut the bill. Basically, it not only guts the provisions related to the chips emergency appropriations, but it strikes the Foreign Relations Committee’s work, it strikes the Homeland Security Committee’s work, it strikes the Banking Committee’s work, it effectively strikes the HELP Committee’s work and the Judiciary’s, and most importantly, the Finance Committee’s work, which it was the entire Finance Committee’s insistence that the GSP, the System of Preferences, be included in the bill.

So all of those things that everybody wishes would be in the bill would no longer be in the bill, including the Department of Energy funding, the increase in STEM funding, and many other provisions.

I ask my colleagues to waive the budget point of order. Vote yes, and let us move this legislation forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 72, nays 28, as follows:
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKY). On this vote, the yeas are 72, the nays are 28.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to, and the point of order falls.

The Senator from Washington.


Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, we have been working for almost a month to review and vet hundreds of amendments filed by my colleagues on both sides. You may have followed the floor debate here, where we agreed to numerous amendments and had discussions on many more—I think 20, to be exact.

We had been working on a managers’ package that was previously objected to before we left for the recess. Since then, we have been working diligently with our colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, to put forth a bipartisan package of amendments to improve the legislation. Many of these provisions have been great bipartisan efforts: Senators Ernst and Hassan’s bipartisan amendment to improve the transparency of the National Science Foundation grant funding; Senator Collins’ amendment to require an update on implementation of the Energy Efficiency and End Use Act; Senator Lankford’s proposal to enhance the Manhattan Project, to get them to go and not only develop the project, but also—

Mr. KENNEDY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rolle call is ordered.

The clerk will read the title of the bill, which is:

The amendment (No. 1502), in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the cloture motion is withdrawn.

The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last week, China announced that it would now allow families to have three children—a profound shift from their previous one- and two-child policies.

Why the change? China looked to the future and realized that its population policies would hamper economic growth. Now, the U.S. Government will never tell families how many children to have. That choice is profoundly personal. Yet we must ask ourselves the same questions China is asking: What kind of changes will lead or deter the United States from a future of economic growth and prosperity? How can we ensure America’s competitiveness? And more than just compete, how can we make sure America comes in first?
The answer is obvious: Invest in American creativity. China is investing heavily in electric vehicles, critical minerals, energy production, computer chips—the list goes on. In all of these areas, China is beginning to pull ahead of the pack. They are aiming for first.

And what do we have? Nothing. All of these efforts—Research. Every breakthrough, every new technology, every scientific step forward opens new markets and drives their economy into the future at high speed and many others.

Unfortunately, it is a different story in America. For decades, in both the public and private sectors, we have downsized our discovery and innovation investments. Since the days of the space race, we have stepped away from the great challenge of discovery. If we were to commit the same percentage of our national budget to research today as we did in the Apollo era, we would invest $900 billion over 5 years. That kind of an investment puts people on the Moon. That kind of investment puts us in first.

So how do we get there? The U.S. Innovation and Competition Act would set us back on track and at a fraction of the cost of Apollo-era spending. As we do not want to pass this bill, do not hope to pass this bill, we must ask: What are we willing to do to be No.1?

One important way we can compete with countries like China is by increasing support to domestic manufacturing and strengthening our domestic supply chains. The legislation before us does exactly that. It provides $52 billion in emergency funding to boost our domestic semiconductor manufacturing capabilities. In 1990, the United States produced 37 percent of the world’s semiconductors, but today, just 12 percent of semiconductors are manufactured in the United States. Now, we are facing a global shortage of microchips, which is impacting jobs in my State and many others.

I am proud that Illinois has long been a leader in auto manufacturing, thanks to dedicated workers like those at a Stellantis plant in Belvidere, IL, who assemble Jeep Cherokees. Unfortunately, that plant was forced to shut down in March due to the global shortage of semiconductors. And last month, Stellantis announced that as many as 1,640 employees at the plant could be laid off in July—again, because it does not have sufficient microchips. After briefly resuming operations last week, the plant already has had to shut down again for 2 weeks because of this shortage.

Last week, I spoke to representatives from Stellantis who shared that the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act could make a real difference in terms of boosting supply of these chips. This funding is not just important for the assembly plant in Belvidere. Sadly, we are seeing similar impacts of the semiconductor shortage at Ford’s Chicago Assembly Plant, which supports 5,800 jobs. That plant was idled through April, with shutdowns extended into May.

We urgently need to act to address this global microchip shortage to provide certainty to the workers whose livelihoods depend on a stable supply of semiconductors. The legislation before us will not only address our immediate market needs, but it will prevent these shortages again in the future. This investment supports jobs across the entire supply chain, from construction of new facilities, to manufacturing and development of chips, to workers needed to the assembly line, who depend on a reliable supply of semiconductors, to American consumers.

The U.S. Innovation and Competition Act is the result of weeks of negotiation and bipartisan work. I was puzzled at some of my Republican colleagues’ arguments for voting against cloture on this bill. If you don’t want China’s products and values to dominate the global marketplace, why would you code that marketplace to China—or anyone else, for that matter? We need investment to remain No.1.

No one bill will secure America’s economic prosperity or national security or resolve all of the outstanding issues in our relationship with China, but strengthening America’s role as a global leader in science and technology is an essential piece of our effort to preserving American leadership in this world. So I put it to my fellow Senators: Let’s take a step forward today. Let’s invest in the research, the jobs, and the future that all Americans deserve. I plan to vote in favor of the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Let’s not squander this opportunity. Let’s put America in the lead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I certainly in support of this legislation and urge a “yes” vote. This is an opportunity for the United States to strike a blow on behalf of answering the unfair competition that we are seeing from Communist China, and it is an opportunity to have a game changer in terms of geographic diversity in our research effort.

This morning, the Armed Services Committee heard extensive testimony about the need to compete with China at the military level. This is an opportunity to compete at the research level. This bill will strengthen our country’s innovation in key technology fields of the future—in areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, quantum computing, and communications.

And this bill also is a game changer in terms of giving universities all over the United States an opportunity to participate in game-changing research, which will help us compete. Universities, largely in smaller States such as mine, have been left behind in the past. They will finally, under this legislation, have an opportunity to participate in research at a meaningful level. There are two good reasons to vote yes.

The distinguished chair of the committee has been gracious in thanking all of our staffs on the majority and minority sides. I appreciate her doing that, as well as Senator CANTWELL’s admirable job of managing this bill through the committee.

I congratulate the two authors of this bill, Senator SCHUMER and Senator.
Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I, too, would like to thank Senators CANTWELL and WICKER for an amazing, bipartisan job; and Senators MENENDEZ and RISCH, another great bipartisan contribution. All the Members—just about every Member has contributed to this bill.

I do want to single out two of my staff members who just slaved over this bill relentlessly, and that is Mike Kulken and Jon Cardinal. Mike is there. I don’t know if Jon is here. But they are tremendous kids for what they did. Without them I don’t think we would have had a bill, to be honest with you—and everybody else, all the other staffs who worked so hard.

Now, this is a quote from Dr. Vannevar Bush: “Without scientific progress, no amount of achievement in other directions can insure our health, prosperity, and security in the modern world.”

That was Dr. Vannevar Bush, the head of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research, writing in 1945. His report to President Truman was titled: “Science—The Endless Frontier”—an inspiration to the legislation we considered today.

In the wake of Dr. Bush’s report, we created the National Science Foundation. We funded the National Laboratories. We split the atom. We spiced the gene. We landed a man on the Moon. We unleashed the internet. We generated 75 years of American prosperity and fostered an innate sense of optimism in the American spirit.

We face a challenge now—in this century—to replicate the success of the previous one. But the Federal Government’s commitment to science, unfortunately, has waned. As a percentage of GDP, we spend less than half as much as the Chinese Communist Party on basic research.

We rely on foreign nations to supply critical technologies that we invented, like semiconductors. That sunny American optimism has flickered as well.

The world is more competitive now than at any time since the end of the Second World War. If we do nothing, our days as the dominant superpower may be ending.

We don’t mean to let those days end on our watch. We don’t mean to see America become a middling nation in this century. We mean for America to lead it. Passing this bill—now called the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act—is the moment when the Senate lays the foundation for another century of American leadership.

Let me say that plainly. This bill could be the turning point for American leadership in the 21st century, and for that reason, this legislation will go down as one of the most significant bipartisan achievements of the U.S. Senate in recent history.

Around the globe, authoritarian governments believe that squabbling democracies like ours can’t unite around national priorities. They believe that democracy itself is a relic of the past and that by beating us to emerging technologies, they—many of the meritocracies—will be able to reshape the world in their own image.

Well, let me tell you something. I believe they are wrong. I believe that this legislation will enable the United States to outinnovate, outproduce, and outcompete the world in the industries of the future. I believe that the strong bipartisan work on this bill has revealed that in this Chamber, we all believe that another American Century lies on the horizon. I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

I yield the floor.

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

Mr. WICKER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—68

Baldwin (AL)  |  Manchin (WV)  |  Schuur (IA)
Bass (GA)    | 红旗 (HK)     |  Schumer (NY)
Benten (ID)  |  Hickenlooper (CO)  |  Shaheen (NH)
Bonham (AL)  |  Hirono (HI)    |  Sinema (AZ)
Borrow (SD)  |  Kane (RI)      |  Smith (MA)
Brown (CT)   |  Kelly (PA)     |  Sullivan (CA)
Cantwell (WA) |  King (WA)     |  Tester (MT)
Capito (WV)  |  Klobuchar (MN) |  Tillis (NC)
Cardin (MD)  |  Leahy (VT)     |  Van Hollen (MD)
Casper (WY)  |  Kaine (VA)     |  Warner (WV)
Carper (DE)  |  Hirono (HI)    |  Warnock (GA)
Casey (MA)   |  Murray (KY)    |  Wicker (FL)
Collins (ME) |  Murphy (IA)    |  Wyden (OR)
Cousins (GA) |  McConnell (KY) |  Young (MN)
Cortez Masto (NV) |  Merkley (OR) |  Young (MN)
Crapo (ID)   |  Murkowski (AK) |
Crowley (NY) |  Murray (KY)    |
Durbin (IL)  |  Ossoff (GA)    |
Feinstein (CA) |  Peters (FL) |
Gillibrand (NY) |  Porterman (AK) |
Graham (SC)  |  Portman (GA)   |
Grassley (IA) |  Reed (NE)    |

NAYS—32

Barrasso (WY) |  Hagerty (TN) |  Moran (WY)
Blackburn (TN) |  Hawley (MO) |  Paul (KY)
Boozman (AR)  |  Norven (WV)  |  Rubio (FL)
Brian (IN)    |  Hyde-Smith (MS) |  Sanders (VT)
Burr (NC)     |  Inhofe (OK)   |  Scott (FL)
Cassidy (LA)  |  Johnson (SD)  |  Scott (SC)
Cotton (GA)   |  Kennedy (MA)  |  Shelby (AL)
Cramer (ND)   |  Lankford (GA) |  Thune (SD)
Cruz (TX)     |  Lesko (AZ)    |  Toomey (PA)
Ernst (IA)    |  Lummis (WY)   |  Tuberville (AL)
Fischer (NE)  |  Marshall (AZ) |

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 32. The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill is passed.

The bill (S. 1260), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

MRS. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I and Senator...
PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, there are still millions of women across this country today who are doing the same jobs as their male colleagues and are being paid less. It is more clear than ever that we must take steps to close loopholes that allow for pay discrimination and empower women to hold their employers accountable when pay discrimination occurs. Nearly 60 years after passage of the Equal Pay Act and 12 years after passage of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, women still only earn 82 cents for every dollar paid to men on average. For women of color, the wage gap is even worse. Black women make only 63 cents, and Latina women make only 55 cents. Mothers make just 75 cents for every dollar paid to fathers.

Throughout the pandemic, too many families have wondered how they will feed their families, get an education, and so much more if their mothers lose their jobs or are working reduced hours. Nearly half of working mothers of color reported the same.

Why has this economic crisis been so economically devastating for so many women? The reasons are clear. Women tend to be overrepresented in the industries that were hit hardest by the pandemic, such as restaurants, retail, and leisure and hospitality. And many women are the primary caretakers for their families. With schools and childcare programs closed, what choice did mothers have other than to step back from work?

The economic hardship women have faced during the pandemic has only been made worse by the wage gap. From wage discrimination to the unavailability of childcare, women are not getting a fair deal. That means working families are not getting a fair deal, and it must change.

This week, we have the opportunity to pass legislation that would close the loopholes that allow paycheck discrimination to continue. The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which prohibits gender-based pay discrimination, was the first bill signed into law by President Obama back in 2009. Unfortunately, it is hard to enforce because employers still maintain policies that punish employees who voluntarily share information with their female coworkers. Women can’t demand equal pay if they don’t know they are being underpaid.

The Paycheck Fairness Act would ensure workers cannot be retaliated against if they disclose their wages. It also would prohibit employers from asking prospective employees about their salary history. And it would require employers to prove that pay disparities are related to legitimate, job-related reasons—not just because they believe “women’s work” is worth less. I am happy to join Senator MURRAY and my Democratic colleagues in supporting this important legislation.

Women have carried America’s families through this pandemic, but it may take years for women to recover from the economic and career setbacks they have suffered. By passing the Paycheck Fairness Act, we can take an important step toward helping women and their families fully recover from this pandemic and economic crisis.

I am disappointed that Republican opposition has previously prevented the Senate from passing this bill. I hope that the men on the other side of the aisle can agree it is time to pass this commonsense measure that will help put more money in the pockets of women and their families across the country.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, you know, it has been more than half a century since the Equal Pay Act became law, and 12 years since President Obama signed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, but women in the United States still, on average, earn only 82 cents on the dollar compared to their male counterparts, and the wage gap is far greater for women of color because, even though the Equal Pay Act and the Lilly Ledbetter Act were critical steps forward, there is clearly a lot more we have got to do.

Right now, an employer can brush aside reports of pay discrimination by saying things like, “Well, he was a better negotiator” or “They work in different buildings.” I mean, what does that have to do with it?

And too often, a woman’s history of being paid less means she gets paid less in the future because her past salary can be used to determine her future salary, regardless of what her counterparts are making or her new responsibilities, and that has real consequences for women and their families.

Today, 4 out of 10 mothers with children under the age of 18 are their family’s primary or sole breadwinners. As families rely more on women’s wages to make ends meet, the gender pay gap has an even greater impact on children.

For example, over the course of just 1 year, the wage gap for Latino women averages almost $30,000 less compared to what a White man earns. We are talking about women losing out on hundreds of thousands of dollars over the course of their working lives, and that is money that could go to pay the bills, buy a house, start a business, save for retirement, get an education, and so much more.

Instead, women struggle with lifelong financial effects, including higher poverty rates as compared to men. Women are being shortchanged, plain and simple.

And this pandemic, by the way, has made things worse. Millions of women have left the labor force, and many have fallen behind just as caregiving responsibilities have disproportionately fallen on them.

According to one study, a woman who is earning about $75,000 a year before the pandemic, could lose nearly a quarter of a million dollars over her lifetime, assuming she is able to return to work this year.

The pandemic has set women—and in particular, women of color—back even further and made clear just how urgent it is for us to act because, you know what, if women don’t recover from this crisis, our economy will not either, which is why we desperately need to close the wage gap.

We have a responsibility to finally make sure women are paid fairly for their work so women can build financial security for themselves, for their families, for their communities, and so our economy—so much of which is driven by women—can fully recover from this crisis.

We have been fighting for the Paycheck Fairness Act for quite some time, but for those who need a reminder, here is what it would do simply, very straightforwardly: It would close the loopholes that allow pay discrimination to continue and protect workers from retaliation for discussing their pay; it will limit the use of prior wage history in the hiring process so pay discrimination cannot follow workers from job to job; and it will increase transparency and accountability so workers know whether they are being treated fairly and so they have the evidence to hold their employers accountable. They are not.

These are commonsense steps, and that is why this bill already passed the House with bipartisan support, and it is up to the Senate now to get this done because the reality is each and every Senator represents a State where half of the population earns less than they deserve, and that is ridiculous.

It is past time we end this injustice. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to finally put money women have earned fair and square in their pockets where it belongs and take an essential step toward ensuring our economy can build back stronger and fairer from COVID-19.

There is absolutely nothing controversial about making sure every worker gets paid forward. It will work. Women have been waiting long enough. They need the Paycheck Fairness Act now more than ever. Let’s get this done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, let me thank the Senator from Washington for her incredible leadership not only...
on this bill but on this issue for pretty close to a decade, and it is long overdue.

You know, we have been working in a very bipartisan way on numerous subjects, including the competition bill that just passed, but it appears there are real limits to bipartisanship here in the Senate.

We are about to vote just to start debate—just to start debate on a bill that is very simple—provide equal pay for women. It is a modest proposal to address a real problem in our economy.

Women with the same jobs and same qualifications as their male colleagues often make less money. It is too hard for too many women to overcome that pay discrimination. This makes it easier for women to achieve pay parity, and like the previous bill, will help un(leash strong economic forces to help America go forward because when women are not getting the pay they deserve, it impedes our whole economy and all of the human resources that we need.

Every Senate Democrat is ready to start debate on the Paycheck Fairness Act, but Senate Republicans seem to be mounting another partisan filibuster against this bill.

It is ridiculous that Senate Republicans will not even allow the Senate to debate a straightforward piece of legislation to help provide equal pay for working women in America, just like it was ridiculous for the Republican minority to filibuster bipartisan legislation to create an Independent Commission on January 6.

Americans expect their government to make progress to improve our country, but Senate Republicans once again seem to be choosing obstruction.  

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 46, H.R. 7, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 7, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

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<td>Reed</td>
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NOT VOTING—1

Gillibrand

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was rejected.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, for over a year now, people worldwide have experienced unprecedented pain, suffering, and loss. This pandemic has tested each and every one of us in ways that we didn’t know possible.

But perhaps no one has been more tested than our Nation’s frontline, essential healthcare workers. They, like so many other frontline workers, did not have the option to telework, to socially distance, to remain in their homes with their families, while the coronavirus ravaged our communities—no, just the opposite. They showed up more than ever before.

Not only did our Nation’s doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals put their own health concerns aside to treat COVID patients, they continued to care for all their other patients who couldn’t afford to delay treatment, the heart attack and stroke victims, the chemotherapy and dialysis patients, the pregnant moms and new babies, people who had been involved in car accidents or were victims of gun violence.

When the rest of the world was being encouraged to stay home and avoid interactions with people, our medical providers continued to report to hospitals, community health centers, doctor’s offices. They did so even when they weren’t provided with personal protective equipment. They did so even when it meant that they had to quarantine from their own families. They did so even when it meant extra shifts on little to no sleep. They did so even when it meant spending each day with, in the midst of a deadly pandemic, only to be saying their final goodbyes to loved ones over Zoom. And they did so even when, in the midst of all of this, they were subjected to racism, sexism, and hate.

An essay that appeared in the New York Times last month detailed one doctor’s experience. Dr. Chaya Bhuvaneswar—a female, Asian-American, Boston-area physician—recalled an incident last April, when a patient spit on her and said she “brought the sickness.”

Anti-Asian bigotry is, sadly, nothing new in this country, and the rise of it since COVID was propounded by our former President, who seemed to delight in coining hateful, racist terminology to describe the coronavirus. Like so many others, our healthcare providers, whether they are Asian American or African American, or members of other minority groups, are subjected to racism, simply in the course of doing their jobs.

Racism is inexcusable always, but imagine how much worse it must have felt this past year, risking your life every single day to help a nation in the midst of a deadly pandemic, only to be subjected to racial slurs, offensive stereotypes, and vile actions. If this past year has taught us anything, it is that our Nation still has a long way to go on issues of race and immigration.

Consider this: One in six healthcare and social service workers are immigrants. Yet, our broken immigration laws prevent many immigrants from contributing more fully to the battle against the pandemic.
As long as I am a U.S. Senator, I will continue to come to fight for all immigrants. We must ensure that the hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers in our essential workforce are not forced to stop contributing when the need for their service has never been greater and would give them the chance they deserve to become American citizens. They have waited long enough.

I hope that, even in these divided times, we can come together in Congress and find common ground on behalf of our immigrant healthcare heroes and other essential workers. Whether we are witnessing horrific, racially motivated acts of police brutality on the nightly news or reading about bigoted verbal and physical assaults in our hospitals, it is clear that the epidemic of racism, which long predated this pandemic, has not gone anywhere.

It is my hope that, someday soon, we can look at one another and see how much more united we are than divided us, but for now, let me just offer another word of thanks to our Nation’s healthcare workforce: You have all given so much and endured so much. We are eternally thankful for all you have done and all you will continue to do.

TRIBUTE TO EULA HALL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, Southeastern Kentucky lost Eula Hall this May, a humanitarian titan who blessed her community with generosity, tenacity, and dedication. Eula was a self-described “hillbilly activist” whose efforts to improve healthcare in Kentucky enhanced the lives of her neighbors and friends. As the founder of the Mud Creek Clinic, now known as the Eula Hall Health Center, Eula was driven by her selfless spirit to deliver quality care to thousands of Kentuckians. Today, the Eula Hall Health Center is a lifelong champion of Floyd County and the entire Southeastern Kentucky region.

Eula founded the Mud Creek Clinic in 1973 with a $1,400 donation and a calling to improve healthcare in her disadvantaged community. She served every one, regardless of their ability to pay, through a primary care clinic, mental health counselor, pharmacy, and food and clothing pantry. Even after her clinic burned down in 1982, Eula did not miss a day of service, delivering help directly from her own home. She redefined healthcare in Southeastern Kentucky from the ground up, leaving an indelible impact on the region.

Eula was born into extreme poverty, growing up without plumbing or electricity and only receiving an eighth-grade education. In spite of these obstacles, she was driven by a higher calling to serve her community. When Eula founded the Mud Creek Clinic, she did so based on a conviction that all Kentuckians, regardless of income, deserved to be cared for by their neighbors. Her work quickly caught the attention of local leaders and physicians, bringing much needed resources to her distressed region.

She was a local activist from a young age, driven by the struggles and suffering she saw during her childhood. Motivated by the vulnerability of Kentuckians, Eula gave help to the needy and a voice to the voiceless through an ever-expanding series of projects. With an unflappable work ethic, Eula would go on to run the Mud Creek Water District, piping drinking water to 800 homes, and president of the Kentucky Black Lung Association.

Eula’s industriousness permeated every aspect of her life, even as she entered old age. Just last year, she was working on a proposal to found a nursing home in her area as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In recognition of her hard work and dedication, Eula received a number of awards, including honorary doctorates from Berea, Midway, and Pikeville colleges in Kentucky and Trinity College in Connecticut. She was also the subject of a landmark book on healthcare in Eastern Kentucky, “Mud Creek Medicine,” by Kiran Bhatarjua. She led a vibrant family, and is survived by 4 children, 8 grandchildren, 14 great-grandchildren, and 5 great-great-grandchildren.

I had the opportunity to speak with Eula just a few weeks before she passed and expressed my deep appreciation for her decades of hard work. During our numerous conversations and visits, I was always struck by her ceaseless devotion to Southeastern Kentuckians. Eula was honored with tributes from around the country, including from the U.S. Senate, but she never sought the spotlight. She preferred to dedicate her entire focus to the needy in her community.

After her passing, Eula was recognized by both the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times, demonstrating the nationwide impact of her work. She was one of the toughest women I ever met, and it was an absolute pleasure to work with her over the years to deliver much needed help to Kentucky communities. I would like to express my personal gratitude for Eula Hall’s decades of service to the Commonwealth and encourage my Senate colleagues to join me in sharing condolences with her family, colleagues, and neighbors, whose lives were uplifted by this one-of-a-kind Kentuckian.

TRIBUTE TO ERIC KING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, during a year of unprecedented challenges, students, staff, and faculty at the University of Kentucky have been fortunate to have Eric King as their tireless advocate and supporter. As UK’s executive director of federal relations, Eric has made lasting contributions to Kentucky’s students, professors, and administrators. In recognition of that hard work, Eric was honored last month by the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities with the Jennifer Poulakidas Outstanding Achievement Award. Today, I, too, would like to express my congratulations to Eric for receiving this award and my thanks for his service and leadership amid a time of incredible hardship.

Kentuckians—and especially Wildcats—are grateful for Eric’s tireless dedication to our State’s public university system. On behalf of the Senate, I would like to express my congratulations to Eric for receiving this award and my thanks for his service and leadership amid a time of incredible hardship.
U.S. INNOVATION AND COMPETITION ACT

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, today, the Senate passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act—USICA—legislation which would establish a new Technology and Innovation Directorate at the National Science Foundation. Section 2005 of USICA would define initial technology focus areas to direct research at the new Directorate and the Department of Energy. One of these areas is advanced energy technology. I want to put in the record that Congress has previously enacted legislation defining advanced energy technology in 42 USC 18632, and that definition should apply here.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent, but had I been present would have voted yes on rollover vote 215. On the Motion to Table, Motion to Table Rubio Amdt. No. 1802. I was necessarily absent, but had I been present would have voted yes on rollover vote 216, on the amendment, Crapo-Wyden Amdt. No. 1562 as modified.

I was necessarily absent, but had I been present would have voted yes on rollover vote 217, on the Motion for Attendance, Motion to Instruct the Sergeant at Arms to Request the Attendance of Absentee Senators. I was necessarily absent, but had I been present would have voted yes on rollover vote 218, on Motion to Invoke Cloture Re: Motion to Proceed to H.R. 3233.

HONORING TROOPER JOHN MARTIN HARRIS

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the significant anniversary of the Natrona County Meals on Wheels Program. On Saturday, June 19, 2021, this wonderful organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

Meals on Wheels is dedicated to providing healthy meals, a friendly smile, and a watchful eye to seniors across the nation. As a doctor, I understand the importance of balanced nutrition but also companionship and care. The hard-working employees and volunteers deliver all three by offering tailored meals daily.

In 1971 Casper resident Mabel Marvel founded the Casper branch of Meals on Wheels. Mabel was on a trip to Colorado to visit family when she ran across a similar service. The volunteers for the Colorado organization were delivering hot meals to elderly residents from a church kitchen. Mrs. Marvel realized that Casper did not have such a program. Soon after, she formed an office in a Salvation Army coat closet and requested that the Natrona County Memorial Hospital, now Wyoming Medical Center, aid in providing meals. This was the beginning of the Natrona County Meals on Wheels Program.

When Natrona County Meals on Wheels began initial operations, they were preparing 20 meals a day. By 2001, the number of meals delivered increased to over 500 per day. When the coronavirus pandemic hit, the need for home-delivered meals exploded. This Casper-based organization rose to the challenge and projected staff who were forced to quarantine and unable to leave their homes. In Natrona County, they delivered over 650 meals each Monday through Thursday and an average of 1,550 meals on Fridays to cover the weekends. Their hard work resulted in senior citizens in Natrona County receiving nearly 207,000 meals in 2020.

Serving so many people a day is a challenge, especially with many of these meals are prepared with special dietary needs in mind. Meals on Wheels prepares healthy food for community members requiring specific diets including diabetic, celiac, and vegetarian. All volunteers on Wheels also make home visits to check in with members of the community who may not have enough social interaction or are not as mobile. The giving nature of this organization presents its members with a balanced meal and quality time spent with others. Ensuring the needs of community members allows seniors to preserve their independence at home.

Meals on Wheels continues to find new ways to enrich our community. Jamie Loveall has been leading the charge as the Executive Director of Natrona County Meals on Wheels for more than 17 years. She has written grants, planned community events, and helped prepare meals in order to keep clients fed, staff members engaged, and the community aware. A favorite community event is its Bubbles, Baubles ’n Beans fundraiser. It is a chill and soup tasting experience to raise money for annual operating costs.

The strength of an organization is determined by the dedication of its leadership, staff, and volunteers. The full-time staff are responsible for preparing the meals, managing the financial aspects, and writing the delivery routes. In addition to Executive Director Jamie Loveall, staff members are Krista Lorenzen, Foundation Development Director, Andrea Trout, Route Coordinator/Administrative Assistant, Debbie Cardinal, Receptionist/Volunteer Coordinator, Ashley Woodward, Client Services Coordinator, Mariah Bahrani, Bookkeeper, and Shelley Blake, Kitchen Manager.

Current board members are Jim Browlee, President, Joe Moss, Vice President, Vickie Ujvary, Treasurer, Don Smith, Secretary, and members Wendy Elmer, Bob Thunselle, Ed Cowan, Jennifer Deurloo, Perry Porter, Kelli Carmichael, Paul Rhodes, CJ Lovato, Dante Grace, and Stacia Hill.

The volunteers deliver the meals, partake in home visits, and spend quality time with clients. Eighty-five percent of the volunteers with the Natrona County service are seniors themselves, using their time to help friends and neighbors. About the volunteers, Jamie Loveall says, “Without these individuals, our program would not exist.”

It is my great honor to celebrate the incredible work of this organization. Every day, the staff and volunteers of Natrona County Meals on Wheels work to make our community a better place.
to live. My wife Bobbi joins me in wishing the Natrona County Meals on Wheels another 50 years of success.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL NATHAN E. COOK II

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, today I honor a superb leader, liaison, and soldier for his tireless commitment to the U.S. Army, which includes 2 years of service with the Army Office of the Legislative Liaison, as the chief of the Army's Senate Liaison Division. As COL Nathan E. Cook II prepares to retire after 28 years of dedicated and distinguished service to our Nation, I believe it is fitting to recognize his exceptional service and relationship with this Chamber.

Colonel Cook’s congressional liaison assignment is only the capstone to what has been an outstanding career of service to the Army and our Nation. Colonel Cook graduated and received a commission in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was commissioned into the Army as a field artillery officer and has served in command and staff positions from the tactical to the strategic level. He served in the 1st Armored Division, 8th Army, 3d Infantry Division, 1st Cavalry Division, Headquarters Resolute Support, and Headquarters Department of the Army. He has led our Nation’s soldiers during multiple combat tours in Iraq and Afghanistan during Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Resolute Support. Likewise, he commanded our soldiers in combat as the commander of the 3d Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment from Fort Hood, TX, and the 75th Field Artillery Brigade from Fort Sill, OK. Prior to his assignment as the chief of the Army’s Senate Liaison Division, he served as the senior advisor to the Afghan Minister of Defense, where he provided timely and critical advice across the Ministry of Defense and the NATO coalition. The Army has continuously relied upon Colonel Cook for his exceptional leadership and unparalleled work ethic throughout his career.

Over the course of the last few years, Colonel Cook’s tireless efforts proved invaluable in broadening the understanding of Members and staff on Army priorities, policies, and initiatives that ultimately provided resources and authorities for the Army and enhanced trust and confidence across the Senate. He managed all of this while leading and managing numerous congressional delegations to various locations around the world, Colonel Cook has become a trusted advisor and friend to many of us, distinguishing himself by continuously going above and beyond the call of duty to serve the needs of Congress.

This Chamber will feel Colonel Cook’s absence. I join many past and present Members and staff in expressing gratitude and appreciation to Colonel Cook for his outstanding leadership and unwavering support. There is no doubt that the strength of our soldiers comes from their families. Colonel Cook’s strength comes from his wife Traci and his two sons, Nathan and Joshua. This Nation is grateful for their commitment and personal sacrifices made throughout Colonel Cook’s career.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate and the United States of America, I commend Colonel Cook for his tireless efforts in the support of our Army, our military, and our Nation. As Nate and his family transition from the military, I congratulate him on completing an extremely successful military career and wish all of them the best in all their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ZACHARY ZAMPELLA

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I recognize Zachary Daniel Zampella, who, after 12 years of serving the people of Florida in the U.S. Senate, has moved on to new opportunities. I thank him for his years of hard work with my office.

Zach began his time with my office as a caseworker specializing in military and veterans administration issues before becoming my regional director for Southwest Florida in 2012. He returned to my Orlando office in 2015, serving as deputy director of constituent services.

During his time with my office, Zach mentored several of my staff, stayed a key role in my Constituent Services Department and disaster relief efforts, and drafted office correspondence. He also assisted veterans with their issues pertaining to the Department of Veteran Affairs and worked with other various Federal, State, and local government agencies.

In 2017, he assisted residents affected by Hurricane Irma, working our Recovery Assistance Center events held in the hardest hit cities across Florida. In 2018 and 2019, he made several trips to the panhandle region after Hurricane Michael’s devastation. He walked door-to-door with constituents and provided valuable assistance in the region.

Zach grew up in Orlando, FL, graduating with his bachelor’s degree in history and master’s degree in business administration from Southeastern University in Lakeland, FL. After graduation, he interned for Senator Mel Martinez, later joining his staff in 2008. He also worked for Senator George LeMieux before joining my staff in 2011.

Zach’s work for my constituents for my office made a real difference over the years. I am grateful for his dedicated service to the people of Florida and extend my best wishes to Zach on his future endeavors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING RUPE’S BURGERS

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, as a senior member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today I am pleased to honor Rupe’s Burgers in Blackfoot, which will celebrate its 34th anniversary this month, as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for June 2021.

Rupe’s Burgers is an American-style diner and drive-in known for its quality food and strong community foundation. In 1962, former owner Vaughn Rupe opened an A&W Restaurant and after years of success made the decision to sell the restaurant in 1978. In 1987, Vaughn’s son Kevin purchased the property and renamed the restaurant “Rupe’s Burgers.”

Rupe’s Burgers prides itself on its dedication to community service. The Rupe family donates and volunteers for local philanthropic missions, such as the Santa’s Helpers Program, a holiday drive organized by Bingham County emergency responders to provide gifts to economically disadvantaged children. The restaurant has also donated to local organizations that promote the success and leadership of women, such as Blackfoot Distinguished Young Women and Soroptimists. In addition to its philanthropic efforts, the Rupe family puts a premium on serving and celebrating the Blackfoot community, featuring memorabilia from local school sports teams and providing nearly 50 jobs to the local community.

Congratulations to Kevin and all of the employees of Rupe’s Burgers on being selected as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for June 2021, and congratulations on 34 years in business. You make our great State proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–125. A communication from the Senior Official performing the duties of the Under
June 8, 2021

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, THE REPORT OF A RULE ENTITLED "AIR PLAN APPROVAL; MISSOURI; CONSTRUCTION PERMITS BY RULE" (FRL NO. 10924–22–REGION 7) RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE ON MAY 27, 2021, TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

EC–1127. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Texas; Revisions to the Emissions Reduction Incentive Program" (FRL NO. 10924–63–REGION 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1128. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Quality Designation; TN; Redesignation of the Sumner County 2010 Sulfur Oxide Nonattainment Area" (FRL No. 10023–20–REGION 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1129. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; Source Category Exemptions; Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas" (FRL No. 10023–20–REGION 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1130. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clean Air Act New Source Review Operating Permit Program; Notice of Transfer of Permits to Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan" (FRL No. 10030–19–REGION 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1131. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revenue Procedure: Delay of Effective Date" (Rev. Proc. 2021–31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1132. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the York–Adams Area" (FRL NO. 10923–71–REGION 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1133. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Texas; Revisions to the Emissions Reduction Incentive Program" (FRL NO. 10924–63–REGION 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 27, 2021, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1134. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for copyright registration for the blind or other persons with disabilities.

S. 169. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for copyright registration for the blind or other persons with disabilities.
for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, and for other purposes. By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 312. A bill to expand eligibility for and provide judicial review for the Elderly Home Detention Pilot Program, provide for improvements in the release based on COVID-19 vulnerability, shorten the waiting period for judicial review during the COVID–19 pandemic, and make other technical corrections. By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 810. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

S. 1491. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve obstetric care in rural areas.

S. 1675. A bill to improve maternal health.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 286. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to award institutions of higher education grants for teaching English learners; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ROSLIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 641. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1685. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve long-term care provided to veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 1686. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the availability of coverage for lung cancer screenings without the imposition of cost sharing; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SINEMA:

S. 1687. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to carry out minor military construction projects to construct child development centers and to provide education and treatment services for infant and early childhood health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1688. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the availability of coverage for lung cancer screenings without the imposition of cost sharing; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 1689. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide bonus depreciation for certain space launch expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKY, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARDIN, and others):

S. 170. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing for and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at or surrounding installations of the Department of Defense located in the United States, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WEXLER):

S. 171. A bill to provide a do not share; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKY, Mr. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 172. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing, removal, and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at all military installations, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 174. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Strategic National Stockpile, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MARKY, Mr. KING, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. SCHATZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. HASSAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. WARRICK):

S. 175. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to carry out minor military construction projects to construct child development centers and to provide education and treatment services for infant and early childhood health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. JOHNNESON, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 176. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to provide diplomatic services in support of the United States Women’s National Team; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 259. A resolution recognizing the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and condemning the continued and intensified crackdown on human rights and basic freedoms within the People’s Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, by the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 260. A resolution remembering the 32nd anniversary of the violent repression of peaceful protests centered in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square and expressing the sense of the Senate condemning the Government of the People’s Republic of China’s ongoing denial of basic rights and fundamental freedoms; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WURK, Ms. WARNER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. WARRICK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KOWSKI, Mrs. WARREN, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. Res. 261. A resolution recognizing June 2021 as “LGBTQ Pride Month”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
At the request of Mr. Rubío, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) was added as a cosponsor of S. 65, a bill to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes.

S. 65

At the request of Ms. Sinema, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. King) was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to secure medical opinions for veterans with service-connected disabilities who die from COVID-19 to determine whether their service-connected disabilities were the principal or contributory causes of death, and for other purposes.

S. 89

At the request of Mr. Lee, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) was added as a cosponsor of S. 137, a bill to restrict the availability of Federal funds to organizations associated with the abortion industry.

S. 137

At the request of Mr. Lee, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Burr) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Moran) were added as cosponsors of S. 247, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

S. 247

At the request of Ms. Smith, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Warnock) were added as cosponsors of S. 267, a bill to increase the Federal share of operating costs for certain projects that receive grants under the Formula Grants to Rural Areas Program of the Federal Transit Administration.

S. 267

At the request of Mr. Casey, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Toomey), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Reed) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) were added as cosponsors of S. 331, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 331

At the request of Mrs. Gillibrand, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. King) were added as cosponsors of S. 377, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 377

At the request of Mr. Paul, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch) was added as a cosponsor of S. 406, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 406

At the request of Mr. Markley, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Warnock) was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth National Independence Day as a legal public holiday.

S. 477

At the request of Ms. Cortez Masto, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. Murkowski) was added as a cosponsor of S. 477, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create a refundable tax credit for travel expenditures, and for other purposes.

S. 477

At the request of Mr. Ernst, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. Hirono) were added as cosponsors of S. 544, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate one week each year as 'Buddy Check Week' for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 544

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. Shaheen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 610, a bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

S. 610

At the request of Mr. Tester, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Cotton), the Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Schumer) were added as cosponsors of S. 692, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the 'Hello Girls'.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. Rubío, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly) was added as a cosponsor of S. 699, a bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 699

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Warnock) was added as a cosponsor of S. 736, a bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes.

S. 736

At the request of Mrs. Fischer, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) was added as a cosponsor of S. 792, a bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 2012 to modify exemptions for hours of service requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 792

At the request of Ms. Smith, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cards) was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to provide for the adjustment or modification by the Secretary of Agriculture of loans for critical rural utility service providers, and for other purposes.

S. 978

At the request of Mr. Portman, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Hyde-Smith) were added as cosponsors of S. 1061, a bill to encourage the normalization of relations with Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 1061

At the request of Mr. Burr, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Manchin) were added as cosponsors of S. 1175, a bill to categorize public safety telecommunications as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

S. 1175

At the request of Ms. Duckworth, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Manchin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1178, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for a credit against tax for employers of reservists.

S. 1178

At the request of Mr. King, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1190, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide enhanced Federal matching payments for direct support worker training programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1190

At the request of Mr. King, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1192, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to authorize direct support worker career advancement demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

S. 1192

At the request of Mr. King, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1196, a bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to fund additional projects that focus on competency-based training for personal or home care aides, and for other purposes.

S. 1196

At the request of Mr. Braun, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms.
At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to designate certain National Forest System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1378, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retraining of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1488, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to establish a basic needs allowance for low-income regular members of the Armed Forces.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. STABENOW), and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1489, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish an Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1535, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1596, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1661, a bill to amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to permit retirement plans to consider certain factors in investment decisions.

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1682, a bill to prohibit certain provisions of an Executive Order relating to land conservation from taking effect, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1762, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain contributors to make certain disclosures, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1786, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a grant program for law enforcement agencies and corrections agencies to obtain behavioral health crisis response training for law enforcement officers and corrections officers, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIROKANE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1812, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1841, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Social Security Act to reduce the standardized benefits from Medicaid to Medicare, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1853, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a Motorcyclist Advisory Council.

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1859, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretary concerned to pay a member in the reserve component of an Armed Force a special bonus or incentive pay in the same amount as a member in the regular component of that Armed Force.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1860, a bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1863, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access to health care for veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Sasse) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1869, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.
At the request of Mr. Cotton, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Burr) were added as cosponsors of S. 1939, a bill to facilitate the expedited review of antisemitic hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. Cruz, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 2, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 165

At the request of Mr. Peters, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Booker) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cornyn) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 165, a resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan.

S. RES. 212

At the request of Mr. Rounds, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 212, a resolution establishing a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program in the Senate.

S. RES. 224

At the request of Mr. Heinrich, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Ossoff) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 224, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must seize the opportunity to create millions of jobs, become a net exporter of clean energy, and secure a better, more equitable future by accelerating the electrification of households, buildings, and businesses in the United States, modernizing the United States electricity grid, and continuing on the path towards decarbonizing electricity generation in the United States by 2035.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Padilla (for himself, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Warren, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Booker, Mr. Feinstein, Mr. Markey, Mr. Schumer, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Durbin, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Peters, and Ms. Hassan):

S. 1939

A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing for and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at or surrounding installations of the Department of Defense located in the United States, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the “Clean Water for Military Families Act.” This legislation would provide $10 billion for the Department of Defense to conduct investigations and remediate PFAS contamination at and surrounding DOD installations in the United States and state-owned National Guard facilities.

Dating back to the 1960s, the U.S. Navy began using a firefighting foam called aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) that contains toxic PFAS chemicals. The military used AFFF firefighting foam for emergencies, fire training exercises, and equipment testing, resulting in large discharges of PFAS contaminating groundwater and other environments.

For decades, DOD continued using AFFF firefighting foam despite mounting evidence of detrimental health concerns, and even after leading manufacturers voluntarily phased out production of PFOS and PFOA, the two most widespread and studied PFAS compounds.

In recent years, Congress has passed legislation requiring DOD to phase out the use of AFFF firefighting foams. While this is a vital step toward ensuring DOD adopts PFAS-free alternatives going forward, it does not address DOD’s legacy pollution.

To clean up the legacy pollution at contaminated military sites across the country, this legislation authorizes a one-time, $10 billion investment for PFAS investigations and cleanup. We owe our military veterans and their families to ensure that they can drink clean water and live pollution-free.

There are hundreds of contaminated military sites across the country that jeopardize the health, safety, and well-being of military communities who have suffered from exposure to PFAS pollution and toxic drinking water.

In California alone, there are 62 military facilities with a known or suspected PFAS release.

Since the discovery of PFAS at these installations, there has been little to no progress on the bases with the highest PFAS detections. A $10 billion investment would accelerate DOD’s existing cleanup efforts and cover all types of PFAS chemicals. Absent this legislation, it could take decades for DOD to clean up toxic PFAS. We must act now to move beyond studying the problem and toward a comprehensive cleanup effort to protect service-members, veterans, and military communities.

I thank my co-lead, Senator Gillibrand for her tireless leadership fighting PFAS contamination at DOD sites. I also thank the bill’s cosponsors for championing this effort with me in the Senate.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the “Clean Water for Military Families Act” as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

STATED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 259—REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE 1989 TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CHAMPIONING HUMAN RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS WITHIN THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, INCLUDING THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY PARTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, on April 15, 1989, peaceful demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing to mourn the death of former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Hu Yaobang, who was compelled to resign in 1987 for his support of students demanding political reform;

WHEREAS, throughout April and May 1989, peaceful demonstrations continued in Tiananmen Square and in an estimated 400 cities across China;

WHEREAS, by May 17, 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese citizens from all walks of life, including students, government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, and members of the armed forces, gathered peacefully in Tiananmen Square to call for democratic reforms;

WHEREAS the peaceful demonstrators of 1989 called upon the Government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly;

WHEREAS, on May 20, 1989, the Government of the PRC declared martial law;

WHEREAS, during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, the CCP leadership sent army troops and People’s Liberation Army (PLA) troops and tanks into Beijing and surrounding streets;

WHEREAS, on the night of June 3, 1989, and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, PLA soldiers, at the direction of CCP leadership, fired indiscriminately into crowds of peaceful protestors, killing and injuring thousands of demonstrators and other unarmed civilians;

WHEREAS the Government of the PRC continues to censor any mention of the crackdown centered on Tiananmen Square, prevent the victims from being publicly mourned and remembered, and harass, detain, and arrest those who call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the wounded, dead, and those imprisoned for participating in the spring 1989 demonstrations;

WHEREAS the sovereignty of Hong Kong transferred from the United Kingdom to the PRC in 1997 under the terms of the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, in which the PRC committed that Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) will “enjoy a high degree of autonomy” and committed the PRC to keep the “social and economic systems in Hong Kong” unchanged through 2047;

WHEREAS the Joint Declaration states that “[r]ights and freedoms, including those of
the person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of travel, of movement, of correspondence, of strike, of choice of occupation, of academic research and of religious beliefs that are protected by law in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and that those rights are reiterates in chapter III of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

Whereas the people of Hong Kong have held an annual Tiananmen Square vigil since 1989, which is aimed at calling the world’s attention to the only such mass gathering on Chinese territory because commemorations are banned in mainland China.

Whereas in 2020, thousands of people in Hong Kong defied a ban by the Hong Kong Police Force and gathered at the city’s annual June 4 vigil to memorialize the 31st anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Whereas, on June 30, 2020, China’s National People’s Congress Standing Committee flagrantly undermined the high degree of autonomy guaranteed to Hong Kong in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law by passing and imposing upon Hong Kong the oppressive and intentionally vague Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the “national security law”);

Whereas the Government of China, particularly the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong (the “Government of China,” “China,” or “PRC”); the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (HKSAR and MARS, respectively); the Government of China to—

(A) cease censoring information and discussion about the Tiananmen Square massacre;

(B) invite and cooperate with a full and independent investigation into the Tiananmen Square massacre by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(C) uphold its international legal obligations to Hong Kong under the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong and the Joint Declaration on Principles Governing the Implementation of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of the People’s Republic of China for its continued commitment to the fundamental freedoms of Hong Kong as guaranteed to Hong Kong in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest respect for and solidarity with the families and friends of those killed, those imprisoned or detained, and those participating in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989, and with those who have continued to suffer for their flight to publicly mourn the Tiananmen Square massacre victims;

(2) reaffirms its support for those who continue to suffer for their support of a fair and equal rule of law, and protections for human rights in China;

(3) condemns the Government of the People’s Republic of China to—

(a) return all political prisoners to their families in recognition of its responsibilities as a government for the well-being of its citizens;

(b) cease engaging in human rights abuses, including suppressing peaceful political dissent and ethnic and religious minorities;

(c) cease engaging in their ongoing denial of basic rights and freedoms to the people of China;

(d) refrain from interfering with citizens’ international freedom of movement and online expression, as well as the right to peaceful assembly.

(4) calls on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to—

(A) release all political prisoners, including those who have been imprisoned for exercising their rights to freedom of speech and freedom of association, as well as those who have been arrested or otherwise detained for peacefully exercising their rights to assembly and peaceful assembly;

(B) allow those participants in the Tiananmen demonstration who fled overseas or reside outside of China after being “blacklisted” for their peaceful protest activity to return to China without risk of retribution;

(C) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(D) release the people of Hong Kong from the Hong Kong’s criminal jurisdiction; and

(E) allow those living in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions.

(5) calls on the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of the People’s Republic of China to—

(A) respect and uphold the personal rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong and the independence of Hong Kong’s legal systems;

(B) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(6) calls on the United States Government and members of Congress to mark the 32nd anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, including through meetings with participants of the Tiananmen Square protests who lived outside of China and the families and friends of the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre based outside China; and

(7) supports ongoing peaceful movements for human rights in China and of the people in Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.


Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the people of Hong Kong have peacefully commemorated the Tiananmen Square massacre each year faithfully in large numbers.

Whereas, during the spring of 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 people engaged in Tiananmen Square protests and staged similar protests in over 400 Chinese cities, including among many others students, university professors, lawyers, journalists and government employees;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Government of the People’s Republic of China to discontinue its continued denial of basic rights and freedoms, and to cease engaging in human rights abuses, including suppressing peaceful political dissent and ethnic and religious minorities;

Whereas the Tiananmen Mothers—a group of mothers of participants in the Tiananmen Square massacre based outside China; and

Whereas, since June 4, 1989, the Government of China censors any mention of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, even the date it occurred, and imprisonment and harasses its own citizens who attempt to discuss or peacefully commemorate Tiananmen Square protests and their violent suppression.

Whereas the 32nd anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre is a poignant reminder of the demands of the Tiananmen protesters, including democracy, human rights, religious freedom, the right to free speech, the right to free assembly, and the right to peaceful political dissent and ethnic and religious minorities;

Whereas the nation’s inalienable right to self-determination remains paramount, and the world’s conscience has been nudged by the continued suffering of the people of Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest respect for and solidarity with the families and friends of those killed, those imprisoned or detained, and those participating in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989, and with those who have continued to suffer for their flight to publicly mourn the Tiananmen Square massacre victims;

(2) reaffirms its support for those who continue to suffer for their support of a fair and equal rule of law, and protections for human rights in China;

(3) condemns the Government of the People’s Republic of China to—

(a) cease engaging in human rights abuses, including suppressing peaceful political dissent and ethnic and religious minorities;

(b) cease engaging in their ongoing denial of basic rights and freedoms to the people of China;

(c) cease engaging in their ongoing denial of basic rights and freedoms to the people of Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.

(4) calls on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to—

(A) release all political prisoners, including those who have been imprisoned for exercising their rights to freedom of speech and freedom of association, as well as those who have been arrested or otherwise detained for peacefully exercising their rights to assembly and peaceful assembly;

(B) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(C) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(D) release the people of Hong Kong from the Hong Kong’s criminal jurisdiction; and

(E) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions.

(5) calls on the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of the People’s Republic of China to—

(A) respect and uphold the personal rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong and the independence of Hong Kong’s legal systems;

(B) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(C) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions;

(D) release the people of Hong Kong from the Hong Kong’s criminal jurisdiction; and

(E) allow those living in exile in Hong Kong to return to China without fear of detention or other repressions.

(6) calls on the United States Government and members of Congress to mark the 32nd anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, including through meetings with participants of the Tiananmen Square protests who lived outside of China and the families and friends of the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre based outside China; and

(7) supports ongoing peaceful movements for human rights in China and of the people in Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.
Whereas human rights, democracy, and religious freedom advocates continue to be imprisoned, arbitrarily detained, disappeared, and held incommunicado in undisclosed locations without trials, due process, or retribution to themselves, their families, or their allies; (4) condemns the use of violence, torture, harassment, and arbitrary detention as a means to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people of China to speak and associate freely, including to petition the government and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party; (5) calls on the Government of China to release all prisoners of conscience including prisoners detained because of their participation in Tiananmen Square commemorations or actions calling for the type of political reform and rights protections pursued by those who gathered in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and including over one million Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; (6) condemns the forced imposition of national security legislation with respect to Hong Kong; (7) calls upon the President to continue to use existing authorities to hold accountable Hong Kong officials, including Hong Kong Executive Council, Lam, and Government of China officials for crushing Hong Kong’s autonomy and guaranteed rights; and (8) calls upon the President to build an international coalition to demand that the Government of China adhere to its international agreements and human rights obligations.

Whereas human rights, democracy, and religious freedom advocates continue to be imprisoned, arbitrarily detained, disappeared, and held incommunicado in undisclosed locations without trials, due process, or retribution to themselves, their families, or their allies; (4) condemns the use of violence, torture, harassment, and arbitrary detention as a means to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people of China to speak and associate freely, including to petition the government and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party; (5) calls on the Government of China to release all prisoners of conscience including prisoners detained because of their participation in Tiananmen Square commemorations or actions calling for the type of political reform and rights protections pursued by those who gathered in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and including over one million Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; (6) condemns the forced imposition of national security legislation with respect to Hong Kong; (7) calls upon the President to continue to use existing authorities to hold accountable Hong Kong officials, including Hong Kong Executive Council, Lam, and Government of China officials for crushing Hong Kong’s autonomy and guaranteed rights; and (8) calls upon the President to build an international coalition to demand that the Government of China adhere to its international agreements and human rights obligations.

WHEREAS, on this day, we stand in solidarity with Chinese human rights lawyers, labor and free speech advocates, Christians and other religious groups, and those distinct Chinese individuals who face persecution, such as Tibetans, who continue to face severe restrictions and a concerted state effort to erase Tibetan Buddhism, the Tibetan language, and Tibetan culture; Whereas, on this day, we condemn the ongoing campaign of genocide and crimes against humanity committed by the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of China against Uyghurs as well as other Muslim ethnic groups who live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, more than 1,000,000 of whom have been forced into mass internment camps, suffering a range of human rights abuses including being tortured, sexually assaulted, forced to renounce their religion and pledge allegiance to the Government of China, coerced into state-run programs of forced labor, separated from their infants, forced to undergo abortion and sterilization procedures; and Whereas, on this day, we remember the words of the late Nobel Laureate Liu Xiaobo, who said there is "no force that can put an end to the human quest for freedom, and China will in the end become a nation ruled by law, where human rights reign supreme": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate— (1) commemorates the Tiananmen protests and their violent suppression until such time as any contribution to truth and justice is freely and publicly everywhere across their country; (2) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed, and friends and pro-democracy demonstrators during the spring of 1989; (3) calls on the Government of China to allow those Tiananmen demonstration participants currently living in exile in the United States and other countries to return and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party;
Whereas the coronavirus disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as “COVID–19”) pandemic compounds the systemic inequity that LGBTQ individuals face in the healthcare, education, and housing systems in the United States, leading to a disparate impact on LGBTQ individuals;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State governments to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly in the current COVID–19 pandemic, causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve on the front lines during the COVID–19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, threatened and punished federal employees from employment due to their sexual orientation, alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to public safety and security; and

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 11,000 service members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were prohibited in many States, and many LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that marriage is a fundamental right that cannot be taken from such control or possession of the United States, be taken from such control or possession of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate may direct its counsel to represent the United States in the case of Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Laura Bowen, an employee of the Senate Post Office, a department of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms; and

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and (c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, and the Federal Access to Law Enforcement Evidence Act of 1998, as amended, the Senate may direct its counsel to represent the United States in the case of Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Laura Bowen, an employee of the Senate Post Office, a department of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms;

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Dodd, Cr. No. 18–243, pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Laura Bowen, an employee of the Senate Post Office, a department of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms;

Whereas, in June 2020, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges the fundamental human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the United States to recognize June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured, and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 362—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. DODD

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 362

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Dodd, Cr. No. 18–243, pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Laura Bowen, an employee of the Senate Post Office, a department of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms; and

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent the United States in the case of Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Laura Bowen, an employee of the Senate Post Office, a department of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms; and

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate shall be subject to judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and
Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Laura Bowen and any other current or former employee of the Senate Post Office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of United States v. Fodd, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent any current or former employee of the Senate Post Office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—TO AUTHORIZER TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. TAYLOR

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 263

Whereas, in the case of United States v. Taylor, Cr. No. 21-4, pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony and, if necessary, documents from Nicole Meservey, an employee of the office of Senator Mark Warner; Whereas, pursuant to sections 700(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 2308(b)(a) and 2308(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current or former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Nicole Meservey, an employee of the office of Senator Mark Warner, and any other current or former employee of the Senator's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of United States v. Taylor, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Warner and any current or former employee of his office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered 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 resilience program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

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TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered 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 resilience program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered 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 resilience program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered 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 resilience program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2116. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) offered 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 resilience program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS
human rights abuse, violations of internationally recognized human rights, and corruption in each country in which foreign persons with respect to which sanctions have been imposed under section 1263 are located."

(e) Repeal of Sunset.—Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

SA 2117. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1782 submitted by Mr. CARDIN and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, 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 section 3313 and insert the following:

SEC. 3313. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

(a) Definitions.—Section 1262 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

(2) Immediate family member.—The term ‘immediate family member’, with respect to a foreign person, means the spouse, parent, sibling, or adult child of the person.”.

(b) Sense of Congress.—The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by inserting after section 1262 the following new section:

“SEC. 1262A. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

“It is the sense of Congress that the President should establish and regularize information sharing and sanctions-related decision making with high-ranking government officials pursuing human rights and anti-corruption sanctions programs similar in nature to those authorized under this subtitle.”.

(c) Imposition of Sanctions.—

(1) In general.—Subsection (a) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) In General.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to—

(1) any foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information—

(A) is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse;

(B) is a current or former government official, or a person acting on behalf of, or that supports, a foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information, is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in—

(i) corruption, including—

(I) the misappropriation of state assets;

(II) the expropriation of private assets for personal gain;

(III) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

(IV) bribery; or

(ii) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;

(II) is an official of a foreign government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subparagraph (A) or (B) related to the tenure of the leader or official;

(III) an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section as a result of activities related to the tenure of the leader or official;

(IV) a foreign person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section as a result of activities related to the tenure of the leader or official; and

(V) any foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information, is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in—

(i) an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(B) is or has been a leader or official of—

(I) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(C) is or has been a leader or official of—

(I) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(D) is or has been a leader or official of—

(i) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person; or

(E) has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(F) is an official of a foreign government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subparagraph (A) or (B) related to the tenure of the leader or official; or

(G) is or has been a leader or official of—

(i) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(G) is or has been a leader or official of—

(I) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(ii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person; or

(iii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(2) Authority.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person, or an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person, if the President determines, based on credible information—

(i) the proceeds of corruption;

(ii) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption; or

(iii) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

(iv) bribery; or

(v) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;

(C) is or has been a leader or official of—

(1) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(2) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(3) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;

(iii) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

(iv) bribery; or

(v) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption; or

(ii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person; or

(iii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(2) Authority.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person, or an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person, if the President determines, based on credible information—

(i) the proceeds of corruption;

(ii) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption; or

(iii) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

(iv) bribery; or

(v) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption; or

(ii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person; or

(iii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; and

(3) Banning transactions.—The President may order transactions involving the entity described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or (b), and any person acting for or on behalf of, or acting on behalf of, the entity described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or (b), to be prohibited, suspended, canceled, or revoked pursuant to this section.
was where Powell and his hawks took
the Court when other interests, like
 corporate interests, wanted to spend
 money on a candidate. Corporate poli
tical spending per se was not at issue in
the case, but spending by special inter-
ests is precisely the form of political influ-
ence, over which Powell had rec
ommended in his secret report to the
chamber.

Powell and his hawks said special in-
terest political spending, so long as it
was not in the form of a campaign con
tribution, was protected by the same
principle that protected a candidate
spending his own money on his own
campaign.

Powell asserted that limiting these
supposedly “independent” special in
terest expenditures “perpetrates (the)
grossest infringement” on First Amend
ment rights.” He did acknowledge the
interest in “purity” of elections,” but
he used skeptical quotation marks
around the word “purity,” just like he
had used skeptical quotation marks in
his report around the word “environ
ment.” But Powell dismissed those pu-
ricity concerns as likely “illusory,” to
use his word.

Powell’s Bench memo for the case
critiqued the election law’s “attempt
to lower barriers to political competi
tion to increase the range of voter
choice.” It read: “[T]he attempt to
open access for the many necessarily
involves limiting the power of the few
to exercise unscrupulous and un
associated power.”

This interest in protecting the
“power of the few” aligns exactly with
Powell’s secret chamber memo about
corporate political activity that his secret
memo had recommended to the U.S.
Chamber of Commerce, and Powell did both.

The first case that allowed Powell to
implement recommendations from his
secret report came in 1976, in a case
about the Federal Election Campaign
Act. The case was Buckley v. Valeo,
and the decision was a beast—138
pages, with another 83 pages of dissent
and concurrence cobublished together
by the Court with what one observer
called “extraordinary speed.” Five Jus
tices in that case, including Powell,
were described as First Amendment
hawks who were wary of any portion of
the Federal Election Campaign Act that
could inhibit free speech and asso-
ciation.

Now, you have to understand that
free speech and association were buzz
words for corporate political activity
precisely of the sort Powell’s secret
chamber report, which counted on the
corporate world his secret memo’s the-
cret strategy memo that Lewis Powell
handed to the Supreme Court, I described the se-
cret strategy memo to the Senate on Tuesday, June 08, 2021.

To accommodate that corporate per-
formance, the Court had to reach judg-
ments about politics. It showed itself
helpless. The amateurish political out-
look of the Court in Valeo stood out in
the late-added footnote 52, which, in
the interest of drawing clear lines—
“vargueness” being a stated concern of
the Justices—exempted from disclosure
political advertisements that did not
expressly advocate for the election or
defeat of a candidate using magic
words like “vote for,” “vote against,”
“ elect,” or “defeat.”

In the Court’s amateur opinion, a
hostile bombardment of TV advertising
challenging a candidate’s morals, de-
cency, or integrity, or attacking the
candidate’s alignment with the com-
munity’s values, and dropped on the
candidate in the heat of election season
with the intention of defeating the can-
didate, was not deemed advocacy in the
election—unless it used those magic
words. The idiocy of that premise is ob-
vious to anyone in politics.

The Court’s amateurish folly about
political spending extended to pre-
suming that spending by a powerful in-
terest for a candidate would create no
risk of corruption. And as spending
and the resulting influence could be
kept separate and independent. That is
idiocy in real life.

When a powerful political interest
starts signaling that it will spend enor-
mous sums to make candidates
guess what—candidates will find a way
to take advantage, perhaps by attract-
ing the spending to their own side by
the positions they take or perhaps by
avoiding taking positions that would
send the spending to their opponent’s
side. The Court presumed that some et
quette would separate interest from
candidate, but that was folly. It is
blindingly naive to think that politics
would produce no workarounds, that no
corruption or signaling or inter-
mediaries would violate whatever et
quette of independence the Court had
in mind.

As we know, information travels fast
in politics, never mind the sapoquette.
Drop a rock in a stream, and the
stream flows around it. Put eager can-
didates and enormous interested spend-
ers together, and trouble will follow, as
it has. Look no further than the cor
sulting of America’s climate
change by the fossil fuel indus
ry. Again, this was idiocy from ama
leurs.

But the Valeo folly accomplished one
thing: It opened the lane for unlimited
special interest spending to come into
elections to support or oppose can-
didates, just as Powell’s secret memo
had recommended.

The next opportunity for Powell
came years later, and this, time it in
volved not just the type of political ac
tivity corporations would likely under-
take but corporations directly.

Massachusetts had banned corporate
campaign contributions from statewide
referenda. Massachusetts, the First National Bank of Bos
ton, objected and sued. Frank Bellotti
was then the Commonwealth’s attor
ney general and defendant.

First National Bank of Boston v. Bellotti wound its way up to the Su
reme Court. Here, the question was
the very right of corporations to influ
ence popular elections—in this case,
referendum election. In a 5-to-4 decision, Powell wrote for the Republican-appointed majority that corporations had a constitutional right to engage in that political activity.

This outcome can’t be found in the Constitution. It provides no political role whatsoever to corporations, but this outcome aligned precisely with the recommendations of Powell’s secret report to the chamber. Indeed, it was the heart of his pitch to the chamber. His plan for corporate political power would fail apart if States could bar corporate influence from elections, even referendum elections. Powell had urged in his secret report that corporate interests not have “the slightest hesitation to press vigorously in all political arenas” and that corporations should show no “re- luctance to penalize politically those who oppose [them].” Corporations could never “press vigorously” or “penalize politically” if they could be kept out of elections, and so Bellotti was decided.

Paired with Valeo, the Bellotti case established that corporations had a constitutional right to engage in elections—at least referendum elections—with as much money as they wanted, or at least as much money as they could raise, so long as the election spending was not in the form of campaign contributions.

Ultimately, this laid the framework for the infamous Citizens United decision, another bare, 5-to-4 Republican majority that gave in this case corporate interests a full constitutional right to unlimited political spending and, as a practical matter, to unlimited anonymous political spending.

How, in Bellotti, did they get around the Constitution that provides corporations no political rights? The trick used was to focus on the message, not the messenger—completely overlook that corporations, not a person. The Court said that corporate political spending was actually speech, that influencing a popular referendum was the “type of speech” at the heart of repre- sentative democracy, and that the public had a right to hear it. The fact that corporations are not people and, indeed, that they have advantages over real people in electioneering and, in- deed, that they might even come to dominate popular democracy because of those advantages was overlooked by directing attention to the speech, not the speaker.

The type of speech was relevant to the public debate, Powell said, it doesn’t matter whether a corporation or a person says it—except every piece of this is wrong. Money is not speech. Corporations are not people. And looking at the message, not the messenger, would allow any entity’s message into our politics, even foreign ones. Then add in anonymity, and the problem goes off the proverbial cliff. Now, see in our country today. “We the People” becomes “We the Hidden Anything With Money.”

The last case for Powell was Federal Election Commission v. Massachusetts Citizens for Life in 1986. Here, the ques- tion was whether an advocacy group of precisely the kind Powell had in mind in the chamber memo was forbidden to spend its corporate treasury funds in a Federal election.

Now, the situation was that Congress had blocked corporations from using their treasury funds in Federal elec- tions. They had to raise money from voluntary donations; the corpor- rate PACs that we have seen that had to raise and spend their own money. The Court accepted that corporate treasuries might give corporate voices “an unfair advantage in the po- litical marketplace” given their vast corporate wealth and resources. But in the case before it, the Court decided that nonprofits were different. They were designed for advocacy, and they didn’t have the same sort of treasury funds as business corporations, Powell argued. Again, the Powell memo. Powell didn’t recommend that corpora- tions undertake their political work di- rectly. He had pressed for “organiza- tion,” for “joint effort.” He had urged corporate America to pursue “the po- litical power available only through united action and national organiza- tions.” And guess what. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the national or- ganization to which Powell had deliv- ered his secret recommendations, was a nonprofit corporation.

In his years on the Court, Lewis Pow- ell made good on the secret rec- ommendations that he had made to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce 5 months before joining the Court. He showed that “an activist-minded Supreme Court”—his words—could be that “im- portant instrument for social, eco- nomic and political change”—his words—that he had proposed. He opened a lane for unlimited money into politics. What his secret re- report had called “the scale of financing available only through joint effort.” He bulldozed aside bars on corporate spending and politics so corporations could deploy, just as his report had urged, “whatever degree of pressure—publicly and privately—may be neces- sary.” And he allowed advocacy orga- nizations to spend their treasuries in politics, opening the way for the “organ- ization,” “joint effort,” and “united action” he had called for in his report through “national organizations.”

All the key pieces were in place to unleash the corporate influence ma- chine that he had recommended to the chamber, influence that dominates much of American politics today, influ- ence that controls much of what we do in the Senate Chamber today, and in which, of all things, the chamber, which was his client for the secret re- port, is today the apex predator of cor- porate influence, red in tooth and claw. Everything was aligned for what Powell had recommended: corporate “political power,” “assiduously cul- tivated,” “used aggressively and with
determination,” with “no hesitation to attack,” “not the slightest hesitation to press vigorously in all political are- nas,” and no “restraint to penalize politically those who oppose.” It is a dark achievement, but it is quite an achievement. And, interestingly, Powell’s official biography frames out his judicial career without mentioning his role as the early or- chestrator of corporate political influ- ence in American politics. It is actu- ally likely his most significant and lasting legacy.

To be continued.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ma- jority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 131.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomi- nation of Zahid N. Quraishi, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I seek a cloture motion to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomi- nation of Executive Calendar No. 131, Zahid N. Quraishi, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 129.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination. The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion. The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION
We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 129, Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.


LEGISLATIVE SESSION
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT
Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motions filed today, June 8, be waived. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 262) to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in United States v. Dodd.

A resolution (S. Res. 263) to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in United States v. Taylor.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc, the preambles be agreed to en bloc, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolutions were agreed to. The preambles were agreed to. (The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

NOMINATION REFERRAL
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, as if in executive session, the nomination of Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service received in the Senate May 27, 2021, be jointly referred to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2021
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of business the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Quraishi nomination.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW
Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:52 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 9, 2021, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS
Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
CARAL E. SPANGLER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, VICE JOHN E. WHITLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
GRANT T. HARRIS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE NAKHITAR NIKAHITAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
NEIL HARVEY MACHRIE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE BRIAN CALLANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
HUFUS GIFFORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, AND TO HAVE THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE, VICE SEAN F. LAWLER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LARRY D. TUNER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE SCOTT S. DARE, RESIGNED.

DAVID WEIL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE CHERYL MAIKE STANTON.

IN THE AIR FORCE
THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12100 AND 12122:

To be brigadier general
COL. EDWARD D. CASEY
THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12100 AND 12122:

To be major general
BRIG. GEN. RYAN T. OKARARA
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12100 AND 12122:

To be major general
BRIG. GEN. LINDA S. HURRY
THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12100 AND 12122:

To be brigadier general
COL. CARLA D. HINR

IN THE ARMY
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 616:

To be lieutenant general
MAJ. GEN. JONATHAN P. HAGA
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 616:

To be lieutenant general
MAJ. GEN. ANDREW A. MALKASIAN
To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. BRIAN J. MENNES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED AS POSITION UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601, 7037 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. STUART W. RISCH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID J. FURNESS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MATTHEW G. GLAVY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL B. LOVEALL

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 2021:

THE JUDICIARY

REGINA M. RODRIGUEZ, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

JULIEN XAVIER NEALS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. ALBERT DOTSON, SR.

HON. MARIA ELVIRA SALAZAR OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Ms. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Albert Dotson, Sr., a beloved constituent in our community who served as a pioneer, activist, husband, and loving father throughout his lifetime. On May 29, 2021, Mr. Dotson passed away at the age of 83.

I would like to recognize Dr. Albert Dotson, Sr.’s steadfast leadership, his embrace of the communities he has lived and served in, and his many achievements.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee in 1938, Albert was raised by a single mother who worked as a housekeeper. His mother, Alberta, taught him the value of hard work and respect at an early age.

Later on in life, Albert met his wife, Earlene, while at church. The couple married in 1959 and continued to attend church together throughout the next six decades. Together, they had five children and 13 grandchildren.

Throughout his life, Albert never forgot the value of hard work that his mother instilled in him. After dropping out of college to take an entry-level job at Sears Roebuck and Company, he eventually worked his way up as the corporation’s first African American store manager. In 1976, he relocated to Miami, where he eventually decided to launch several of his own businesses with his wife.

Education was always very important to Albert and Earlene. After watching all five of their children graduate from college, they decided to go back to school themselves and complete their undergraduate degrees. Albert eventually went on to complete his PhD in Philosophy in 2004.

Albert continuously remained active in the higher education community, serving on Florida International University’s (FIU) Foundation Board of Directors for nearly two decades to secure research funding for architecture and medical students. He eventually went on to chair the FIU Board of Trustees from 2009 to 2011.

Albert cared deeply for the Miami community, being involved with community groups like the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce and the Miami-Dade School Board. In 1989, he joined the Orange Bowl Committee, created in 1935 to promote tourism to the Miami metropolitan area. Less than a decade later, Albert broke records when he became the first African American President of the Committee.

Albert’s life is a great example of service-leadership and working hard towards the American Dream. Miami-Dade will always be grateful for his contributions to our community.

Dr. Dotson Sr. is survived by his wife Earlene; his sons Albert Jr. and Jonathan; his daughters Dr. Toyia Greene, Le’Tessa Hall, Christa Dean; and his 13 grandchildren.
community. His retirement concludes a vibrant career of advocacy, public engagement, and scholarly work. I am proud to call Mr. Cotrell a fellow San Antonian and friend. Please join me in commemorating the career of an extraordinary educator and equal rights advocate.

Dr. Charles L. Cotrell began his studies at St. Mary’s University in 1958, graduating in 1962. In 1965, after receiving his Ph.D. in Political Science and Government from the University of Arizona, Dr. Cotrell went on to teach at Texas A&M University—Kingsville (formerly Texas A&M-K) until returning to teach at his alma mater in 1966. Dr. Cotrell was an active participant in many civil rights causes like the La Casita Farms strike. He was professor to many Chicano activists of the late 1960s at both Texas A&M—Kingsville and St. Mary’s. He mentored youth in the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO) and is a founding board member of the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio. In 2000, Dr. Cotrell was named President of St. Mary’s University where he spearheaded several education initiatives focused on underrepresented groups.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Dr. Cotrell and his many contributions to our beautiful city. I thank Dr. Cotrell for all that he has done. May he enjoy his well-earned retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF FRAYDUN MANOCHERIAN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fraydun Manocherian on the 75-year anniversary of his immigration to the United States from Tehran, Iran and for his steadfast dedication to and impactful advocacy for automobile safety. Mr. Manocherian is also a successful entrepreneur embodying the American Dream with his wife Jennifer, their five children, and 13 grandchildren.

In 1932, Fraydun Manocherian emigrated to the United States at the age of 14 with his mother and brother. He soon became an entrepreneur pursuing the American Dream with his wife Jennifer, their five children, and 13 grandchildren.

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Mr. Manocherian’s voice was among the first to rally the nation against drunk driving and his advocacy for federal funding of public education in traffic safety contributed toward passage of The Highway Safety Act of 1970, which established the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. He is currently working on the $650 million increased funding provided by the Federal Highway Trust Fund for a sustained National Traffic Safety Education media program. These efforts, among countless others, have helped reduce fatalities from 55,000 a year to 38,000 a year. This 30 percent reduction in fatalities is astonishing considering that in that same time frame, the number of drivers and mile driven have grown exponentially.

For his dedication and accomplishments in the field of auto safety, Mr. Manocherian has received the “Man of the Year” award from the New York Council for Public Affairs, the “Man of the Year” award from the Greater New York Automobile Dealers Association, an Honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters from St. John’s University, a Master of Arts degree from the International University of Communications in Washington, D.C., the 1997 Distinguished Service to Safety Award from the National Safety Council, and the 2005 Public Service Award, one of the highest awards given by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. He has met with almost every President since President Eisenhower, is a founder of the Carter Center, and was appointed by President H. W. Bush to serve on the National Driver Register Advisory Committee.

At 89 years young, Fraydun Manocherian is not only a nationally recognized powerful public service advocate, but also a rated jet pilot, and, more importantly, a greater husband, father, and grandfather than businessman, entrepreneur, or philanthropist.

Madam Speaker, I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing Fraydun Manocherian for his public service and incredible contributions to society and a lifetime of dedication to automobile and driver safety.

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. LUETKEMEYER of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kiara Strayhorn for winning two state titles at the Class 5 Track and Field Championship.

Kiara earned a total of twenty-eight points out of the thirty points the Capital City Lady Cavaliers put on the board. Strayhorn should be commended for her hard work and dedication throughout this past year.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing Kiara Strayhorn for a job well done.

HONORING SHEILA TRACY

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Sheila Tracy. After serving 28 years, Sheila Tracy is retiring from her position as President of the Northland Regional Chamber of Commerce.

With the help of Sheila’s leadership, the Northland Regional Chamber has continued to advocate for the needs of constituents in Missouri’s Sixth Congressional District and the Northland of Kansas City. Sheila and the Chamber have worked on several large projects to benefit the Northland and my district. Sheila has spent countless hours working to move projects forward that would benefit my constituents, most recently the Buck O’Neil Bridge.

I am honored to have collaborated with Sheila during her time as President of the Northland Regional Chamber. Her professionalism and dedication to the Northland and
my constituents was a great example of collaboration between local, state and federal leadership. While the Northland Regional Chamber is losing an incredible leader, I am excited for Sheila to begin the next chapter of her life.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in thanking Sheila Tracy for her years of service to the people of the Northland and Missouri’s Sixth Congressional District. I know Sheila’s colleagues, family and friends join with me in thanking her for her commitment to others and wishing her the best of luck in all her endeavors and many years of success to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOCAL JUROR NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2021

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Local Juror Non-Discrimination Act of 2021. This bill would clarify that D.C. residents may not be excluded or disqualified from jury service in the D.C. Superior Court based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Specifically, my bill would clarify that “sex,” which is a protected class under the non-discrimination law that applies to jurors in the D.C. Superior Court, includes sexual orientation and gender identity. Under the Home Rule Act, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over title 11 of the D.C. Code (relating to organization and jurisdiction of the local D.C. courts).

The District has one of the strongest non-discrimination laws in the country, including protecting individuals based on sexual orientation and gender identity. However, under the Home Rule Act, the District does not have the authority to make this non-discrimination law applicable to jurors in the D.C. Superior Court. Therefore, until the District is given complete control over the organization and jurisdiction of its local courts, an act of Congress is required to make this important change to protect the rights of all D.C. residents. This bill is necessary to protect jurors in the D.C. Superior Court from discrimination.

My bill is similar to the Juror Non-Discrimination Act of 2021 (H.R. 1140), which would provide the same protections for jurors in federal court. I am a proud cosponsor of that bill. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

CELEBRATING 80 YEARS OF THE DOWNRIVER FAMILY YMCA

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the anniversary of the Downriver Family YMCA located in Southgate, Michigan. Their 80 years of service to our community and its families is worthy of commendation.

In Metro Detroit, the YMCA has been serving families for over 168 years. The YMCA is an organization of men, women, and children with a shared commitment to nurturing the potential of kids, promoting healthy living, and fostering a sense of social responsibility.

With similar goals as an organization established in 1941 by W.F. Newell at a house on Biddle Avenue in Wyandotte, Michigan, the Downriver Family YMCA has grown to be an exceptional center of wellness, community, and education. In 1943, The YMCA outgrew their small house and moved to a property at Chestnut and Biddle. This new Downriver YMCA represented the first “family” YMCA branch including boys and girls as well as men and women. Sixteen years later, they made the big move to their new home in Southgate at Fort Street and Eureka, partnering with the WYCA. Together they built two new pools and improved their offerings constantly to continue to serve the bustling area of Downriver. On May 11, 2003, to meet the growing needs of the community the YMCA and the City of Southgate held the grand opening for their brand-new building, The Southgate Fun and Fitness Center.

Serving over 15,000 members, the Downriver Family YMCA is the largest branch in Metro Detroit. This organization has supported generations of Downriver families from childhood with their senior years. Providing after-school programs, summer camps, food drives, active living classes, and activities for seniors, the Downriver Family YMCA’s commitment to the promotion of health and wellness has impacted the lives of thousands of Michiganders of all ages as they enter their eighth decade of service to the people of Downriver.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the Downriver Family YMCA’s 80 years of service to our community. The Downriver Family YMCA has been a constant in the lives of the Downriver area’s children and families for decades. I extend my gratitude to the entire Downriver Family YMCA team and wish them continued success in service and healthy living for years to come.

HONORING MICHAEL T. PTASIEKSI, 5TH INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CELEBRATION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. RODNEY DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. ROYDEN DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the career of a true public servant, House Inspector General Michael Ptasienski, who has dedicated nearly 15 years of his professional career to ensuring the People’s House operates with integrity and accountability. Appointed as Inspector General in February of 2018, Mike is only the fifth individual to hold this position and as House IG, exemplified the excellence, attention to detail, determination and character necessary for this work.

But of course, the role of the Inspector General was not a surprise to Mike. Prior to being appointed, he had served as Deputy Inspector General of Advisory and Administrative Services, and as Director of Management Advisory Services. This month, his tenure in the House IG shop came to its end when he entered retirement on June 4, 2021. Mike will be missed—not only for his dedication and commitment to the IG mission, but for his positive attitude and approachable nature.

In the words of the IG’s mission, “the role of the IG is to ‘serve as a constructive critic, helpful advisor, and positive change agent.’” In fulfilling this mission, Mike has gone above and beyond, and the House is a more accountable, efficient, and safe institution due to the many recommendations and advisories his team produced under his leadership.

I wish to once again express my and my team’s gratitude for Mike’s partnership, collaboration, and kindness throughout the years, and wish him all the best in his retirement.

HONORING REVEREND DR. JOHN E. ROBERTS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Reverend Dr. John Roberts, Pastor of Indiana Avenue Missionary Baptist Church in Toledo, for his 56 years of service in Jesus Christ. Our community joined his congregation in celebration of this heralded event on June 6, 2021.

Pastor John Roberts’ life in an Extension of Remarks in April 2005 upon the very special occasion of his fortieth anniversary. This 56th year, Pastor Roberts will be elevated to the honorable status of Pastor Emeritus.

Born in Bryant, Mississippi in 1927 to George and Melvina Roberts, John E. Roberts came to Toledo, Ohio in 1944. A founding member of Indiana Avenue Missionary Baptist Church, he has been part of the church since it was organized in 1946. As noted in his biography, “He has served and walked in the footsteps of most positions in the church, from custodian to Pastor” and was called to pastor the church on the 3rd Sunday of January 1965. Even while Pastor, he pursued his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Religious Education degrees in 1975, his Master of Theology in 1984, and his Doctorate in Biblical Theology in 1985.

His biography highlights his many roles in his capacity as pastor: teacher, preacher, counselor, and builder. The biography notes he is “Christ-like in devotion: strong in faith and mighty in prayer. His life, with its results, is a never-failing inspiration and challenges people of all ages and races, creating strong men around him.”

Though Pastor Roberts has been the guiding light of his congregation and family for decades, standing beside him always has been his wife, First Lady Mother Bernice Roberts. Pastor and First Lady Mother Roberts are partners in all ways and “jointly through the Grace of God they have mastered certain techniques that involve the ability to compromise, understand, cooperate, give and take, adjusting for better, not worse, knowing that all things work together for the good of those who love the Lord.” Pastor and Mother Roberts were blessed to celebrate their 71st anniversary this year, on April 6. Together
their family includes children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Pastor Roberts’ service to the membership of Indiana Avenue Missionary Baptist Church blazed a path of leadership as he grew the church over many decades. His congregation blossomed from dozens to thousands as he shared the Word of the Lord, his devotion and wisdom, and his unique gifts.

In addition to his leadership in the church, Pastor Roberts’ imprimatur in our community is written large. A highly respected community leader, he has served on many Toledo area organizations, lending his expertise and counsel well beyond the doors of his church.

Reverend Dr. John E. Roberts came to retirement at age 93 in March of 2021. He was the oldest serving Baptist pastor in Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, and the Nation. As Pastor Emeritus, I am certain he will continue Christ’s Message of Love and follow Psalms 78:72, “So he shepherded them according to the integrity of his heart. And guided them by the skillfulness of his hands.”

We are grateful for Pastor Roberts’ unique and precious gifts including an irrepressible, wry sense of humor, brilliant smile, twinkling eyes, and a biblical text. A man of the Word, he kept his word. His life inspired others from all walks of life to follow his steady lead. The Indiana Avenue Missionary Baptist Church building he led his congregation to construct, and then expand several times, serves as a foundation stone for the revitalization of the near west neighborhood that hugs Toledo’s downtown.

When Pastor Roberts set a course, he always arrived at the destination.

HONORING THE LIFE OF COL. DICK LITTLESTONE
HON. TED LIEU
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Colonel Richard “Dick” Littlestone, United States Army retired—a beloved husband, father, grandfather, and dedicated advocate for veterans from California’s 33rd Congressional District. Colonel Littlestone passed away on May 15, 2021 at the age of 97.

Colonel Littlestone was born on September 23, 1923 in Evanston, Illinois and moved with his family to California at a young age. He attended and graduated from Los Angeles High School and was drafted into the Army a couple years later. While there, he was chosen to go to the United States Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in 1947.

Colonel Littlestone married his wife Doris in 1948. They moved to the Pacific Palisades neighborhood of Los Angeles in 1972 and raised three children, Richard, Nanette and Mark. They resided in the Palisades for 49 years. Doris and Dick were married for almost 73 years.

Colonel Littlestone was a veteran of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. He served in the United States Army for 33 years and received the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and more than a dozen other honors.

Through the G.I. Bill, he earned several advanced degrees and said that as a result, he had a wonderful career in the Army.

After his time in the service, Colonel Littlestone taught at West Point for several years and later served as Chair and Professor of the Department of Military Science and Associate Director of the Computers and Information Systems Research Program at the University of California at Berkeley.

Colonel Littlestone believed deeply in duty, honor, and country, but went beyond that to serve his community and when he retired, this became his passion. Colonel Littlestone dedicated his time towards advocating for local veterans and fighting for improvements in his community. He said it was his service in three wars, and all the Army provided him, that drove his continued involvement and advocacy.

Colonel Dick Littlestone was the driving force behind the creation of the Los Angeles National Cemetery’s new and expanded columbarium, a 4.4-acre project on the West Los Angeles VA Campus that would go on to house the remains of over 90,000 veterans and their family members. For 22 years he championed this cause to ensure more veterans in the region could be laid to rest closer to their families and homes. The process was a labor of love and he provoked and cajoled several Secretaries of Veterans Affairs for 4 years, knocking down one hurdle after another. His final achievement was to see the completion and dedication of the columbarium at the Los Angeles National Cemetery, which took place in October 2019.

Colonel Littlestone was honored in 2015 with the first-ever Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors’ Veterans Lifetime Achievement Award. He was more recently recognized for his service to the country when named Los Angeles Veteran of the Year in 2020 by Los Angeles City Councilmember Mike Bonin. Bonin said, “Throughout his decades of service to both his country and his community, Colonel Littlestone has consistently combined his passion for the military with education.”

Bonin added, “Colonel Dick Littlestone is an extraordinary example of patriotic duty and service—to his country and to the City of Los Angeles.”

Colonel Dick Littlestone believed deeply in duty, honor, and country. His dedication to veterans and his service to his country and community is a shining example for all of us to follow. May his memory be a blessing.

CONGRATULATING DIJONAY DAWSON FOR WINNING THREE CLASS 5 STATE MEDALS

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dijonay Dawson for winning three gold medals at the Class 5 Track and Field Championship.

Dijonay earned a total of nine points out of the eleven the Jefferson City Lady Jays put on the board. Out of her three gold medals, two lines.

Under third-generation owners, Wesley H. Garner I’s son, Frederick L. Garner, joined the company and, after serving in various capacities within the company for more
than twenty years, he purchased Huribut Cal-
ium and Chemical from the family. Frederick
focused on reinvesting in the plant and equip-
ment to produce a diverse and high-quality
product line, and changed the name of the
firm to Great Lakes Calcium Corporation.
In 1996, Wesley Huribut Gardner II, became
the fifth-generation family member to continue
the entrepreneurial spirit by further expanding
product lines. In 2015, Wes changed the
company’s name to GLC Minerals, LLC and
launched GLC Integrated Services, LLC, a
trans-load company serving Wisconsin’s dairy
industry. Despite all of this, the company contin-
ues to grow and support our local busi-
ness community and the broader Green Bay
community, as it did in the early days when it
helped to establish and support the Greater
Green Bay Chamber.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members of this
body to join me in applauding GLC Minerals
and the Huribut family legacy for their 150
years of success.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
HERITAGE MONTH ESSAY
TEST WINNERS

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO
SABLÁN
OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, this year, I
hosted the first-ever Asian and Pacific Islander
Heritage Month Essay Contest for Northern
Mariana Islands middle school and high
school students. This contest gives students
in my district the opportunity to showcase their
writing skills and reflect on their unique experi-
ences living in the Northern Marianas Islands.
This year’s essay prompt encouraged students
to share how the Asian and Pacific Islander
community has impacted them, and what the
Marianas community can do to best celebrate
and respect the diversity in our islands.
We evaluated the 44 students who participated. A volunteer panel of judges
reviewed the essays and chose Jia Ross
Nicdao and Camille Torres Hocog as this
year’s winners of the middle school and high
school division, respectively. Jia, an 8th
grade student at Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood Mid-
ddle School, wrote about her experience as a
young Asian American in the Northern Mar-
ianas Islands. Camille, a sophomore at Mari-
anas High School, wrote about her experience as a
student at Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood Mid-

YEAR'S WINNERS, JIA ROSS NICDAO, AD-
miral Herbert G. Hopwood Middle School,
and Camille Torres Hocog, Marianas High School, Sophomore
The Northern Marianas Islands: an archi-
elago of islands in the middle of the Pacific
Ocean. Despite our small and rather remote
location, an abundance of cultures within the
Asian and Pacific Islander community reside here. Descendants from all around the
Asian-Pacific region call our islands home.
As a young Chamorro woman who is indig-
eneous to these islands, this place means a
source of my values, confidence, goals, and
morals. But there’s one thing about my
Chamorro identity that has always stuck out
to me; I am a result of the perseverance of
my people. Among the Pacific Islands, the
Marianas has the longest history of colo-
nialism. To this day, we are still experi-
encing its lasting effects. As I grow and learn
even more about my heritage, the more I
appreciate and value our unique culture.
A source of my values, confidence, goals,
and morals.
My parents immigrated to the CNMI for
work and started a family here. My identity
as Asian American has been a long con-
fusing. In the beginning, I felt as if I did not
deserve to be a member of the Filipino com-
unity. I felt like my opinions and thoughts
were invalid toward these topics. It was
because I was raised away from the area of
action and lived abroad. My different living
situation made me feel as if I do not deserve
to have a label. I struggled to find a label that I connected to, so I decided
to research Filipino culture. At that moment
was when I found out about the ethnic group
that I identify with, known as Asian Americans, who are Americans with
Asian ancestry and/or children of immi-
grant Asian parents. This was something I
finally related to. On the island, I
never felt different because of my eth-
nicity, which was opposite to my other feel-
ings. I was either Asian, so whenever
I was around them, I felt like I be-
longed with them. I liked that I could relate
with other Asian Americans through shared experi-
ences. I was able to write down these
down these thoughts on a paper notebook
and take it with me to school.
Having that experience at such a young
age shaped the way I see culture today. It
showed me that simply sharing our parts
of the world and understanding each other’s
background is again, the best way to cele-
bcrate our cultural diversities.
As we all know, May is a special month for us Asian and Pacific Islanders. It’s a month
for us to celebrate our achievements, con-
tributions, and our heritage. It’s an occasion
where many within the community come up
about their experiences being Asian and/or
Pacific Islander. Whether it be the struggles
or moments of contentment, it would be the time to listen to and grab onto
our experiences. Despite this month being named
API Heritage Month, we shall continue to
listen to and uplift each other’s voices even
after May ends. All throughout the year, we will
continue to explore, respect, and celebrate diversity and unity. Thank you for reading.

CHRISTOPHER JAMES LLEWELLYN
HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker,
I proudly pause to recognize Christopher
James Llewellyn. Christopher is a very special
young man who has exemplified the finest
facts of citizenship and leadership by tak-
ing an active part in the Boy Scouts of Amer-
icism. He is currently serving as one of the most
prestigious award of Eagle Scout.
Christopher has been very active with his
troop, participating in many scout activities.
Over the many years Christopher has been in-
volved with scouting, he has not only earned
39 merit badges, but also the respect of his
troop leaders, and community. Most notably,
Christopher has been inducted into the Order of
the Arrow and is the Sr. Patrol Leader of
his troop. Christopher has also contributed to
his community through his Eagle Scout project which was renovating the Marian Grotto beside Mary Immaculate Catholic Church.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Christopher James Llewellyn for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

THANKING PHILIP L. PARKER FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE GREATER DAYTON, OHIO REGION

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to a respected community leader and trusted friend from my congressional district, Philip L. Parker, for his outstanding leadership and service to the business community and the Greater Dayton, Ohio region.

Phil Parker became president and CEO of the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce on April 29, 1994 and retired on July 31, 2020. Before joining the Chamber, Phil was Executive Director of the Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley.

For nearly a half-century, Phil has worked to make the Miami Valley a better place to live, work, and raise a family. When I served as mayor of the city of Dayton, and throughout my time in Congress, Phil and I worked together on many issues and community projects to advance our shared goals of promoting economic and job growth throughout Southwest Ohio.

During his 26-year tenure as president and CEO of the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, Phil directed one of the 25 largest Chambers of Commerce in the nation. He oversaw the implementation of numerous transportation initiatives, such as the development of Austin Boulevard and much-needed improvements of U.S. Route 35 and I–70. Under his leadership, the Dayton Area Chamber was consistently recognized as one of the very best in the nation. In 1998, the Dayton Chamber was named Chamber of the Year by the Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives.

Phil has been actively involved as a local, regional, state, and national volunteer, serving more than 500 volunteer hours a year over nearly 46 years. The generous amounts of time and energy he has contributed to a variety of volunteer and civic organizations, including the Greater Dayton Jaycees, the United Way, and the American Red Cross, have benefited our entire community.

Phil has served on more than 50 boards over the years and currently sits on a dozen local boards including Greene Memorial Hospital, Soin Medical Center, Kettering College, and is a member of the Dayton Rotary Club.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Phil Parker as he celebrates his retirement. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking a truly outstanding citizen for his lifetime of service to the people of Southwest Ohio.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERAL OFFICIALS RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT EQUALITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Federal Officials Residency Requirement Equality Act, which would “require other federal officials who serve the District of Columbia to live within its boundaries. In nearly every other jurisdiction in the United States, federal district court judges, federal circuit court judges, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals and federal court clerks are required by federal law to reside within the jurisdictions where they have been appointed—but these same officials appointed to serve only the people of the District are not bound by this same requirement. Even in the territories, such officials are required to live in those jurisdictions other than the U.S. Attorney and U.S. Marshal appointed for the Northern Mariana Islands who at the same time are serving in the same capacity in another jurisdiction. The only other exceptions exist for such officials appointed to the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York, which are the only districts that serve different parts of the same city. My bill would put the District on equal footing with almost every other jurisdiction by ensuring that our federal judges, U.S. Marshals, U.S. Attorney and federal clerk live among the residents they have been appointed to serve, in keeping with the federal law that applies elsewhere in the United States.

The requirement that these federal officials live in the jurisdictions they serve is significantly related to knowledge of the effect of their decisions, an important reason the residency requirement is enshrined in federal law. As stated in the official commentary to the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, “a judge should not become isolated from the society in which the judge lives.’’ The same holds true for other federal officials. My bill recognizes that the District deserves federal officials with the same understanding and links to the community as Congress has seen fit to require for federal officials in other jurisdictions.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE POPE FRANCIS PREPATORY SCHOOL BOYS ICE HOCKEY TEAM

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Pope Francis Preparatory School Boys Ice Hockey Team on winning the 2021 U.S.A. Hockey High School Division I National Championship.

Mr. Speaker, the Pope Francis Preparatory School Boys Ice Hockey Team, which was founded in 2019, has reached new heights in its inaugural season. After defeating Monmouth, South Dakota, on the biggest stage in high school hockey, the team has secured their place in the FCS title game.

Throughout the season, the team faced unprecedented challenges. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FCS football season was moved to Spring 2021. Additionally, following the February Winter Freeze, players and coaches used feed shovels to clear snow off the field for practice. Meanwhile, due to renovations to the football facilities, the Sam Houston St. players were without locker room and shower facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Pope Francis Preparatory School Boys Ice Hockey Team for their superb achievement. I am proud of this group and I wish them much continued success.

HONORING SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY’S ACHIEVEMENT OF ITS 1ST FCS CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. KEVIN BRADY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 8, 2021

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Sam Houston State Bearkats and their first NCAA FCS title in program history.

Throughout the season, the team faced countless unprecedented challenges. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FCS football season was moved to Spring 2021. Additionally, following the February Winter Freeze, players and coaches used feed shovels to clear snow off the field for practice. Meanwhile, due to renovations to the football facilities, the Sam Houston St. players were without locker room and shower facilities.

Despite the season’s difficulties, Sam Houston State’s resilience made the year one that will not be soon forgotten. The Bearkats finished their regular season undefeated with a 10–0 record. The team clinched its eighth Southland Conference championship. Additionally, coach K.C. Keeler won the Southland Conference Coach of the Year. With such a successful regular season, the Bearkats entered the postseason with momentum and with the No. 2 seed in the FCS playoffs.

After defeating Monmouth, South Dakota St., and James Madison, the Bearkats secured their place in the FCS title game. The 2021 FCS Championship Game, played in

THANKING PHILIP L. PARKER FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE GREATER DAYTON, OHIO REGION

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OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Phil Parker as he celebrates his retirement. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking a truly outstanding citizen for his lifetime of service to the people of Southwest Ohio.
Frisco, TX between the Sam Houston State Bearkats and the No. 1 seed South Dakota State Jackrabbits, was an instant classic. After a back and forth game, the Bearkats’ resilience proved to be the difference. With only 16 seconds left in the game, Eric Schmic found Ife Adeyi for a 10-yard touchdown to take the lead. With a 23–21 victory, Sam Houston St secured its first FCS Championship in program history.

This was not only a first for Sam Houston State and Texas, but it was also a first for Coach K.C. Keeler, who became the first coach to win an FCS Championship at two different schools: first at the University of Delaware and now at Sam Houston State. Coach Keeler also became the all-time winningest coach in FCS playoff history with 24 wins. The Bearkats’ Jequez Ezzard was also named the FCS Championship Game’s Most Outstanding Player. The team’s achievement will be long remembered. As Coach Keeler said to his team after the game: “It’s immortality for the rest of our lives and beyond that . . . Sam Houston State is the national champion.”

I join the rest of the state of Texas in honoring Sam Houston State and the Bearkats for their historic victory. They truly represent the best of Texas and its fighting spirit of strength and determination.
HIGHLIGHTS
See Résumé of Congressional Activity.
Senate passed S. 1260, United States Innovation and Competition Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S3967–S3998
Measures Introduced: Eighteen bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1963–1980, and S. Res. 259–263.

Measures Reported:
S. 169, to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances.
S. 312, to expand eligibility for and provide judicial review for the Elderly Home Detention Pilot Program, provide for compassionate release based on COVID–19 vulnerability, shorten the waiting period for judicial review during the COVID–19 pandemic, and make other technical corrections, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
S. 1491, to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve obstetric care in rural areas, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
S. 1675, to improve maternal health, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Measures Passed:
United States Innovation and Competition Act: By 68 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 226), Senate passed 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, by the order of the Senate of Friday, May 28, 2021, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto:

Adopted:
By 68 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 225), Schumer Amendment No. 1502, in the nature of a substitute.

Rejected:
By 42 yeas to 58 nays (Vote No. 223), Cornyn/Cotton Amendment No. 1858 (to Amendment No. 1502), to modify the semiconductor incentives program of the Department of Commerce.

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:
By 72 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. 224), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, and all applicable budget resolutions, with respect to Schumer Amendment No. 1502 (listed above). Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment was in violation of the Senate Pay-As-You-Go rule, was not sustained, and thus the point of order fell.
Pursuant to the order of Friday, May 28, 2021, the motion to invoke cloture on the bill was withdrawn.

Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 184, designating the week of May 2, 2021, through May 8, 2021, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”, and the resolution was then agreed to.

Authorizing testimony, documents, and representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 262, to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in United States v. Dodd.
Authorizing testimony, documents, and representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 263, to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in United States v. Taylor.

Measures Considered:
Paycheck Fairness Act: By 49 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 227), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 7, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex.

Quraishi Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Zahid N. Quraishi, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, June 10, 2021.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:
Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 9, 2021.


A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Zahid N. Quraishi, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:
Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Venkataraman Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the nomination of Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, received in the Senate on Thursday, May 27, 2021, be jointly referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:
By 66 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. EX. 220), Julien Xavier Neals, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

By 72 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. EX. 222), Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:
By 72 yeas to 28 nays (Vote No. EX. 221), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
Caral E. Spangler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

Rufus Gifford, of Massachusetts, to be Chief of Protocol, and to have the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service.

Larry D. Turner, of North Carolina, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor.

David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

4 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
4 Army nominations in the rank of general.
2 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

A routine list in the Army.

Executive Communications:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Record Votes: Eight record votes were taken today. (Total—227)
Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:52 p.m., until 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 9, 2021. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S3997.)

Committee Meetings

(Approval of the record by the Senate is implied when notice is not published of objections thereto.)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Committee on Appropriations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of State, after receiving testimony from Antony Blinken, Secretary of State.

APPROPRIATIONS: AIR FORCE AND SPACE FORCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Air Force and Space Force, after receiving testimony from John P. Roth, Acting Secretary, and General Charles Q. Brown, Jr., Chief of Staff, both of the Air Force, and General John W. Raymond, Chief of Space Operations, all of the Department of Defense.

STRATEGIC COMPETITION WITH CHINA

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States’ strategic competition with China, after receiving testimony from Bonnie S. Glaser, German Marshall Fund of the United States; Sheena Chestnut Greitens, University of Texas at Austin Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs; Evan S. Medeiros, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service; and Matt F. Pottinger, Stanford University Hoover Institution.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower concluded a hearing to examine Navy and Marine Corps investment programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2022, after receiving testimony from Frederick J. Stefany, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Vice Admiral James W. Kilby, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfighting Requirements and Capabilities, and Lieutenant General Eric M. Smith, USMC, Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration, all of the Department of Defense.

RURAL TRANSIT

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development concluded a hearing to examine rural transit, focusing on opportunities and challenges for connecting communities, including S. 267, to increase the Federal share of operating costs for certain projects that receive grants under the Formula Grants to Rural Areas Program of the Federal Transit Administration, after receiving testimony from Brandon Nurmi, Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency, Virginia, Minnesota; Kendra McGeady, Pelivan Transit, Big Cabin, Oklahoma; and Barbara K. Cline, Prairie Hills Transit, Spearfish, South Dakota.

PRESIDENT’S PROPOSED BUDGET

Committee on the Budget: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2022, after receiving testimony from Shalanda D. Young, Acting Director and Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, who was introduced by Senator Tester, and Shalanda H. Baker, of Texas, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Samuel T. Walsh, of New York, to be General Counsel, and Andrew Eilperin Light, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary (International Affairs), all of the Department of Energy, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

IRS BUDGET

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2022 for the Internal Revenue Service, after receiving testimony from Charles P. Rettig, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUDGET

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of State, after receiving testimony from Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State.

COLONIAL PIPELINE CYBER ATTACK

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine threats to critical infrastructure, focusing on examining the Colonial Pipeline cyber attack, after receiving testimony from Joseph Blount, Colonial Pipeline Company, Alpharetta, Georgia.
NOMINATIONS
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Dawn Myers O’Connell, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, who was introduced by Senator Murray, and Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, who was introduced by Senator Blumenthal, both of the Department of Health and Human Services, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

INTELLIGENCE
Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 61 public bills, H.R. 3742–3802; 1 private bill, H.R. 3803; and 3 resolutions, H.J. Res. 50; and H. Res. 465–466, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H2697–H2701

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3007, to amend the Securities Act of 1934 to require country-by-country reporting, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–52);

H.R. 1087, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require reporting of certain expenditures for political activities, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–53);

H.R. 1187, to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–54);

H.R. 1188, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to disclose information on pay raises made to executives and non-executive employees, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–55); and


Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Wexton to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no Yea and Nay votes, and there were no Recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:02 a.m.

Committee Meetings

AIR FORCE PROJECTION FORCES
AVIATION PROGRAMS AND CAPABILITIES RELATED TO THE 2022 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET REQUEST
Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled “Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities Related to the 2022 President’s Budget Request”. Testimony was heard from Darlene Costello, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Acquisition, Technologies and Logistics, Department of the Air Force; Lieutenant General David S. Nahom, Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs, Department of the Air Force; and Lieutenant General S. Clinton Hinote, Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategy, Integration and Requirements, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2022 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUDGET
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2022 Department of Commerce Budget”. Testimony was heard from Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary, Department of Commerce.

EXAMINING CLIMATE CHANGE: A THREAT TO THE HOMELAND
Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled “Examining Climate Change: A Threat to the Homeland”. Testimony was heard from Curtis Brown, State Coordinator, Department of Emergency Management, Virginia; and public witnesses.
CIVIL ENFORCEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITIES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled “Civil Enforcement of Congressional Authorities”. Testimony was heard from Todd Garvey, Legislative Attorney, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 3113, the “Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act”; H.R. 3670, the “Simplifying Outdoor Access for Recreation Act”; H.R. 3686, the “Ski Hill Resources for Economic Development Act”; and H.R. 3687, the “Environmental Justice in Recreation Permitting Act”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Neguse, Tlaib and Moore of Utah; Mark Lambrecht, Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; Jennifer Eberlien, Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and public witnesses.

DDT DUMPING OFF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST: ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS, SCIENTIFIC NEEDS, AND NEXT STEPS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing entitled “DDT Dumping Off the Southern California Coast: Ecological Impacts, Scientific Needs, and Next Steps”. Testimony was heard from Jared Blumenfeld, Secretary for Environmental Protection, California Environmental Protection Agency; Michael Parmer, Assistant City Manager, Avalon, California; and public witnesses.

THE SACKLER ACT AND OTHER POLICIES TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE SACKLER FAMILY’S ROLE IN THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The SACKLER Act and Other Policies to Promote Accountability for the Sackler Family’s Role in the Opioid Epidemic”. Testimony was heard from Maura Healey, Attorney General, Massachusetts; Lawrence Wasden, Attorney General, Idaho; and public witnesses.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2022”. Testimony was heard from Denis McDonough, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

THE PRESIDENT’S PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SECRETARY XAVIER BECERRA

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The President’s Proposed Fiscal Year 2022 Budget with the Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra”. Testimony was heard from Xavier Becerra, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D578)


COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SD–138.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Health and Human Services, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Justice, 2 p.m., SD–192.
Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine missile defense strategy, policies, and programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2022 and the Future Years Defense Program, 4:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Policy, to hold hearings to examine building a stronger financial system, focusing on opportunities of a central bank digital currency, 2:30 p.m., WEBEX.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine NCAA athlete NIL rights, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine PFAS, focusing on the view from affected citizens and states, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider the nominations of Lily Lawrence Batchelder, of Massachusetts, and Benjamin Harris, of Virginia, both to be an Assistant Secretary, J. Nellie Liang, of Maryland, to be an Under Secretary, and Jonathan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Deputy Under Secretary, all of the Department of the Treasury, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine United States policy in Belarus, 10 a.m., SD–106/ VTC.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Bryan Todd Newland, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Eunice C. Lee, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Veronica S. Rossman, of Colorado, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, and David G. Estudillo, Lauren J. King, and Tana Lin, each to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine a review of the small business investment company program, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold hearings to examine a system to better serve America’s veterans, focusing on investing in the Department of Veterans Affairs infrastructure, 3 p.m., SR–301.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Christine Abizaid, of Maryland, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and Robin C. Ashton, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency, 2:30 p.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Member Day”, 10 a.m., Websex.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, budget hearing on the Office of Management and Budget, 3 p.m., Websex.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness, hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Military Readiness”, 5 p.m., Websex.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The President’s Fiscal Year 2022 Budget”, 11 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Policies and Priorities of the U.S. Department of Labor”, 12 p.m., Zoom.


Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Universal Vouchers: Ending Homelessness and Expanding Economic Opportunity in America”, 12 p.m., Websex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled “Democratic Values in the Indo-Pacific in an Era of Strategic Cooperation”, 11 a.m., Websex.


Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Research and Technology, hearing entitled “Building Regional Innovation Economies”, 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on updated subcommittee roster; H.R. 1915, the “Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021”; and H.R. 3684, the “INVEST in America Act”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine the gender wage gap, focusing on breaking through stalled progress, 2:30 p.m., VTC.
Résumé of Congressional Activity

FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

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<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
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<td>Days in session</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time in session</td>
<td>458 hrs., 12'</td>
<td>300 hrs., 30'</td>
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<td>Congressional Record:</td>
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<td>Extensions of Remarks</td>
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<td>Public bills enacted into law</td>
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<td>Private bills enacted into law</td>
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<td>Bills in conference</td>
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<td>Senate bills</td>
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<td>House bills</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>Senate joint resolutions</td>
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<td>Senate concurrent resolutions</td>
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<td>House concurrent resolutions</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simple resolutions</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>Measures reported, total</td>
<td>*59</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Senate joint resolutions</td>
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<td>House joint resolutions</td>
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<td>Senate concurrent resolutions</td>
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<td>Simple resolutions</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Special reports</td>
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<td>Conference reports</td>
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<td>Measures pending on calendar</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Measures introduced, total</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>4,171</td>
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<td>Bills</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>3,634</td>
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<td>Joint resolutions</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>Concurrent resolutions</td>
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<td>Simple resolutions</td>
<td>258</td>
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<td>Quorum calls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yea-and-nay votes</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>155</td>
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<td>Recorded votes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills vetoed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vetoes overridden</td>
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Disposition of Executive Nominations

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<th></th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Civilian nominees, totaling 292, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Civilian nominees, totaling 1,096, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>841</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>255</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Force nominees, totaling 3,971, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>3,963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army nominees, totaling 4,622, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>3,630</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy nominees, totaling 482, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine Corps nominees, totaling 562, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>558</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space Force nominees, totaling 1,840, disposed of as follows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unconfirmed</td>
<td>765</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>819</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Summary

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total nominees carried over from the First Session</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nominees received this Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total confirmed</td>
<td>9,487</td>
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<td>Total unconfirmed</td>
<td>2,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total withdrawn</td>
<td>858</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total returned to the White House</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Zahid N. Quraishi, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11:30 a.m., Friday, June 11

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 11:30 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE
Axne, Cynthia, Iowa, E613
Brady, Kevin, Tex., E618
Castro, Joaquin, Tex., E613
Davis, Rodney, Ill., E615
Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E615
Gallagher, Mike, Wisc., E616
Graves, Sam, Mo., E614, E617
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E615
Kuster, Ann M., N.H., E616
Lieu, Ted, Calif., E616
Luetkemeyer, Blaine, Mo., E614, E616
Maloney, Carolyn B., N.Y., E614
Neal, Richard E., Mass., E618
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E615, E618
Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho, Northern Mariana Islands, E613, E617
Salazar, Maria Elvira, Fla., E613
Turner, Michael R., Ohio, E618