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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 1, 2022, at 12 p.m.

Senate

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 2022

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, answer us in our trouble and protect us with Your mercies. We celebrate Your triumphs in our history, believing that victory belongs to You alone. Lord, we have relied on You since the birth of this Nation, and You will always be our God. We have trusted in Your power through the seasons of our lives, so do not abandon us.

Lord, when our lawmakers stumble and fall, help them to rise and stand firm. Continue to rule the nations of Your world.

We pray in Your powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The 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 legislative clerk read the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

JANUARY 6

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I couldn't help but think today that the distinguished Presiding Officer and I both had the opportunity to be prosecutors. And I thought today about prosecutors—I listened to what former President Donald Trump said. I listened to him with horror and disbelief, especially when I saw it on television, and he was obviously reading his words off a teleprompter and knew exactly what he was saying.

He basically said that if he was reelected, he would be inclined to give Presidential pardons to the people who stormed the U.S. Capitol a year ago, January 6—the people who came in here as insurrectionists; the people who came in here doing enormous damage and injuries; the people who caused many to die; the people who set up a gallows outside the Capitol with a noose on it with Vice President Pence's name on it, saying that if he is not willing to ignore the law and suddenly give the Presidency to Donald Trump, a man who had lost by millions of votes, this is what he deserved, the gallows.

It is the sort of thing that if you saw it in a B-rated horror movie, you would say this is so unbelievable, but here it is real.

You had people committing terrible crimes—destruction of property, injuries to people, trying to kill and eventually did kill police officers. I remember that day, and I am sure the Presiding Officer does, because we were all on the floor of the Senate as the Vice President was rushed off the dais where the Presiding Officer is right now and where I opened the U.S. Senate just minutes ago.

And then, before we knew what was going on, we suddenly saw several other plainclothes police officers come in here and a big one in a uniform carrying a submachine gun with a vest that said ''POLICE.'' We were told we had to leave and go to the safe room and were escorted out by armed police

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

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officers. If it weren't for some of the brave operations of these officers, we had Members of both parties who could have been victims of the mob.

And just minutes after we were escorted from here, this place was stormed by some who thought it was the House of Representatives. I mean, they just obviously had been inspired to come up here and storm the Capitol. They wanted the election turned over at the request of Donald Trump to give it to him even though he had lost. And I thought—I never thought I would see something like this.

I remember when I was a young law student at Georgetown Law School, I would come up here and sit in the Gallery and watch this place, this body, and watch both Republicans and Democrats debate everything from civil rights to voting rights and routine matters. I thought, ''What a place to be.'' These extraordinary Senators from both parties from all over the country speaking about the laws and the Constitution of our country.

I remember, even after I went back to Vermont after I was practicing law and became a prosecutor, I thought of the days I was here with my parents and others just watching this body and how thrilled I was when I came here, thinking the U.S. Senate can and should be the conscience of the Nation. And then I looked on television and saw a man who was decisively defeated for reelection to the Presidency, saying to his followers: If I am elected President again, I can pardon all these criminals who came in here, these insurrectionists—people, actually, many whom it is very clear were encouraged to come here and storm the Capitol at his request.

We are a nation of laws. We are not a nation of individuals; we are a nation of laws. And we survive as a nation and we excel as a nation if we follow the law, if all of us do. On the Senate floor, we can debate. Both parties can disagree on things, and we do often. I think we all believe in the fact that we have laws, and you must follow them.

When I was a prosecutor, I thought, if somebody broke the law, there are consequences for it. I cannot imagine what it would have been like as a young prosecutor if I heard somebody running for high office in my State—in this case, a Governor—who said: Go ahead. Break every law you can to help me get elected because I will pardon you as soon as I get in there. I think I would be before a grand jury pretty quickly talking about that candidate. Yet that is what we see.

How could anybody be so blinded to what this Nation is that they will ignore what this Nation is? How can anybody be so blinded to the laws of this country that they can ignore those laws? How can anybody be so blinded to our Constitution that they can ask people to violate the Constitution?

''Commit crimes in my name, and don't worry, I will take care of you. I will make sure you are pardoned.''

This country has to get back to—Republicans and Democrats alike—believing in the rule of law. Disagree if we want, disagree at the ballot box, but follow the law and stop giving the impression to the rest of the world that we are some kind of a pending dictatorship, where the law and the Constitution are set aside for the whim of whoever is elected.

I will speak more on this at another time. I know the distinguished Presiding Officer has spoken out on this matter before. I greatly admire what she has said, and I will continue to speak out.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. BREYER

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last Thursday, Associate Justice Stephen Breyer announced that after 27 years of service, he will retire from the Supreme Court at the conclusion of this term.

Shortly after his nomination was first announced in 1994, then-Judge Breyer mused publicly about what he expected his time on the High Court would bring. He told reporters it was his hope to ''make the average person's ordinary life better.'' Nearly three decades later, we can safely say that Justice Breyer has met that mark and then some.

Throughout American history, only 115 individuals have sat on the Nation's High Court, and few have served as long and as effectively as Justice Breyer. From his opinions on voting rights, environmental protections, women's reproductive freedom, and protecting access to affordable healthcare, Justice Breyer's impact upon our Nation will last for generations. America is a more perfect Union today because of Justice Stephen Breyer.

Of course, Justice Breyer's legacy of service extends beyond even his remarkable time on the Supreme Court. For 13 years, he also sat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Before that, he served for 8 years as a member of the Army Reserves. And, of course, Members of this Chamber cannot forget that he was once a part of the Senate itself, serving as an aide on the Judiciary Committee in the seventies, where he worked closely with our dear friend, the late Senator Ted Kennedy. At every step of the way, he remained his essential self—decent, brilliant, and dedicated to our democracy.

Now, with this new vacancy on the Court, President Biden will have an opportunity to make history by nominating the first ever Black woman to serve on the Supreme Court. I am confident that the President will select an outstanding individual to fill Justice Breyer's seat, and we intend to move quickly on our constitutional duty to act on his nominee when announced. I can assure all Senators that the Senate will have a fair process that moves quickly so we can confirm President Biden's nominee to fill Justice Breyer's seat as soon as possible.

Today, Members of this Chamber say thank you to Justice Breyer for his lifetime of public service.

AMERICA COMPETES ACT OF 2022

Now, Madam President, as our country continues to recover from the darkest days of the COVID–19 pandemic, last week, we received a remarkable bit of news: The U.S. economy grew 5.7 percent—5.7 percent in 2021.

Let me say it again. Last year, the U.S. economy grew by 5.7 percent—the largest single-year growth rate in about 40 years.

Last year's economic growth did not happen on its own. Faced with a historic crisis, Democrats took unprecedented steps in 2021 to give American families and businesses the support they needed to make ends meet and stay healthy. Although we have more work to do to lower costs and expand opportunity, we are undeniably better off today than we were a year ago when we first took office as a majority Senate.

It is frightening to merely remember how bad things were at the start of 2021. We were entering the very worst of the pandemic. The economy had its worst year since World War II, and 11 million people were out of work. More than 3,000 Americans were dying each day from COVID–19.

But Democrats responded by passing the American Rescue Plan 2 months into the President's term. We later passed a historic infrastructure package that is putting people to work fixing our roads and our bridges and our highways. Thanks to the heroism of health workers, the leadership of the Biden administration, and action taken by congressional Democrats, over 200 million Americans have now been vaccinated.

Because of these steps that Democrats took last year, unemployment has plummeted faster than many forecasts predicted a year ago, to below 4 percent. The economy added the largest number of manufacturing jobs in three decades. As wages keep climbing, layoffs are near record lows.

Make no mistake, this economy is in the midst of a historic turnaround, thanks in large part to swift action by Democrats in the Congress and in the White House, but, of course, the work is far from over. We must keep working to lower costs for American families. We need to help businesses struggling with strained supply chains, particularly the chip shortage affecting everything from auto manufacturing to household appliances. Workers need protections to ensure they share in our continued economic recovery.

That is why Congress must keep working on legislation like the United States Innovation and Competition Act, which the Senate passed last year with strong bipartisan support. This week, the House will hold a vote to pass their counterpart to this bill, the America COMPETES Act. I am glad the House is taking this important step in the right direction. When the America COMPETES Act passes, the House and Senate can begin the bicameral process of resolving the differences in each bill and send a final product to the President's desk.

With historic investments in science, technology, and American manufacturing, the policies of USICA represent the boldest steps in decades to secure America's economic future.

By bringing manufacturing back to the United States from overseas, it would strengthen domestic supply chains and help address our country's dangerous semiconductor shortage that has driven up prices in everything from cars to microwaves.

All this would not only relieve rising costs by making us less reliant on foreign manufacturing; it would also advance our national security.

This legislation would help fix our country's dangerous semiconductor shortage that has driven prices up in everything from cars to microwaves by strengthening domestic supply chains and by increasing production. It would not only relieve rising costs; it would also advance our national security.

For months—months—I have spoken with both my Republican and Democratic colleagues about finding a way to get this bill to the President's desk.

Now I am glad that the House will take action later this week on their version of this legislation, and I look forward to working through this bill so that President Biden can finally sign this landmark manufacturing and innovation bill into law.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Madam President, on other Senate business, over the next few weeks there are other crucial priorities that the Senate must also attend to. As we return to this work period, discussions among Senate Democrats on BBB will continue.

We will also work on nominations. At the end of the last work period, I filed cloture on 20 nominees to serve in both the Biden administration and on our Federal courts. Later today, we will hold a cloture vote on the first of these nominees, Ms. Bridget Brennan, to serve as a district judge for the Northern District of Ohio. And over the course of this week, we will work to get these men and women confirmed as quickly as possible.

Among the 20 individuals I filed cloture on, that includes one nominee for the U.S. Court of Appeals; several Federal district judges; several judges to serve in Washington, DC, Superior Court; the nominee to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Germany; and many other highly qualified men and women to serve in the Department of Defense, the Export-Import Bank, and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation. We are going to work until we confirm all of these crucial nominees, and I look forward to working in good faith with the other side to get them done.

Finally, in this work period, the Senate will also work on the vital task of passing an omnibus package to fund the Federal Government, prevent a shutdown, and make sure the Federal Government is well-equipped to serve the American people. I will sit down with a number of Democratic appropriators tomorrow to discuss the state of negotiations, and I want to thank all of the appropriators for their hard work in bringing the funding package together. We are going to work day and night to bring a funding package together, avoid a shutdown, and make sure Congress fulfills this basic duty to the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

KENTUCKY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, Senators spent last week in our home States. We got to hear firsthand updates about the real issues facing real families that we all represent. I was especially glad to return to Western Kentucky to keep working on our recovery from the catastrophic tornadoes that hammered our State in mid-December.

Kentuckians are tough. They are resilient. But many are still reeling from the impact of these storms. They have lost homes, businesses, even loved ones.

I spent last week meeting with local leaders, small business owners, and Kentuckians in the hardest hit areas. We talked about our work here in Washington and the help they can expect to receive from us.

Kentuckians in the affected areas have been grateful for the quick and efficient way that FEMA has begun distributing recovery aid. We know recovery will be a very long process, but my office and I will be standing with our people every step of the way.

And the entire State is excited to improve our roads, bridges, railways, and broadband thanks to the bipartisan infrastructure deal that Congress struck last year.

But like working people across America, Kentuckians also have serious concerns about significant headwinds. Kentucky families are feeling the pain of the worst inflation in 40 years. Our country has been hammered by 7 percent inflation over just the past year. Employers are trying hard to keep up.

Even as they face inflation across all their expenses, businesses across our region have significantly upped their spending on wages and benefits, and many workers have gotten raises. But, actually, it is only on paper because the historic inflation on the Democrats' watch has more than canceled the average increase in wages. Inflation is turning pay raises into pay cuts. This is just one of the many significant problems we confront.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Madam President, after a year of record-setting bloodshed in America's streets, violent crime is still forcing too many to live in fear.

The historic humanitarian and security crisis that unfolded at our southern border on Democrats' watch has actually gotten only worse.

The Biden administration's war on affordable and reliable American energy has put consumers in a bind.

And half a world away, in multiple regions, growing storm clouds are darkening the international stage with major implications for America and for our allies. Across the Middle East, from proxy terrorist attacks to nuclear and missile development, Iran keeps reminding us it has no intention of playing by the rules.

In Eastern Europe, Vladimir Putin himself is spelling out the reality of Russia's threat to the international order, one armored vehicle at a time.

I am encouraged that President Biden finally appears inclined to reinforce Eastern European treaty allies with U.S. forces, and those deployments must take place sooner rather than later. And other NATO allies should join us in defending our eastern flank allies.

Likewise, American and allied efforts to support Ukraine's ability to defend itself must occur not at the speed of bureaucracy but at the speed of relevance. Unfortunately, Washington Democrats have spent months focused on one distraction after another from these pressing challenges.

Months before Russia began massing forces for an invasion of Ukraine, our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee produced a bipartisan Defense authorization bill that would reassert our commitments to our allies and partners in Eastern Europe, as well as Asia, and help our own forces stay on the cutting edge of competition with China and Russia.

But instead of moving this legislation forward to prompt passage, the Democratic leader left the NDAA in limbo until almost the last minute.

In the meantime, Senate Democrats spent months trying to assemble a massive reckless taxing-and-spending spree, packed with policies that nobody was asking for outside of the radical left. Our citizens were fighting for their economic lives, trying to fight off gas prices, grocery prices, car prices, housing prices, and here Democrats were claiming the way out of inflation was to spend trillions on windmills and welfare.

And, of course, the multitrillion-dollar debt explosion wasn't even the most radical thing Democrats have recently tried to ram through.

Earlier this month, the vast majority of Senate Democrats tried to break—break—this Chamber's most fundamental rule for the sake of appointing themselves the entire country's board of elections on steroids.

Well, I hope our friends across the aisle can spend 2022 recommitting themselves to the actual problems that families are facing on their watch. This razor-thin Senate majority owes the American people at least that much.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. BREYER

Madam President, on a final matter, last week, Justice Stephen Breyer announced his plans to retire from the Supreme Court at the conclusion of this term.

Justice Breyer deserves our country's hearty congratulations. By this summer, he will have dedicated more than four decades of service to the Federal judiciary, including 28 years on our highest Court. During this time, the Justice has won respect and admiration from across the legal profession.

One does not have to agree with the substance of Justice Breyer's legal philosophy or the conclusions he has reached in many cases to appreciate the service he has rendered to the Court and to our country.

He is universally regarded as a careful and committed jurist. He is a top-shelf legal expert and intellectual heavyweight. In fact, Justice Breyer has published prolifically even beyond his caseload. Over the decades, the Justice has spent many hundreds of published pages transparently laying out his legal philosophy and thinking through scholarly questions in public view.

Most of all, I admire Justice Breyer's staunch defense of the institution of the Supreme Court itself in the face of increasingly reckless rhetoric from loud voices on the political left who would like to consider themselves intellectually aligned with Justice Breyer.

The Justice proved that, in fact, they are not. He has been a loud and consistent opponent of disastrous ideas such as modern Democrats' partisan Court-packing proposals that would destroy public trust and deal a permanent blow to the rule of law.

So my warm best wishes are with Justice Breyer, his wife Joanna, and the Breyer family as the Justice concludes his term and his truly remarkable tenure.

Naturally, the country's focus now turns to the next chapter for the Court, which President Biden and the Senate will author together.

For now, I will simply note a basic fact: President Biden was elected on the specific promise to govern from the middle, steward our governing institutions, and unite a divided country. Underscoring that point, the American people handed President Biden a dead-even Senate, 50–50.

I suggest that President Biden bear this in mind as he considers whom to nominate to our highest Court. The American people deserve a nominee who has demonstrated reverence for the written text of our laws and our great Constitution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, in keeping with the remarks of the Republican Senate leader, I would like to start with recognition of Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer's contribution to America.

On July 12, 1994, a court of appeals judge named Stephen Breyer appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was the first day of his Supreme Court confirmation hearing. As he began speaking, Judge Breyer laid out his view of the law and its role in maintaining the fabric of American life.

He said: ''I believe the law must work for people.''

He argued that our Nation's vast web of ''Constitution, statues, rules, regulations, practices and procedures . . . has a single basic purpose.''

That purpose, he said, ''is to help the many different individuals who make up America, from so many different backgrounds and circumstances, with so many different needs and hopes, live together productively, harmoniously, and in freedom.''

In his nearly three decades on the Supreme Court, Justice Stephen Breyer has lived by those words. He has helped ensure that the law is a force for good, a force for unity, and a force for freedom and equality.

So, for me, I have truly mixed feelings as I stand here today and look back on the incredible legacy of Justice Breyer, who announced last week that he would retire at the end of this term.

And what a legacy he leaves.

Born in San Francisco, Stephen Breyer attended Stanford University and Harvard Law, and just 3 years after graduating from Harvard, he returned to the school as a professor, a role in which he inspired a generation of jurists, public servants.

He held a few other occupations as well. He served our country as a corporal in the U.S. Army and in the Army Reserve. He was a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, a member of the Watergate special prosecutor's office, and chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I am honored to chair. From there, he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, where he served for nearly 14 years before his confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court.

And I might add, for the record, his vote on confirmation to the Court was 89 to 7. It was a remarkable showing of strength and support for a man whose politics were clear, as he served with Ted Kennedy on the Senate Judiciary Committee as his lead counsel for many years.

Justice Breyer's record when he came to the Supreme Court was nothing short of awe-inspiring. From voting rights to women's reproductive freedom, from criminal justice to consumer protection, from campaign finance to immigration, Justice Breyer's voice has been powerful, pragmatic, thoughtful, and enduring, whether in the majority or in dissent.

Consider, for instance, Justice Breyer's dissenting opinion in the 1995 case, United States v. Lopez. In that case, the Court's conservative majority overturned the Gun-Free School Zones Act, finding that the statute exceeded Congress's power under the commerce clause, a clear departure from existing, standing precedent. In his dissent, Justice Breyer melded sound constitutional interpretation with his signature pragmatism. Citing the facts and the law, he methodically explained how the widespread problems caused by gun violence in and around schools clearly affected and threatened commerce.

He concluded: ''Holding that the particular statute before us falls within the commerce power would not expand the scope of the Clause. Rather, it would simply apply preexisting law to changing economic circumstances. It would recognize that, in today's economic world, gun-related violence near the classroom makes a significant difference in our economic as well as our social well-being.''

That was one of the many opinions that captured Breyer's vision of the law as a force for productivity, for harmony, and for the well-being of the American people.

Fast forward 20 years. The case was Glossip v. Gross. In that case, they challenged a form of lethal injection as violating the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment. The Court's conservative majority rejected the challenge. But once again, Justice Stephen Breyer responded with conscience and clarity. With his keen analysis and pragmatic reasoning, he explained the constitutional infirmities of the death penalty. He wrote: ''Nearly 40 years ago, this Court upheld the death penalty under statutes that, in the Court's view, contained safeguards sufficient to ensure that the penalty would be applied reliably and not arbitrarily. The circumstances and the evidence of the death penalty's application have changed radically since then. Given those changes, I believe it's now time to reopen the question.''

Let me say, parenthetically, it is interesting for me to note how many Supreme Court Justices, late in their term, facing retirement or nearing it, reflected on the death penalty. Justice Blackmun was another. And it says to me that these cases that they decided, once with an eye towards consistency, weighed on their consciences, and they came to conclude that the death penalty truly needed to be questioned under our constitutional values.

Justice Breyer, in that case, recognized that in our system of justice,

punishment must not only be firm but fair. During his 28 years on the Court, Stephen Breyer has been a stalwart defender of Americans' constitutional rights.

As I mentioned, years before he was confirmed to the Supreme Court, Justice Breyer sat on the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, located in Boston. Today, on the banks of Boston Harbor, stands a building that reflects his lifetime of service: the John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse. Let me add, I knew Joe Moakley. He was my colleague and friend in the House. Then-Judge Breyer helped design that courthouse, and he still has an office there.

The building features a curved glass wall, stretching across tens of thousands of feet, so passersby can peer into the courthouse during the day. It is designed to provide a clear view into the administration of justice. Engraved on the wall in the building are the names of the workers who had a hand in building it. Alongside the names of bricklayers and carpenters, etched in equal standing, is Stephen Breyer.

Those two principles reflected in the building—transparency and equality—have, in many ways, defined Stephen Breyer's legal philosophy and his contribution to America. He understands that our system of justice is stronger when the American people understand how the law works and when the law works for them.

Now, we must carry that tradition forward. Soon, President Biden will announce his selection for Justice Breyer's successor to the Supreme Court—big shoes to fill. But I have no doubt that President Biden will select a jurist who parallels Justice Breyer in intellect, ability, and dedication to public service.

With his retirement, we have an opportunity to confirm another outstanding Justice, one who will indeed champion the freedoms and liberties we hold so dear, one who will also remain faithful to the rule of law and who will approach her work on the Court with the same thoughtful dedication displayed by Justice Breyer.

We don't yet know who the nominee will be, but here is what we do know: No matter the nominee, we will undertake a process in the Senate Judiciary Committee that is both fair and timely. This process will afford Senators an opportunity to review the nominee's record and question the nominee thoroughly, while at the same time ensuring the nominee is treated respectfully and receives a prompt confirmation vote. We owe that not just to this nominee but to the American people.

Let me close by turning to Justice Breyer's opening statement before the Judiciary Committee—July 12, 1994. America was watching when Justice Breyer said: ''You are now considering my appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court works within a grand tradition that has made meaningful, in practice, the guarantees of fairness and of freedom that the Constitution provides.''

He said, ''I promise you, and I promise the American people, that if I am confirmed to be a member of the Supreme Court, I will try to be worthy of that great tradition.''

There is no doubt in my mind or in the mind of any objective analyst, Stephen Breyer has proven himself worthy of that great tradition.

Whoever his successor may be, I am confident she will do the same.

I want to personally thank Justice Breyer, as a Member of the Senate but as an American citizen first, for his thoughtfulness, his spirit of collegiality and consensus building, and for always working to advance the Constitution's guarantees of fairness and freedom.

ABDUCTION OF MARK FRERICHS

Madam President, 2 years ago, Mark Frerichs, a veteran of the U.S. Navy, from Illinois, was abducted by the Taliban—2 years.

At the time, Mark was working as a civil engineer. For a decade, he had been leading construction projects to benefit the people of Afghanistan. But on January 31, 2020, Mark was invited to a meeting, ostensibly to discuss his next project. When he arrived, he was kidnapped and taken to a stronghold in the mountains of Afghanistan.

For 2 agonizing years, Mark's family has prayed for his safe return. They shouldn't be forced to wait a minute longer.

Last week, Charlene Cakora, Mark's sister, wrote an op-ed in the Washington Post, urging the Biden administration to help finally bring Mark Frerichs home.

My colleague Senator DUCKWORTH and I have made the same appeal to the President many times over to push every possible lever to secure the safe and urgent release of Mark. It seems the administration is committed to do so, and I thank the President for his recent statement.

He said in that statement that the Taliban must immediately release Mark before it can ''expect any consideration of its aspirations for legitimacy.''

We all pray that Mark is still alive and in good health. So as the administration continues to hold talks with the Taliban on everything from women's rights to combating starvation and famine, I hope and pray that Mark's release will remain on the forefront of those negotiations.

I look forward to continuing to work with the administration on this case. Senator DUCKWORTH and I have worked behind the scenes as best we can, over and over, year after year, month after month, to bring him home.

Let's make sure that Mark Frerichs doesn't spend another year in captivity. Let's bring him home to Lombard, IL, so he can turn 60 in the loving arms and company of family and friends.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, it is an honor to speak today in support of three historic, highly qualified nominees to serve 6 million Ohioans in the Northern District of Ohio on the Federal bench. Each of these nominees brings with them not only impressive legal credentials but also diverse life experiences, empathy, and a deep commitment to justice that will make them excellent district judges. It is why Senator PORTMAN and I together recommended these nominees to President Biden. It is why each of them was voted out of the Senate Judiciary Committee with bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues on the floor to support them.

NOMINATION OF BRIDGET MEEHAN BRENNAN

Madam President, tonight, we will vote to advance the nomination of Bridget Brennan.

Bridget Brennan is the current acting U.S. attorney in the Northern District. She has served Ohioans as an assistant U.S. attorney for over a decade. She has taken on complex and difficult issues. She has focused on cases that help make our communities safer and more just.

Ms. Brennan has dedicated her career to making the Northern District of Ohio a safer place for victims of human trafficking, including children. She served as the lead prosecutor in the largest juvenile sex trafficking case in the history of the Northern District—a horrific case that included victims as young as 12. She achieved the country's first conviction for a sex trafficker's use of heroin to control his victims, convincing the court to recognize heroin withdrawal as a ''threat of serious bodily harm'' for the purposes of proving coercion.

She has been a champion for religious liberty. She successfully prosecuted 16 defendants in a single case, under hate crime statutes, for their roles in religiously motivated assaults after they viciously attacked members of Ohio's Amish community. She successfully prosecuted a man for arson and the destruction of religious property after he drove hours just to set fire to a mosque in northern Ohio.

Ms. Brennan received glowing recommendations from those she has worked with and from those whom she has prosecuted. People who she has prosecuted write to her from jail, seeking advice and guidance. She is someone whose commitment to justice is obvious to all of those who deal with her.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting Ms. Brennan's nomination.

NOMINATION OF CHARLES ESQUE FLEMING

Madam President, tomorrow, in addition to confirming Ms. Brennan, the Senate will consider the nominations of Charles Fleming and Federal Magistrate Judge David Ruiz, both of whom are nominated to also serve in the Northern District.

Mr. Fleming is an assistant public defender, which is not always the route to being a Federal judge, but it is a key, key, key part of our judicial system. He is an assistant public defender in the Northern District, serving as trial team leader in the Northern District's largest public defender branch.

A career public servant, Mr. Fleming has extensive trial experience in Federal court, having served as a Federal public defender for 30 years. If confirmed, he would be the only Black man currently serving as an active-duty Federal district court judge for the Northern District.

Mr. Fleming has received uniformly enthusiastic reviews from judges he has appeared before and from attorneys he has tried cases against. As a lead public defender, he takes on what his supervisor has described as the ''most difficult and challenging cases,'' as you can imagine. In his cases, he has always displayed exceptional empathy not only toward clients but also toward the victims of crime. One story illustrates his character well.

He was representing an individual charged with committing a violent crime. According to the judge, when making his arguments for what he believed was a fair sentence for his client, Mr. Fleming turned and faced the victim and her family. The judge said Mr. Fleming didn't alter his arguments, but he wanted to accord the victim and her family the dignity of hearing directly from him, the public defender.

That is the kind of empathy and respect we need on the bench. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting his nomination.

NOMINATION OF DAVID AUGUSTIN RUIZ

Madam President, the third judge, David Ruiz, has served as a Federal magistrate judge in the Northern District for 5 years. Before that, he served for 16 years as an assistant U.S. attorney in the Northern District and as a private practitioner.

As an assistant U.S. attorney and in private practice, he took on a wide spectrum of cases. Those who worked with him praised his temperament and his intellect and described him as ''unflappable.'' However, perhaps Judge Ruiz's most powerful endorsement came from the judges who are already seated in the Northern District who selected him to serve as one of their magistrate judges. They selected Judge Ruiz to oversee groundbreaking, multimillion-dollar, multidistrict litigation involving the manufacturers and distributors of opioids, which have done huge damage to families and communities across our State.

He is also poised to make history as the first Latino district judge ever to sit in the Northern District. If this body concurs, as the Judiciary Committee did, he will become Ohio's first ever Latino Federal judge. He is the grandson of immigrants. He is a descendant of migrant farmworkers who picked fruit in the fields of Texas and Michigan to provide better lives for their families. Judge Ruiz's success embodies the American dream of generations of immigrants.

Finally, I want to thank publicly, in this forum, all of the members of the bipartisan commission who recommended these nominees to Senator PORTMAN and me.

When I first came to the Senate, Senator Voinovich and I established this bipartisan commission process to help identify the best candidates for these important jobs. I am proud of the work that we have done with Senator PORTMAN to continue that tradition through Presidents of both parties.

The members took considerable time out of their busy schedules to identify and interview potential candidates. They undertook this task to ensure that the people living in the Northern District had access to justice and a bench that looks like the people they serve. This is by far the most diverse set of U.S. attorneys, U.S. Marshals, and U.S. Federal judges we have had ever in my State.

I thank the members of the commission for their work. I would particularly like to mention my representatives on this commission: Mohamed Al-Hamdani, Paul Demarco, Barbara Doseck, Dennis Eckart, Kayla Griffin, Jacqueline Johnson, Barbara Lum, Carole Rendon, Carter Stewart, and Margaret Wong. I want to especially thank the chair of our commission, Joyce Goldstein, who put so much effort and time into this and who put so much energy into ensuring this effort was a success. The Northern District of Ohio is better off because of their work.

Dr. King wrote: ''[P]rogress never rolls in on wheels of inevitability.'' Each of these nominees will serve as wheels of progress for our State and for our country. I don't make predictions in politics often, but I am certain that every Member of this body, Republican and Democrat, who votes for these three judges will always be glad that they did.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes so that they can get to work immediately serving the people of my great State.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, this week, the Senate will consider three judicial nominees for the Northern District of Ohio.

Before I speak on the nominees themselves, I would like to commend Senators BROWN and PORTMAN for working across the aisle to develop a bipartisan selection process.

All three of these nominees were recommended to the White House through a judicial commission that Senators BROWN and PORTMAN established.

As Senator PORTMAN noted at our hearing on these nominees, the members of the bipartisan screening commission committed significant time and effort to ensure that they recommended well-qualified candidates for the bench.

As a result of that process, we will soon vote on three distinguished nominees.

The first nominee to the Northern District of Ohio is Bridget Brennan.

For almost 15 years, Ms. Brennan has served as a prosecutor, rising through the ranks of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Ohio.

Last year, as a testament to her skills and leadership, she was named Acting U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

Ms. Brennan has a wide breadth of experience, having led her office's Civil Rights and Criminal Divisions.

She has received a ''Qualified'' rating from the American Bar Association, has the strong support of Senators BROWN and PORTMAN, and received a bipartisan vote in the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. Brennan has demonstrated a commitment to justice, integrity, and the rule of law, all of which will serve her well as a district court judge.

We also will be considering Charles Fleming, another highly qualified nominee to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Mr. Fleming is an experienced litigator who has demonstrated a decades-long commitment to ensuring equal justice under the law. He has earned degrees from Kent State University and Case Western Reserve University Law School. After graduating, he spent a year working in private practice before dedicating his career to public service.

For more than three decades, Mr. Fleming has worked as an Assistant Federal Public Defender in the Northern District of Ohio. During this time, he has tried 17 cases to verdict and has gained a truly remarkable breadth of courtroom experience.

As I noted, Mr. Fleming has the strong support of Senators BROWN and PORTMAN. He received a bipartisan vote in the Judiciary Committee. He also has received a ''Well Qualified'' rating from the American Bar Association.

He is clearly committed to maintaining a fair, respectful temperament in his courtroom and will decide cases based on the law, the facts, and precedent—not on his preferred outcome. He will make an excellent addition to the District Court.

Finally, we have David Ruiz. For more than 5 years, Judge Ruiz has served as a U.S. Magistrate Judge in the Northern District of Ohio. In this role, he has presided over more than 80 cases that have gone to verdict or judgment.

Prior to assuming the bench, Judge Ruiz served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for several years. And before that, he spent 10 years as a litigator in private practice.

Judge Ruiz received his undergraduate degree from The Ohio State University and his law degree from The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law. And he received a unanimous ''Well Qualified'' rating from the American Bar Association.

As I mentioned at the outset, Judge Ruiz has the strong, bipartisan support of Senators BROWN and PORTMAN.

He also received bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee—with Ranking Member GRASSLEY, Senator GRAHAM, and Senator TILLIS joining with Democratic members to support his nomination.

Senator PORTMAN stated that Judge Ruiz's ''experience, temperament, and high ethical standards have served him well as a federal magistrate judge'' and ''make him well-qualified to continue serving the Northern District of Ohio as a federal judge.''

Once confirmed, he will be the first person of Hispanic origin to serve as an article III Federal judge in Ohio's history.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting all three of these outstanding nominees.

Mr. BROWN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, last week when the Senate was in recess, Justice Stephen Breyer announced he will soon retire from the U.S. Supreme Court. I want to first thank Justice Breyer for his service—more than four decades, including nearly three decades on the Supreme Court itself.

Although I have disagreed with his rulings from time to time, I maintain deep respect for Justice Breyer's commitment to the rule of law and the integrity of our judicial system.

Last year, when some of our Democratic colleagues renewed their threats to expand the Supreme Court and pack it with partisans, Justice Breyer, to his credit, spoke up. He echoed the comments of the late Ruth Bader Ginsburg and warned about the potentially dangerous consequences of Democrats' Court-packing threats. As I said, I have great respect for Justice Breyer's defense of the Court and the rule of law and protecting the Court as an institution, especially at a moment when sound, principled leadership was needed.

Once again, I want to thank Justice Breyer for his service and wish him a well-deserved retirement.

All eyes are now on the White House as we await news of President Biden's nominee to succeed Justice Breyer. Although this is the President's first opportunity to nominate a Supreme Court Justice, he is standing at a very familiar fork in the road, outlining two separate and distinct paths.

One of those paths involves convention and virtuous leadership. President Biden could select an individual whose stellar credentials and experience are matched by a deep respect for the rule of law and the Constitution. He could nominate someone who agrees that Supreme Court Justices are meant to act as umpires, not as players in the game. They are supposed to call balls and strikes, not to help their preferred team score runs.

Of course, there is another path, one that was cleared and paved by the radical left. The President could listen to the liberal activists who want to select somebody who will deliver partisan wins regardless of the facts. He could nominate someone who would attempt to use a position on the Supreme Court to rule based on personal policies or preferences rather than what the law commands a Justice to do.

As I have said, President Biden has found himself looking down these two diverging paths a number of times. When he first took office, he could have worked with Republicans to build on Congress's perfect record of bipartisan pandemic relief. With the border crisis, he could have endorsed bipartisan efforts to address the virtually uninhibited flow of migrants across our southern border during this last year.

With a 50–50 Senate, he could have embraced the opportunity to work across the aisle to make progress on our shared priorities, but at every single decision point, the President basically ignored the opportunity to build consensus. Even when he supported the infrastructure bill, it was only as a last resort after his attempt, along with that of Speaker PELOSI, to join the infrastructure bill to the Build Back Better bill, which he knew did not have the support that it needed, even among Members of his own party.

The President has repeatedly bowed to the radical left's demands, and the results speak for themselves. Last spring, the American people were stuck with a nearly $2 trillion bill for unnecessary partisan spending. Illegal border crossings remain at historic highs, with more than 2 million apprehensions since January of last year when he took office.

Many of our Democratic colleagues abandoned their longstanding support for the filibuster or the bipartisan consensus-building requirement of our cloture rules and tried to blow up the foundation of the Senate in order to clear a path for even more partisan legislation.

Now we find ourselves 1 year into a Democratic-controlled government with a short list of legislative accomplishments.

Time and time again, President Biden has abandoned bipartisanship and tradition in order to appease the progressive base in his political party, and the American people are the ones who have suffered the consequences.

Once again, I would hope he would remember his inspiring words at his inauguration on January 20, just about a year ago, where he called for a healing of the divisions in our country and working together in a shared desire to improve the quality of life for Americans and to make their place in the world one of leadership and peace.

The left has already begun its campaign to replace Justice Breyer with a judicial activist. In fact, the very fact that Justice Breyer decided to retire is an indication that the radical left is successful in browbeating a sitting Supreme Court Justice into retiring rather than finishing his term of office.

But clearly these folks on the left don't want him to be succeeded by another principled jurist who evaluates cases based on the law and the facts. They want a partisan who will deliver sure political wins. Our Nation does not need a radical ideologue serving on the highest Court in the land.

We all know that the Supreme Court is a third and coequal branch of government. We also know that the role of a judge is far different from that of a legislator. Legislators are elected in order to represent their constituents and make public policy proposals that hopefully will become law which will improve their lot in life and their future.

The Supreme Court—or any judge, for that matter—is not supposed to start with a desired result and work backward from there. The Supreme Court is not a substitute for working together to pass legislation in the legislative branch with the signoff by the executive branch. The Supreme Court—or any court—is not a failsafe that can be utilized to deliver particular results that can't be secured through the legislative process.

Judges should not be legislators in black robes. They shouldn't advocate for any particular policy outcome or promote a specific agenda. Our democracy and the rule of law depends on Justices embracing not personal politics, not personal beliefs, and not a preference for a particular result in a case. The key to our constitutional Republic is a judge that calls balls and strikes, who decides each case based on the facts and the law.

It is important because, every time a judge acts as an activist and takes away an issue that should be decided by the political branches, it shrinks the capacity of the American people to make their own choices at the ballot box when they elect members of the legislature and executive branch.

In fact, that is the reason why our Constitution gives Justices lifetime tenure—so they will be insulated from politics, not so they can use that tenure in order to impose their political preferences without retribution by the voters.

Conversely, those of us in Congress are precisely elected in political elections for policy purposes, and the fact is we either listen to our constituents

and are guided by their desires or they hold the power to replace us and retire us at the ballot box. That is why our Founders gave courts the jurisdiction to apply and interpret the law, not to make the law up as they go along.

We need dedicated public servants who follow the statutes passed by Congress and signed by the President into law, and the Constitution representing the fundamental law of the land, and we need judges to make decisions based on what that law says, not, again, on what their preferred outcome may be.

So as the President approaches these two paths, I hope he will ignore the clamor on the left and make a choice that serves in the best interest of the American people and send us a nominee who respects the law and the limited role of a judge in our political system, because a judge is not supposed to substitute his or her opinion for that of the elected representatives of the people.

And surely the Constitution itself is the fundamental law of the land. And, as Chief Justice Marshall said in Marbury v. Madison, the decisions of the Court interpreting that Constitution are the last word.

But what we need is what Chief Justice Roberts called humility; that judges understand their important but limited role under our form of government not to supersede the policy judgments of the elected officials just because they can because they are the last word. We need judges who will demonstrate that sort of humility, who understand that, yes, they have a tough and important job to do but that it is within certain guardrails and limitations about what that role should be.

As the President looks down these two divergent paths, I hope he will ignore the clamor on the left and make a choice that serves the best interest of the American people. And he would do that by choosing a mainstream nominee.

The President promised during his campaign to nominate an African-American woman to the Supreme Court, making that a historic first. As the President weighs his decision, I want to remind him and our Senate colleagues that diversity extends far beyond just gender and skin color. We need a diversity of education, background, and experience.

For example, all of the current Justices on the Court but one were educated at Ivy League colleges and universities. In fact, when Justice Barrett was confirmed, she became the first sitting Justice to attend a law school other than Harvard or Yale. It is true that the current Justices largely hail from coastal metropolitan areas, and one-third of the sitting Justices have previously served on the DC Circuit Court of Appeals.

So I agree that diversity on the highest Court in the land is a valuable asset, and I encourage the President to consider nominees that can bring unique experiences, education, and viewpoints of all types to the Supreme Court.

Whoever the President chooses will be evaluated based on their qualifications, experience, and ability to separate politics from the rule of law. That is the job of the Senate Judiciary Committee, on which I am proud to serve.

I presume we would treat any nominee—regardless of ethnicity, race, or gender—exactly the same in extending to them a respectful and dignified process. Certainly, no nominee is going to get points, so to speak, toward their confirmation vote because they are of a particular race, ethnicity, or gender. Each nominee will be thoroughly vetted and questioned, just as prior nominees have been.

But unlike some of the mudslinging that we saw during the confirmation of Justice Kavanaugh, I expect this process to be fair and dignified. We must be careful, thorough, and comprehensive because the American people and the institution of the Supreme Court deserve nothing less.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

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 nomination of Executive Calendar No. 655, Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Gary C. Peters, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Henrich, Sherrod Brown, Patty Murray, Tammy Duckworth, Tim Kaine, Elizabeth Warren, Mazie K. Hirono, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Christopher A. Coons, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Tester.

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 Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 61, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 12 Ex.]

YEAS—61

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Capito	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	McConnell	Warner
Cornyn	Menendez	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—30

Blackburn	Ernst	Marshall
Blunt	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Sasse
Cassidy	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Johnson	Shelby
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Daines	Lummis	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—9

Barrasso	Moran	Rubio
Kennedy	Ossoff	Sullivan
Luján	Romney	Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). On this vote, the yeas are 61, the nays are 30.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

BURMA

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, when freedom and democracy are threatened, we have a responsibility in this body of the U.S. Senate to speak up and speak out. It doesn't matter if it is a challenge here at home or if it is happening somewhere else around the globe; we cannot remain silent.

For the past year, Burma has been descending into chaos, violence, and authoritarian military rule. So I have come to the floor here tonight, the anniversary of the Burmese military's illegal coup overthrowing the nation's democratically elected government, to call on all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. Res. 35, a resolution condemning this desecration of democracy in Burma and a year of atrocities that have followed, and urging our allies around the world to join us in doing so.

I also urge this body to pass the BURMA Act, which will give President Biden the tools he needs to apply pressure to try to reverse this coup and help restore democracy.

For those who are not aware of the situation in Burma, a year ago, the

people of Burma took to the streets. They engaged in general strikes to peacefully protest the military's overthrow of their fledgling democracy. One woman who was part of the General Strike Committee—one of the main groups behind the protests—said she was participating because ''I have a little girl. She's one . . . I don't want her to grow up under a dictatorship like I did.''

Before taking to the streets, she told her husband: ''Take care of our baby and move on with life if I get arrested or die in this movement.''

And she finished by saying: ''We will finish this revolution on our own and not hand it over to our children.''

Early last year, the country's Parliament was expected to sign off on the recent national elections in which the leading civilian party, the National League for Democracy, and its head, Aung San Suu Kyi, had won more than 80 percent of the seats that were available.

The Burmese military was never under civilian control, and it wasn't happy with these overwhelming results—these results for the National League for Democracy. They had been deluded into thinking and believing that the people of Burma supported their military policies, and so they would support a strong military role in Parliament, which the people of Burma did not.

Thus, the military leaders refused to recognize the outcome of the election. They tried to have the country's supreme court throw out the results as fraudulent. And when that didn't work, they declared a national emergency and surrounded Parliament with soldiers.

Aung San Suu Kyi and other civilian leaders were arrested, the nation's infrastructure was seized by the military, and, almost overnight, Burma's decade-long experiment with democracy, as imperfect as it was, was thrown out the window, and the kind of brutal military rule that had governed the country for roughly half a century was reinstated.

The initial reaction from the new military junta seemed restrained. The protests were allowed to go on peacefully, but only for a little while. The restraint didn't last long.

The military leaders who had been leading a brutal, yearlong genocide against the country's Rohingya Muslim minority turned to violence. They turned to violence, as they had done in 1988 and as they had done in 2007, to crush the protests.

One local filmmaker in Yangon, who took it upon himself to document the protests, said that at one protest in late February, ''about 100 people marched towards us quickly. I don't know if they were police or they were soldiers. Without warning, they started shooting at us with sound bombs, [with] bullets and [with] gas bombs.''

Since then, the military's violence has escalated. They have fired rocket launchers, burned down homes, launched airstrikes, cut off food supplies to starve entire communities, and shot at unarmed civilians as they fled.

Just last week, there was a report that members of the military went to one village looking for two specific individuals, one of whom was disabled. After shooting and killing these two individuals, they set fire to the entire village.

According to one organization monitoring the situation, nearly 1,500 Burmese citizens have been killed since this coup began a year ago; another 12,000 arrested; with warrants issued—often death warrants issued in absentia—for another 2,000 or so. Those are just the numbers that can be verified, and who knows what the total amount is.

For the Rohingya people, a Muslim population in a largely Buddhist country, the situation has only grown worse. They have been the target of military oppression and genocide. Hundreds of thousands have fled across the border. But the military has continued to crack down even more on the Rohingya population in Rakhine State—a state I visited a few years ago, leading a delegation of Senators and House Members, after the horrific genocide, when some 700,000 people fled, villages were fire-bombed from the air, and helicopters carrying soldiers shot from the air. On the ground, babies were killed in front of their parents, wives were killed in front of their husbands, husbands were killed in front of their wives, and women were raped. It was one of the most horrific genocides in hundreds of villages that occurred at that moment.

But the military now, in spite of all that happened then, is enacting new draconian restrictions on freedom of movement of the Rohingya that remain in Rakhine State. They have engaged in continuous intimidation efforts. They have warned of the dangers of collaborating with rogue groups resisting the military's authority.

Colleagues, the Senate cannot stay quiet in the denial of freedom and the presence of massive human rights violations in Burma. America cannot stay silent in the face of such atrocities. The world must not stay silent in the face of genocide being carried out against any group of human beings.

We must make it undeniably clear to any government around the world that when you systematically persecute your people; when you deny their human rights; when you murder innocent men, women, and children; when you burn down their homes and their communities; when you starve them of food, deny them the opportunity to earn a living or even travel to the next community to see a doctor, there are consequences; that a community of nations will not stand by idly as you commit these horrendous acts; and that we in the Senate will not sit by and fail to give voice about these atrocities.

So for the sake of all the Burmese people who have lost their lives in this coup, for the sake of all those striving to restore democracy, let us pass S. Res. 35, and let us do it this week—''A resolution condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment.''

Let's pass that resolution, and let's do it this week, the 1-year anniversary of the coup. And let us work with our allies around the globe to restore freedom in Burma and hold the perpetrators of these atrocities accountable for the crimes that they have committed.

CHINA

Mr. President, this is not only the anniversary of the military coup in Burma; it is also the week of the start of the Winter Olympic Games in China. On this Friday, February 4, the torch will be lit, signaling the start of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, and millions around the world will gather around TVs and smartphones and computers and iPads and every kind of device to watch the spectacle of the opening ceremonies as they unfold in Beijing. For 2 weeks, the audience will cheer as athletes from across the globe achieve the near impossible and join in the sorrow of defeat and the joy of victory.

But while the world's attention focuses on the glamour of the Games, a thousand miles away in Xinjiang Province, millions of Uighurs will continue to suffer from acts of genocide; the people of Hong Kong will still be denied their rights and their freedoms; and untold numbers of political prisoners will languish behind bars in China, many for nothing more than exercising the most basic voice they have as human beings.

Colleagues, we cannot allow the glitz and glamour of Olympic Gold and glory to blind us to the reality of the pain and persecution that so many are suffering under the Chinese Communist Party's authoritarian control—people like Mahire Yakup, an insurance saleswoman, a Mandarin tutor, the mother of three, who is currently serving a 6½-year sentence for ''funding terrorist activities.'' That sounds terrible. What has this mother of three done? What did she do? She sent money overseas to Australia to help her parents buy a house.

Since first being taken into custody in March of 2018, Mahire has languished in detention. First, she was taken to a mass internment camp. Then she was moved to a pretrial detention center. She was released twice and taken back into custody twice before being sentenced in December of 2020 to 6½ years behind bars for the crime of helping her parents buy a house. But the whole world knows her real crime and why she is behind bars is she was born in the Uighur minority community.

Mirzat Taher is another member of the Uighur community imprisoned by the Chinese Government for actions that here in the United States people would say: Where is the crime? What have you done wrong?

Years ago, he lived in Istanbul, Turkey, where he worked as a tour guide. In China, especially in Xinjiang Province, traveling abroad is a source of massive suspicion to Chinese officials. After about a year in Turkey, Mirzat moved back to Xinjiang Province. He met a young Uighur woman visiting from Australia. They fell in love. They got married and lived in Xinjiang for a year before they started hearing rumblings of people disappearing and the increased oppression of the Uighur community by the Chinese Communist Party, and they started to make plans to leave the country.

This was in 2017, when China's crackdown on Uighurs and other Muslim minorities was just starting to ramp up and a program of arbitrary mass detention was beginning. As an Australian citizen, his wife was able to get her husband Mirzat a visa, and they booked a flight to Melbourne, but 2 days before they were scheduled to leave, police knocked on the door in the middle of the night. Mirzat's passport was confiscated, and he was interrogated. Once they learned he had spent time in Turkey, the officers made him accompany them—leave his home—to the police station.

He didn't come home that night or the next week or the next month or the next year. It would be 2 years before he saw his wife again. He was locked up in a detention center for 10 months, moved to a mass internment camp, where he and other detainees were subjected to political indoctrination and physical and mental abuse—including, at one point his arms were shackled to the top of a door for an entire day for the crime of speaking some Uighur words.

In May of 2019, Mirzat was suddenly released, and he and his wife tried to get him to Australia, but twice more, the Chinese authorities detained him, until his most recent detention on September 26, 2020, for the alleged crime of ''organizing, leading, or participating in a terrorist organization.'' Last April, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison for charges related to ''terrorism'' or ''separatism,'' all because, as a young man, he traveled and lived in Turkey for a year.

Go Sherab Gyatso—in fact, separatism is often a common, general-purpose charge used by the Communist Party against those they think might become critical of the policies of the Communist Party.

We take for granted our freedom of speech and our ability to be critical of each other's ideas or support those ideas or those of our own President, but in China, any word or presence in which you might do something other than just praise the party, you may be treated as a criminal and imprisoned for a long period of time.

That charge, separatism, is a charge you can throw around, accusing basically anyone—and in this case, a young man working as a tour guide or a Tibetan scholar and monk like Go Sherab Gyatso, who was sentenced in a closed trial last December to 10 years in prison.

He was originally arrested in October of 2020 after traveling to Chengdu in southwestern China to act as a translator for an ill relative. It is the fourth time that he had been arrested by Chinese authorities. He is a monk. He is a scholar. He is a rights advocate. He has been sentenced with the same state security crime that is so frequently used against his fellow Tibetans of ''inciting separatism,'' simply for having the courage to speak out about protecting and preserving Tibet's environmental, religious, linguistic, and cultural heritage. And he faces a decade in prison.

Separatism—it is the exact same charge that Rinchen Kyi was arrested on last August. She is former teacher, a fellow Tibetan. What was her crime? She expressed her displeasure that the private middle school where she was teaching, which was established to help educate those in the community without the means to receive a formal education—whether they be poor or orphaned children—had suddenly been shut down by the Chinese Government.

No reason was given for the sudden shutdown, but it is believed from local sources that it was because the primary language used at the school was Tibetan—Tibetan language at a Tibetan school—and the school provided Tibetan culture-based learning.

Rinchen Kyi was so disturbed by the closure of the school where she taught, she lost her appetite, basically stopped eating for 2 weeks. Her health deteriorated. She grew weaker. But before her family could get her help, the Chinese police knocked on her door, arresting her on charges of ''inciting separatism.''

Rinchen Kyi was hospitalized for 2 days in another city hundreds of miles away from home. She was transferred to another undisclosed location and detained. Five months after she was arrested, her status and whereabouts are unknown. Her crime was trying to help educate the poorest children in her community, in their own language and discussing their culture.

The challenges are not just happening in Tibet. The same kinds of efforts to silence voices and information that the Chinese Government doesn't want out in the world is happening right now in Hong Kong.

Earlier this month, Chow Hang-tung, a pro-democracy activist, was sentenced to 15 months in prison for helping to organize a vigil commemorating the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre. For 30 years, this vigil has been held in Hong Kong on the anniversary of the bloody military crackdown.

As the former vice-chairwoman of the Hong Kong Alliance, which held these vigils, she had helped organize them for many years, but in 2020, the government banned them, citing COVID–19 restrictions. In spite of that, her organization continued to plan for holding these vigils. They submitted the paperwork. They notified the government. They alerted the police of their intentions to hold the event, just as they had done year after year after year. Then the paperwork was rejected, so they formally appealed the decision, and their appeal failed.

So Chow took to social media, calling on her fellow Hongkongers, who wouldn't be able to hold this gathering, to simply do this: Light a candle in remembrance of the anniversary. She didn't suggest they come to any specific place, didn't suggest they rally in person; just, in your home or wherever you are, light a candle in remembrance.

She also wrote an article in the paper titled ''Candlelight carries the weight of conscience and the Hong Kong people persevere in telling the truth.'' Her article was used against her as evidence of ''incitement to knowingly take part in an unauthorized assembly,'' even though she decided not to call for an assembly and just to ask someone, wherever they are, to light a candle in remembrance. She didn't ask anyone to assemble. She didn't ask anyone to gather. She didn't define a particular place.

The Tiananmen Square massacre by the Chinese Government is perhaps the most censored issue in mainland China. Since China has broken their agreement with Great Britain over Hong Kong, their 50-year agreement, and wiped out the political rights of the people of Hong Kong, talking about Tiananmen in Hong Kong is cause for arrest—even the suggestion of simply lighting a candle.

The Chinese Government tightens its grip on Hong Kong. It wants to erase all information or history related to it, just as they have done on the mainland—that is, in regard to Tiananmen Square—just as they want to suppress the voices of people in Tibet, just as they want to wipe out the Xinjiang Muslim community. They want to make sure that any form of potential resistance to the Beijing Government and their version of the world is silenced and, as we have seen far too many times over and over again, these folks who speak up against them in any way.

This is Li Yuhan. She is 65. She was a human rights lawyer known in China's human rights community as ''big sister.'' She was held in custody for 4 years before getting a trial. She was charged with that obscure crime of ''picking quarrels and provoking trouble''—another catch-all phrase used to lock up anybody the Chinese Government sees as criticizing anything they do.

Everyone in China has to live in immediate fear of being arrested should they voice their inner opinions on something going wrong in the country,

something they want changed, something they want improved, something that disagrees with the official line of the Communist Party.

She is in poor health, as indicated by the fact that when she was arrested, they had an ambulance outside. Actually, the ambulance was outside where the trial was held. She suffers from heart disease, hypertension, and hyperthyroidism, and her long time behind bars has made things worse. Staff at the detention center where she had been held reportedly instructed other inmates to urinate on her food, deny her hot water for showers, deny medical treatment, and threaten to beat her to death—because she was a human rights advocate.

In March of 2018, almost 4 years ago, Li went on a hunger strike to protest her mistreatment, which led detention center officials to force-feed her.

Like many others, Li Yuhan had the courage to stand up for what is right, and she is mercilessly persecuted for doing so.

These various individuals and the way that they are treated are the kinds of abuses that will be going on at the same time as the Winter Olympic Games are held in China. Figure skaters fly across the ice, and while they do so, Li Yuhan will continue to suffer in custody for standing up for human rights. Bobsledders will careen down the track at lightning-fast speeds; Chow Hang-tung will continue to be punished for trying to ensure his cultural history is remembered. As skiers race down the slalom slopes, Go Sherab Gyatso and Rinchen Kyi will still be locked up for sharing and defending their culture.

As athlete after athlete climbs the podium to have beautiful bronze, silver, and gold medals around their necks, Mahire Yakup and Mirzat Taher will go on languishing in prison cells for the crime of being born in the Uighur community.

That is the backdrop of this year's Beijing Olympic Games—human rights abuses, genocide, the destruction of freedom and democracy. And we cannot allow that to be ignored or overshadowed. We cannot allow for that to be forgotten in the glitz and glamour of Olympic Gold. We cannot let these names and these faces and countless, countless others who have faced the same be lost in the shadows of the flames of the Olympic torch.

The world must join together to say to the International Olympic Committee that never again can the perpetrators of human rights abuses be allowed to host a treasured event like the Olympic Games. Never again can the athletes of the world ask to be essentially conspirators in the glitz and glamour of covering up genocide.

And, for all of us, we need to remind the world throughout these games of what is going on in China. Do not let the Chinese Government succeed in having the world forget about their massive human rights violations—their genocide, their torture, their elimination, their imprisonment, their complete crushing of the rights of people of Tibet and Hong Kong, the complete destruction of the right to speech and the right to religion within their country, the complete obliteration of the human spirit. We cannot allow all that to be forgotten during these Olympic Games.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and 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.

CHINESE INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, before the holidays, the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, USCC, released its 2021 Report to Congress. As is customary, the report reflects a bipartisan consensus, with unanimous support from the 11-member commission. It includes 32 recommendations to the Congress, each of which is worth serious consideration, especially in light of the announcement that Chinese President Xi Jinping will rule for at least another 5 years.

This is not the first time that I have spoken about China and the importance of increasing our Nation's competitiveness. I think we all recognize that it is an issue that impacts, directly or indirectly, the lives of every American. Today, I want to call attention to China's expansionist foreign policy, particularly one section of the USCC's report that discusses Chinese investments in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Chinese foreign policy has become increasingly bold, with goals that are both economic and political. China's economic goals are twofold: increasing access to raw materials while developing new markets for Chinese products. China has supported growth in parts of Latin America by financing mining, transportation, electric power generation, large scale agriculture, and other infrastructure projects.

However, there is a dark side to this increased investment and trade. Countries' reliance on commodity exports and China's control over supply chains strengthen China's influence in Latin American and Caribbean economies. With so much of these countries' economies dependent on continued trade and positive diplomatic relations with China, it is no wonder that we see some governments bypassing regulatory standards in order to obtain further investment opportunities. This increased dependence can undermine democratic institutions, weaken environmental and social safeguards, and encourage corruption and violations of human rights. The Chinese Communist Party is promoting its own political agenda by supporting authoritarian regimes, promoting pro-China media, and strong-arming governments into isolating Taiwan.

The USCC makes five recommendations to counter these trends: first, respond to Chinese economic, diplomatic, and security initiatives by expanding U.S. funding mechanisms for infrastructure projects, the distribution of COVID–19 vaccines, and educational exchanges; second, increase support for governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to create foreign investment review processes and require the Department of State to report to Congress on progress; third, require the Director of National Intelligence, Department of State, and Department of Defense to submit an unclassified report detailing the implications of Chinese investment in port infrastructure, Chinese military presence at such ports, and the potential for leveraging such ports for Chinese military purposes in the future; fourth, require that all applications for U.S. foreign assistance include a disclosure of debt owed to Chinese entities; and finally, create a partnership between coastal Latin American countries and U.S. Government authorities identified in the Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act to increase maritime domain awareness and combat illegal Chinese fishing.

I urge the administration to consult with Congress on a path forward to implement each of these recommendations.

The Senate's fiscal year 2022 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill includes $653.8 million for assistance for the countries of Central America, including $100 million for localized development in the Northern Triangle. Additional funds are included for economic and security assistance for the Caribbean countries. We must support programs in these countries that prioritize the well-being of their citizens, protect their national sovereignty, and encourage fair trade and investment by supporting community policing, maritime security, energy independence, elementary and secondary education, antigang programs, employment opportunities, programs to improve government transparency and accountability, and by strengthening civil society. These are long-term investments, but they will provide the most effective alternatives to Chinese influence.

SOUTH SUDAN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on January 6, 2022, I made a statement about the extreme hardships and insecurity that are a daily reality for the people

of South Sudan, despite independence 10 years ago that held so much promise and hope for that country. That independence came as a result of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which took years of negotiations facilitated by the United States, Norway, and the United Kingdom, and it provided a roadmap for political stability, economic development, respect for human rights, and justice.

Since then, two former warlords, President Kiir and Vice President Machar, who were never elected, have dominated the political landscape in South Sudan. It is they, throughout these critically important formative years, who have had the executive power and the responsibility to transform the aspirations of independence into tangible improvements in the lives of their people. Ten years later, it is fair to ask a simple question: What have they done?

I would answer that question with these questions:

After ten years, is South Sudan a country at peace where the rights of the people are respected and their basic needs, such as safe water, sanitation, food, shelter, and health care are being met?

Has South Sudan's vast oil wealth been invested wisely in public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, public transportation, roads, and bridges after decades of civil war?

Is the country's agricultural economy expanding and reaching new markets?

Are children in school and are teachers receiving a decent salary?

Are South Sudan's youth, who make up a majority of the population, able to find jobs?

Do the security forces have the training, equipment, food, and barracks they need to maintain the peace, and are soldiers and officers receiving adequate pay?

Are government ministries led and staffed by trained and honest professionals?

Is the Parliament defending the people's interests?

Is the judiciary independent, and the courts accessible and trusted by the people? Have those who committed crimes against humanity and other gross violations of human rights been prosecuted and punished?

Have the many thousands of South Sudanese refugees and internally displaced been able to return home to rebuild their lives?

Is civic space being protected so civil society activists and independent journalists can function without fear of harassment or threats?

Has the necessary work been done to create the conditions for transparent, free, and fair elections in which candidates from all political parties can participate?

Has sustained progress been made in any of these areas?

I think the answers are obvious, and the people of South Sudan know the answers. Despite billions of dollars in international aid and billions of dollars in oil revenues, the government of South Sudan has failed every test.

Today, South Sudan ranks as among the world's most corrupt country and, despite its oil wealth, one of the hungriest country in the world.

We should remember that the Republic of South Sudan would not exist were it not for the sacrifice of millions of South Sudanese who gave their lives in the fight for independence. But it is also a fact that had it not been for the support of the United States, South Sudan would not be a Republic today.

I have been a U.S. Senator for 47 years, so I remember when South Sudan existed only in people's dreams. I remember when John Garang would visit the U.S. Congress seeking support. He was an inspiring leader, and we supported him. I supported him. And we welcomed South Sudan's hard-fought independence.

But since John Garang's tragic death in 2005, we have seen how greed and personal ambition can thwart the aspirations of an entire population.

The January 21 response of the office of the President of the Republic of South Sudan to my statement of January 6 was as revealing as it was predictable.

The office of the President accuses me of calling for ''regime change through uprising and violence.'' Anyone who read my statement, as the author of that accusation surely did, knows it to be absurd on its face. There is not a single word in my statement that remotely suggests what the office of the President accuses me of. Their resort to fabrication and intimidation is the all-too-common tactic of governments to deflect attention from their own failures. We have seen it even in our own country.

The people of South Sudan have experienced far too much war, far too much violence, far too much displacement, far too much insecurity, and far too much hunger and misery. The last thing they need or want is more violence, and nothing I have said would suggest otherwise.

There are countless examples. Just a few days ago, on January 23, 5 kilometers from Bor, the capital of Jonglei State, armed militia reportedly slaughtered 35 and injured 17 civilians, including women and children. Property was looted, and huts were burned down. The people of South Sudan know too well that these violent acts are orchestrated or condoned by the country's leaders. In a letter dated November 25, 2020, addressed to the President of the U.N. Security Council from the Panel of Experts on South Sudan, they reported the following:

Political and security disputes within President Kiir's coalition have contributed to conflicts that have killed and displaced civilians in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. Rival factions within the Government supplied weapons to various ethnic militias from the Government's stockpile. Between May and August, eight humanitarian staff were killed, humanitarian facilities were looted and destroyed, and thousands of civilians were displaced at a time of widespread flooding in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

The killings on January 23 were part of the same pattern, yet those who bear responsibility for these attacks accuse advocates for peaceful change of promoting violence.

Rather than falsely accuse me and South Sudanese civil society organizations that have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to non-violence, the government should put a stop to these attacks and ask itself the questions I have posed.

It should also reflect on the fact that U.S. S. Res. 380 passed unanimously, with the support of 100 U.S. Senators, Democrats and Republicans, less than 2 months ago. I remind the office of the President what we said:

Whereas despite years of fighting, widespread suffering of South Sudanese civilians, punitive actions by the international community, and 2 peace agreements, the leaders of South Sudan have failed to build sustainable peace, and critical provisions of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict [R-ARCSS] . . . remain unimplemented;

Whereas the leaders of South Sudan have consistently failed to uphold their responsibilities to create the conditions for peace and prosperity, have prioritized self-preservation and corruption over the needs of the people they represent, have acted in bad faith in the implementation of cease fire and peace agreements, and have betrayed the cause of freedom, resulting in the loss of millions of lives; and

Whereas South Sudan has not held an election since its independence and the current leaders of South Sudan were appointed or installed through transitional arrangements based on peace agreements.

That Resolution also urged the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury:

(A) to prioritize investigations into illicit financial flows fueling violence in South Sudan;

(B) to work with the Secretary of State to update, on a regular basis, the list of individuals and entities designated under the South Sudan sanctions program, including individuals at the highest levels of leadership in South Sudan and from within the National Security Service; and

(C) to coordinate, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, with the United Kingdom and the European Union on South Sudan-related sanctions designations and enforcement.

So rather than make up falsehoods about those asking such questions, including me, the People's Coalition for Civil Action, and other South Sudanese activists and organizations that want nothing more than for the promise of the R-ARCSS to be realized so the people of South Sudan can enjoy the security and prosperity they are entitled to, I urge President Kiir and Vice President Machar to put their country first.

Rather than falsely accusing others of violence or resorting to provocations to create a pretext for persecuting and silencing them, they should listen to them. They should listen to the voices of the people, expressed in the National Dialogue, that South Sudan needs a new beginning.

Rather than claim to have taken significant steps to put South Sudan's failing economy on a solid footing, which fools no one, they should open up the government's books so people can see the receipts and expenditures.

Rather than hide behind the R-ARCSS to preserve the status quo, they should implement it in letter and spirit, including by unifying rival security

forces, by promulgating a new constitution, and by opening up the political space in the country.

Rather than make excuses to delay elections as they have repeatedly done before, they should set a date, in accordance with the R-ARCSS, for national and Parliamentary elections, and they should support a roadmap for creating the necessary conditions for the refugees to return and for multiparty democratic elections to succeed with the support of the army. And without delay, they should declare their unconditional commitment not to contest the next election and to relinquish power as soon as South Sudan's newly elected leaders take office.

The sad reality is that while the South Sudanese people won their independence from Sudan, they remain captives of the same ruthless and corrupt warlords who created so much ethnic conflict, bloodshed, and misery during the civil war and who have not been held accountable.

They simply reinvented themselves as political leaders, with a stamp of legitimacy from the international community, while continuing to act like the warlords they are and always were.

They have shown no interest in implementing the R-ARCSS or any other peace agreement.

They have shown no interest in the welfare of their people.

They have shown no interest in anything except holding onto power, avoiding justice, and enriching themselves.

It is time to listen to the people of South Sudan and for the United States to reassess its policy toward South Sudan. The White House and the State Department need to recognize that the status quo in South Sudan has been a dead end for years and consult with Congress on a new way forward. As a first step, the U.S. should use the authorities that already exist, including the Global Magnitsky Act, to sanction key officials in South Sudan's National Security Service, which has long functioned as a criminal enterprise that engages in extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and other heinous crimes.

Real peace requires justice, and it requires respect for fundamental rights regardless of ethnicity, race, or religion. It requires free and fair elections and equitable economic development. These should be at the heart of our policy.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21–26 concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost $2.2 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JEDIDIAH P. ROYAL,
(for James A. Hursch, Director)

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–26

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Egypt.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* $1.6 billion.

Other $0.6 billion.

Total $2.2 billion.

Funding Source: Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) C–1301 Super Hercules Aircraft with Four (4) each Rolls Royce AE–2100D Turboprop Engines (installed).

Twelve (12) Rolls Royce AE–2100D Turboprop Engines (spares).

Thirty (30) Embedded GPS/INS (EGI) with GPS Security Devices (including 6 spares).

Seven (7) Multifunctional Information Distribution System—Low Volume Terminal Block Upgrade Two (MIDS-LVT BU2) (including 3 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are AN/APX–119 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Transponders; AN/AAR–47 Missile Warning Systems (MWS); AN/ALE–47 Countermeasures Dispensing System (CMDS); AN/ALR–56M Radar Warning Receiver (RWR); AN/AAQ–22 (STAR SAFIRE 380); secure communications, cryptographic equipment, and GPS-aided precision navigation equipment; publications and technical documentation; software and mission critical resources; aircraft support and equipment; unclassified return and repair; integration and testing; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (EG-D-SAD).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc. Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 25, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Egypt—C–130J–30 Super Hercules Aircraft

The Government ofEgypt has requested to purchase twelve (12) C–130J Super Hercules aircraft with four (4) each Rolls Royce AE–2100D Turboprop Engines (installed); twelve (12) Rolls Royce AE–2100D Turboprop Engines (spares); thirty (30) Embedded GPS/INS (EGI) with GPS Security Devices (including 6 spares); and seven (7) Multifunctional Information Distribution System—Low Volume Terminal Block Upgrade Two (MIDS–LVT BU2) (including 3 spares). Also included are AN/APX–119 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Transponders; AN/AAR–47 Missile Warning Systems (MWS); AN/ALE–47 Countermeasures Dispensing System (CMDS); AN/ALR–56M Radar Warning Receiver (RWR); AN/AAQ–22 (STAR SAFIRE 380); secure communications, cryptographic equipment, and GPS-aided precision navigation equipment; publications and technical documentation; software and mission critical resources; aircraft support and equipment; unclassified return and repair; integration and testing; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total program cost is $2.2 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally that continues to be an important strategic partner in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Egypt's capability to meet current and future threats by providing airlift support for its forces by moving supplies, equipment, and people, thus strengthening its capacity in the security and humanitarian arena. This airlift capability would assist with border security, the interdiction of known terrorist elements, rapid reaction to internal security threats, and humanitarian aid. Egypt also intends to utilize these aircraft for maritime patrol missions and search and rescue missions in the region. Egypt, which already operates a mix of legacy C–130s, will have no difficulty absorbing these aircraft and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company in Marietta, GA. There are no known offsets proposed in conjunction with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two (2) contracted Field Service Representatives (FSR) and one (1) Logistic Service Representative (LSR) for a period of three (3) years. The FSRs and LSR will have expertise in airframe, avionics/electrical, propulsion systems, ground maintenance systems, and logistics support.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–26

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The C–130J–30 8.1 Super Hercules aircraft, including the Rolls Royce AE2100D turboprop engines, is a military airlift aircraft that performs primarily the tactical portion of the airlift mission. The aircraft is

capable of operating from rough, dirt strips and is the prime transport for air-dropping troops and equipment into hostile areas. The C–130J improvements over the C130E include improved maximum speed, climb time, cruising altitude, and range. The C–130J has 55 feet of cargo compartment length, an additional 15 feet over the original ''short'' aircraft.

2. The Rolls Royce AE1200D turboprop engine is a two-stage, air cooled, vatable speed gas generator turbine, and turbo-prop engine. Each engine contains a General Electrics (GE) Dowty R391 composite propeller installed for ground/flight operations. The engine is capable of inflight (engine core) wind milling and air starts up to 25,000 feet and airspeeds between 0.43 Mach and 0.64 Mach.

3. The Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigational System (INS) (GPS/INS) (EGI) with GPS Security Devices is a highly accurate inertial navigation system has embedded GPS for blended INS/GPS, free-inertial, and GPS-only solutions. Classified elements include Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) for decryption of precision GPS signals.

4. The Multifunctional Information Distribution System—Low Volume Terminal Block Upgrade Two (MIDS–LVT BU2) is an advanced command, control, communications, computing and intelligence (C4I) system incorporating high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements.

5. The AN/APX–119 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) is a system that responds to interrogating signals to assist in identification, location, and terrain avoidance.

6. The AN/AAR–47 Missile Approach Warning System is an aircraft passive MWS designed for detection of incoming surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles on transport and helicopter aircraft. The system detects, identifies, and displays potential threats. The AN/AAR–47 warns of missile approach by detecting radiation associated with the rocket motor and automatically initiates flare ejection.

7. The AN/ALE–47 Countermeasure Dispensing System (CMDS) is an integrated, threat-adaptive, software-programmable dispensing system capable of dispensing chaff, flares, and active radio frequency expendables. The threats countered by the CMDS include radar-directed anti-aircraft artillery, radar command-guided missiles, radar homing guided missiles, and infrared guided missiles. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a standalone system or may be integrated with other on-board EW and avionics systems. The AN/ALE–47 uses threat data received over the aircraft interfaces to assess the threat situation and to determine a response. Expendable routines tailored to the immediate aircraft and threat environment may be dispensed using one of four operational modes.

8. The AN/ALR–56 Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) continuously detects and intercepts RF signals in certain frequency ranges and analyzes and separates threat signals from non-threat signals. It contributes to full-dimensional protection by providing individual aircraft probability of survival through improved aircrew situational awareness of the radar guided threat environment. The ALR56M is designed to provide improved performance in a dense signal environment and improved detection of modem threats signals.

9. The AN/AAQ–22 (STAR SAFIRE 380) is a gyro-stabilized, multi-spectral Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) system configured to operate simultaneously in multiple bands including the visible, near-IR and mid-wave IR bands. The system consists of an externally-mounted turret sensor unit and internally-mounted central electronics unit and system control unit. Images will be displayed in the aircraft real-time and recorded for subsequent ground analysis.

10. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

11. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

12. A determination has been made that Egypt can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

13. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Egypt.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 20–64 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost $355 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20–64

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Egypt.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* $0 million.
Other $355 million.
Total $355 million.
Funding Source: Foreign Military Financing (FMF).

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities ofArticles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:
Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
None.
Non-MDE: Three (3) SPS–48 Land Based Radar (LBR), spares, motor generators, repeaters, radomes, technical manuals, site surveys, installation, calibrations, testing, operator training, and maintenance training associated with the SPS–48 LBR; obsolescence replacements of processor, track management system, communication equipment, uninterrupted power supply (UPS), generators, and/or Transmitter Control Unit in fielded SPS–48 LBR systems; updated built-in-testing (BIT) and overhaul of fielded SPS–48 LBR antenna systems; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (EG–P–LGS).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: EG–P–LDO, EG–P–GJC, EG–P–LFS, EG–P–LFE, EG–P–GHM, EG–P–JNZ, EG–P–KCC, EG–P–KCD, EG–P–LEU, EG–P–GKD, EG–P–MBZ.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services. Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 25, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Egypt—Air Defense Radar System

The Government of Egypt has requested to buy three (3) SPS–48 Land Based Radar (LBR), spares, motor generators, repeaters, radomes, technical manuals, site surveys, installation, calibrations, testing, operator training, and maintenance training associated with the SPS–48 LBR; obsolescence replacements of processor, track management system, communication equipment, uninterrupted power supply (UPS), generators, and/or Transmitter Control Unit in fielded SPS–48 LBR systems; updated built-in-testing (BIT) and overhaul of fielded SPS–48 LBR antenna systems; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total program cost is $355 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally country that continues to be an important strategic partner in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Egypt's capability to meet current and future threats by improving the detection of various air threats. Egypt will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces since Egypt already operates previously procured SPS–48 Land Based Radars.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be L3 Harris Surveillance Systems, Van Nuys, CA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional

U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Egypt with the exception of periodic trips that are 1–5 weeks in duration to participate in program reviews, inspect installations, verify testing, and buy-off equipment.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20–64

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The SPS–48 Land Based Radar (LBR) is a long range three-dimensional search radar. The passive antenna does not contain active electronic components that are subject to failure. The sheltered equipment is compact and cooled by a closed-loop water system. Replaceable units and assemblies are mounted on cold plates and can be removed without breaking into the water system. External air is not drawn into water-cooled equipment cabinets; therefore, corrosion caused by humidity and air pollutants is eliminated.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Government of Egypt can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Egypt.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 22–0B. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 20–86 of December 1, 2020.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–0B

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Republic of Korea.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 20–86; Date: December 1, 2020; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On December 1, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 20–86, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of two (2) MK 15 MOD 25 Phalanx Close-In Weapons System (CIWS) Block 1B Baseline 2 (IB2) systems; and four thousand (4,000) rounds, 20MM cartridge API linked. Also included were spare parts; other support equipment; ammunition; books and other publications; software; training; engineering technical assistance and other technical assistance; and other related elements of program and logistical support. The estimated total cost was $39 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $30 million of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of an additional four (4) MK 15 Phalanx Close-in Weapons System (CIWS) Block 1B Baseline 2 systems (MDE). Also included is AA20 ammunition; AA61 ammunition; spare and repair parts including those needed to support installation; support and test equipment; personnel training and training equipment, publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program and logistics support. The total estimated MDE value will increase by $66 million, resulting in a new MDE total of $96 million. The total estimated case value will increase to $129 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will improve Republic of Korea's capability to meet current and future threats by being able to defeat anti-ship missiles and close-in threats that have pierced other lines of defense.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Pacific region.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is CONFIDENTIAL.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 21, 2022.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0A–22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 18–30 of July 31, 2018.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0A–22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Denmark.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 18–30; Date: July 31, 2018; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On July 31, 2018, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 18–30, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to forty-six (46) Standard Missile, SM–2 Block IIIA Vertical Launching Tactical All-Up Rounds, RIM 066M–03–BK IIIA (VLS); up to two (2) Standard Missile, SM–2 Block IIIA Telemetry, Omni-Directional, All-Up Rounds, RIM–066M–03–BK IIIA (VLS); and up to two (2) Standard Missile, SM–2 Block IIIA Telemetry, Omni-Directional Antenna, Warhead Dud Capable, RIM 066M–03–BK IIIA (VLS). Also included was MK 13 MOD 0 Vertical Launching System Canisters, operator manuals and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost was $152 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $130 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of the following SM–2 missile spares not previously notified:

1. Up to six (6) MK 89 MOD 0 Guidance Sections (MDE); and

2. Up to four (4) MK 45 MOD 14 Target Detection Devices (TDDs) (MDE).

Also included are additional non-MDE SM–2 materiel and support; MK 13 MOD 0 Vertical Launching System canisters; MK

104 Dual Thrust Rocket Motors (DTRM), with MK 750 DTRM shipping containers; other component parts and spares; U.S. Government and contractor engineering; and technical and logistics support services. The total estimated MDE value will increase to $140 million. The total estimated case value will increase to $165 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will allow Denmark to operationally sustain already purchased SM–2 Block IIIA missiles.

(v) Justification: This sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally, which is an important partner for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: SM–2 serves as the U.S. Navy's primary all-weather, ship launched medium range (MR) surface-to-air air defense weapon and is an integral part of the AEGIS Weapon System (AWS) aboard Ticonderoga-class cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, and is launched (primarily) from the MK 41 Vertical Launch System (VLS). SM–2 uses tail steering controls and a solid fuel rocket motor for propulsion and maneuverability, an inertial midcourse guidance capable of receiving midcourse command updates from the shipboard fire control system, an electronic countermeasures-resistant monopulse receiver for semi-active radar terminal guidance/homing, and directional warhead blast fragmentation warhead that directs high velocity warhead fragments in the direction of the target. SM–2 is able to engage high-speed maneuvering and low altitude threats, chasing threats closer to the water's surface and defending against anti-ship missiles and aircraft out to 90 nautical miles. The Guidance Section handles the information and link processing that delivers the missile to its target, and TDD detects the target and activates the warhead fuze, leading to warhead detonation.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 21, 2022.

REMEMBERING COMMANDER KRISTIN DRISCOLL

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I honor the memory and steadfast service of CDR Kristin Driscoll, a beloved mother, wife, daughter, sister, and Active-Duty Coast Guard Officer.

To use a maritime metaphor from Lord Alfred Tennyson, Commander Driscoll ''crossed the bar'' on October 26, 2021, following a brave battle with a brain tumor. Kristin underwent brain surgery on November 13, 2017, 1 week after her 35th birthday. Although the surgeons were able to remove 97 percent of the tumor, the remaining 3 percent was rooted too deeply to reach.

True to form, Kristin rebounded from her surgery with energy and renewed purpose. Despite her prognosis, she ran a half marathon in April 2018, reported to work every day, and planned family outings.

Stanford Medical Center quickly took note of Kristin's energy and optimism and asked her to participate in a patient education video project, saying they had been looking for someone like her for nearly 2 years. She filmed the video the very next week.

Commander Driscoll served in the U.S. Coast Guard for 20 years and was the first in her family to serve. For the majority of that time, she was stationed in California, from San Diego to Alameda, and had a clear passion for Coast Guard operations. Specifically, she focused on emergency management supporting natural disasters, oil and pollution response, and search and rescue.

She was a leader on a diverse list of operational teams that ranged from the National Contingency Plan ''Special Teams'' that monitored Federal Marine Environmental Response operations across the southwest border to a Command Center that conducted search and rescue efforts across 3.3 million square miles of offshore waters from California to the Panama Canal.

In reviewing the achievements of Commander Driscoll, I am struck by her unwavering dedication and poise in confronting terrific challenges. She contributed to the response to the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, led a security deployment to Guantanamo Bay, and oversaw the first-ever deployment of a U.S. Coast Guard standard boat from a foreign naval vessel in support of counter-drug smuggling operations in the Caribbean. She deployed in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Maria as deputy incident commander to lead search and rescue and recovery efforts, took a leading role in supporting COVID–19 response efforts as planning section chief, and took the lead role as incident commander for the USS *Bonhomme Richard* fire.

Commander Driscoll's ability was well-noted throughout her life, and her record of success is etched in Coast Guard history. After graduating cum laude from Baker University in 2005, Commander Driscoll earned a master's degree in Homeland Security Leadership from the University of Connecticut. Her personal awards include an Advanced Boat Force Operations Insignia, six Coast Guard Commendation Medals, two Coast Guard Achievement Medals, two Letters of Commendation, a NOAA Corps Directors Ribbon, and various service and unit awards. She was a leader in every sense, and I take some solace in the fact that her inspiration will live on in the thousands of officers she taught at the Coast Guard's Leadership Development Center.

Today, I thank CDR Kristin Driscoll for her devotion, as well as her husband PJ, daughters Averie and Cameron, and son Nolan. Her service was an honor to us all.

REMEMBERING HERBERT M. FRANKLIN

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I honor Herbert M. Franklin, who passed away on November 16, 2021. He has left a meaningful and beautiful mark on the heart of our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Franklin's true affection for the history and buildings of our exceptional Capitol and Washington, DC, was put to great use through his service as executive officer to George M. White and Alan M. Hantman, the 9th and 10th Architects of the Capitol, from 1989 until Mr. Franklin's retirement in 2001. In that capacity, he acted as chief of staff for all administrative policies and actions of the agency, which has over 2,000 employees and is essential to the preservation and maintenance of this marvelous structure and its grounds.

His appreciation for architecture, politics, and gardens showed in the thoughtful proficiency he put into the many important projects under his purview. Among his accomplishments, he served as project director for the design and construction of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, the 1995 refinement of the Capitol Center Visitor Project, the National Garden Project, and the renovation of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

Additionally, Mr. Franklin served on the National Capital Memorial Commission. While on the commission, he worked on a special task force that also included the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. The group was asked to draw up a master plan for the placement of memorials in the capital city, with the challenging objective of preserving the remaining open space on the Mall for particularly significant memorials. Through his role at the Architect of the Capitol, he also served on the D.C. Zoning Commission.

A person needed only to take a tour of the Capitol with Mr. Franklin to see just how deeply he loved it, the people who work in these halls, and the processes and procedures at the core of its operation. He delighted in his work and took very seriously his charge to guard and honor our Capitol.

Susan Hawkes Wheeler, chief of staff for my Washington, DC, office, is one of the very lucky people to have benefited from one of Mr. Franklin's tours. He gave Susan her first and best tour of the Capitol, and I am so glad he did. Her visit with his warm and hospitable family was instrumental in her deciding to join my staff just a few weeks later. And she is just one of many who benefited from his experience and guidance throughout his extraordinary life and career.

Mr. Franklin's admiration for architecture and the building arts also showed in his volunteer work, as he was instrumental in the founding of the National Building Museum. In 1977, he was part of a small group that created the Committee for a National Museum of the Building Arts, in response to concerns over the fate of the historic Pension Building in Washington, DC. Mr. Franklin drafted the legislation that eventually led to Congress establishing the National Building Museum in 1980. He later served as its counsel, sat on its executive committee, and was chairman of its board, among his many contributions.

Mr. Franklin also devoted considerable time to leadership roles for many

other organizations. He taught at American University, was a guest lecturer at numerous colleges and universities, and was very involved in the governance of the Cosmos Club in Washington, DC, including as its president. He also authored and coauthored several published articles and books.

Mr. Franklin graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School. Originally from Milwaukee, WI, he started his legal career in his hometown before coming to Washington, DC, during the Kennedy administration as a lawyer in the Housing and Home Financing Agency. In 1965, he served as the director of the Business and Development Center for Urban America, Inc. before becoming the first development administrator for the city of Middletown, CT. He couldn't stay away from his beloved Washington, DC, for long, though, returning in 1968 to serve in a leadership role for the National Urban Coalition, where he staffed a national task force on urban revitalization.

In 1973, Mr. Franklin became a founding partner in the law firm of Lane and Edson, P.C. in Washington, DC, specializing in real estate finance and development. He was in private practice until joining the office of the Architect of the Capitol in 1989.

I extend my condolences to Mr. Franklin's wife of 61 years, Barbara Braemer Franklin; daughter Marcia; son and daughter-in-law Jonathan and Sharon; son David; grandchildren Stephanie, Noah, Sophia, Norah and Sarah; and other family and friends. Thank you for sharing Mr. Franklin with us and our extraordinary seat of government he loved so much. We are all, no doubt, bettered by the respect, intellect and calm he put into the measured problem-solving that typified his service to our country.

TRIBUTE TO LESTER CASH

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, as chair of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, I would like to recognize an exceptional public servant deeply committed to protecting and improving the health of the American people, Mr. Lester Cash. Mr. Cash retired recently after a distinguished 37-year career in the civil service, most of it spent at the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health and Human Services. It is at HHS, where he was the Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget since 2007, that I and my staff came to depend upon Mr. Cash's expertise, wisdom, and judgement.

Mr. Cash is one of those unsung public servants whose analysis and insights are relied upon equally by Democrats and Republicans in both Chambers. He epitomizes the best of the professional civil service: dedicated, credible and trusted by all who work with him. His unique skills, starting with advanced degrees in public policy, philosophy, and theology, have given Mr. Cash a perspective that is both broad and sufficiently deep. His judgement on appropriations legal matters and insight on legislative language was always sound, and his ready responsiveness at any hour made him the vital go-to person for the committees when time was tight. Whenever there was a complex question that needs solving, he was the person to call, whether it was for funding to respond to a natural disaster, meeting our obligations to our September 11 first responders, or ensuring that unaccompanied migrant children are treated humanely. Most recently, during the pandemic, Mr. Cash was instrumental to removing obstacles to secure COVID–19 tests, vaccines, and therapeutics for communities across the country. It is not an exaggeration to say that millions of Americans have been directly affected by his efforts and that his commitment saved lives.

We are all better off because of Lester. His unyielding dedication and institutional knowledge made him truly indispensable, and his absence will be a loss for all of us who depend upon him. I am glad that he will have more time to spend with his wife and son, Ada and Brian, friends and family. He certainly deserves it, and I wish him the best of luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT JONATHAN KOKOT

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, today I honor an exceptional member of the U.S. Navy, LT Jonathan Kokot. I am proud to enter this tribute into the RECORD as I have had the pleasure of traveling overseas with Jon on multiple occasions, allowing me to see his professionalism, leadership, and dedication to duty firsthand.

Lieutenant Kokot has distinguished himself through his professional character and dedication to serving this Nation in uniform. He has continued to excel in peerless service to our country while assigned to the Navy Senate Liaison Office. A native of Houston, TX, Jon is a 2013 graduate of Vanderbilt University and was commissioned through the Naval ROTC program. He completed primary flight school at VT–27 in Corpus Christi, TX, followed by advanced flight training at HT–28 in Milton, FL.

Lieutenant Kokot joined the Battlecats of Helicopter Maritime Strike Squadron Seven Three (HSM) 73 in April, 2016. He deployed to the Western Pacific onboard USS *Sampson* (DDG 102), an Arleigh Burke class guided-missile destroyer, in September 2016 in support of the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative (OMSI) and received a Humanitarian Service Medal for his part in disaster relief following an earthquake in New Zealand. On Jon's second deployment, his helicopter squadron was embarked on USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71), and later USS *Halsey* (DDG 97), for a deployment to the CENTCOM and INDOPACOM areas of responsibility.

Lieutenant Kokot has also been published in ''Rotor Review'' magazine. His article, ''Deployment: A Junior Officer's Perspective,'' was recognized as the article of the year in 2018. That article discussed the ''beauty'' of flight deck operations on a modern aircraft carrier, writing: ''one only has to watch the flight deck during launch and recovery of jets to realize there's a half-century worth of training involved in each evolution. The movement of six different types of aircraft, including fixed-wing and helicopters, transformed from parked and folded to engines full blast within minutes, is mind-boggling. Five-thousand people aboard this floating fortress work around-the-clock to make this dance happen, and each member plays his or her role in a system of cogs which drives the most powerful peace machine on the planet.''

Lieutenant Kokot also models a commitment to volunteering. During his time in the Senate, he served additionally as a White House social aide, supporting more than 30 high-visibility events. He also served as a mentor and role model for disadvantaged youth who need a helping hand. While in flight training in Corpus Christi, Jon cofounded a mentorship program at Flour Bluff High School and personally provided 10 hours of mentoring per week to students in need. He continued this worthy effort with his involvement in the Big Brothers Big Sisters program, beginning with his first fleet assignment in San Diego and again these last 2 years here in Washington, DC. He regularly spent a dozen hours each month with his young mentee. Jon's interest and empathy for underprivileged youth reflects the influence of his mother, who mentored middle and high school youth for over a dozen years in Houston.

As a legislative liaison in the Navy Senate Liaison Office from February 2019 to February 2022, Lieutenant Kokot performed his duties with distinction, supporting the 116th and 117th U.S. Congresses. Jon's direct assistance provided critical information necessary for the passage of three National Defense Authorization Acts in the U.S. Senate, as well as peace of mind for members concerned about the welfare of our constituents. His efforts also helped ensure the confirmation of the 77th and 78th Navy Secretaries and the 32nd Chief of Naval Operations.

Lieutenant Kokot led 28 congressional delegations across the United States and the globe. He has escorted many Members of this Chamber on travel, as well the personal and professional staff who work in this Chamber. I have had the pleasure of traveling with Jon on a number of these trips. He has gone above and beyond the call of duty to facilitate and successfully execute each trip, despite any weather, aircraft, or diplomatic complications. He consistently performs his duties selflessly, and with a smile.

After 3 years of serving in this vital role, during which he became a very popular fixture on Capitol Hill, Lieutenant Kokot will return to sea duty in USS *Tripoli* (LPH 10), the Navy's newest America class amphibious assault ship homeported in San Diego, CA. *Tripoli* was built in Pascagoula, MS, and is the third ship to bear the name of the first U.S. battle fought on foreign soil. This Chamber will keenly feel Lieutenant Kokot's absence. A substantial debt is owed to Jon's parents, Ronald and Pamela Kokot, for the parenting and love that produced this outstanding young leader. Regrettably, Jon's mother passed away when he was 22, but I know that she watches over her son with the same pride that is felt by many Members of Congress. I am grateful for LT Jonathan Kokot's service and his work with my office and the Senate, and I salute him. May he always have ''fair winds and following seas.''

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING KAREN FERGUSON

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of a lifelong champion for American workers across the country, the founder and longtime president of the Pension Rights Center, Karen Ferguson.

Karen came to Washington, DC, in the early 1970s to work with Ralph Nader as a public interest lawyer, fighting for consumers and workers against unchecked corporate power. As one of ''Nader's Raiders,'' she found her calling. Recognizing the void of public advocacy for retirees and pensioners, Karen founded the Pension Rights Center in 1976. This marked the beginning of a crusade that lasted more than four decades, on behalf of pensioners who so often did not have much of a voice in their own government. Over the next 45 years, Karen personally assisted thousands of workers who were denied the retirement benefits they earned, and she advocated for retirement security for millions more.

As one of our country's leading experts on pension law and a passionate advocate for workers and their families, Karen was a source of strength and guidance to her allies in Congress for decades. She was instrumental to the passage of a number of reforms that improved the cause of retirement security, including the Retirement Equity Act of 1984, a critical law that provided benefits to millions of widows and divorced women.

Most recently, Karen was a leader in the fight to protect and restore multiemployer pension benefits for millions of union members across the country, including 100,000 Ohioans. She worked directly with my office to help draft the Butch Lewis Act and fought for years alongside Mr. Lewis, his widow and leader in her own right, Rita Lewis, and other workers, families, and small businesses, for its passage. Because of their advocacy, we were finally able to pass the Butch Lewis Emergency Pension Plan Relief Act into law as part of the American Rescue Plan in 2021. We were successful in no small part due to the unwavering support she provided. Now, more than a million Americans who have worked hard all their lives and gave up raises at the bargaining table in order to put that money toward retirement are no longer at risk of losing the benefits they earned. And many American businesses—often small, family-owned businesses—will be able to continue to support their workers and grow and create more good, union jobs.

Karen Ferguson will be remembered for a lifetime of service on behalf of workers and their families, and the compassion and skill she brought to our efforts. Her legacy will continue through the millions of past, current, and future workers and their families who will have a more secure retirement thanks to her work.•

TRIBUTE TO TONY COLTER

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Tony Colter of Powell County as Montanan of the Month for his many years of leadership in resolving forestry and timber issues and his dedication to making Montana a better place to live for all Montanans.

Tony is a founding member of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge Working Group, which was formed in 2011. The group brings Montanans with diverse interests together to collaborate with Forest Service staff and community members to promote collaboration and transparency when solving forest-level issues in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

Tony's leadership and passion for the Working Group has impacted the lives of many of his fellow Montanans. He has been instrumental in helping develop science-based restoration strategies, forging diverse partnerships, and improving Forest Service projects through collaborative approaches and recommendations.

Fellow members of the Working Group say that Tony cares deeply about the group's vision for the Forest, and his passion and charisma made him a valuable leader and representative for the Working Group. They say that learning from and working alongside Tony was an honor.

Tony also worked for many years at Sun Mountain Lumber in Deer Lodge. His former coworkers, friends, and colleagues all agree that his efforts have made a lasting impact. Bryan Lorengo with the Montana Logging Association said, ''The one thing that sticks out about Tony is his calm demeanor and willingness to listen first while respecting people's opinions and views even though they might be opposite of his own.''

It is my honor to recognize Tony for his leadership and commitment to bettering the Forest and serving his community. Through his passion for advancing the Working Group's mission for and dedication to solving forest-related issues, I have no doubt that Tony's hard work has made the great State of Montana a better place to live.

Congratulations on your retirement, Tony. You make Montana proud.•

REMEMBERING VICE ADMIRAL PAUL FOSTER

• Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize VADM Paul Frederick Foster, USN, of Wichita, KS, on the 50th anniversary of his passing. Foster was the first Naval Officer to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. Moreover, he earned the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Award, and Navy Merit Commendation. VADM Paul Frederick Foster was a true American hero.

Paul Foster was in Wichita, KS, in 1889. He was the son of a traveling minister and thus grew up in Kansas, Utah, Oklahoma, and finally Idaho. There, he would attend the University of Idaho for 1 year before earning an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD, from Senator Fred Dubois of Idaho in 1907. In June 1911, Foster exited the Naval Academy as a passed midshipman with a bachelor of science. He was commissioned as ensign in July 1911. After graduation he would be attached to the USS *Washington*, but by December was quickly transferred to the USS *Utah*, a battleship in the Atlantic Fleet.

In the beginning of 1914, the United States chose to intercede in the Mexican Revolution. While on its way to Mexico, the USS *Utah* was instructed to intercept a German ship carrying arms intended for the Mexican dictator Victoriano Huerta. The German ship arrived in Veracruz before the *Utah*, which resulted in the American occupation of the city. During the fighting on April 21 and 22, Foster led his company ashore. For distinguished conduct in battle, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Paul Frederick Foster would go on to serve as commanding officer of multiple submarines during World War I. During his service a submariner, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander and was decorated with the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for the sinking enemy submarine. At the outset of U.S involvement in World War II, Foster was called for Active Duty at the rank of commander. He was tasked with naval inspections. The highest rank he would achieve was vice admiral at the time of his second retirement from the Navy. After the war, Paul Frederick Foster was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission in Vienna, Austria, by President Eisenhower.

It is my honor to commemorate VADM Paul Frederick Foster for his

heroic military service. Today, I send my best wishes to his son, Rear Admiral Paul L. Foster SC, USN-Ret.●

TRIBUTE TO AYOKA LEE

● Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a truly incredible, and historic performance on the basketball court from K-State's own, Ayoka Lee.

Ayoka is the starting center for the Kansas State Women's Basketball Team and recently set the NCAA all-time record on January 23 in Bramlage Coliseum for most points in a single game, scoring an astounding 61 points against the 14th-ranked Oklahoma Sooners. To put into perspective just how extraordinary this is, the entire Oklahoma roster only scored 65 points against the Wildcats in that game. There is not much more I enjoy than seeing my alma mater win, so this record performance truly brings immense pride to myself and every other K-State alumni.

It is also no surprise that Ayoka was able to achieve this, given her resume. She came to Manhattan as a top 50 national recruit out of high school, then went on to be Big 12 freshman of the year, and First Team All Big-12 her freshman and sophomore year. Not to mention, she has also been on the Big 12 Commissioner's Honor Roll four times. Now in her junior year, Ayoka will surely be First-Team All Big-12 again and is even in the Wooden Award Top-25 Watch List. If this 61-point performance doesn't earn her the Wooden award, it has at least won her a spot in every K-Stater's heart, and we are all thrilled to hear about her plans to come back and play in her final year of NCAA eligibility as she completes her master's degree in the Little Apple.

I ask my colleagues now to join me in recognizing this outstanding achievement by Ayoka Lee. She has made the K-State community proud, and we are all rooting for her to succeed in her career and can't wait to see her and the team bring home a national championship. ''Go Cats!''●

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

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2021, the Secretary of the Senate, on January 25, 2022, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1404. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, popularly known as the ''Ghost Army'', in recognition of their unique and highly distinguished service in conducting deception operations in Europe during World War II.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, January 31, 2022, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1404. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, popularly known as the ''Ghost Army'', in recognition of their unique and highly distinguished service in conducting deception operations in Europe during World War II.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 180. A bill to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development (Rept. No. 117–60).

S. 1317. A bill to modify the boundary of the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–61).

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. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3534. A bill to strengthen and expand activities related to genomic sequencing of pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 3535. A bill to amend the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 to increase the availability of heating and cooling assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 3536. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration from accepting warrants for the arrest of aliens as valid proof of identification at airport security checkpoints, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SASSE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 3537. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a child tax credit for pregnant moms with respect to their unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 3538. A bill to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. COONS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 499. A resolution celebrating 100 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 138

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 138, a bill to waive certain pay limitations for Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior employees engaged in emergency wildland fire suppression activities, and for other purposes.

S. 401

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 401, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit governmental discrimination against health

care providers that do not participate in abortion.

S. 680

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 680, a bill to award grants to States to establish or improve, and carry out, Seal of Biliteracy programs to recognize high-level student proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in both English and a second language.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes.

S. 793

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 793, a bill to require the Congressional Budget Office to make publicly available the fiscal and mathematical models, data, and other details of computations used in cost analysis and scoring.

S. 839

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 839, a bill to establish a postsecondary student data system.

S. 904

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 904, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold.

S. 1079

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1079, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the troops from the United States and the Philippines who defended Bataan and Corregidor, in recognition of their personal sacrifice and service during World War II.

S. 1471

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1471, a bill to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors 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.

S. 1670

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1670, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a nonrefundable credit for working family caregivers.

S. 1848

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

S. 2215

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an exclusion for assistance provided to participants in certain veterinary student loan repayment or forgiveness programs.

S. 2342

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2342, a bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment.

S. 2391

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2391, a bill to provide for clarification and limitations with respect to the exercise of national security powers, and for other purposes.

S. 2483

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2483, a bill to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 2508

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2508, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers.

S. 2533

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2533, a bill to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2675

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2675, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2688

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2688, a bill to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

S. 2689

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2689, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure that children in foster care who are placed in a qualified residential treatment program are eligible for Medicaid.

S. 2810

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2810, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure the solvency of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund by extending the excise tax on coal.

S. 3017

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3017, a bill to expand the provision and availability of dental care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 3018

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 3423

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3423, a bill to implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills- and competency-based hiring.

S. 3487

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Tennessee

(Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3487, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes.

S. 3522

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3522, a bill to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes.

S. 3532

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, his name and the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3532, a bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to Ansarallah and its officials, agents, or affiliates for acts of international terrorism.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment.

S.J. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Omnibus COVID–19 Health Care Staff Vaccination''.

S. RES. 377

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 377, a resolution urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.

S. RES. 467

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 467, a resolution recognizing the contributions made by the 305-meter radio telescope at the Arecibo Observatory.

S. RES. 493

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 493, a resolution recognizing the necessity of school choice as a tool to empower all parents with the freedom to choose the best educational environment for their children and to combat destructive ideologies like Critical Race Theory promoted by many public schools.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 499—CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BALTIC STATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. COONS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 499

Whereas the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania originally declared their independence in 1918;

Whereas, in 1920, Soviet Russia signed treaties with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania recognizing their sovereignty and renouncing all territorial claims over each Baltic State in perpetuity;

Whereas the United States established diplomatic relations with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as independent countries on July 28, 1922, and the United States and the Baltic States have grown strong as partners for the past century;

Whereas, on August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which contained a secret protocol dividing Eastern Europe into spheres of influence, with the Baltic States ultimately being assigned to the Soviet Union, leading soon after to the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union;

Whereas, following World War II, the Soviet Union forcibly occupied the Baltic States, imposing its model of Soviet totalitarianism for more than 5 decades;

Whereas the United States never recognized the illegal occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania by the Soviet Union, instead maintaining 100 years of continuous diplomatic relations with the Baltic States;

Whereas, in August 1989, approximately 2,000,000 people joined hands in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to form a 373-mile human chain across the 3 states known as the Baltic Chain of Freedom;

Whereas, in February 1990, the people of Lithuania participated in the first free election to select a new parliament, which promptly voted to restore independence, making Lithuania the first occupied Soviet republic to declare independence on March 11, 1990, a move subsequently followed by Latvia on May 4, 1990, and Estonia on August 20, 1991;

Whereas, in January 1991, Soviet military forces tried to quash the growing independence restoration movement, leading to approximately 14 Lithuanian deaths, 6 Latvian deaths, and many injuries;

Whereas, in February and March 1991, the people of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia voted overwhelmingly in support of their respective independence restoration referendums, which the United States recognized later that year;

Whereas the Baltic States helped pave the path for democracy and freedom across Eastern Europe, leading to the fall of the Soviet Union;

Whereas, after the restoration of independence, the economies of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania emerged as modern market economies leading in technology and financial services sectors;

Whereas Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania continue to demonstrate their commitment to advancing democratic values, peace, and security through their membership and active participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

Whereas the Baltic States have been loyal NATO allies, contributing to regional and global security through operations in Afghanistan and leadership in the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence in Estonia, the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence in Latvia, and the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Lithuania;

Whereas the Baltic States contribute to the security of the Euro-Atlantic area by spending at least 2 percent of gross domestic product for defense and to global security through determined participation in international allied operations and missions;

Whereas Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were among the first countries to participate

in the National Guard State Partnership Program with the Maryland, Michigan, and Pennsylvania National Guards, respectively, and, since 1993, have provided additional opportunities to enhance National Guard skills and improve interoperability between the United States and Baltic forces;

Whereas, in 2019, the United States and the Baltic States signed the Security Cooperation Roadmaps, outlining joint security cooperation priorities for 2019 to 2024;

Whereas the Baltic States are actively involved in security assistance, promotion of democracy, and protection of human rights across Eastern Europe, including in Ukraine and Belarus, in the face of aggression and an increase of troops in Belarus by the Russian Federation and the manipulation of the migrant crisis in Europe by the Lukashenko regime;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has pursued an aggressive disinformation campaign in the Baltic States, including intimidation of Western civilians and troops stationed in Europe and abroad via hacking, propaganda, and other cyberattacks, and has increased air provocations in Eastern Europe;

Whereas, since the restoration of independence, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have faced considerable aggressive behavior, intimidation, and cyberattacks from the Russian Federation and, as a result, have worked to shape total defense strategies to counter intervention by the Russian Federation;

Whereas, after building trade ties with Taiwan, the Government of Lithuania has faced severe economic and diplomatic coercion from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has brazenly imposed a customs blockade on products from Lithuania and imports containing Lithuanian parts, with the European Union considering taking the matter to the World Trade Organization as a violation of international trade rules;

Whereas, on December 21, 2021, in a call with Prime Minister of Lithuania Ingrida Simonyte, Secretary of State Tony Blinken underscored the ironclad solidarity of the relationship of the United States with Lithuania as Lithuania faces geopolitical challenges to regional stability, security, and economic prosperity;

Whereas, on January 5, 2022, at a joint press conference with Foreign Minister of Germany Annalena Baerbock, Secretary of State Blinken added, ''We have immediate concern about the Government of China's attempts to bully Lithuania, a country of fewer than three million people. China is pushing European and American companies to stop building products with components made in Lithuania or risk losing access to the Chinese market, all because Lithuania chose to expand their cooperation with Taiwan.'';

Whereas, on January 24, 2022, the Secretary of Defense put 8,500 members of the Armed Forces on high alert for potential deployment to Eastern Europe as part of a NATO response force;

Whereas support for the Baltic States by the United States remains a crucial factor for countering such economic and diplomatic coercion by the Government of the People's Republic of China and ensuring security in the Baltic States and complements the efforts of NATO to strengthen its deterrence and defense posture, including an enhancing its forward presence in the eastern part of the NATO Alliance with multinational battlegroups;

Whereas the Baltic States have been models for democratic governance with strong institutions and respect for civil liberties and the rule of law, which are cherished shared values between the Baltic States and the United States; and

Whereas, since the restoration of independence, the democratic and economic development and progress of the Baltic States has established Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as 3 shining beacons for freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates 100 years of continuous diplomatic relations between the United States and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania;

(2) looks forward to continued growth in diplomatic relations between the Baltic States and the United States;

(3) commits to providing continued support for the Baltic States through economic and security cooperation, including through the Baltic Security Initiative, further strengthening transatlantic ties and regional presence through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(4) recognizes the courage and resilience of the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in their fight for freedom and democracy in the face of aggressive behavior by the Russian Federation;

(5) stands in solidarity with Lithuania against economic and diplomatic coercion by the People's Republic of China; and

(6) expresses the wish that the next 100 years of friendship between the Baltic States and the United States continue to build on the positive achievements and progress made since the Baltic States restored their independence.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to Jeffrey Warner, my State Department fellow, for the duration of his time as a fellow.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2022

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 1; 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; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Brennan nomination, postcloture; further, that all postcloture time on the Brennan nomination expire at 11:30 a.m.; that the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the Fleming nomination until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; that if cloture is invoked on the Fleming nomination, all postcloture time expire at 2:15 p.m.; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, there will be two votes at 11:30 a.m. and two votes at 2:15 p.m., with additional rollcall votes expected.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. 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 6:49 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 1, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

CHRIS SAUNDERS, OF VERMONT, TO BE FEDERAL CO-CHAIRPERSON OF THE NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION, VICE HAROLD B. PARKER.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

DEBORAH R. COEN, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2028, VICE JEAN M. YARBROUGH, TERM EXPIRED.

CHRISTINE M. KIM, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2026, VICE DAVID ARMAND DEKEYSER, TERM EXPIRED.

KAREN ANN STOUT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2026, VICE WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, JR., TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LAWANDA AMAKER TONEY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE PETER CUNNINGHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VANESSA ROBERTS AVERY, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN H. DURHAM, RESIGNED.

TRINA A. HIGGINS, OF UTAH, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN W. HUBER, RESIGNED.

JESSE A. LASLOVICH, OF MONTANA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KURT G. ALME, RESIGNED.

S. LANE TUCKER, OF ALASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE BRYAN D. SCHRODER, RESIGNED.

ALEXANDER M.M. UBALLEZ, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN C. ANDERSON, RESIGNED.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

BETH ANN WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 29, 2026, VICE ADITYA BAMZAI, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JANE E. YOUNG, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE SCOTT W. MURRAY, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID W. BENNETT
COL. KARL S. BOWERS, JR.
COL. SHAWN G. RYAN

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 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. ROBERT M. SAGE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE

OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN M. CASON
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS D. CRIMMINS
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY J. DONNELLAN
BRIG. GEN. VIRGINIA I. GAGLIO
BRIG. GEN. MICHELE K. LAMONTAGNE
BRIG. GEN. PAUL N. LOISELLE
BRIG. GEN. GERALD E. MCDONALD
BRIG. GEN. STEVEN D. MICHAUD
BRIG. GEN. PATRICK R. RENWICK
BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. SILVASY
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL A. VALLE
BRIG. GEN. WENDY B. WENKE
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY L. WILKINSON

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 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MEAGHAN Q. LECLERC

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. PAUL D. JOHNSON
BRIG. GEN. MARK A. MALDONADO

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL L. AHMANN
BRIG. GEN. KEITH G. MACDONALD
BRIG. GEN. EDWARD L. VAUGHAN IV

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 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. APRIL D. VOGEL

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 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. SHAWN N. BRATTON

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM R. DAVIS
COL. FRANCISCO J. DOMINGUEZ
COL. MICHAEL T. DOTSON
COL. GREGG J. HESTERMAN
COL. KEVIN E. JACOBS
COL. CLARENCE K. MAYNUS, JR.
COL. STEPHANIE S. SAMENUS
COL. GINGER D. TURCOTTE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. CHRISTOPHER M. BLOMQUIST
COL. GARY R. CHARLTON II
COL. KEITH A. CHIKASAWA
COL. JAMES D. CLEET
COL. MARY S. DECKER
COL. DREW E. DOUGHERTY
COL. JEFFREY B. EDWARDS
COL. DANIEL R. FOWLER
COL. LARRY E. GARDNER
COL. IAN J.M. GILLIS
COL. TROY D. HAVENER
COL. MATTHEW E. HENRY
COL. RICHARD D. HUNT
COL. MICHAEL E. LOCKETTE
COL. PHILLIP L. MALLORY
COL. BERRY L. MCCORMICK
COL. MARK R. MORRELL
COL. MICHAEL J. OLIVER
COL. KENNETH J. RADFORD, JR.
COL. LYNN K. ROBINSON, JR.
COL. MICHAEL S. ROSE
COL. DAVID W. SHEVCHIK
COL. TODD A. WILES

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 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. EDWARD S. JONES

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES AS INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. TINA B. BOYD
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH A. EDWARDS II
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY W. JURASEK

To be brigadier general

COL. STEPHEN P. CASE
COL. RICHARD W. CORNER II
COL. KELLY A. HAGENBECK
COL. PAUL J. MCCARTHY
COL. TODD W. TRAVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES AS INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DIANNE M. DEL ROSSO
BRIG. GEN. WALTER M. DUZZNY
BRIG. GEN. CHERYN L. FASANO
BRIG. GEN. ERNEST LITYNSKI
BRIG. GEN. TONY L. WRIGHT

To be brigadier general

COL. CHRISTOPHER W. COOK
COL. KIRK P. DAILEY
COL. KELLY A. HAGENBECK
COL. KIMBERLY K. HAMILTON
COL. STEVEN D. HAYDEN
COL. KAREN S. MONDAY–GRESHAM
COL. ROYCE P. RESOSO
COL. CHRISTINE V. RUMMEL
COL. JON E. SOLEM
COL. BLAISE ZANDOLI

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JEFFREY J. KILIAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CAREY H. CASH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. GEORGE E. BRESNIHAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MATTHEW CASE
CAPT. GUIDO F. VALDES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. TRACY L. HINES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. RYAN M. PERRY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN E. DOUGHERTY IV
CAPT. KEITH A. HASH
CAPT. JONATHAN E. RUCKER
CAPT. DOUGLAS L. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. BRIAN H. BENNETT
CAPT. MAXIMILIAN CLARK
CAPT. ADAN G. CRUZ
CAPT. KAVON HAKIMZADEH
CAPT. STEPHEN J. JACKSON
CAPT. KEVIN M. KENNEDY
CAPT. BRETT W. MIETUS
CAPT. THOMAS P. MONINGER
CAPT. MARTIN J. MUCKIAN
CAPT. GREGORY D. NEWKIRK
CAPT. MATTHEW C. PARADISE
CAPT. CHASE D. PATRICK
CAPT. BRADLEY N. ROSEN
CAPT. CHRISTOPHER D. STONE
CAPT. NICHOLAS R. TILBROOK
CAPT. ALEXIS T. WALKER
CAPT. DAVID P. WALT
CAPT. ROBERT E. WIRTH
CAPT. MICHAEL S. WOSJE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

LORENZO E. ARANDA
BILLY JOSEPH ATHERTON
KAYLA M. ATTIG
LISA N. BAER
JULIE A. BANTA
RICHARD L. BARNARD IV
ALETHEA BERGMAN
MARIE ANGEL BLACK
ASHLEIGH N. BREWER
JOSEPH R. BRINKMAN
CAROLINE BROOKS
JEFFREY D. BUNDRICK
TRAVIS A. CALLAHAN
RYIAN B. CAVINESS
TYLER A. CHAMPAGNE
DERICK N. CHANDLER
ANA NATASHA CHAVIS
SHAWN ROBERT CHRISTENSEN
MACKENZIE J. CLEVENGER
DEIDRE M. COOPERWOOD
JEANNETTE A. COPELAND
TIMOTHY RAY CORBIN
GREGORY F. CORREALE
CHANISE K. CYRUS
MEGHAN R. DAILEY
JOSHUA R. DALZELL
HUGO A. DAVALOS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER C. DAVIS III
GEORGE A. DEVITA
BENJAMIN H. DICKTER
CRYSTAL MARIE DITTO
ALEXANDER J. DUBOIS
HANAMI L. DUBOIS
ALEX DUDASH
JASON WILLIAM DUREN
DAVID W. ERICKSON
KEVIN R. FEISZLI
JOSHUA C. FORD
KIMBERLY D. FORSYTHE
TRISTAN M. FORSYTHE
LAUREN A. FOY
NATHAN RAY FRITTS
EDWARD JOSEPH AGUAD GARCES
MILAGROS GARGUREVICH
MEGAN M. GASCHK
HALEY L. GILL
DUSTIN BILLY GLEAVE
NATHANIEL J. GOETZ
LISA D. GOLDBERG
STEPHEN S. GRABNER II
MEGAN E. GUYAN
JOHN T. HAMMACK, JR.
ALISHA M. HARRIS
JOEL TYSON HARRIS
MICHELLE LEIGH ANN HARTING
KATHRYN F. HERNANDEZ
TRACY M. HOOVER
WHITNEY K. HOWARD
BENJAMIN M. IRMEN
JEREMY D. JINKERSON
ADRIAN E. JONES
JOHN R. JONES, JR.
MATTHEW ROBERT JORDAN
MELISSA E. JORDAN
KEELEY G. KATREIN
ASHLEY C. KILGORE
ANDREW KIM
MICHAEL A. KLOSE
LAUREN E. KOEHN
JONATHAN W. KRAVITZ
STEPHANI MARIE KROSSCHELL
ANDREA E. KRUNNFUSZ
THUY TRANG THU LAM
DANIELLE C. LANGNESS
SEAN P. LEE
MELISSA J. LINCOLN
LUKAS M. MAIER
TAYLOR G. MAJERUS
LINDSEY A. MARCO
KENNETH K. MARTEY
LORE F. MCBROOM
RYAN PATRICK MEDVED
MELISSA D. MILLER
DANIELLE G. MILTENBERG
JEFFREY MICHAEL MORAN
STEPHEN R. MORGANO
BRITTANEY R. NORES
TEMIDIRE E. OLUWALOBA
RYANN C. ONEILL
NEWTON E. K. OOI
TIMOTHY P. PAGANO
TAYLOR N. PAIGE
TANVIBEN Y. PATEL
SENG HANG PATTON
KYLE R. PETREY
CHRISTINA L. PICHE
CASSANDRA A. POMEROY
SAFA RASHID
CORY D. RICKARDS
MARA A. ROWCLIFFE
JEFFERY ALLEN RUEBEN
ASHLEY E. RUTHERFORD
BROOKE L. RYAN
SEQUINCE BAKER SACKEY
JEANETTE C. SANTOS
SADE SAVAGE
ABIGAIL R. SCHUTZ
MICHELLE A. SINAGRA
ANDREW P. SMIETANA
MAGGIE A. SMITH DAVIDSON
CHARLES K. SMITH
KRISTIN LYNN STANFORD
TYLER O. STUTZMAN
PATRICK L. SULLIVAN
ANDREA M. SUMNER

ASHLEY R. TALBOT
CARRISSA G. THOMAS
PATRICK NATHANIEL THOMAS
MINH NHAT TRAN
JASON HIEN TRINH
NATASHA ALANA VAUGHN
THOMAS M. VAUGHN
MATTHEW GREGORY VIZER
BRITTNEY A. WALKER
JEFFREY R. WALKER
CHULETE AURI WALLACE KEANE
MARTRICE M. WAYS
STEVEN MATHEW WENDOVER
KEITH J. WESTPFAHL
DEREK T. WIBBEN
HEATHER L. WIDELL
ABIGAIL JANE WILLIAMS
CALVIN JOVON WILLIAMS
CIERA D. P. WILLIAMS
JERMAINE WILLIAMS
VIKTORIA M. WITOWIC
KIMBERLY J. WOIDECK
ISABELLA S. WOLAK
KARLA M. WORKMAN
KEVIN JOSEPH YEATES
SAMUEL M. ZOHNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ROBERT A. ADAMS
ARMANDO M. AGUILERA
VERONICA C. ALIX
MIRANDA E. J. ALLEN
ROBIN L. ALONGE
ANDREW M. ALTON
MICAH E. ANCHETA
NICHOLAS F. ANTONINO
SUBODH K. ARORA
ELENA V. BAKER
MICHELLE C. BAKER
RUKAYAT A. BALOGUN
CLAYTON A. BARNES
SEAN P. BARNETT
JAMES H. BARRY, JR.
TAYLOR J. BATES
CAITLIN G. BATZLAFF
JENNIFER L. BAUER
JOHN W. BAUTE
JARED A. BELL
KIRA BELZER
WILLIAM NEALE BENNETT V
ANTHONY P. BERTASI III
JACOB C. BESSLER
PARAMJIT K. BHULLAR
EMILY Y. BIEN
ELIZABETH JOY BIER
THOMAS DANIEL BOHMAN
DAYNE K. BONZO
MIKEL E. BORUP
ANDREW J. BRANTING
JEREMY L. BRENNEMAN
BRADLY S. BROWN
JARED B. BROWN
THOMAS K. BRUMAGEN
JESSICA L. BRUMBLE
ALI A. BUKHARI
JOSH H. BUKOWSKI
CAROLINE J. CAMPBELL
TYLER W. CAMPBELL
DANIEL S. CATTS
MARIAH D. CHAMBERS
BRIAN S. CHAPMAN
BETHANY L. CHARRON
WHAY YIH CHENG
EUISUN CHUNG
GEORGE A. CIBULAS
LOGAN GENTRY CLEMONS
COURTNEY A. CLUTTER
AUDRA L. COCHRAN
RYAN P. COLLIER
MATTHEW T. COLLINS
CHRISTOPHER B. COLONNA
CAMERON M. CONARD
ANDREW P. CONNOR
JOSEPH M. COOK
MEGAN LOUISE COOK
JULIE A. CREECH
MAXWELL R. CRETCHER
JOSHUA M. CUMMOCK
MIKAYEL I. CURRIM
JOSHUA S. V. DA SILVA
DANIELLE E. DAMBROSIO
GYAN N. DAS
ROBERT A. DAVEE
KELLY S. DAVIDSON
AMANDA R. DELGADO
PAUL M. DENTE
KATHERINE A. DITTMAN
ASHLY M. DUNHAM
MATTHEW D. EDGAR
TREVOR L. EDGINGTON
TOBIAH B. ELBERT
KERI D. K. ELLARD
CHRISTOPHER V. FALSLEV
JENNIFER FARRELL
SAMUEL J. FARRELL
TAYLOR T. FAULK
WILLIAM C. FERRARA
RYAN T. FINIGAN
JAKOB L. FISCHER
JOSEPH H. FISHER
AARON D. FLEETWOOD
HARRISON E. FLEMING
CHIARA N. FOSTER
DANIEL V. FOSTER
PERI N. FOUSS
NATHAN MICHAEL FROHNE
ELENA C. FUELL WYSONG
HANNAH L. GALE
MATTHEW M. GANGIDINE
ELIZABETH F. GANTAN
JAMIE L. GERINGER
TIMOTHY E. GESNER
JARED M. GETZLAFF
HOWARD E. GILL IV
ZACHARY D. GILLOOLY
ALEXA M. GINGRAS
KLEVE W. GRANGER
TRAVIS B. GRINDSTAFF
BRETT TYLER GROBMAN
DANIEL C. GUTHRIE
JAMEAKA L. HAMILTON
JOSIAH T. HARDIN
JOEL P. HARDING
MORGAN S. HARDY
JACLYN N. HARRIS
GARRETT D. HARRISON
JAMES E. HATTEN
JAMES WILLIAM HENDERSON
JONATHAN R. HESTER
SAMUEL D. HOBBS
CALEB BRANDON HODGE
JAMISON M. HOFER
DIANE D. HOLDEN
NICHOLAS R. HOLLAND
LEVI W. HOWARD
PAUL R. HUTCHINSON
JESSICA L. IRBY
CHRISTOPHER A. JACKSON
DANE W. JACKSON
JESSIE R. JACOBSON
IMMANUEL G. JACQUEZ
JESSICA M. JOHN
RACHEAL L. JOHNSON
NATHAN M. JONES
MATTHEW J. JOO
CHRISTOPHER H. JORDAN
MORGAN C. JORDAN
CHRISTOPHER S. KAATZ
GREGORY A. KEARBY
DEVIN P. KEARNS
EMILY C. KEMNER
ANNE MARIE KENNEDY
JOHN J. KIM
AMBER K. H. KIRBY
DANIEL R. KIRKPATRICK
AMANDA L. KITSON
MATTHEW L. KLUCKMAN
KARA J. KNICKERBOCKER
KUZMA V. KOVZUN
JOEL J. KRAFT
RICHARD S. KRYSIAK III
JASON G. LAMBERT
CHAD D. LAW
CYNTHIA A. LAWSON
JESSICA R. LE NOUE
SETH A. LEAVITT
WILLIAM I. CHEN LIN
CHANG LIPINSKI
LUKE J. LISHERNESS
BENJAMIN C. LONG
CHRISTINE M. LONGO
LACY E. LOWRY
CHRISTINA K. LOYKE
KHANG N. LU
ANDREW D. LYELL
SAMANTHA RAE MACLEOD
JONATHAN FORD MADDEN
SHELBY J. MADDEN
PAUL L. MAITLAND MCKINLEY
YEVGENIY M. MAKSIMENKO
SEAN A. MALLON
KELLY M. MALOCH
DAVID C. MARI
RYAN DAVID MARK
BONNIE ELIZABETH MARMORA
VINCENT C. MARSH
JON C. MARTIN
YIZHEN E. MARTIN
GENIEVE MARTINEZHERNANDEZ
JAMES R. MASTRIANA
ERIC W. MAUGHAN
AINSLEY E. MC CULLOUGH
KAITLYN C. MCCUNE
CONNOR P. MCKINNEY
KELLY MEAD
SUMMER SANFORD MEINHARDT
JOSHUA R. MELLOR
MATTHEW R. I. MENG
MICHAEL P. MILLER
ASHLEY E. MILLS
GAVIN L. MILLS
ROYCE A. MOLICK
DANIELLE M. MOLLOY
AMY MEDLEY MOORE
WILLIAM J. MOORE
JONATHAN M. MORI
DOUGLAS B. MULLINER
JEREMY W. NABER
JACOB L. NELSON
ZACHARY M. NEWCOMER
BICHLE T. NGUYEN
HOANVU N. NGUYEN
NANCY NGUYEN
NGUYEN D. NGUYEN
MATTHEW H. NOBLE
CRAIG D. NOWADLY
JAFET A. OJEDA RODRIGUEZ
AMANDA E. OLAGUNJU
PAULA J. OLIVIERI
BENJAMIN P. OTTE
STEVEN C. PALMER
HAMISH R. PATEL
MAYANK P. PATEL
EMILY I. PATTON
CALLIE I. PEDERSON
SPENCER O. PETERSON
IVAN DONALD PETRICH
THEODORE N. PHAM
PRINCE PHILIP
WILLIAM A. PINETTE
KATHLEEN M. POMBIER
MATTHEW A. POMBO
JESSICA A. PORCELAN
JAYCE B. PORTER
THOMAS L. POWELL
CARA G. POZOLO
SATEJ R. PRADHAN
JACKSON L. PRESTWOOD
JON D. PRICE II
BENJAMIN R. PRINCE
MICHELLE M. QUINN
AMANDA VELING RADTKE
EMMA K. RAVER BURCH
LAUREN J. REDLINGER
CHERIE J. RENAUD
LAURA D. RHANEY
WESLEY A. ROBERTS
JAMES J. ROMANO II
TAYLOR M. ROTH
COREY A. SADLER
AYESHA P. SAFO
SEAN K. SAWYER
TAYLOR MARIE SCHANDA
THOMAS M. SCHELBY
JOEL H. SCHIRDING
LEAH MARIE SCHUPPENER
LATRAIA S. SCOTT
WILLIAM PHILIP SEIGFREID
THOMAS A. SENSING
VIJAY G. SETTY
VINAY G. SETTY
MEREDITH SAUER SHAMA
EVAN KENNETH CO SHAWLER
ELAN A. SHERAZEE
SATOSHI R. SHIN
CHAD M. SIEWERS
WESLEY W. SIT
KOLE H. SPAULDING
ERIC V. SPENDLOVE
TED A. SPIEWAK
BENJAMIN P. SPIRES
AMY L. STACEY
JACLYN K. STACY
DANIEL W. STERN
CHARLTON E. STEVENS
JENNIFER E. SVARVERUD
HELAL AHMED SYED
JOSHUA A. SZNOL
MICHAEL A. TANAEL
KEVIN S. TANAGER
AGIN G. THOMAS
JACOB W. THOMAS
SHANNON NICOLE THOMPSON
CARTER S. TISDALE
TRISHA J. TOMKINS
SOPHIA A. TRAVEN
TAYLOR JAMES TRAVERS
MICHAEL A. TURNER
ALEXANDER K. ULFERS
JAIME P. UMBERGER
DAVID A. VALDEZ
CHRISTINA R. VALERIO
DANIELLE B. VERONNEAU
DANIELA P. VINCENT
KENDALL J. VOGEL
DON VONGVIPHUT
CAMILLE QUEPHUONG VU
MELANY SHEARRER VU
ALANA L. WAIWAIOLE
DEREK T. WALKER
ANNA R. WALLER
SCOTT R. WAMBOLT
JACOB R. WARDYN
GWENDOLYN E. WARREN
JAMES C. WATSON
KEVIN W. WEAVER
MATTHEW R. WEBB
MAYRA A. WELLS
ASHLEY J. WERBIN
PORTIA E. WEST
JUSTIN B. WILHITE
ELIZABETH W. WILLIAMS
GRANT MARTIN WILLIAMS
KELSEY R. WILSON
PARKER W. WOODY
DANIELLE O. WRIGHT
MATTHEW T. WRIGHT
NATHAN E. WROTEN
KEVIN S. L. YEO
JOSEPH A. YOHA
MICHAEL J. YOO
PAUL A. YOUNG
RACHEL C. YUEN
TAYLOR K. ZAK
TATIANA S. ZANGANEH
MICHAEL A. ZIPPER
RYAN W. ZIPPER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

LUCAS G. BORG
ALISSA H. BREWER
CHERRY CHOY
CREIGH J. CRANDALL

SETH T. DAHLE
PETER D. DANG
DAVID S. DRAKE
JUSTIN DURRANT
PATRICK W. EDWARDS
COLIN W. GARTNER
JACOB L. JOHNSON
TIMOTHY P. KIM
JUN KYUNG KO
MICHAEL LAMB
KYLE A. LAND
MARIIA I. LAVNIKEVICH
BONNIE LE
SONG K. LIM
LAURA A. LONDONO
JOHN W. LORENZ
ANDREW T. MATHIS
CHRISTINE RAE MELCH
IAN A. MILTON
LILIA M. MOLINARES
BRIAN J. NORMILE
DANIEL A. REID
IAN W. ROBINSON
KYLE J. SANSOM
MICHAEL D. SANTORA
MICHELE F. SCHANTZ
KYLE J. SCHNACKENBERG
ZACHARY W. SCHURCH
JONATHAN I. SHUE
CHANGEUN SONG
MARK T. SUNDEM
JONATHAN TANKERSLEY
BLAKE L. TOLLISON
JOB TORRES GOMEZ
COREY W. TOSCANO
JULIE T. A. VAN
SIERRA R. VANDENDRIES
TRAVIS R. WAGNER
ROBERT M. WALTER
SARAH M. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL A. ARMSTRONG
JACQUELINE L. ASTRERO
JASON R. BINGHAM
KARL F. BITUIN
ALLISON K. BRADFORD
DAPHNE E. BREWTON
JARED P. BUECHE
ADAM G. BUFFINGTON
JAY M. BUTLER
LANCE W. CAMACHO
JOEL M. CARTIER
STEVEN R. CHASE
ELIZABETH K. COMBS
GEORGE Y. DIAZ
WILLIAM R. DICK
CHRISTOPHER A. DUFFORD
ALFRED J. FELIPE
LYNDSEY M. FERRIS
ALEXANDER G. FORD
ZACHARY K. GARRETT
JACLYN D. HALL
DUSTIN DERIC HARLIN
KRISTENE A. HARRIS
WHITNEY N. HASBROUCK
MINETTE S. R. HERRICK
LEA L. JOHANSEN
RYAN MYUNGHEE JUNG
KENNETH A. KIRK II
FRANCIS J. KUCHERA
MARK W. LISANBY
CARRIE L. LUCAS
MEGAN B. MARTIN
WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS
TRACEY J. MCGAUGHEY
JENNIFER M. MIDDLEBROOKS
JEFFREY G. NELSON
ERIN K. OCONNOR
GREGORY H. PALMROSE
CAROLYN ANN PRILL
AMANDA C. QUELLY
CHRISTOPHER P. REICHLEN
REED T. REICHWALD
BRANDY LEIGH RENNER
JAMES A. RESCH
SAMANTHA S. RIEGERPINSON
KEITH A. SANDERS
MICHAEL P. SCANNON
MICHAEL A. SCHMIDT
LEIGHCRAFT A. SHAKES
CASEY R. SHOOP
DAVID W. SPAULDING
CHARLES J. STALLINGS
SALLY L. TO
LINDZI S. TORRES
QUAN N. TRAM
DANIELLE KAY GLEASO TUTTLE
DANIEL ADAM WILLIAMS
OWEN JOHN R. WILLIAMS
JUSTIN DAVID WRIGHT
JOHN S. WU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ASHLEY N. ADAMS
JOSHUA C. ANCHAN
DAVID M. ANDERSON
TRAVIS A. ARNOLD LLOYD
CHRIS J. ATKINSON
SARAH E. AVILA
BRADY A. BAHR
AARON E. BARROW
ALEXIS ANTHON BEAUVAIS
JONATHAN W. BEICH
ADRIAN R. BERSABE
RICHARD D. BETZOLD
STEPHEN C. BIRD
JESSICA N. BOLTON
ADAM BRADEN
JESSICA CATHERINE BRIGHT
DEVIN T. BURRUP
CONNIE Y. CHUNG
LEE T. CHURCH
CURTIS C. COPELAND
ANDREW M. COUTERMARSH
ELEANOR E. CURTIS
VASANT L. DABHI
CORY J. DARROW
RUSSELL G. DAY
VINCENT A. DIAZ
LISA M. DODOBARA GRIFFITH
ZACHARY M. DREADEN
DANIELLE A. DUFRESNE
ALAN ALDERSON DUPRE
ASHLEY ELIZABETH DURAY
KRISTOPHER J. FILAK
DIANNE N. FRANKEL
ASHLEY N. FRANZ
CAYL L. GARRETT
BENJAMIN S. GOINS
HAROLD JONATHAN GOLDSTEIN
RUSSELL A. GRAY
LISA J. GREGORCYK
MICHAEL G. GUINDON
WILLIAM R. HARJES
THOMAS A. HEAFNER
AARON T. HENDERSON
KRISTY R. HICKS
PAUL D. HILES
NATHAN J. HOLLOWAY
REMEALLE A. HOW
BRIAN H. HUGGINS
BRAD T. HYATT
JOHN HYMAN
KYLE J. IVERSON
JEREMY C. KELLEY
FAITH ROSE KELLY
MICHELLE E. KIGER
JOSEPH KYLE KLUESNER
DEBRA A. KOENIGSBERGER
JUSTIN LITCHFIELD LAMB
KYLE P. LAMMLEIN
ELIZABETH A. LANDMAN
LISA LAROSE
BRYAN K. LAWSON
MICHELLE L. LAWSON
RICHARD J. LEVITRE
DAVID A. LINDHOLM
CARL EUGENE LOBATO
ROBERT STEVEN LOCKE
KEVAN H. LONG
DAVID T. LYNCH
SAMUEL L. MADSON
CHRISTI MARIE MAKAS
REBECCA N. MATZ
SARA ELIZABETH MCALPIN
SASHA MCGOVERN
CHRISTOPHER M. MCLAUGHLIN
MICHELLE LEAH MEDINTZ
JUN C. MENDOZA
DAMIEN C. MORGAN
SAINT AARON L. A. MORRIS
BRIAN P. MURRAY
ALEXIS E. NELSON
STEVE M. NELSON
DANE M. NEWELL
HARITHA OHART
MEGHAN COLLEEN H. OZCAN
MICHAEL F. PAPACOSTAS
ANDREW O. PAULUS
BRYAN K. PAYNE
KEVIN C. PETERSON
SON PHUONG PHAM
KEVIN M. PHELAN
PIOTR W. PODLESNY
ALICIA C. PRESCOTT
SHELLEY M. RASKA
ERIK J. RASMUSSEN
BRIAN T. RAUCH
MATTHEW D. READ
ALEXANDER L. REYNOLDS
CARISSA N. RITTBERG
JAMES W. ROBBINS
NICHOLAS J. RUPPEL
RACHEL M. RUSSO
MARIA D. J. SALINAS
EDWARD M. SCHMITT
MEREDITH MONTGOMERY SCHULDT
ELIZABETH V. SCHULZ
CAITLIN M. SEYKORA
TIFFANY A. SIGAL
TRAVIS M. SLOAN
DAVID M. SMITH
ZACHARY S. SONNIER
CHARLIE N. SRIVILASA
JAMES A. STOBER
STEPHANIE M. STREIT
EMILY L. STURGILL
LUKE T. SURRY
LAURA B. WHITE
MATTHEW S. WIMMER
STUART S. WINKLER
DWIGHT YEPING XUAN
JACQUELINE L. YURGIL
RICHARD CHASE ZANETTI, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

STEPHEN C. ARNASON
TONYA N. BARRY
STEPHEN C. BERG
ANTHONY M. CARBONELLA IV
NICOLE M. CATARINO
LESLIE N. CHAMBERS
MATTHEW R. CHECKETTS
THOMAS M. CHRISTY
TYSON CHUNG
TODD D. CHURCH
HANNAH E. COLBURN
BARRINGTON W. DYKES
MICHAEL C. ENGLISH
JON C. FEDERSPIEL
CHRIS A. GIROUARD
TANN S. JONES
JAMES W. KOLL
SPENCER M. LEE
JASON R. MAY
MATTHEW S. MILLER
TERRELL M. MITCHELL
DUY Q. NGUYEN
MATTHEW F. PASTEWAIT
MICHELLE M. PRATHER
EVAN E. ROBERTS
JOSEPH BRETT RYAN
JESSICA H. SATHISSARAT
JASON D. SCHOENER
MATTHEW G. SETLIFF
JENNIFER O. SIMMONS
HECTOR C. SIORDIA
CASEY M. SLACK
CHRISTOPHER J. SMITH
JAMIE L. SMITH
ANGELA M. SYNATZSKE
JESSAMY J. THORNTON
CHRISTIANE M. TRIGUEROS
CHRISTINA A. WENGLER
DAVID J. WEYH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JOHNNIE I. BARRETT
DARREN J. DAMIANI
HOLLY ANN DINKEL
SARAH M. EVANS
CHRISTOPHER W. KELLY
ROBIN R. LECH
SARAH E. MARTIN
VANESSA L. MOSES
FRANCES M. NICHOLS
LISA R. PALMER
KARRI A. ROMAN
JIMMY D. SCOTT
AMANDA L. SIANGCO
JULIE A. SKINNER
JAMES K. WEBB
SHAUN S. WESTPHAL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

CANG QUOC BUI
FRANCISCO J. CATALA
JOHN A. DALOMBA
DAVID A. EISENACH
VINA E. HOWARTH
ANN D. MCMANIS
JOANNA L. RENTES
LARA L. RILEY
MOCHA LEE ROBINSON
ERIC J. SAWVEL
STACEY S. VAN ORDEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER L. ALLAM
KEVIN J. BALDOVICH
HEATHER M. BARBIER
CHRISTOPHER W. BATES
TIMOTHY S. BAUMGARTNER
BRIAN S. BERKE
RUTH BRENNER
PAMELA J. BRODERICK
AMY N. BROWN
CHRISTOPHER ERIC CIEURZO
TIMOTHY J. COKER
JASON A. COMPTON
TARA L. CONNER
WILFRED P. DELACRUZ
JUSTIN F. DEVITO
NGA T. DO
DEANA LOUISE DOMINGUEZ
MARK B. DUDLEY
LANCE D. EDMONDS
JONATHAN E. ELLIS
JOSEPH P. FORESTER
JOHN G. GANCAYCO
JEFFREY N. HARRIS
KEVIN F. HEACOCK
DIANE C. HOMEYER
ILDA Y. ISAZA
KYLE F. JARNAGIN
SCOTT T. JENSEN

ALEXANDER P. KELLER IV
JARED C. KELSTROM
KEIRON T. KENNEDY
JEREMY P. KILBURN
DAVID A. KLEIN
THOMAS W. MAHONEY
RENEE I. MATOS
JEFFREY C. MCCLEAN
JOSEPH D. NOVAK
VALERIE C. OBRIEN
BRUCE M. PALMER
BENJAMIN J. PARK
CANDACE S. PERCIVAL
KRISTINE K. PIERCE
BRANDON W. PROPPER
CLAYTON J. RABENS
ANDREW G. REES
RICHARD J. ROBINS
JUSTIN P. ROWBERRY
JONATHAN B. SHAPIRO
CYNTHIA S. SHEN
TRIMBLE L. SPITZER
SARAH J. STRINGER
JAMIE M. SWARTZ
JAMES R. TOWNLEY
LARISSA F. WEIR
BRAD E. WHEELER
STEPHANIE E. WILSON
CURTIS J. WOZNIAK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

BRIAN J. ALENT
ELIZABETH A. BOWMAN
DAVID M. DENNISON
HANLING H. JOSWICK
DIONTE R. MONCRIEF
KRISTEN B. NICHOLS
PAUL A. SMITH
DRAGOS STEFANDOGAR
JESSICA L. WEAVER
RACHEL A. WEBER
BRYAN A. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL J. BEAUDOIN

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 major

UNA HAN

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

SAMUEL A. ARNETT

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

WILLIAM P. BASS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL M. TOWNSEND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

ZACHARIAH J. KAMLA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

THOMAS A. WATSON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MABEL L. BALDUF
BROOKS D. BRADEN
JOSHUA F. BRADSTREET
CHRISTOPHER A. BROWN
MICHAEL A. ESCHER
BRADLEY G. FESSLER
SOL M. FISER
CHAD M. FLEMING
VINCENT T. GARCIA
JEFFREY R. GREENWALD
HENRY A. HENEGAR
EVAN B. HUME
JIN K. KIM
ROBERT A. KNAUER
HENRY H. KO
JUSTIN M. MARTELL
ALAN B. MILLER
NATHAN P. MOREHOUSE
DAVID A. NASSE
DAVID M. ORTIZ
NATHAN R. PACKARD
GEORGIA L. PARMENT
CORY M. PICTON
JEREMY S. SIBERT
MICHAEL T. SLAWSKI
JAMES R. UWINS
JOEL A. VANBRUNT
JIMMY J. WILSON

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

KATHY E. BODY, OF MARYLAND
SEAN E. CALLAHAN, OF NEW YORK
HAVEN GHAZI CRUZ-HUBBARD, OF FLORIDA
SCOTT GORDON DOBBERSTEIN, OF MARYLAND
BRUCE H. GELBAND, OF FLORIDA
GRUBBS ALER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRAIG K. HART, OF VIRGINIA
DANIEL C. MOORE II, OF CALIFORNIA
ANDREW W. PLITT, OF MARYLAND
SHERYL A. STUMBRAS, OF FLORIDA
JENE CLARK THOMAS, OF TEXAS
SUNIL SEBASTIAN XAVIER, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

JOHN G. ALLELO, OF TEXAS
CATHERINE ANDANG, OF OHIO
CHERYL A. ANDERSON, OF WASHINGTON
MARTHA LILIANA APONTE, OF FLORIDA
BRADLEY BESSIRE, OF FLORIDA
DAVID E. BILLINGS, OF FLORIDA
ROBERT MICHAEL BIRKENES, OF WEST VIRGINIA
CHRISTINA EVE CHAPPELL, OF VIRGINIA
RACHEL HERR CINTRON, OF MARYLAND
JANEAN E. DAVIS, OF NEW JERSEY
LAURIE F. DE FREESE, OF VIRGINIA
ANNE MARGARET DIX, OF MARYLAND
KAREN B. FALL, OF TEXAS
PAMELA L. FESSENDEN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
RAMSES GAUTHIER, OF FLORIDA
ADRIANA P. HAYES, OF COLORADO
ERIK G. JANOWSKY, OF INDIANA
SUSAN K. KUTOR, OF VIRGINIA
ALYSSA WILSON LEGGOE, OF VIRGINIA
TERENCE A. MILLER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KERRY L. MONAGHAN-HOGLER, OF VIRGINIA
J. MICHAEL NEHRBASS, OF MARYLAND
JOHN R. NIEMEYER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ZEINAH SALAHI, OF CONNECTICUT
RHONDA SHIRE, OF FLORIDA
CYBILL M. SIGLER, OF TEXAS
PATRICK JOSEPH WILSON, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES S. WRIGHT, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM DAVID YOUNG II, OF NEW YORK
JESSICA HUNTER ZAMAN, OF VIRGINIA

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on January 31, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

BETH ANN WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 29, 2023, VICE JANE NITZE, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON NOVEMBER 15, 2021.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 1, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 2

10 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Committee on Foreign Relations

To receive a closed joint briefing on U.S. policy on Afghanistan.

CVC–200

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Jed David Kolko, of California, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, Alvaro M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, Ann Claire Phillips, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Steven Scott Cliff, of California, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, John Edward Putnam, of Colorado, to be General Counsel, and Victoria Marie Baecher Wassmer, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Transportation, Kathy K. Im, of Illinois, Thomas E. Rothman, of California, Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, and Laura Gore Ross, of New York, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Max Vekich, of Washington, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner, Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and routine lists in the Coast Guard.

SR–253

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine legislative proposals to improve domestic recycling and composting programs.

SD–106

11 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 2801, to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the effectiveness of major rules in accomplishing their regulatory objectives by promoting retrospective review, S. 3092, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance, S. 3502, to establish an Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Community Inclusion at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, S. 3499, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements, S. 3487, to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, S. 407, to provide redress to the employees of Air America, S. 3423, to implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills-and competency-based hiring, S. 3510, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, S. 3470, to provide for the implementation of certain trafficking in contracting provisions, S. 521, to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, S. 3512, to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, S. 2135, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Chief Operating Officer of each agency to compile a list of unnecessary programs, S. 2483, to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, H.R. 960, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the ''John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office'', and the nominations of Margaret A. Burnham, of Massachusetts, Gabrielle M. Dudley, of Georgia, Henry Klibanoff, of Georgia, and Brenda E. Stevenson, of California, all to be a Member of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, Ed Gonzalez, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, Tovah R. Calderon, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, and Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, both to be a Member, and Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, all of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and Adrienne Jennings Noti, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD–342

2 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Finance

Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth

To hold hearings to examine the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the future of Medicare financing.

SD–215

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act's promise after 30 years.

SD–628

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights

To hold hearings to examine breaking the news, focusing on journalism, competition, and the effects of market power on a free press.

SD–226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine Russia's assault on Ukraine and the international order, focusing on the western response.

SD–562

3 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting to consider an original bill entitled ''Health Care for Burn Pit Veterans Act''.

SD–G50

FEBRUARY 3

9 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 2710, to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers, S. 3103, to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the statute of limitations for the filing of a civil claim for any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of such title, an original bill entitled, ''EARN IT Act'', and other pending nominations.

SH–216

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision, and to be a Member of the Board of Governors, and Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, and Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, both to be a Member of the Board of Governors, all of the Federal Reserve System.

SD–106/VTC

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine Poland's leadership of the OSCE in a time of crisis.

SD–419

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, all of the Department of Homeland Security.

SD–342/VTC

FEBRUARY 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Maria Duaime Robinson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary (Office of Electricity), and Joseph F. DeCarolis, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, both of the Department of Energy, and Laura Daniel-Davis, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SD–366

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine responding to and learning from the Log4Shell vulnerability.

SD–342/VTC

FEBRUARY 9

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act.

SD–366

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S395–S420

Measures Introduced: Five bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3534–3538, and S. Res. 499. **Page S413**

Measures Reported:

S. 180, to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development. (S. Rept. No. 117–60)

S. 1317, to modify the boundary of the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument in the State of Arizona. (S. Rept. No. 117–61) **Page S413**

Brennan Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. **Pages S395–S405**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 61 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. EX. 12), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S402**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, February 1, 2022; that all post-cloture time on the nomination expire at 11:30 a.m.; and that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, all post-cloture time expire at 2:15 p.m. **Page S416**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Chris Saunders, of Vermont, to be Federal Co-chairperson of the Northern Border Regional Commission.

Deborah R. Coen, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2028.

Christine M. Kim, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026.

Karen Ann Stout, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026.

LaWanda Amaker Toney, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Communications and Outreach, Department of Education.

Vanessa Roberts Avery, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut for the term of four years.

Trina A. Higgins, of Utah, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah for the term of four years.

Jesse A. Laslovich, of Montana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Montana for the term of four years.

S. Lane Tucker, of Alaska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Alaska for the term of four years.

Alexander M.M. Uballez, of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2026.

Jane E. Young, of New Hampshire, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire for the term of four years.

57 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

23 Army nominations in the rank of general.

30 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, and Marine Corps. **Pages S416–20**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for the remainder of the term expiring January 29, 2023, which was sent to the Senate on November 15, 2021. **Page S420**

Messages from the House: **Page S413**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S413**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S413–15**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S415–16**

Additional Statements: Pages S412–13

Privileges of the Floor: Page S416

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—12) Page S402

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 6:49 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S416.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2022.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D69)*

S. 2959, to provide that, due to disruptions caused by COVID–19, applications for impact aid funding for fiscal year 2023 may use certain data submitted in the fiscal year 2022 application. Signed on January 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–83)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine expanding broadband access, focusing on the Department of Commerce broadband programs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2:30 p.m., SD–192/VTC.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, 2:30 p.m., SH–216/VTC.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security, to hold hearings to examine COVID–19 fraud and price gouging, 2:30 p.m., SR–253/VTC.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the state of the U.S. territories, 3 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine Sudan's imperiled transition, focusing on United States policy in the wake of the October 25th coup, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine mental health and substance use disorders, focusing on responding to the growing crisis, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kenly Kiya Kato, and Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, both to be a United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Jennifer Louise Rochon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration Entrepreneurial Development Programs and initiatives, 2:30 p.m., SR–301.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 4445, the "Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021"; H.R. 3485, the "Global Respect Act"; and H.R. 4521, the "Bioeconomy Research and Development Act of 2021" [America COMPETES Act of 2022], 1 p.m., Webex.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of February 1 through February 4, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, and if cloture is invoked, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon at 2:15 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of David Augustin Ruiz, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: February 1, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine expanding broadband access, focusing on the Department of Commerce broadband programs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2:30 p.m., SD–192/VTC.

Committee on Armed Services: February 2, with the Committee on Foreign Relations, to receive a closed joint briefing on U.S. policy on Afghanistan, 10 a.m., CVC–200.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: February 3, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision, and to be a Member of the Board of Governors, and Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, and Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, both to be a Member of the Board of Governors, all of the Federal Reserve System, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

Committee on the Budget: February 1, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, 2:30 p.m., SH–216/VTC.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: February 1, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security, to hold hearings to examine COVID–19 fraud and price gouging, 2:30 p.m., SR–253/VTC.

February 2, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Jed David Kolko, of California, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, Alvaro M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, Ann Claire Phillips, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Steven Scott Cliff, of California, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, John Edward Putnam, of Colorado, to be General Counsel, and Victoria Marie Baecher Wassmer, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Transportation, Kathy K. Im, of Illinois, Thomas E. Rothman, of California, Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, and Laura Gore Ross, of New York, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Max Vekich, of Washington, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner, Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and routine lists in the Coast Guard, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: February 1, to hold hearings to examine the state of the U.S. territories, 3 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: February 2, to hold hearings to examine legislative proposals to improve domestic recycling and composting programs, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Finance: February 2, Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth, to hold hearings to examine the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the future of Medicare financing, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: February 1, to hold hearings to examine Sudan's imperiled transition, focusing on United States policy in the wake of the October 25th coup, 10 a.m., SD–106/VTC.

February 2, Full Committee, with the Committee on Armed Services, to receive a closed joint briefing on U.S. policy on Afghanistan, 10 a.m., CVC–200.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: February 1, to hold hearings to examine mental health and substance use disorders, focusing on responding to the growing crisis, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: February 1, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director, and Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director, both of the Office of Management and Budget, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

February 2, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 2801, to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the effectiveness of major rules in accomplishing their regulatory objectives by promoting retrospective review, S. 3092, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance, S. 3502, to establish an Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Community Inclusion at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, S. 3499, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements, S. 3487, to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, S. 407, to provide redress to the employees of Air America, S. 3423, to implement merit-

based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills-and competency-based hiring, S. 3510, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, S. 3470, to provide for the implementation of certain trafficking in contracting provisions, S. 521, to require the United States Postal Service to continue selling the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp until all remaining stamps are sold, S. 3512, to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, S. 2135, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Chief Operating Officer of each agency to compile a list of unnecessary programs, S. 2483, to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish cybersecurity guidance for small organizations, H.R. 960, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the ''John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office'', and the nominations of Margaret A. Burnham, of Massachusetts, Gabrielle M. Dudley, of Georgia, Henry Klibanoff, of Georgia, and Brenda E. Stevenson, of California, all to be a Member of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, Ed Gonzalez, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, Tovah R. Calderon, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, and Ernest W. DuBester, of Virginia, both to be a Member, and Kurt Thomas Rumsfeld, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, all of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and Adrienne Jennings Noti, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 11 a.m., SD–342.

February 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, all of the Department of Homeland Security, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on Indian Affairs: February 2, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act's promise after 30 years, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: February 1, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kenly Kiya Kato, and Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, both to be a United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Jennifer Louise Rochon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, 10 a.m., SD–226.

February 2, Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine breaking the news, focusing on journalism, competition, and the effects of market power on a free press, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

February 3, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 2710, to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers, S. 3103, to amend title 18, United States Code, to eliminate the statute of limitations for the filing of a civil claim for any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of such title, an original bill entitled, ''EARN IT Act'', and other pending nominations, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: February 1, to hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration Entrepreneurial Development Programs and initiatives, 2:30 p.m., SR–301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: February 2, business meeting to consider an original bill entitled ''Health Care for Burn Pit Veterans Act'', 3 p.m., SD–G50.

Select Committee on Intelligence: February 1, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

February 2, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, February 2, Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry, hearing entitled ''A 2022 Review of Farm Bill Conservation Programs'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

February 3, Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture, hearing entitled ''Sustainability in the Livestock Sector: Environmental Gain and Economic Viability'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, February 2, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled ''Pandemic Profiteers: Legislation to Stop Corporate Price Gouging'', 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

February 3, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''FDA User Fee Reauthorization: Ensuring Safe and Effective Drugs and Biologics'', 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, February 2, Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance, hearing entitled ''Housing America: Addressing Challenges in Serving People Experiencing Homelessness'', 10 a.m., Webex.

February 3, Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, hearing entitled ''Building Opportunity: Addressing the Financial Barriers to Minority and Women-Owned Businesses' Involvement in Infrastructure Projects'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, February 3, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Overview of U.S. Priorities in the Western Hemisphere: Opportunities, Challenges and the Path Ahead'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, February 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Dynamic Terrorism Landscape and What it Means for America'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, February 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Respecting Artists with the American Music Fairness Act'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

February 3, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

February 4, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''Examining the History and Importance of ''Lift Every Voice and Sing'', 9 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, February 3, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 6142, the ''Buckeye National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study Act of 2021''; H.R. 6199, the ''Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act''; H.R. 6201, the ''National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act''; H.R. 6337, the ''Biking on Long-Distance Trails Act''; H.R. 6434, the ''Japanese American World War II History Network Act''; H.R. 6435, the ''SRS FY21 Technical Fix''; and H.R. 6451, the ''Chiricahua National Park Act'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, February 2, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6497, the ''Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2022''; H.R. 6419, the ''Fair Chance Improvement Act''; H.R. 6361, the ''District of Columbia National Guard Commanding General Residency Act''; H.R. 5962, the ''Supply Chain Security Training Act''; legislation on the GAO Mandates Revision Act; and several postal naming measures, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, February 3, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 6445, the ''Small Business Development Centers Improvement Act of 2022''; H.R. 6441, the ''Women's Business Centers Improvement Act of 2022''; H.R. 6450, the ''SCORE for Small Business Act of 2022''; H.R. 4877, the ''One Stop Shop for Small Business Compliance Act of 2021''; and H.R. 6454, the ''Small Business Advocacy Improvements Act of 2022'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, February 2, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled ''The Road Ahead for Automated Vehicles'', 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

February 3, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled ''Finding the Right Frequency: 5G Deployment and Aviation Safety'', 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, February 2, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing entitled ''Securing High-Demand Jobs for Veterans'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

February 2, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5575, the ''VA Nurse and Physician Assistant RAISE Act''; and H.R. 6411, the ''STRONG Veterans Act of 2022'', 2 p.m., Zoom.

February 3, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Close to Home: Supporting Vet Centers in Meeting the Needs of Veterans and Military Personnel'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, February 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''America's Mental Health Crisis'', 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

February 3, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Bridging Health Equity Gaps for People with Disabilities and Chronic Conditions'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, February 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Manufacturing a Clean Energy Future: Climate Solutions Made in America'', 1:30 p.m., Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: February 2, to hold hearings to examine Russia's assault on Ukraine and the international order, focusing on the western response, 2:30 p.m., SD–562.

February 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine Poland's leadership of the OSCE in a time of crisis, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, February 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Bridget Meehan Brennan, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, and if cloture is invoked, Senate will vote on confirmation thereon at 2:15 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of David Augustin Ruiz, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

(Senate will recess following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Charles Esque Fleming until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Tuesday, February 1

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Congressional Record

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